

THE Servant of India

Editor : S. G. VAZE.—Office : Servants of India Society's Home, Poona (D. G.).

VOL. XI, No. 31. }

POONA—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1928.

{ INDIAN SUBSN. Rs. 6.
FOREIGN 12s.

CONTENTS.

	Page
TOPICS OF THE WEEK	421
ARTICLES :—	
The Settlement	423
The Late Lord Curzon	424
OUR EUROPEAN LETTER	426
OUR SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER	428
OUR U. P. LETTER	429
REVIEWS :—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis. By Dr. Rajabali V. Patel	430
The Father of Indian Finance. By Professor Gyan Chand	430
SHORT NOTICES	431
BOOKS RECEIVED	432

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE news of the death of the Rt. Hon. Amir Ali even at a ripe old age would be received in India with heart-felt grief by men of all classes and creeds. He began on the meanest rung of the ladder in the profession of law and reached the highest, by being appointed in 1909 to the "Judicial Committee" of the Privy Council, the highest court of appeal for India. His judgments showed great legal acumen and were characterised by a mastery over the English language rarely found among Indians. He was one of the sanest of Muslim leaders who urged the claims of their community without reviling others. He was a staunch champion of Indianisation in all the services and advocated harmony and concord between the Hindus and Muslims. He also won great fame as an author. His "Spirit of Islam" has done the greatest service in removing prejudices about Islam from the minds of the followers of other creeds and has functioned as a great peace-maker. It was due to his influence that the majority of the Indian Muslims were kept from owing allegiance to Turkey during the Great War and he was one of those who fought strenuously against the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire on the conclusion of it. But his championship of the Islamic peoples was not based on a narrow vision of keeping them stationary but on the desire to make them worthy of their great heritage. As President of the London branch of the Muslim League he unceasingly worked for securing greater representation for Muslims in the new Councils. His warm praise of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford for their courage and statesmanship in inaugurating the Reforms shows that he was far from being petty-minded. As one of his biographers says, he was an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards. Mahomedans have lost in him an indefatigable worker in the cause of their progress.

AT the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Johnstone, a Labourite protested against the short time allotted to the Indian Affairs. Indian debate. He said the crux of the Indian problem was to raise the purchasing power of the peasant and one of the ways in which he proposed to do this was by supplying him with better agricultural implements. He did not however trouble about the question where the money was with which he could purchase it. Already the indebtedness of the peasants is Rs. 800 crores or so. Mr. Purcell's contribution to the debate was a proposal to organize the workers into trade unions, in order to obtain a better standard of living. As usual Earl Winterton indulged in hyperboles and misstatements. For example he said that the power to improve the position of the rayat rested very largely with Indian Legislatures and Ministers. After all that we have been hearing about the circumscribed powers of both of them, this assertion sounds as a humorous travesty of facts. He agreed with Mr. Johnstone as to the desirability of better organized unions of workers. He deprecated however the action of Communist agitators who were mostly responsible for the strikes in India that have paralyzed industry and transport. It has to be remembered however that agitation does not succeed unless there is real discontent and there are proofs in plenty of definite grievances of the workers. We should like to see in greater evidence the Government's policy of remedial measures, and of improving the lot of the workers, to which Earl Winterton referred in his reply to the debate. We must say that on the whole there was very little that was illuminating in the debate.

THERE was nothing surprising about last week's decision of the Bombay Legislative Council in favour of co-operation with the Simon Commission. With the co-operation of the Muslims purchased by having a Mahomedan as Executive Councillor and another as Minister, and with the Non-Brahmans and Depressed Classes already committed to co-operation with the Commission, a different decision would have been a matter for surprise. But that for which nobody was prepared and which caused a rude shock to the public was the way the two Ministers other than Maulvi Rafiuddin voted. One of them has been returned on the Congress ticket and the other on the Responsivist one, both of which parties are pledged to boycott the Commission. While nobody knowing anything of the constitutional convention in such matters expected the Ministers to vote against the motion, people had a right to expect that party loyalty, if no higher considerations of their duty as patriots, would makethem abstain from taking any part in the voting. Far from doing so, which by the way involved no risk to their position as Ministers, they went and cast their votes in the Gov-

ernment lobby! Does this mean that they are convinced of the desirability of co-operation? If so, they owed it as much to themselves as to the Council to make a frank confession of their change of faith. Their conduct is a matter of which their respective parties, if they at all value self-respect, ought not to be slow to take proper notice. Much is made in certain interested quarters of the majority in favour of the motion, which was carried by 64 votes to 40. In our opinion, the voting is not a faithful reflex of public opinion in the province as represented by elected members; for the majority included only 31 elected members, six of whom were European non-officials who in such matters could never be expected to be anything but a source of strength to the Government as against the 40 that voted against the Government motion.

* * *

AS our U. P. Letter published elsewhere in this issue says, the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as the Governor of U. P. is not hailed with delight by the people of the province. It is not intended to deny that he has remarkable intellectual abilities and has been a successful administrator. In addition he is, as the *Leader* says, a consummate diplomatist, a brilliant speaker and a first-rate debater. But at this juncture, the desideratum is not a mere administrator but one with liberal tendencies, who will respond to public opinion and thus help to bridge the gulf between the rulers and the ruled which notoriously is widening day by day. We are not sure however that Sir Malcolm Hailey is fitted to play that rôle. On the contrary he is coming with the clear object of making things easy for the Simon Commission, and weaning at least some of the elements in the population from opposition to the cherished projects of the Government. It is believed that he will mould the Legislative Council into a right shape for future emergencies. Judging from his record of the past few years, it is hardly doubtful that he will be opposed to constitutional progress as it is envisaged by Indians, and not by the bureaucracy. In the long run 'strong' administration has its reactions and we hope that the new Governor would not make that the sole plank in his platform. The adage "Noblesse oblige" applies with peculiar force to an important charge like the U. P. Governorship.

* * *

IN allowing Dr. Ambedkar's bill to go to the Select Committee, the Bombay Legislative Council has given proof of the realization on its part that the grievances of Watandar Mahars which the Bill sought to remedy are real. This is a class of servants which has to serve two masters, which in itself is not a very desirable state of things: (1) the Government and (2) the inhabitants of the village in which they reside. For doing service to the former which besides the usual routine work means being at the beck and call of every Government officer—high or low—that visits the village, they hold certain *Inam* lands. The strain which this imposes is out of all proportion to the absurdly small salary which they receive and which, according to Dr. Ambedkar, amounts to not more than Re. 1½ per month; and many of the watandars would naturally be glad to free themselves from this obligation to service by agreeing to pay the regular assessment on the lands held by them. Besides the produce of their lands, their only other means of livelihood is the *baluta* they get at harvest time from the villagers in consideration of the services they are expected to render to them. This is nothing but payment in kind and probably varies with the condition of the harvest, so

that this source of their income is a very uncertain factor which is a source of much hardship. But apart from this, those who know anything of village life need not be told that the way this payment in kind to which the watandars are really entitled as a matter of right is doled out to them is very demoralising. Dr. Ambedkar's bill proposes to give the watandar mahars the option to apply to Government with a view to getting these *balutas* converted into cash payments to be recovered by Government along with and as part of their land revenue for payment by themselves to the watandars. Under the provisions of his bill, the mahars can if they so choose, free themselves from the obligation to serve the villagers. It was evident from Dr. Ambedkar's speech that Government were all along playing with the question of the uplift of depressed classes. When the question came before the Council in February 1923, the then Revenue Member offered to institute an inquiry, an offer which was repeated by the present Revenue Member to Dr. Ambedkar so that the intervening five years have really meant no improvement in the condition of these people. We are glad Dr. Ambedkar did not withdraw his bill in favour of the proffered inquiry.

* * *

A PERUSAL of the Government resolution on the working of municipal boards in Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government in Bihar and Orissa during 1926-27 does not reveal anything very striking about their administration. The number of these bodies as also their membership underwent no change and in elections to them, communal or personal rather than municipal issues figured prominently. This state of things is by no means peculiar to Bihar and Orissa; but that does not make it any less harmful. As everybody knows to his cost, municipal and local board administration practically throughout India is a byword for inefficiency. To this rule local bodies in Bihar and Orissa could not be said to be an exception with the result that sanitation within areas served by them was far from satisfactory, the condition of the roads left a good deal to be desired and educational facilities were none too plentiful. While their limited resources can account for this to some extent, that cannot be the whole explanation. As regards the deterioration in the condition of the roads in some municipal areas, the Government resolution attributes it to "the inability of the executive officers to check wastage and corruption by municipal engineers and overseers and the tendency to give way to the clamour of ward commissioners by doling out small sums, in themselves inadequate, to a large number of roads and lanes in different wards instead of concentrating on important roads and working up to a systematic programme of periodical road repairs." Educational expenditure by municipalities throughout the province shows a paltry rise of Rs. 21,000, which does not speak well for their enthusiasm for educational progress. The yield from municipal taxes increased by about Rs. 93,000 and gives an incidence at Rs. 2-0-9 per head. This is not to say that the level of taxation was so or nearly so low everywhere. In this connection it is interesting to find that in 10 municipalities the incidence was less than Re. 1 per head; in 26 it varied between Re. 1 and Re. 2; in 20 more between Re. 2 and Re. 3-8-7; while in Patna Administration Committee it was as high as Rs. 12-10-0. Apart from the high incidence in certain places, local bodies as a rule would do well to realise that if they are to discharge their functions with any degree of satisfaction, it cannot be done with such a low level of taxation.

THE SETTLEMENT.

THE whole country will receive the news of the Bardoli settlement with a sense of devout thankfulness. For if the dispute had continued between the Government of Bombay and the peasants of Bardoli it would have had disastrous consequences for all concerned and it would have poisoned the relations between ruler and ruled all over the country for many a year to come and left behind a memory which can only be compared in recent history to the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy. More than once during the last fortnight it seemed as if the negotiations had broken down, both parties remaining unyielding, and that the struggle must go on to its bitter end. But we for our part could never bring ourselves to believe that when differences on points of substance had been so microscopic a reconciliation would not be effected in time. If in the circumstances then existing a compromise had still miscarried both parties would have written themselves down as slaves of phrases and devotees of personal prestige and would have shown themselves utterly insensible to human suffering. As it is, the happy result is creditable to both sides and all those who contributed to the final outcome have earned the gratitude of the entire nation.

It might appear to a superficial observer that the ultimatum given by Government having been accepted by the Surat members of the Council, with the support of the satyagrahis for such acceptance, Government diplomacy and frightfulness had after all triumphed over the staunchness of the passive resisters. (We notice that this sentiment has already been voiced at a public meeting in Bombay.) The facts are however just the reverse; for the victory is wholly on the side of the satyagrahis and the surrender on the part of Government alone. It is however a surrender which Government need not try to explain away and conceal behind a cloud of words as if something unworthy of them, but which they should blazon forth as an act of rare merit. The revision settlement in Bardoli taluka gave rise to a bitter complaint which was pronounced to be just by everyone who examined the matter except the revenue officials of Government. Before the grievance was taken up by the satyagrahis the usual mode of preferring petitions of objection were tried, well-reasoned memorials were submitted by representatives of the district in the Legislature, and the subject was ventilated in the Council, but all to no effect. The Governor was personally approached, but he was guided solely by revenue officials whose attitude throughout was anything but reasonable. It appeared then to the Surat members of the Council that all forms of normal constitutional agitation had been exhausted and that the exceptional weapon of non-payment of land revenue might be given a trial. This mode of redress, which was thus forced upon them, they naturally entrusted to those who alone in this country have had any experience of it.

The satyagrahis then appeared on the scene and, as it said to their credit, that they adhered all

through this agitation to the modest demand which had been made by the M.L.C.s on behalf of the peasants and scrupulously refrained from importing politics into the affair. The organization of the satyagrahis was wonderful and may well be copied by those who are ordinarily averse from any extreme methods. The movement rapidly gathered the moral support of the outsiders and acquired an all-India character. Government then awoke to the real situation and began casting about ways of ending the controversy. They were apparently willing to accede to the peasants' demand, but instead of going boldly about the business and accepting the challenge of a fresh inquiry since they were so sure of their original investigations, felt a great deal of concern for official prestige. From inspired articles in the press we gather that they tried to receive an undertaking from the satyagrahis that they would abide by the result of the inquiry and not revive the no-tax campaign later if a fresh inquiry was granted. Now this was, to put it mildly, a very foolish condition. Without giving any guarantees that the inquiry would be independent and impartial they could not reasonably ask for a guarantee that the satyagrahis would be satisfied with the result of the new inquiry. A sensible government would have at once ordered a re-inquiry feeling sure that if the satyagrahis were bent on starting the movement afresh although full justice had been done to them, no outside sympathy which was essential to the success of the movement would be accorded to it and that the movement would prove a hopeless failure. The satyagrahis naturally were unwilling to give any such undertaking. Then Government thought of other face-saving expedients, and the payment of the revised assessment before the inquiry was granted was one of these. This condition was simply childish and yet Government made it a "vital condition." This unreasonableness naturally provoked suspicion on the other side, and the satyagrahis too made it a "vital point" and a matter of honour that they must refuse not merely to pay increase on the old assessment if only as a deposit, but even to have anything to do with a third party paying it.

We have no doubt that if Government by their own conduct had put the satyagrahis in a conciliatory mood the latter would have raised no objections of conscience, as they subsequently did, to the payment of the balance between the old and the new assessment provided the payment could be made without prejudice to their contention that the increase was unjustifiable. To an outsider nothing in the conduct of these negotiations was more amusing than the fact that Government after agreeing to an inquiry still held out on a very small and unessential point, which they erected into a matter of vital principle, and that the satyagrahis too on their side, instead of proclaiming their moral victory as it undoubtedly was, seemed prepared to break off the negotiations on a point, which was in fact utterly irrelevant to the question at issue. The release of prisoners, the restoration of forfeited hands, etc., which of course were im-

portant points, were given by the satyagrahis a subsidiary place in their demand and Government ignored them altogether. Such a topsy-turvydom few would have experienced in conducting negotiations. Thus Government, as the settlement now stands, are able to claim that only after their ultimatum was agreed to, did they proceed to consider the conditions imposed by the satyagrahis, and in return for this pretence they have allowed the satyagrahis to claim too that if increase on the old assessment was paid they knew nothing of it. When the substantial result achieved is so eminently satisfactory, one need not quarrel with the form in which the result is presented to the public, but our only object in making these remarks is to point out that if the settlement appears on the face of it to be more favourable to Government than to the satyagrahis in reality it is an unqualified victory for the satyagrahis and if any credit belongs to Government, as undoubtedly much credit does belong to them, it is on account of their noble surrender to the cause of justice and righteousness.

While congratulating everybody who contributed to the final settlement, we cannot help pointing to the moral which the average man will draw from this episode, viz. that the administration of even a sympathetic Governor will refuse to heed to the representations, however cogent, made in the ordinary constitutional manner, but will be made to yield to the threat of a supreme crisis such as is caused by the non-payment of taxes. The difference in treatment meted out to Bardoli on the one hand and to Chorasi on the other must strike everyone. The former did everything that the latter did excepting satyagraha and it failed to get redress. The latter launched out on civil disobedience and succeeded. If anybody is really promoting the movement of lawlessness, as Sir L. Wilson called it the other day, it is Government itself, and if His Excellency does not desire to lay himself open to this charge of fostering an unlawful agitation, will he, before leaving India's shores, order a fresh inquiry into the revision settlement of the adjoining taluka of Chorasi, whose case is exactly parallel to the case of Bardoli?

THE LATE LORD CURZON.*

IT was the ambition of Lord Curzon to become the Viceroy of India and make Calcutta the pivot of the Central Asian and Far Eastern politics since the time of his travels in those regions and when he passed through the doors of the Government House at Calcutta in 1887 he vowed that the day would come when he would return to it not as a guest but as the duly installed occupant of its historic chambers. The day came and on the afternoon of January 3rd, 1899, he made his entry into it amid feelings of pride and satisfied romance. As soon as he set himself to the task of administration he was confronted with the vile system of ponderous files in which everybody from the clerk onwards states his views at inordinate length producing in the end a "literary

* THE LIFE OF LORD CURZON. VOL. 2. BY THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY. (Ernest Benn Ltd., London.) 1928. 9½ x 6. pp. 424. 21s.

Bedlam" making it difficult to dispatch work within a reasonable space of time. With a persistence which was characteristic of him he abolished this system by a ruthless curtailment of the amount of noting and report-writing so far customary, by issuing a body of regulations enforced throughout India. Very early he was compelled to give attention to various problems of the frontier and trans-frontier and he settled all of them without coming into opposition with the Foreign Office; and Lord Ronaldshay is justified in saying:

"To have secured agreement upon the general principles underlying his frontier policy within less than three months of his assumption of office was in itself a notable achievement."

The exertions that he put forth so early drew remonstrances from the Secretary of State who warned Lord Curzon against working long hours in a tropical climate and asked him to spare himself as much as possible.

A closer acquaintance with the administrative machine revealed to him that control from the centre had become so loose that some parts were functioning quite independently of the rest. He chafed especially at the isolation of the two Presidency Governments which behaved as if the Supreme Government was nowhere. He addressed an able dispatch embodying proposals for placing the two governments on the same footing as the other major provinces; unfortunately the Cabinet in England were opposed to his drastic proposals. The incident however shows Lord Curzon's great passion for centralization which he carried so far that the resulting system became a menace to successive schemes of democratic reform.

We are told that Lord Curzon underestimated the intensity of feeling which the Calcutta Municipal Bill aroused. This the Bengalis regarded as marking the extinction of local self-government in that city. During his tour of 1899 he took occasion at a banquet in Gwalior to draw a picture of what a ruling chief ought to be: "he must be the servant as well as the master of his people." The full significance of this speech was seen a little later when a circular letter was issued to local Governments laying it down that in future permission to Ruling Chieftains to visit foreign countries would be granted by the Government of India alone. Lord Curzon clearly stated in the circular letter that the Ruler "should devote his best energies not to the pursuit of pleasure or the cultivation of absentee interests but to the welfare of his own subjects and administration." Curiously enough, Lord Curzon's advice is not supererogatory even to-day. As might be expected, its publication certainly alarmed conservative opinion at the India Office. It is noteworthy that during 1899 the whole problem of famine relief was investigated on the spot by Lord Curzon.

Lord Ronaldshay believes in what Sir Henry Maine described as the pressure on the nerves exerted by heat in India; for he tells us that as time went on Lord Curzon's comments on men and matters tended to become more and more incisive and there was less geniality and more of irritation in his sallies. Lord Morley, we read, attributed to this the sensitiveness to attack and addiction to long-winded notes and other forms of polemics exhibited by Anglo-Indians. But we doubt if the problem is wholly physiological and has no psychological aspects. During the year 1900 scarcely a week passed without producing some fresh cause for exasperation in the conduct of Frontier affairs; as a result Lord Curzon sent to the Secretary of State a minute pleading for the elimination of the Punjab Government in the frontier administration and the creation of a separate province directly controlled by the Government.

of India. Lord Curzon was gratified to find even Liberal journals in England commending his statesmanship and approving of the scheme.

The autumn tour of 1900 was immensely successful. In his reply to the address of the Bombay Corporation he appreciated the reference made therein to his impartial administration of justice, to which he added 'consideration' which together would constitute "a key that will open most Indian hearts". Here we are confronted with one of the basic ideas which governed his official conduct throughout; in fact it was a motto which he set before himself when he landed in India and it is undeniable that Lord Curzon did hold the scales even under the most trying circumstances. Lord Ronaldshay is probably right in thinking that this Bombay speech marked the height of his popularity with all classes of the Indian people. Lord Curzon was conscious at this time that he was not loved by those at the top of the official hierarchy in the country and the soldiers who did not relish the very impartiality which made him popular with Indians. When however the biographer tells us that Lord Curzon had no desire to see the Indian people uprooted from their own cultural and intellectual soil, we are inclined to accept it with a grain of salt. The whole trend of his imperialism incapacitated him from understanding the true nature of Indian culture.

On the death of Queen Victoria he carried out his idea of a great building of stately proportions which would constitute a gallery or a museum for the collection of figures of historic characters and records of the marvellous half-century that had passed under the sceptre of the Queen which would bring home to the people "the actuality and personality of the past." And we are told that Lord Curzon was faced with many difficulties and no little opposition owing to other provincial capitals being jealous of Calcutta; but his enthusiasm and wonderful pertinacity succeeded in formulating a definite scheme for the Victoria Memorial Hall, "the most splendid concrete monument of British rule". In spite of the opinion of many friends in England that Lord Curzon had sacrificed his career at home where in 1901 he would have been Foreign Secretary, Mr. G. Buckle of the London *Times* at least was sure of it—he himself did not think that Lord Curzon's work in India was any less important and he was happy to do what he was best qualified to do for the Empire abroad.

At the same time, his biographer tells us, he was assailed by a growing feeling that his work in India was not really appreciated in England. During the summer of 1901 he accepted the challenge which Mr. R. C. Dutt had thrown out and tried to vindicate the Government policy of land revenue settlement in his famous Note on land revenue policy. This Note was drafted by Lord Curzon single-handed because the experts, as he says, were incapable of doing it, without making it technical and confusing. It was at once recognized as a notable State document bearing the impress of a master-hand; it was applauded for its broad tolerance of honest criticism and readiness to acknowledge possible improvements. Turning next to the problem of education, Lord Curzon found out that the Indian University was the very antithesis of an ideal university with a history, a tradition and a *genius loci*. He thought that much might be done to improve the composition of the Senates that were responsible for the administration of Indian Universities. The Conference which he called to discuss the question of education, although giving an amazing exhibition of Lord Curzon's tremendous powers of work, was in our opinion futile. The Indian Universities Bill which he piloted through the Indian Legislative Council raised a

storm of protest on the ground of its converting the universities into departments of State and perpetuating the rule of bigoted experts. In fact, the problem was more complex than Lord Curzon imagined it to be.

A propos of the Tibet Expedition we get a glimpse of Lord Curzon's foreign policy; what he could not obtain by negotiation, he was prepared to wrest by force. This placed him in opposition to the Cabinet who were ready to forego what they could not secure by diplomacy. His idea was that no British statesman showed any prescience or had any policy worth the name. With such a philosophy of *force majeure* the Tibet Expedition was a foregone conclusion. But even here Mr Brodrick, who admitted that he was of the 'forward' school, had to throw a cold douche on Lord Curzon's proposals about Russia and Persia, wherein he contemplated sending a force to defend British interests in case these two went beyond a certain line. In fact this difference of a fundamental nature always led to voluminous correspondence during the whole period of his viceroyalty. As for the Great Durbar Lord Ronaldshay gives inadequate space to describe an event which it would be unthinkable to separate from Lord Curzon's official career. Lord Curzon's justification for the cost of the Durbar was that opportunities for fostering a feeling of common participation in a great political system ought to be utilized on account of the political advantage that will result. This is hardly convincing in view of the fact that the partnership of the Empire which the Durbar was meant to bring home to the people of India has existed so far only on paper although a fourth part of a century has elapsed since that time. It is a disappointment however to the reader to find that Lord Ronaldshay does not pass any definite judgment upon this issue. With respect to the announcement of a reduction of taxation at the Durbar he pressed the matter so far as to precipitate a grave situation; Lord Curzon spoke of resigning in the event of his proposal being negated by the Cabinet until at last suitable words for incorporation in his Durbar speech announcing an early measure of financial relief were agreed upon. One incident of the Durbar is interesting from the Indian point of view; the 9th Lancers which was punished for the criminal offence of two troopers was permitted to take part in the Durbar celebrations and as it passed it received an ovation from the European spectators not excluding Lord Curzon's own guests and he felt that he was penalised for his righteousness in taking up cudgels on behalf of the native. In a letter to the Secretary of State he remarked on the bad taste of the demonstration. In justification of Lord Curzon it must be said that Sir Evan Maconochie agrees with him as to the "infinite injury caused by the least instance of apparent impartiality to the moral strength of our position in India".

During the early months of 1904 when Lord Curzon revived the idea of consolidating the country as an independent military power, not relying on Great Britain for its own defence, there was a repetition of acute tension between himself and the Cabinet on the question of a 'forward' policy. Lord Curzon proposed that in the event of the Amir throwing in his lot with Russia the Government of India should occupy Kandahar and push the frontier further up. Financial considerations however induced the Cabinet to delay the solution of the problem till in 1905 a settlement was effected by Sir Louis Dane's mission. The whole affair is an indication of his stern resolve not to allow Russia to score over Great Britain in any single sphere of influence. On the whole question of the influence of Great Britain in the East, Lord Ronaldshay admits that it was due

to Lord Curzon that the Empire had emerged from the crucial years of the South African War with her position of political ascendancy in Asia unimpaired. In spite of these preoccupations with foreign affairs Lord Curzon pushed his various administrative reforms with remarkable vigour. It is one of the defects of the volume before us that it gives very little space to these questions; especially the stray references to his famous Budget speeches and the complete ignoring of the replies to these by critics like Gokhale strike one as a serious gap in a biography of Lord Curzon. One of the most important of these reforms was the creation of the Railway Board in a new department formed to deal with Commerce and Industry.

Lord Ronaldshay treats the military controversy with the detachment that he imposed on himself in writing a story "which was neither an easy nor an agreeable one to write," and which deserves high praise. Lord Kitchener was too proud to discuss proposals with other members of the Government, and even with the Military Member who was the channel through which the proposals made by the Commander-in-Chief were to be submitted to Government. We are told that Lord Curzon did everything possible to smooth the working of the machine in the matter of the Military Department; but during his absence in England Lord Kitchener's relations with the Government of India became so strained that he threatened to resign and consented to remain on the understanding that the system of Army Control would be examined afresh. Lord Kitchener regarded the abolition of the dual control as imperative and proposed the concentration of both the administrative and executive functions in the Commander-in-Chief. In his own minute Lord Curzon, commenting on this proposal, definitely stated that the new scheme would subvert the military authority of the Government of India as a whole and substitute for it a military autocracy in the person of the Commander-in-Chief; in addition he believed that the two sorts of duties were impossible of fulfilment by one person. In his minutes of dissent appended to the Dispatch embodying the opinion of the Government, Lord Kitchener adopted a pontifical manner of disposing of the arguments on the other side, which amounted to saying that he knew he was right. The Cabinet suggested a compromise, according to which the Military Member was retained but was to look after only the supply, while the Commander-in-Chief could submit his proposals directly to the Government of India. Lord Curzon submitted modifications insisting on the necessity of a second military opinion which can only be secured by unfettered discretion to the Viceroy to consult the Military Member on all matters, including those of a purely military nature. This view being unacceptable to the Cabinet it asked that his resignation might be placed in the hands of the Premier "since he felt unable conscientiously to assist in introducing a system of Military Administration which he regarded as calculated to imperil the control of the Government of India over military affairs;" and on August 21st the world learned that Lord Minto had been appointed in his place. As fate would have it, the Military Supply Member and his department were abolished by final orders from Lord Morley in January 1909. Lord Curzon, his biographer tells us, was profoundly touched at the way in which Indian opinion rallied to him, and united in a magnificent tribute; also that Mr. Gokhale wrote to him that the heart of India would go out to him in profound and reverent sorrow. As for the judgment of posterity Lord Ronaldshay says that the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the disastrous failure of the

Administration in 1915 to carry through the campaign in Mesopotamia constitutes a striking justification of Lord Curzon's view. It is also clear from Lord Ronaldshay's presentation that the attempt of Lord Kitchener to influence the Government and the British public in England behind Lord Curzon's back can hardly claim a moral justification. So far as the personal aspect of the question is concerned, Lord Ronaldshay is positive that Lord Curzon was the victim of a fate which was altogether undeserved after allowing for Lord Curzon's contributions to the difficulties of the situation. No wonder that he wrote many years later "over the Viceregal throne there hung not only a canopy of brodered gold but a mist of human tears."

Believing as he did that Indians should leave all higher things than tilling the soil to a superior and beneficent Power to whom Providence entrusted them, it is no wonder that Lord Curzon had no appreciation for nationalism in India. As for the intelligentsia he simply brushed them aside. He did not offer political concessions because he did not regard it as wisdom or statesmanship. This, according to the biographer, was the creed of Lord Curzon. Judging at this distance of time we can see how poor and circumscribed his political creed was. Lord Curzon forgot that mere righteousness and justice do not satisfy men's aspirations. With all this one cannot deny that he was actuated by the highest sense of duty and guided by the most exalted standards of honour. Lord Ronaldshay does not explain the irony of fate which led to the birth of the recent movement for self-government as a reaction against the benevolent autocracy of Lord Curzon. But perhaps it is too much to expect a biographer who still holds to the Imperialist creed to do justice to such a theme. It will be more charitable to suppose that want of space forbids him from dealing with it.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GENEVA, July 19.

THE KELLOGG TREATY AGAIN.

THE American proposal for the outlawry of war is so important that repetition should not be let to deaden its interest. Beyond every doubt, its development constitutes the most important happening in the political situation in the world to-day. The American attempt is fraught with as much consequence politically as the League of Nations at least and despite all its limitations every one knows how important the League is. Italy has signified her willingness to sign the proposed treaty and the Government of the French Republic has declared that it "is now entirely disposed to sign the treaty as proposed." The Note adds,

"At the moment of thus assuring its contribution to the realisation of a long matured project, all the normal significance of which it had gauged from the beginning, the Government of the Republic desires to render homage to the generous spirit in which the Government of the United States has conceived this new manifestation of human fraternity, which eminently conforms with the profound aspirations of the French people as well as of the American people, and responds to the sentiment, more and more widely shared, among peoples of international solidarity."

Even more remarkable than this official declaration is the changed attitude of the press in Paris. The *Temps* analyses the proposed treaty in its specific application to existing treaties and to possible conflicts and finds that in none of these aspects does the treaty destroy any of the rights of France. M. Sauerwein, in the *Matin* hails the completion of the negotiations

as the most important event since the Armistice, signalling the entry of the United States into the "moral league of nations."

"It is no good saying that the pact against war can only be a pious gesture," says the *Petit Parisien*. "We may be assured that a Government which signs this pact will reflect seriously before violating its word and exposing itself, in having brutal recourse to arms, to the opposition not only of those already bound by the Covenant of the League, but of the United States itself."

The *Journal des Debat's*, which was opposed to the acceptance of the Kellogg pact in its original form, declares that in its present form it is not a danger to France and that M. Briand's note of acceptance is admirably clear and precise. The *Excelsior* says,

"No doubt it would have been desirable for the moral engagement thus contracted to offer precise guarantees and eventual sanctions against the State which might transgress it. But it is known what difficulties have been met in the League of Nations in attempting to regulate the automatic operation of the guarantees and sanctions laid down, but insufficiently defined, in the Covenant of the League. The essential was that the project of Mr. Kellogg, substituted for the project of M. Briand, but inspired by the same ideal of humanity, should not in any case become an engagement towards a lesser effort."

There is still a striking contrast to this in the British attitude towards the treaty, despite the almost breathless effort made in certain quarters to secure American friendship, and that is by no means the least significant part of the developments concerning the Kellogg proposal. Sir William Joynson-Hicks has made the following remark at a public meeting.

"We are signing the pact at your (America's) request, a pact to end war, and yet we understand that you are increasing your Navy. Deeds speak stronger than words."

This deed on the part of the British Home Secretary, coming at this juncture, has formed the theme of various journals in Great Britain as well as abroad, and has been widely interpreted as indicative of the chagrin with which an important section at any rate, of the British politicians now in power, are viewing the culmination of the American scheme for peace.

DISSENSIONS IN THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted some time ago that the Liberals were divided but added, not so divided as the Socialists however. These dissensions in the ranks of the Labour Party have been in greater evidence latterly as a result of the publication of the pamphlet entitled "Labour and the Nation" outlining the policy and the programme with which the Party will go to the country at the next election. Among the opponents of this programme are the inevitable Comrade Cook, and Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Wheatley, the Glasgow publisher. As to the programme itself, its weight of commitment is such that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been forced to admit that it is formidable, abandoning the attempt to conceal what to those of a different persuasion may appear as its radical character. The pamphlet begins its exegesis of Labour principles with the statement that the Party will "carry out its policy by peaceful means, but that it will carry it out." It will use its power to "secure the maintenance of civilised standards of life and work." It will introduce industrial legislation to "restore to the organised workers the rights of which they have been unjustly deprived." It provides for the development of social services, under which head is included the abandonment of the Poor Law. Its policy of education consists in the creation of a "democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from the taint of class distinctions and organised as a whole from the nursery school to the university." The real opposition to the Conserva-

tive policy is shown in the discussion of the question of nationalisation.

"The land, both agricultural and urban, the production and distribution of the coal and power which are the life-blood of modern industry, the network of communications and transport which form its veins and arteries, the system of life-insurance needed to safeguard the worker against the risks confronting him, and through which he too often to-day is shamelessly exploited—these and other necessities are too vital to the welfare of the nation to be exploited and organised for private profit. Without haste, but without rest, with careful preparation with the use of the best technical knowledge and managerial skill, and with due compensation to the persons affected, the Labour Party will vest their ownership in the nation, and their administration in authorities acting on the nation's behalf."

On the other hand, the conferences at present being held between the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and Lord Melcett's group of employers, are reflected in the pamphlet by a proposal to establish a National Economic Committee to advise the Government regarding economic policy, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources. These conferences between employers and the Trade Union Congress have already reached an important stage in the agreement to establish a National Industrial Council to devise a machinery for the prevention of disputes under the direction of a joint standing committee. The Federation of British Industries has already agreed to these proposals, but their final achievement depends upon the ratification of the Trade Union Congress at its meeting in September. The vigorous campaign which the Cook-Maxton-Wheatley group is pursuing at present is to prevent this ratification.

PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

The Soviet newspapers *Pravda*, the organ of the Russian Communist Party, and *Izvestia*, the organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, have recently been waging a campaign for Prohibition in Russia. The investigations of the *Pravda* would seem to show that in State factories 10% of all the working men are habitual drunkards, and practically the whole of the remaining 90% are avowedly large consumers of alcohol. In reply to these findings Tomskey, the head of the All-Russian Trade Unions, has stated in a letter to the paper that the growth of drunkenness is due to the appalling conditions in which Russian workingmen live. He attributes the habit to housing conditions specially. According to the *Izvestia*, the Russian workingmen now spend 70,000,000 roubles a year on Vodka. Only 11% of the children in Soviet schools have never tasted alcohol, and 34% of the boys and 8% of the girls are habitual drinkers. The total amount spent last year in Russia for Vodka is estimated by this journal at 1,200,000,000 roubles. It brought 3,600,000 hectolitres of liquor and the increase in the rate of consumption is such that the estimate for the present year is 48,00,000 hectolitres. One result of these investigations is to induce the Government to resume Prohibition. The city soviet of Leningrad has already adopted Prohibition for its dense working-class quarters, and the Central Executive Committee of the Union has been asked to prohibit the sale of Vodka to any one under seventeen. But to most, if not all, Governments, revenue is a prime consideration, and the Soviets are no exception to this rule. Alcohol has brought in a huge revenue to the State since it was legalised and the Finance Commissariat is said to be opposed to any resumption of Prohibition on that score.

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAPE TOWN, July 14.

CONDONATION.

AT last the condonation scheme was officially published in the Union Gazette on the 29th June. The *Indian Opinion* has issued a supplement to its current issue in which are published not only the condonation scheme, but also the correspondence that passed between the Government, the South African Indian Congress and Mr. Sastri on the question. The die has been cast. It now remains to see what the future holds, whether the illegal entrants will realise the advantages of the scheme or be misled by those who oppose it because of its imperfections. There can be no doubt that certain sections of the Indian community in all the three Provinces are not friendly to the scheme. Partly it is due to the general distrust of the *bona fides* of the Government engendered by the past relations between the Union Government and the Indian community.

On the advice of Mr. Sastri, the Agent of the Government of India, the South African Indian Congress Executive has finally decided to accept the scheme as the best obtainable under the circumstances and to recommend it to the Indian community. Mr. Sastri addressed a public meeting on the 1st July in Durban and explained the scheme in great detail. On the 8th inst. the South African Indian Federation organised another meeting and denounced the scheme. Its agents are going round dissuading people from accepting protection certificates. Theirs is a facile task; they just fasten on the undoubted imperfections of the scheme and scare away people. But they do not indicate a safer and better alternative. It is greatly to be feared that many ignorant people will be deluded and come to grief subsequently when it will be too late. The *Cape Times*, a friendly paper, advises its acceptance. The *Natal Mercury* asks the Indian community not to look a gift horse in the mouth, assures them that no Government would depart from the assurances given to Mr. Sastri by the present Government regarding the security of the "condonees," and warns the opponents of the scheme that the success of their efforts will only result in creating a demand from the Europeans that there shall be a general "rounding up" of all Indians who do not possess a legal domicile in South Africa.

SEC. 5 RETROSPECTIVE.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa has pronounced judgment in the appeal preferred by the Government against the judgment of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court which said that Sec. 5 of Act 37 of 1927 had no retrospective effect. In delivering the majority judgment, Justice De Villiers said:

"In my opinion section 5 is retrospective, and lays down a procedure for setting aside all registration certificates obtained by fraud whether before or after the passing of the amending Act and whether by the fraud of the holder himself or of others on his behalf."

Mr. Justice Startford dissented. This settles the vexed and long-drawn question whether the section is retrospective or not. The Transvaal Indians have now to bow to the inevitable and go in for the condonation scheme.

EXEMPTED INDIANS.

It will be remembered that the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court held some time ago in the case of Mr. S. B. Medh that the Minister had no power to impose conditions on exempted Indians. The Government appealed and the Appellate Court has

dismissed the appeal. It follows that the 'exempted' Indian is on a par with the legally domiciled Indian and any conditions attached to the Letter of Exemption are *pro non script*.

INDIAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

At long last the site of two acres for the Indian Training College and High School, Durban, has been made over to Mr. Sastri to-day. It is not an outright grant, but a lease for a period of twenty-five years with the option of renewing it for another period of twenty five years only. The annual rental is £60 exclusive of municipal and other charges. But these conditions of the lease are not of much moment to the Indian community for the idea is to ask the Government to run the institutions and the Government may be trusted to deal with these conditions satisfactorily. The 24th of August has been fixed for laying the foundation stone and it is expected that His Honour the Administrator of Natal, Mr. Gordon Watson, will be requested to officiate on the occasion Messrs. H. Kallenbach, a devoted follower of Mr. Gandhi during the latter's stay in South Africa and Kennedy are the architects in charge.

MR. KICHLU AND MISS GORDON.

These Indian educational experts sailed on the 2nd July on their return voyage for India. A number of farewell functions were held in Durban in their honour and very appreciative references made to their splendid work in the cause of Indian education not only in Natal but in the Transvaal as well.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamony, the Indian Anglican priest of Johannesburg and a very enthusiastic and indefatigable social worker, organised an Indian Scout troop in Johannesburg, and applied to the local scout Organisation to affiliate the body. The scout organisation in South Africa has hitherto been confined to European boys and has resisted the inclusion or the affiliation of non-European troops. It would not allow the Coloured and the Native scouts to call themselves by the name of "scouts", and he invented for them another name of 'Pathfinders'. Racialism in the scout movement! But that is South Africa. Mr. Sigamony, however, declined to call his boys by a name other than "scouts" and pleaded hard for recognition. The request was turned down. Mr. Sigamony, it is understood, intends to refer the matter to the Scouts Headquarters in London and in India and solicit their intervention. Meanwhile plans are being made to start an Indian scout troop in Natal.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE WAGE BOARD.

The Natal Indian Congress led evidence before the Wage Board which is now enquiring into the wages of shop assistants. The Congress contended that if the Indian commercial employers were given the same facilities as were open to Europeans in the matter of technical and commercial education and the same opportunities of trade, and if they were not relegated to poorer localities and their licenses restricted in number, if they were put on the same footing as the European in the matter of facilities and opportunities, they would be quite willing to pay their Indian assistants the same rate of pay as the European employers were willing to pay their European employees. If not, it would ruin them to have to pay a European rate of wages. They pointed out that at the present moment such facilities and opportunities were denied to them. The current Indian rates of wages varied from £4 to £11 plus everything found in some cases. The Congress proposed a graduated scale of wages ranging from £6 to £14 for

trained employees and £3 to £9 for unqualified and juvenile assistants. The rate proposed by the European Chamber of Commerce is £17-10-0!

The Wage Board seems to have been impressed with the Congress plea for differential wages and enquired how they could accept the plea without violating the injunction of the Wage Act that no distinction should be drawn on the ground of colour or race. The reply was that the general educational qualifications may be made the basis for differential wage rates. Those with higher educational qualifications would be entitled to a higher rate, and *vice versa*. The Indian shop assistants, being generally less educated than their European counterparts could be put on the lower scale. It remains to be seen what view the Wage Board takes of the suggestion.

S. C. A. AND THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Student Christian Association of South Africa held a Conference at Port Elizabeth in the first week of July. About 500 students attended. For the first time the Indian question in South Africa was included in the programme of the Conference. Mr. Sastri was unable to accept the invitation to address the gathering on the subject, but sent Mr. P. Kodanda Rao for the purpose. The latter addressed the Conference on the 7th inst and put both sides of the question including the compromise embodied in the Cape Town Agreement. It was the first time that an Indian and a non-Christian was invited to speak to the Conference. Mr. Kodanda Rao's speech was well received by the audience, the large majority of which were Dutch students. It is hoped that a discussion of the Indian question will form a permanent feature of the Conference and that the good example will be more widely followed.

It is understood that some representatives of the Student Christian Association in South Africa will be attending the meeting of the World Student Christian Conference to be held in India this December. Such visits and return visits will play a great part in bringing about mutual understanding and mutual respect.

OUR U. P. LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, August 3.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

THE suspicion with which Indian Nationalist opinion follows the doings of the Government of India has been further strengthened by the entirely undesirable appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Governorship of the United Provinces. This event has definitely added to the general disquiet. The unduly long delay that has taken place in the announcement of a successor to the late Sir Alexander Muddiman did indeed give rise to all sorts of suspicion in the minds of the people as well as the officials, and the fears have now been confirmed. The local press condemns the appointment in unequivocal terms. The *Pioneer* declares that it is definitely dissatisfied with Sir Malcolm Hailey's appointment. It regards this extraneous gift as a definitely retrograde step. It asserts that Sir Malcolm is coming to the United Provinces with a clear mission.

"He has to stifle awkward expressions of Indian nationalism, and he has to make the Province safe for British autocracy." "The province has to be kept quiet." "He is a worthy foeman of progress."

The *Leader* is equally emphatic in criticising the appointment. It points out that there is a "deep purpose" behind it, and warns the people against

excessive hopes from the new Governor. Almost despairingly, it urges them not to put their trust any more in Governors or Viceroys or Secretaries of State. They are all *ek dil* on issues of vital policy involving British vs. Indian interests, "all are inspired by the same insular and imperial patriotism, are all dominated by a common trade union spirit." Strive for yourselves; rely on your own strength. Swaraj must be won,—this is its appeal to the people. In official quarters, too, the announcement has not been received with much favour. It has caused many a hope to be chilled and there will be a feeling of resentment in the minds of the I. C. S. men of these provinces in that an outside civilian has been foisted upon them to the exclusion of the abler ones among themselves. What is more, it hurts our provincial pride to take as the head of the executive an I. C. S. officer from a backward province. Judging from the chorus of opposition that has been raised in the press and in private conversations, one is inclined to think that it would have been better for the Government to have avoided the appointment of an outsider as Governor of these provinces. Discontent within the Government will not conduce to harmony even within that restricted sphere, and results may follow which will not be altogether pleasing to the responsible higher authorities.

Naturally there is much speculation at the moment as to the line of policy which the new Governor will adopt. The dual personality of Sir Malcolm Hailey has given rise to the question "which Hailey will rule?"—the Hailey as he was known and admired in the Legislative Assembly or of the more subsequent years when he had his own way in the Punjab and alienated himself from all public sympathy. Given a sympathetic Government of India and a progressive India Office, Sir Malcolm is capable of translating liberal ideas into practice, this is how an ex-colleague of his describes him. But this is indeed too much to ask. Those two conditions fulfilled, even a Marris could show himself to be capable of a liberal outlook and progressive spirit. As things stand, and that is what really counts, there is no chance that the administration of Sir Malcolm Hailey will be a popular one, or even a successful one. True, in the Punjab he has achieved undoubted success. But the Punjab is not the United Provinces. Here things will be very different for him, and to employ the same tactics in U.P. will be at best of doubtful utility. An honest and sympathetic government, with a scrupulous regard on the part of the head of the executive to constitutional principles, is what is wanted at this critical juncture, and unless Sir Malcolm unlearns what he had so long learnt in the Punjab he cannot satisfy the demands of the public. He will however do well to lay the good old maxim to heart: "No Government is safe unless buttressed by goodwill".

ALLAHABAD VS. LUCKNOW.

The new Governor will assume charge of the administration on August 9 and the swearing-in ceremony will take place at Allahabad. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sulaiman, Acting Chief Justice, will administer the oath. This no doubt will be heartily welcomed by the public of Allahabad, and fresh hopes will be raised in the matter of the capital controversy. The occasion will surely be seized by our district and municipal boards for presenting Allahabad's claims to its rightful recognition as the capital of the Province. It remains to be seen what attitude His Excellency will adopt on the question.

REVIEWS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—ITS ETIOLOGY AND TREATMENT. (2nd Edition.)

By DAVID C. MUTHU. (Bailliere, Tindall & Co., London.) 1927. 8½ × 5¼. pp. 381. 12s. 6d.

WHEN I undertook to review this book, I thought I would be able to throw some new light on the problem dealt with in it, mainly on account of my varied experience of a very busy practice extending over 33 years and my several visits to the Continental Hospitals and Sanatoria of Europe, especially Davos in Switzerland and Tatra-Furrt in Hungary; but I am glad to say that the author has dealt with each and every point very minutely and has referred to almost every author who has done useful work in the line of tuberculosis. In the first chapter he has considered tuberculosis from four distinct points, viz., statistical, experimental, clinical and environmental or sociological, and has examined the views of various authors and experts. In the experimental aspects the author has clearly proved that tubercle bacilli can grow within the body from non-pathogenic saprophytes and streptothrix under favourable environment and media. On tuberculin and its reaction he has very ably proved the non-specificity of skin and focal reactions produced by tuberculin. In the portion dealing with the diagnosis of tuberculosis all important points are carefully discussed. Dr. Muthu has clearly defined pre-tubercular, physiological and pathological stages and after describing the various symptoms has conclusively proved that the use of tuberculin for diagnostic purposes ought to be condemned, while too much importance should not be attached to X-ray examination and to the absence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum in early incipient cases, but minute attention should be paid more to all symptoms than to physical signs and findings and then careful examination of the lungs by trained eyes and ears should be relied upon in early cases. For the guidance of freshly qualified practitioners he has nicely divided Early Tuberculosis, into three stages and the second stage of Pthisis into two stages; and then he assigns different symptoms and signs to each stage of the early cases and lucidly describes the fresh lesions and recrudescence of the old healed up lesions when brought about by deficient nutrition and bad environment. Lastly, he warns the physician against placing undue reliance upon symptoms and signs. In the chapter dealing with the progress of Tuberculosis, Dr. Muthu has proved that fever is, not due to bacterial toxins, as many practitioners suppose, but it is Nature's healing effort, as in all cases of Hyperoemia and inflammations, fever and inflammation mean that life is trying to eliminate the disease. The author rightly puts more stress on the quality and condition of pulse than on temperature to indicate the progress of the disease. Prognosis he considers as usual from three main standpoints, viz., early diagnosis, the patient's environment and heredity and his vital resistance. In connection with pregnancy, he is rightly of opinion that induction of abortion does not confer any material benefit on the mother, the prognosis of the congestive type of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is more hopeful than the chronic and anaemic type and of people, after 20, than adolescents. Lastly he shows that the prognosis entirely depends on life forces that are within the patient and not at all on external appearances. The etiology and the treatment of tuberculosis are intimately connected together. The root cause, as the author has said, is the ruin of village life and organisation on account of the starting of new industries and inven-

tions in big cities. In other words the Machine Age which tempts people to desert their villages and flock to cities, deprives them of pure country air. As a result, they suffer from constitutional diseases arising from luxury, poverty, overcrowding, intemperance and the psychological effects produced by various hardships.

The author divides the line of treatment into two factors, viz. Contagious or Germ Theory and Constitutional Theory, and proves that the latter is the only line of treatment in vogue at present. The former comprises notification, segregation, serums and vaccine treatment and artificial pneumothrax which were in vogue 25 years ago and whose effects, if at all, were more of physiological and imaginary nature. The latter, viz: the Constitutional Line, comprises fresh air, rest, exercise, singing and diet, drug and inhalation and the psycho-therapy, which are items of sanatorium line of treatment. In the item of diet, the author has tried to explain fully all articles of diet and their places in human economy according to biology and bio-chemistry, placing the deficiency of vitamins in the forefront and rightly calls tuberculosis a deficiency disease. He has minutely described how body cells are nourished and health is maintained by the interaction of enzymes of food and ferments of the body and endocrine glands.

He keeps all drugs in the background and puts life force and *Pran* (प्राण) in the forefront. This he has elaborately described in the Psycho-Therapy portion. All along from the beginning of the book to the end I could read between the lines the philosophical tendencies of the author. And he has tried to explain, according to principles of Indian philosophy, the results of treatment and what important part the *Atman* आत्मा or life force plays in bringing about the desired effects. He calls this book a brief survey of the Etiology and Treatment of Tuberculosis. He has not, in my opinion, given due importance to Rectal Temperature which is in vogue at present in many sanatoria, nor has he described in detail the exact methods to be adopted in cases of tuberculosis with a long febrile course. In the end, he has shown in a masterly manner how the enormous expenses incurred by different countries in maintaining work-houses, prisons, law-courts, lunatic asylums, etc. could be saved if the State, Municipalities and Local Boards were to try to tackle the root cause, poverty, by providing employment, decent wages, sanitary houses with plenty of open air spaces, garden cities, parks, and recreation grounds. The author has done a great service to humanity in general, and to Indians in particular, by writing this book.

RAJABALI V. PATEL.

THE FATHER OF INDIAN FINANCE.

THE SERVANT OF ALL. By EMLIE J. BARRINGTON. (Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., London.) 2 Vols. 1927. 9¼ × 5¾. pp. 332, 328. 28s.

THESE two volumes are the biography of James Wilson, the first Finance Member of the Government of India. They have been written by his daughter and are very well got up. The students of Indian Finance know the debt of gratitude which they owe to him for the services rendered by him at a critical period of our financial history. During the few months that he survived after coming to India, he applied his exceptional ability to the work of reorganisation, or rather organisation, of our finances, for till then our finances had never been conducted in an orderly and businesslike manner and attained a measure of success which entitle him to a high position in the annals of Indian finance. Before

Wilson came to India he had held positions of great responsibility in England, and been on intimate terms with eminent statesmen and national leaders. He had founded the well-known financial journal, the *Economist*, and made it a powerful organ of instructed public opinion. The circumstances under which the paper was started and the objects which its founder had in view are fully explained in this book. We are told that his friend Cobden warned him against launching upon what he considered a ruinous venture, and asked him to prepare himself for great and continuous pecuniary loss, as in his opinion newspapers had been graves to fortune in London. Wilson had to work very hard and lose considerable amount of money, but had the satisfaction of seeing his paper achieve a position of great importance and influence in the public life of England in a few years. Though an ardent advocate of Free Trade and in full sympathy with the Anti-Corn Law Movement, he refused to make the *Economist* an organ of the Anti-Corn Law League.

"My paper," he wrote in one of his letters to his daughter, "would not do for that purpose; mine must be perfectly philosophical, steady and moderate, nothing but pure principles".

He never departed from the policy which he laid down for himself at the outset, and left behind him a tradition of aloofness from party politics, detached and dignified examination and criticism of public policies, and scrupulous regard for the highest interests of the nation, a tradition which his successors have fully maintained. The *Economist* has changed hands recently. Its new proprietor, according to newspaper reports, proposes to form a Trust for the management of the Journal and let the Editor have a free hand in shaping its general policy. The *Economist* can now well be considered a national institution of England, and it is gratifying to learn that its proprietor is taking such an elevated view of his responsibilities. This new development is in keeping with the lofty ideals with which Wilson started the Journal, and will be welcomed by those who cherish his memory.

The last seven chapters of the book deal with Wilson's work for and in India, and will be read with special interest by the Indian readers. We know from his letters that he was inspired by the highest consideration of duty in accepting his appointment. On his arrival in India he found Lord Canning extremely sympathetic and friendly and received the fullest measure of support and co-operation from him. One chapter is devoted to his Budget, another to his differences with Sir Charles Trevelyan and the latter's discomfiture, and the last two chapters give an account of his failing health and sudden and premature death. His task called for great ability and most arduous labour, but he was fully equal to it, and continued to work with single-minded devotion right up to the end. Even when he was lying prostrate in his bed and the hope of his recovery had been abandoned his mind was pre-occupied with matters of public interest. On the 18th August 1860 about 3 P. M. four hours before the end came he muttered: "Take care of my Income Tax". The fiscal expedient, which was considered by a number of his contemporaries and successors an odious impost utterly unsuited to Indian conditions, was viewed differently by him and he would, if he had been spared for a few years more, have given it a place of much greater importance in our fiscal system than it occupied for years after his death. The fact that he was thinking of this measure a few hours before his death shows the intensity of the interest which he took in his financial measures. Great as were his achievements, they increase the poignancy of the unfulfilled promise

of his career as the first Finance Member of the Government of India.

In the pages of these volumes we also get a very good idea of James Wilson, the man. He was a devoted husband, a loving father, a loyal friend. He had a very keen sense of humour and was gentle to a fault. It is not at all surprising that he was not only very widely respected for his intellectual ability, but also greatly loved for his amiable and affectionate disposition. The book, it need not be added, is well worth reading.

GYAN CHAND.

SHORT NOTICES.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA, RIVALS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By C. H. VAN TYNE. (Cambridge University Press.) 1927. 8 x 5. pp. 191. 6s.

"If you present History in an unexpected aspect you surprise the reader, but he does not like to be surprised. If you try to instruct him, you only humiliate and anger him. . . As a result, an original historical view is a universal object of suspicion and disgust". Mr. Van Tyne quotes this from Anatole France early in his book. It was, and still is, with some people deplorably true, but Mr. Van Tyne's book comes as a refreshing and stimulating piece of writing to those who are interested in history as truth about past events and their causes. He reminds us of the old stereotyped attitude of mind towards the relationships that existed between England and her colony in the new world and the causes that brought about the American Revolution, and traces the struggle of thinkers and historians to bring the truth out of the chaos of ideas in regard to the whole matter. The path has been a hard one, and progress impeded at every step by false patriots, careless thinkers, and groups who cherished some misleading self-interest. The recent great war served also as a stumbling block to the historians, and only now is there emerging an interest and effort in the direction of learning and telling the truth about the American Revolution.

Then, in the succeeding chapters, Mr. Van Tyne explains lucidly the influences exerted by different groups on both sides of the water, lawyers, statesmen, diplomats, merchants, soldiers. Britain's imperial commercial policy and interests of her merchants had a more profound and widespread effect than is even hinted at in most school text-books of the early years of the century, and the intrigue and interrelationships of the European powers, so often almost entirely overlooked in the average account of the struggle, were responsible for a large part of the international friction usually attributed to other already overburdened causes, and for the alignment and sympathies of the various powers. The fallibility of all concerned, British statesmen no less than American patriots, comes out clearly in contrast to the previously prevalent idea that all the citizens and leaders of either England or America, depending upon where one studied in one's childhood, were blackguards, and all the others supernaturally wise and great beings. Accounts of the intrigues in Europe and of openly countenanced smuggling in America are alike healthful, and an impersonal and truthful investigation such as Mr. Van Tyne's is interesting and stimulating. After reading the book, an American feels gratified that such a book exists, and hopes all his friends, at home and abroad, in Europe and Asia, and his "100% American" acquaintances, will read it and be either refreshed or converted, as the case may be. Such books, all too rare, alas, do an

infinite amount of good in paving the way for the coming of real international understanding, and the world of the future which is to be built upon foundations of mutual trust and friendliness, and upon whose banner is to be written "Peace".

C. L. INGHAM.

THE ECONOMICS OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

By EDGAR THOMAS. (Cambridge University Press, London.) 1927. 7¾ × 6. pp. 132. 4s. 6d.

THIS little volume presents the data obtained by the investigator, by his economic survey of a large number of small and large holdings from the county of Carmarthenshire in Wales, which contains a high proportion of small farms. The author is himself a member of a farming family and has a lifelong acquaintance with the county taken up for intensive study. The results of this study supply useful information on several important aspects of work and life of small holders. Holdings of a maximum area of 50 acres were classed as small, while those of a greater area were classed as large holdings. A large number of small holdings in the county were surveyed in an extensive manner, while 93 of the small holders were very intensively studied by obtaining their financial accounts. Information regarding the relation between the size of holdings and their crops, live stock, employment and general equipment is given in detail.

An attempt is made to arrive at an approximation of the net returns of the various groups of holdings. It is surprising to see that only the milk-selling holdings show a surplus per acre after deducting from the gross profits all expenses including even the wages earned by the family members; while in the case of other holdings there is a deficit per acre which decreases with the increase in the size of the holding. In the economy of the small holdings the labour bills are very high. And these earnings of the small holders compare favourably with those of agricultural labourers, especially when we take into account the standard of living which includes factors which cannot be assessed in money value. Nevertheless it is clear that there is a limit to the size of the small holding which, if approached, makes the holding uneconomic and the holder is not adequately rewarded for his labour. If the small holder, instead of imitating the system of farming of the large holder, concentrates on special branches such as poultry keeping, pig keeping, dairy products, etc. he can still hope to make his holding an economic unit. The book is received at a very opportune moment in view of the legislation regarding the fragmentation and consolidation of agricultural holdings awaiting consideration by the Bombay Legislative Council.

N. V. KANTIKAR.

HERR UEBER ASIEN. By ALPHOUS NOBEL. (Betrachtungen eines Reisenden, Hamburg.) 1928. 9 × 6. pp. 169.

DR. NOBEL made in 1926-7 a cold weather tour through India and the book before me is the result. It consists of little sketches, very journalistic in their crispness and briefness, more aphoristic really than anything else, and for all that surprisingly well informed. The author has exercised a—for a foreigner—remarkable amount of commonsense in his dealings with India and thus steered clear of the two usual extremes—that which sees in all Indians "sages" or "coolies". He calls his book "Mistress of Asia"

and the big Union Jack fluttering on the dustcover—demonstrates, *ad oculos*, who is meant. Yet England is not represented as the deeply scheming sinister power of fiction which spider-like entraps Continent after Continent: to Dr. Nobel she is not "satanic", but really quite well-intentioned and only too often blundering badly. With his dry wit, so characteristic of a Berliner, he remarks that in England also boiling is done with water: and one will not be far wrong in surmising that a similar conclusion about India is for him the quintessence of this trip of his to India. The book is not profound by any means; his facts are well chosen, but of course absolute accuracy cannot always be relied upon—as when he seems to think (p. 103) that "the league of the *Servants of India*" consists mainly "in order to pull down the walls of religious superstition and the egotistic erotics of Indian manhood". Miss Mayo has altogether been too much relied upon as a reliable witness on such points of easy generalization and catchy headlines as "egotistic erotics." But then more than a journalist perhaps is needed, to withstand such an alliterative temptation! He sketches the contact with and conquest of India by Europe through the centuries and in the end his shrewd conclusion (which is our own) runs as follows:

"It is usual, to doubt with a goodly display of irony England's intention of turning India in fact into a Dominion. Quite wrongly, to my mind. For this constitutes probably the only possibility of retaining India as a British possession."

A book one ought to have read, even if it is not one would care to read twice.

H. C. E. ZACHARIAS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS.

- Report and Proceedings of the World Economic Conference—1927. 2. Vols. (C. 356. M. 129. 1927. II. 52. I & II.) 13 × 8½. pp. 246, 250.
- Documents of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. Series VI. (C. 165. M. 50. 1928. LX. 6.) 13 × 8½. pp. 356.
- Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments, 1912-1926. Vol. II. (1927. II, 68 II.) 1928. 10½ × 8. pp. 881. 25s.
- Arbitration and Security. (C. 653. M. 216. 1927. V. 29.) 9½ × 7½. pp. 491.
- Legal Aid for the Poor. Parts I, II & III. (1927. V. 27.) 10½ × 8. pp. 472.
- Public Health Services in New Zealand. (C. H. 683. 1928. III. 3.) 9½ × 7½. pp. 84.

SELECTED ARTICLES ON INTERVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA. Compiled by LAMAR T. BEMAN. (The Handbook Series, II. Vol. 5.) (The H. W. WILSON Co., New York.) 1928. 7½ × 5½. pp. 295. \$2.40.

ENTER CHINA? A Study in Race Contacts. By GEORGE G. BARNES. (Edinburgh House Press, London.) 1928. 7½ × 4½. pp. 168. 2s.

FIVE DAY WEEK. Compiled by LAMAR T. BEMAN. (The Reference Shelf. Vol. V, No. 5.) (The H. W. WILSON Co., New York.) 1928. 7½ × 5½. pp. 150. \$ 0.90.

WANTED Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on two annas stamp.
Apply to:—Imperial Telegraph College, DELHI