

One reason why India
wants Home rule.

ONE REASON WHY
HOME

The Poorest Country—The Dearest
Government

LALA LAJPAT RAI, in the *Modern Review*, takes the annual income of an Indian—the official figure in Lord Curzon's time—as Rs. 30. He estimates the purchasing power of the rupee in India, going by his own experience in the three countries, as equal to that of a dollar in the United States, and of a yen in Japan. He then proceeds to compare the salaries paid by the poorest country in the world with those paid by Japan and America, the latter probably the richest country in the world. The result is startling.

HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS

President of U. S.	...	...	...	...	\$75,000
Prime Minister, Japan	...	...	...	...	Yen 12,000
Viceroy, India	...	...	...	...	Rs. 250,800
					plus large allowances.

CABINET MINISTERS

Cabinet, U. S.	...	...	...	...	\$12,000
" Japan	...	...	...	...	Yen 8,000
Viceroy's Council, India	...	...	...	...	Rs. 80,000

DEPARTMENTS

UNITED STATES

President, Naval Board	...	...	...	...	\$13,500
Solicitor-General	...	...	...	...	\$10,000
Asst. Sol. Gen.	...	...	...	...	\$9,000
Treasurer	...	...	...	...	\$8,000
Chief of Staff	...	...	...	...	\$8,000
Quartermaster-General	...	...	...	...	\$8,000
President N. E. Board	...	...	...	...	\$8,000
Commandant Marine Corps	...	...	...	...	\$8,000
Rest from 2,100 to 6,000.					

JAPAN

Imperial Household	...	...	...	...	Yen 5,500 to 8,000
President, Railway Board	...	...	...	...	" 7,500
" Board of Audit	...	...	...	...	" 6,000
" Adm. Litigation	...	...	...	...	" 6,000
" Court	...	...	...	...	" 6,000
" Privy Council	...	...	...	...	" 6,000
Others from	Yen 3,700 to 5,500				

INDIA

President, Railway Board	...	Rs. 60,000 or 72,000.
Two Members	... ..	48,000 (each)
Secretaries in 5 Depts.	... ..	48,000 "
Secretary, Education	... ..	36,000 "
Controller Auditor-General	... ..	42,000 "
D. G. Post and Telegraph Rs. 36,000 to 42,000		

PROVINCES

One U. S. State pays its Governor \$12,000 a year; five pay \$10,000; one \$8,000; one \$7,000; three \$6,000; the rest (43) \$ 5,000 or less.

In Japan, Governors of Provinces have *Yen* 3,700 to *Yen* 4,500 and allowances of *Yen* 400 to *Yen* 600.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, each Rs. 120,000; Lieutenant-Governors, Rs. 100,000; Chief Commissioners, Assam and Central Provinces (with Berar) Rs. 62,000 each; Delhi, Rs. 36,000. All have large extra allowances.

OTHER POSTS

The rates run in about similar proportions for the higher offices, but in India there is a striking and painful peculiarity, the huge gap between the higher offices and the lower. Lala Lajpat Rai illustrates by the Police. The New York Chief Inspector receives \$3,500 a year, and a Patrolman, our Constable, receives \$1,400. (The Chief Commissioner has \$7,500.) In India the Inspectors-General have from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 36,000; their Deputies from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 21,600; District Superintendents from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 14,000 and so downwards to constables, who have only from Rs.120 to Rs.144 a year. It is this miserable pay which is the cause of the low type of man found in the ranks, and he is scarcely to be blamed for being open to petty bribes, and resorting to petty extortions.

HIGH AND LOW PAY

Lala Lajpat Rai concludes :

We do not believe there is a single country in the world where the difference between the remunerations allowed to the highest and the lowest State servants is so disproportionate as in India; yet there is a tendency still further to increase the salaries of the high officials, European and Indian, while even very insignificant increases to the salaries of the lowest servants of the State are very grudgingly allowed. . . The fact is that the Government in India does not attach sufficient importance to the ordinary man. His needs are often overlooked in the desire to please the higher services, and to keep them contented. Considering that every man in India is supposed to have a family, the condition of the lowest official is extremely miserable, and justifies corruption in their ranks.

Price

100 Copies Annas 8.

1,000 Copies Rs. 4.