

THE Servant of India

Editor: S. G. VAZE.

Office: KIBE WADA, BUDHWAR PETH, POONA CITY.

VOL. V, No. 7.]

POONA—THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1922.

{ INLAND SUBSN. Rs. 6.
FOREIGN s. 8.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AS against the absurd official version of a "constitutional indiscretion" which necessitated Mr. Montagu's resignation, it is distinctly of interest to read in the *Manchester Guardian* a month before the event (we quote from its Weekly Edition of Feb. 17), that "the serious difference that has arisen between Mr. Montagu and Mr. Churchill as to the policy to be pursued towards the Indians in Kenya Colony is such as in old political times would have been followed by the resignation of one of the Ministers. It is fairly safe to say that if there is a resignation it will not be that of Mr. Churchill."

HOW profound the knowledge of the Diehard members of the House of Commons about India is will be seen from the following among their utterances on occasion of the Indian debate on February 14:—

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: Lajpat Rai is the man who in America was the head and forefront of the German-Indian propaganda, who received money from Germany to spend in America in order to create disturbances in India. . . . Lajpat Rai said that India had full right to raise an armed rebellion.

Sir C. Townshend: The agitating class, the Babu, is the biggest coward in the world.

Col. Sir C. Yate: Gandhi was first convicted in 1907. He went to America and I regret to say that the Secretary of State gave him his passport and brought him back. He is the cause of all the trouble.

There is a pious Hindu revolutionist in India whose name is Sir Sankarai Nair.

No one was allowed to come and give evidence before the (Joint) Select Committee (in 1919), except the agitators and the revolutionaries who were brought over

from India. Tilak, Mrs. Besant, Naidu and Patel, and the men who caused rebellion there by agitation—these were brought over in first-class cabins all to themselves, while the poor, wretched sick women and children in India had to be put down in the pandemonium below the water line where many of them died, to enable these revolutionaries to come over here.

And this last speaker, Col. Yate, was described by the Prime Minister as one "than whom no one has a better right to speak on Indian questions and who speaks with knowledge and authority"

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER With a most True Blue and the Lesser Breeds. delicious *naïveté* gave to the Durbar assembled at Meerut a priceless piece of self-revelation when telling them all about his views of "the paths of progress", with which "object a larger increase in the armed police force had been made." In fact in the present spring of Reaction, his heart expanded, responding to the genial Tory sunshine which is so gloriously coming out from behind the clouds at Westminster. "Reflecting men", Sir Harcourt said, and he obviously has reflected to that end himself, "reflecting men wonder whether political institutions could work in an Oriental country." And why this invidious racial distinction? Have these institutions (meaning evidently by this slipshod expression a democratic form of government) worked any better in Occidental countries in this critic's opinion? He instances Turkey, China, Persia, Egypt, the Philippines: may we instance Brazil, Mexico, Spain, Portugal, Greece? Is the French party system which gives France on the average a new Government every 10½ months the acme of perfection? Does the government by "Party Bosses", as *en vogue* in the United States spell the millennium? Are the Irish capable of making right use of these "political institutions"? In fact, is there any other nation in the world, except the English, who have the innate capacity of attaining the ideal—and even then only, when they return a true blue Tory Government to Westminster?

THE disturbances on the Rand fill White-Black-Gold. just now the news columns of our papers, but to the Indian observer the most interesting point about it: all is the strong relief in which comes out the lability of the present delicate triangular balance between capital and labour on the one hand, and between White and Black on the other in a country which both races call their own. On the one hand the staple industry, gold

mining, is ultimately regulated by the world price of gold, which happens to be to-day below the cost of production on the Rand. At least that is what the mine owners say; and on the face of it, it may well be so, since—taking all failures into account—it is usually calculated that it costs a guinea to produce a pound sterling: gold production being really kept going by the gambling nature of the enterprise. Anyhow the Rand Lords probably mean that at the present rates of wages the industry does not yield dividends, and of course the prime concern of the capitalist is, not to deliver the goods, but to deliver the dividends. He therefore turns to negro labour which is paid one quarter (of course!) of what the Europeans are paid. Being blacklegs called in to lower standard rates of wages, one's sympathy would naturally tend to be against the Negroes. On the other hand how can one but be on their side, when the only reason against the employment of negroes in higher grades of work is not their incompetence, but their race? Thus one cannot be for the mine-owner, because he looks to his own selfish profits only; one cannot but be against him for trying to break existing Union rates, and yet one must support him for giving the negro a fairer chance. Similarly with the white unionist: one is all for his fight against greedy exploiters, yet how can one countenance the selfishness of his keeping negroes out of his unions, in order to keep up his own fancied race superiority and his uneconomically high wages? Yet there seems to be no party in the whole of South Africa which has the boldness of advocating the only policy capable of resolving all these warring egoisms into the alone true political principle of an equal opportunity for everybody.

Freedom of Conscience in U. P.

WE congratulate the Government of the United Provinces on having acted upon the Resolutions of their Provincial Council and issued an order, according to which after October 1st of this year no religious instruction will any more be given in schools receiving State grants, to any pupils whose guardians or who themselves object to receive such instruction. A certain section of the Missionary body who strongly object to this, on the face of it, eminently fair conscience clause, do so on the ground that they consider it to be very bad for children to grow up without any religious teaching at all. We suggest to them that one way out of this difficulty would be for them to accommodate conscientiously objecting Hindu, Moslem, &c. children in separate class rooms during periods of Christian instruction, giving simultaneously Hindu, Moslem &c. teachers an opportunity to impart Hindu, Moslem, &c. instruction. Another way out would be to arrange for Ethical instead of Christian teaching for those refusing to participate in the latter. But perhaps there is a hope that in the end these gentlemen will come to see the wisdom of their Catholic confreres, who all along have run

most of their educational establishments on the assumption that to dispel ignorance on general subjects is a good work and an end in itself; and who rate their own religion so highly as to make participation in Christian teaching a privilege and not an imposition. If on the other hand any institution wishes—as would, e. g., appear from the very fair letter addressed to the press by the Principal of Wilson College—to specialize in giving a definitely Christian education, it must be evident that such education cannot in fairness accept grants levied on a population the bulk of which conscientiously objects to them.

THE famous Geddes Retrenchment Report recommends economies in English public expenditure amounting in all to £75,061,875. Out of this total of economies the Navy, the Army and the Air Service are made to contribute a cut of £46,697,800 in the aggregate, i. e. 62%! If we apply the Geddes axe at the same rate to our promised 32 crore deficit—and if not, why not?—we find that the Army budget (of 62 crores) should be cut down by 20 crores. Will Lord Rawlinson who has already “explained” so much in the Assembly and Council, kindly explain in unvarnished language why it is militarily possible to lop off 47 million pound sterling in England, but not 20 crores of rupees in India?

Principle of Retrenchment.

A CUT of sixty lakhs in next year's estimates and the limitation of the life of the Court Fees Act to two years, thus passing the increase in the stamp duty under review automatically at the close of this period, are achievements for which credit is due to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council. But in effecting economies no discrimination is made between nation-building departments and others, and the amount of reduction is distributed pro rata among all the departments, education sharing equally in the retrenchment with police, e. g. Thus no rational principle is discernible in the process of cutting down, except that if the pruning knife is to be applied under pressure from the Council, the reserved departments which have reached the limit of development will insist that the other departments which have all the future before them suffer equally with themselves. What ought really to have been done is to arrange all the departments in the order of urgency and importance and to make the largest cut in departments where the urgency is the least. If this principle had been followed, education would not have to yield up some ten lakhs from its estimated expenditure as it has to do now. Nay, it would even have received an increased appropriation, and the members would willingly have consented to additional taxation on that account, if it were found necessary. But Government does not make any distinction between department and department and gives effect to the total desired reductions at a flat rate, which is contrary to sound principle.

IN this connexion we would refer to the impressive warning and earnest protest entered by Lord Haldane against a contemplated reduction in the educational expenditure of England. He shows in his speech of February 8 in the House of Lords that the most effective method of curtailing national expenditure in the long run is to spend the largest possible amount on education, as is exemplified by Germany's expenditure on education at the present time when she is reduced to sore financial straits. "Germany is spending," said he, "more liberally by a great deal than we are here on education, although her people are very poor." We cannot help thinking that the non-official members of the Bombay Council failed in their duty in protesting against the policy of economy as being carried out by the Bombay Government. Their failure becomes the more glaring on account of the fact that, with the 60 lakhs retrenchment promised by Government and 80 lakhs new taxation, the provincial revenues leave a larger surplus than the Government had originally intended by 40 lakhs. We can only hope now that, at least, a goodly portion of this will be devoted to the expansion of primary education. Such a hope is encouraged by what the Finance Member said on the Court Fees Act Amendment Bill, but Government's desire to increase the balance on hand to two crores gives rise to misgivings in this matter. Primary education ought to receive an extension even in these days of stringency.

ELSEWHERE will be found a letter from Mr. G. K. Devadhar, honorary organiser and general secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan, giving an account of a Nursing Service which he has launched in the City of Bombay, under the auspices of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. The Service is primarily intended for the Bhatia community and is financed by them, the two principal donors being Sir Vithaldas Thackersy, M. L. A., and Sheth Mulraj Khatav—names well-known in the cause of charity. The principal object of the Service is "to undertake work in Bombay for the better protection of Infancy and Maternity in the community", and "it is ordinarily intended to give the services of both the nurses and the doctor free of charge" though it has been also provided that "if on grounds of self-respect which refused to receive charity some people may feel inclined to pay for the services rendered, they are at liberty to do so by sending contributions to Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, the Supervisor or Miss C. B. Pooviah, B. A. the Secretary of the Bhatia Maternity and Infant Welfare and Nursing Service scheme, either of whom is authorised to pass receipts for the same." It is unnecessary to add that the service is an excellent conception and is a great desideratum for it will satisfy a much felt need. Those who have been following the splendid work that the Seva Sadan has been doing in Poona will not need to be told

that this is a proper outcome and very natural extension of its work. We have no doubt that the Service will be very useful to the public. We give our best wishes for its success and congratulate the generous philanthropists who have financed it and thus made its work possible.

WE congratulate Col. Gidney on the presidential speech made by him at the Annual General Meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association at Delhi on February 21st, and the Association on endorsing it so handsomely by re-electing Col. Gidney as their President-in-Chief by acclamation. Col. Gidney acknowledged quite frankly that "hitherto his community had foolishly thought themselves something far above the Indian." Whether in adding that "that day had gone", he was not a trifle previous, is perhaps another matter: in any case it is a great step forward in the direction of true All-Indian unity, when we find the spokesman of the Anglo-Indian community emphasizing that they wish to consider themselves citizens of India first and Anglo-Indians only after that. We are sure all other Indians are only too ready to welcome them, to work hand in hand for the benefit of India, the Motherland of each one of them: may we suggest, though, that the best pledge our Anglo-Indian friends can give of their new orientation will be for them to move spontaneously for the abolition of every form of favouritism rather than wait for its ultimate abolition, before giving the latter their practical approval.

WE have perused Mr. Manjeri Ramaier's letter in *New India* of March 11, and confess to a sense of amazement that our note on the Waggon Tragedy Report in our issue of the 2nd instant should have been so lamentably misunderstood. An insinuation is conveyed that our note in question tends to rouse racial antagonism. We are confident that our worst detractors—Indian and European—cannot accuse us of this or of the slightest intention of it. *New India* of the 13th instant has correctly interpreted our position by saying that the fears of Mr. Ramaier and others of his way of thinking are much too far-fetched and unjustifiable. The note in question was in fact meant to correct the impression that our leading article on the Waggon Tragedy based on an incomplete summary of the report issued by the Madras Government might have produced on the public. Our appreciation of the work of the Indian members does not necessarily mean depreciation of Mr. Knapp, especially when the public know that the report is unanimous. Mr. Ramaier is very modest of the splendid part played by himself in the investigations of the Committee and we have no doubt the report, when published, will bear us out.

IN FULL CRY.

PANIC—that is how we diagnosed the political position four weeks ago: and the events of last week have but borne out the correctness of our warning then that "affairs are taking an exceedingly ugly and sinister turn."

Taking Mr. Montagu's resignation first, it was patent even a month ago to all possessed of the political sense that "Montagu to the wolves" was, sooner or later but in any case inevitably, going to be the next expedient of Mr. George whose official coach was ringed by a bloodthirsty Tory pack. With that chivalry so characteristic of Mr. George, he never hesitated to sacrifice even a close fellow-worker and friend, if only he could thereby save the Empire from the appalling loss of having to lose Mr. George himself. The scene is still fresh in people's minds when Mr. George came to the Commons to defend his faithful henchman, Dr. Addison, and ended his very defence by throwing him to the "Anti-Wasters" who were clamouring for the complete reversal of the Georgian housing policy and for the head of Dr. Addison. If on February 14th Mr. George did not copy this precedent in every detail, he has not let much time pass, before giving the required pledge that he was no longer going to "allow India to be ruled on Liberal principles without getting permission from the Conservative Party" first, and that, if a "firm policy" had been decided upon, Mr. Montagu after all was perhaps, in Mr. R. Gwynne's words not the man for it.

Mr. Montagu has been the greatest Secretary of State that India has ever had: for however sympathetic some of his predecessors were, however much they said for India's rights of self-determination: Mr. Montagu alone has acted and deliberately made that first step which proverbially is the most difficult. Diarchy may only be half a loaf: still, even half a loaf is better than fine words about the contents of a whole baker's shop. Mr. Montagu has deserved well of India and for his sake we are glad that he will no longer be implicated in the growing determination of the Tories to undo the Indian Reforms, as already they have undone the rest of the Georgian programme of Minimum Wages, Colliery and Railway Nationalisation, Eight Hour Day, universal education, housing reform, Excess Profit Duties, and what not. The fall of the egregious Mr. George himself cannot be so very far off now—and it is well for Mr. Montagu that he should not be a member of the Cabinet, when the Cabinet falls. Mr. Montagu has for a long time been the only real Liberal in this precious "Coalition" Cabinet and it is well known that he has only "stuck it" as long as he did, because he knew that any change would mean the deliberate wrecking of the Reforms.

Now that this policy of reversal is being embarked upon, that amiable nonentity, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, has taken charge as Mr. Montagu's temporary successor: the same gentleman who was

put in charge of the War Office, when the War Office's work was over and the great Mr. Churchill had to be given wider spheres of action for fresh mischief. No doubt Mr. Churchill is doing all this very successfully at the Colonial Office; still, he has been there already for more than a year and the fact that he has in addition practically taken charge of what remains of the Department for Ireland, shows that he is itching for new worlds to conquer. The Geddes Commission recommends the erection of a Defence Ministry, lording it over Navy, Army and Air Force: and one can almost hear Mr. Churchill who has been head of all the three departments already, claiming the first refusal of the job, if the Geddes proposal is being agreed to. In which case, the India Office will come in handy for the present Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming. But if the Defence Ministry amalgamation does not come off, what more natural than that the one and only Winston should try on the one Cabinet hat, which he has so far not worn?

And where in all this does India come in? That is of course just the point, that India does not come in anywhere in all these party shuffles and private vendettas. No greater condemnation of the present status of India could be imagined, than that the destiny of her 32 crores of souls should be not an end in itself, but a mere pawn in the party politics of a handful of people thousands of miles away. It is an utterly intolerable position which no people of any spirit can permanently submit to; a position which therefore is intrinsically an untenable one. But rather than walk out of the front door, these gentlemen dare us to throw them out of the window: trusting that when their provocation is on the point of bearing fruit, their machine guns will not only save their own skins but reduce the owners of the house to cowering servants of the usurper.

The new policy of "firmness" (the only one Orientals understand, *pace* Sir W. Jeynson-Hicks) was inaugurated by the arrest of Mr. Gandhi on the evening of the same day, on which the resignation of Mr. Montagu had become known in India: and Mr. Punch's sneer of February 22nd (1) "Why shouldn't they both go?" has been acted up to faithfully. Six months ago such provocation no doubt would have resulted in drenching our country in blood from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. Politically, however, Mr. Gandhi was never less believed in, than at the present moment. Six months ago the arrest of Mr. Gandhi would have been felt by the masses of India as a blow against the one man who was just about to lead them into the Promised Land; to-day his arrest is widely felt as the elimination of a leader, all of whose panaceas had been tried and found wanting. What then has any Government got to gain by his arrest? If these London people really think that Mr. Gandhi is dangerous, or at least, is still dangerous, they only show how little they do know. Neither as a deliberate provocation nor as a measure of fancied self-defence is this arrest of Mr. Gandhi at this juncture any

thing but idiotic. It will galvanize the somewhat cataleptic allegiance of his party to Mr. Gandhi, though we believe that so far has disenchantment with Mr. Gandhi as a political leader gone to-day that even that effect will not be very marked. The one great result will be that it will remove the one great moderating influence, the one man who hitherto has been able to keep back the firebrands of Pan-Islamism, of complete severance from the Empire, of Nationalist Extremism—and all, just to curry favour with the managers of the Tory party machine in England!

To arraign the one man in India who, through good report and bad report, has stood for Non-Violence; whose life is transparently, through many a stumble and many a hesitation, that of a saint; who sees that there is no alternative to doing evil, except to suffer evil, and who has steadfastly set his face to overcome all evil, at whatever cost to himself, by the supreme solvent of Love: to arraign, we say, such a man in a felon's dock, may under conceivable circumstances turn out to be a supremely distasteful, yet supremely necessary act. Such action indeed has been taken against one who is undoubtedly amongst the greatest of Indians alive to-day: but who can believe such action to be morally right, nay even politically useful, let alone indispensably necessary?

LANGUAGE PROBLEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT in this issue raises some interesting questions on the Language Problem in India, as he calls it. He sets out with a wrong instance by the way: there is no such thing as "Chinese," any more than there is "Indian" or "European". In the North, "Mandarin" is the language spoken and this was made by the Manchu Dynasty the "official" language of the Empire, as the Mogals made Urdu theirs. In South China not only does in spite of this every Province speak a language of its own, but often there are more languages than one to be found within one Province. Cantonese, Hylam, Hakka, Hokien, &c. differ as much from each other as any two Indian languages, with the result that when a man from Shanghai meets one from Canton, they converse in—English!

Our correspondent asks a good many questions regarding countries which are not uni-lingual. The guiding principle adopted in most is the perfect equality and parity of each constituent language. In Switzerland for instance everything is done tri-lingually: in the Federal Council each deputy may address the meeting in either German, French or Italian and there are no interpreters: everybody is expected to understand what is said. Every Federal law is published simultaneously in three languages, &c., &c. As for stamps, Switzerland gets out of it by calling herself by her Latin name, *Helvetia*, but post cards &c., bank notes have their instructions &c. printed in German, French and Italian. The same practice obtains in Belgium, where also coins are issued in a fixed

ratio, some bearing a French, some a Flemish superscription. In South Africa both Dutch and English are "official" languages, and we believe such is also the case in Canada, though there the French population is massed in one Province of its own only, Quebec, and therefore English, outside of Quebec, is practically the only language used in that Dominion. As for Russia, the old Tsardom knew only one official language—Russian; and its stubborn attempt to force that on unwilling Finns, Poles and Balts is the very reason why these "Border States" declared their independence as soon as the fortunes of war enabled them to do so. It is all the more melancholy to find that these very States, now free, try to suppress rival languages as fiercely, as Russia once used to suppress their own. The same holds good for the succession States of the quondam Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, where German and Hungarian are now as savagely proscribed as in the days when these two were the only "official" languages of the Empire, although for the purpose of maintaining unity in the army German alone was the "army language" not only in Austria, but also in Hungary."

Similarly in Belgium, French has always been the army language and as a consequence during the recent war Flemings found themselves unable to do staff work and pushed into the mud of the trenches, whilst all the jobs in the rear fell to the more fortunate Walloons. No wonder, the German army of occupation found in the embittered Flemings ready material for separatistic tendencies and it is an open secret that the German Intelligence Department depended more on Belgians than even on the help of neutral spies. With the German defeat, the returning Belgian Government of course tried to brand all agitation for Flemish language parity as "unpatriotic" and "pro-German", but it cut little ice apparently with that attitude and is now trying to conciliate the Flemings. They still refuse to turn Ghent into a Flemish University, but have offered instead to create a new Flemish University at Antwerp or else make Ghent partly Flemish and partly French. Flemish is really Dutch with only trifling dialectical differences in the spoken language, and at one time it looked as if Flemish Belgium, i. e. the provinces adjoining Holland, was going to separate itself from the Walloon Provinces and seek incorporation in Holland: but at present the Flemings seem to have reconsidered their position and to aim at no political disruption. This only proves once more, how language, however powerful a bond of union it may be, is never sufficient by itself to keep together, what other interests keep asunder. Thus we have the two entirely independent Kingdoms of Denmark and of Norway having one language in common but otherwise, whether materially or spiritually, going their own divergent ways. (Our correspondent has been mistaken into thinking Norwegian and Danish different languages by the "patriotism" of the Norwegians who insist that the Danes speak Norwegian, and of

the Danes who insist that the Norwegians speak Danish!) A still more obvious example of course is furnished by the United (?) Kingdom and the United States sharing a common language, though practically nothing besides.

When finally our correspondent wonders why English has replaced Celtic in the British Isles, we are surprised that in that very fact he has not recognized that there must be something about English which makes it by nature destined to supersede other linguistic media. After all there is a struggle for existence amongst languages no less than in the rest of the world and here as there it is the fittest that survives. It is possible artificially to resurrect Erse, as is being done now in Ireland, or Hebrew, as the Zionists have been so successful in doing: but except as a nationalistic weapon it is incredible that in the end such attempts will survive the nationalistic struggles for which they were devised. Language alone after all is not everything; it is a medium of expression and the more people use one language, the better as a medium it becomes: but what ideas find expression in the language is after all another matter. After all no more anti-British ideas have ever found expression in other languages than in English itself—vide the press and literature of the United States until very recent times; whilst the Channel Islands, whose sole language, official or un-official, was until a few years ago French, have ever been most loyal to their "Duke of Normandy", as they love to call the King of England.

English has become more than the language of the English. It has already superseded French as the international language of culture and diplomacy; Italian as that of commerce; German as that of Science and Philosophy; it is to-day replacing Latin as that of Theology. A language, which enables South and North in China, and South and North in India to converse; which provides an international medium to an extent hitherto unattained by any other tongue, must surely possess qualities that entitle it to the position it holds. Being what it is, who would deprive our youth of so effective a method of becoming, not only citizens of India, but citizens of the world?

THE BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE welfare of the working classes has found a prominent place in its programme since the Social Service League of Bombay began its useful career. In addition to its other permanent and occasional activities it directed its attention, soon after it came into existence, to the uplift of the working classes, which, in an industrial city like Bombay, form an important part of the population. With a view to bringing social workers from the educated classes in closer touch with the labouring population, the League started a settlement at Parcel, a locality mainly inhabited by millhands and other working people. This small beginning

has now developed into a centre of numerous activities. Besides this, the League has two industrial welfare institutes called the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and the Tata Sons Workmen's Institutes, under the auspices of which an All-India Industrial Welfare Conference is to be held in April next. Through these three organisations the League conducts several free night schools for adults, free day schools for children working as half-timers in mills, free reading rooms and libraries, crèches, gymnasiums, educational classes for women workers, music clubs, drill classes, drawing classes, sewing classes, refreshment rooms and tea-shops, workingmen's savings banks, a charitable dispensary for women and children, cheap grain shops and cloth shops, and has organised social clubs, dramatic and debating clubs, a Workmen's Union and several works committees. The co-operative movement has found a powerful ally in the League which has organised and supervises the work of nearly a hundred societies—credit societies in mills and chawls, stores, a laundry, medical relief society and a lodging and boarding house, all working on co-operative lines.

Naturally the necessity for a permanent local habitation was felt and a scheme for the establishment of a central Working Men's Institute was formulated in 1918 and an appeal was issued to the public of Bombay to help the scheme with their generous support. It met with an adequate response, the leading millowners and some merchants having paid liberal contributions. The total sum received for the building fund amounts to Rs. 2,22,301. At present the Institute consists of two buildings, viz. the Damodardas Thakersey Hall and the Bai Bachubai Building. To complete the scheme of this Institute, the League requires three other buildings:—firstly, a school house for which funds are already provided; secondly, a gymnasium for physical exercise; and thirdly, a social club for indoor games and arrangements for refreshments. These two latter buildings are estimated to cost a sum of Rs. 1,00,000. Besides this amount, the League will require Rs. 25,000 for the fittings and furniture of the Hall and the other proposed buildings. The current expenses are estimated to come to about Rs. 30,000 per year. The sympathisers of the League will not, it is earnestly hoped, allow the eminently useful work undertaken by it to suffer for want of funds.

This Workingmen's Institute was opened on 26th February at the hands of Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thakersey, Kt., in the presence of a gathering of some 5,000 people representing all classes. The Institute bids fair to form an important part of the social economy of Bombay, beginning as it does its career with a splendid record of the League's services in the interests of the labouring population of Bombay behind its back. Among the activities that will be started at the Institute, those for the education of the working classes will be of the first importance. When the school house will be ready, the League hopes to establish a

Technical School which will be open to part-time workers during evening hours. There will also be a primary school and a Night High School. Classes and series of lectures on the lines of the University Extension work will be held and a library of vernacular and English books will be maintained. The temperance movement will have its share in the Institute's activities, and recreation will go hand in hand with education and temperance. The working classes will be encouraged to form dramatic, music and singing clubs and a properly fitted stage and other necessary facilities will be provided in the main hall. Rooms will be set apart for indoor games. The gymnasium, when ready, will provide *akhadas* for wrestling, which is the most popular form of physical exercise among the workingmen. The open space in the compound will be utilized for outdoor games. When the building for the Social Club will be ready, arrangements will be made to provide clean and unadulterated refreshments to those taking advantage of the Institute. The League intends to organise workmen's movements in various fields and in this matter the fundamental principle of social service to help men to help themselves will be steadily kept in view, it being as essential for the moral usefulness as for the permanent success of the endeavours that would be made. We are given to understand that although the League will not make the organisation of Trade Unions one of the main aims of its work, it strongly believes that the co-operation between trade unions and itself will be mutually helpful and the League's workers will always keep this aim in view.

The ideals placed before itself by the League are high and inspiring. There is no reason why the Workingmen's Institute recently launched into existence should not prove as useful and popular as the Toynbee Hall or the People's Palace or the Workingmen's Club and Institute Union in England. It aims at promoting social intercourse, innocent amusement, mental improvement, and mutual helpfulness of various kinds, and if it succeeds in achieving these objects it may expedite the dawning of a new era in labour world of India and may set a glorious example to the other industrial centres in the country. The Institute will provide a common ground where militant champions of labour and the welfare workers, the educated classes and the illiterate ones, the propagandist and the silent individual workers, the representatives of capital and those of labour, may meet together and exchange their views. This will naturally remove a great deal of mutual misunderstanding and may help to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence. The way will be made smooth for the steady progress of the nascent working class movement, avoiding unnecessary friction whenever and wherever possible.

The Institute stands for disinterested social service as well as for enlightened self-interest. It stands for the human needs and human rights of labour, for happy relations between capital and

labour and also for a happy fusion of all points of view. Above all, it stands for the spirit of service, which alone can put an end to strife, struggle and jealousy between classes, races and nations and bring the Promised Land in sight.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS.

IV.—THE ACT OF 1906.

WE have already seen how the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1900, which first extended the compensatory benefits to agricultural labourers and gardeners, broke in upon the two main principles of the 1827 Act, that the right of compensation should be limited only to the more dangerous trades, and that the liability should be limited only to the larger employers who could afford to pay compensation. Thus, in 1900 something like 2,000,000 workers were added to the list of those whose accidental injuries were made good, as far as it was possible to make them good pecuniarily. This was no doubt a large extension, but a much wider extension was to take place only six years after. An amending Act was passed in 1906, which included in its provisions some 13,000,000 persons, as against 7,500,000 covered by the Acts of 1897 and 1900.* The new Act abandoned the principle of excluding all workmen not expressly included, in favour of the plan of extending the Act to all employments with some few specified exceptions. The exceptions consisted of persons whose yearly remuneration exceeded £250 (though all manual labourers are included, regardless of the amount of their earnings), those whose employment was of a casual nature or those who were employed for other purposes than those of the employers' trade or business. Outworkers, i. e. persons to whom articles are given out to be worked on in their own homes or other premises not under the control of the person for whom the work is done, were excluded. The Act included domestic servants, but excluded members of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Despite this large extension of the scope of the earlier Act, the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, referring to the class of workers who were still excluded, said, "This Bill is not and cannot be final. . . . The ultimate solution of the whole question is probably to be found in a scheme of compulsory insurance."

Occupational diseases were first brought within the scope of the compensation scheme under this Act. The following diseases were included in the Act:—anthrax, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, phosphorous poisoning, arsenic poisoning, and ankylos-tomiasis. The Act also gave powers by Provisional Order to extend this provision to other diseases, and an order was passed on May 22, 1907 enlarging the list of the foregoing six diseases into eighteen. The general position was thus described by the Home Secretary:—"Where a workman is

* Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1909: Washington.

certified to be suffering from disease, and thereby partially or totally disabled from earning full wages, and his disease is due to the nature of the employment on which he has been engaged during the previous twelve months, he is to be entitled to compensation to be recovered from the employer who last employed him. But if the employer proves that the disease was, in fact, contracted or developed while the workman was in the service of another employer, or other employers, there is to be proportionate and collective responsibility."

"Benefits were unaltered, but provision was made for benevolent control by the requirement that lump sums, payable in fatal cases, should be paid into Court and administered by the Judge for the benefit of those entitled thereto. Provision was also made for bringing the adequacy of agreements for lump sums in cases of incapacity under the review of the Court. The list of dependants entitled to compensation was expanded by the inclusion therein of grandparents, grandchildren, collaterals and illegitimate children."

A LABOUR ADVOCATE.

CONTINENTAL LETTER.

BRESLAU, Feb. 5th.

IN the pretty little country of Luxemburg there is a town, Echternach, which has become famous through an annual procession, the characteristics of which consist in the fact that the pilgrims, after having taken three steps forward, have to take two steps backward. European politics have hardly ever approximated as closely to the principle of this Echternachian procession as in recent days: and the dubious merit for this is of course France's. M. Poincaré has for so many years already told the whole world what his political ideas are, that his call to take up the reins of Government is quite a programme in itself—even if he had not considered it necessary to inform *urbem et orbem* in so many words, how he looks upon the present situation and what his own plans are. Says M. Poincaré in his first official speech on January 20th with surprising frankness: "After the fraternity of the battlefield, everybody to-day has returned to his own interests. But France has acquired a special privilege because she has suffered and sacrificed herself for all the nations. Our heroic youth has shed its blood not only for the mother country, but for the whole world. (Loud cheers.) This is the fact which must never be forgotten; this is the fact which has given us special rights."

These words show clearly that France claims exceptional treatment in the world—an old claim, which for a time had been pushed into the background through force of circumstances and meanwhile had been outrivalled in the eyes of the world by the analogous clamour of the Pan-Germans. Only what formerly France used to claim as the just due to her superior civilization, is now claimed for her superior share in the War. For-

merly one was told that it was France which marched in the van of the world on account of her culture and that everybody in the world had two countries—his own and France; that poor torch-bearing France had to put up with all the difficulties of the path-finder, in order that other nations might more clearly see the path of humanity. With such theories it was easy to justify French interference in the politics of the whole European Continent—an interference which the English great historian Stubbs has called the very lifeblood of French politics for centuries. To-day, with the elimination of Germany, the old state of affairs has returned and the politicians of our own epoch go back to where Louis XIV left it. The whole development during the last hundred years of the idea of democracy and of the peoples' right of self-determination is being treated as non-existent, and Napoleon III's idea that the whole left bank of the Rhine should be made French, has become a dogma once more after the miserable fiasco in which this policy had ended for its Imperial protagonist. It is characteristic of this return to the old guiding ideas of former French politics that the French papers should have been unanimous in their expressions of sympathy at the recent death of the ex-Empress Eugénie, who for forty years previously had received at the hands of the same press nothing but insults as the chief representative of the old disastrous French Imperialistic ideas: the old lady lived long enough to have the triumph of becoming once more quite up-to-date.

The end which M. Poincaré has in view, he tries to attain by an interpretation of the Versailles Treaty which apparently is not yet realised by the rest of the world. M. Poincaré instances as a solid failure on the part of Germany the fact—necessarily justifying French repressive action—that it has hitherto not yet fulfilled its obligation to disarm. As regards this "fact", it is really impossible to believe in M. Poincaré's *bona fides* seeing the innumerable French Commissions that crowd every corner of Germany and know at first hand the falsity of that allegation. The French Socialist Party, in fact, has flatly contradicted M. Poincaré on that point and has recently moved that, the German army having been reduced from 8 to 1 lakh men, the French Army should likewise be reduced to 1½ lakhs and the period of service be shortened accordingly. Unfortunately this will remain a gesture of protest and nothing more—for the Socialist Party in France has unfortunately lost its political power.

Such are the consequences of war psychosis. History has a superabundance of examples illustrating the extent to which democracy always suffers from success in wars: and none more so than German History. On the battlefield of Königgrätz in 1866 Bismarck overthrew not merely Austria's supremacy in Germany: he also thereby gave the *coup de grace* to Prussian democracy, a result which he no doubt considered the more important of the two. The victorious war of 1870-

finally disposed of all possibility of a democratic renaissance and on the contrary fostered that arrogant militarism which in 1914 in its senseless *hybris* considered itself capable to enter upon a war against the whole world. Similarly the Wars of Liberation against Napoleon I (1813-1815) were followed, both in England and on the Continent, by dreadful years of reaction. Nothing proves better the surprising political maturity of the British people, than that it should have emancipated itself so quickly from its khaki mood as to have made the Irish Treaty possible.

As a matter of fact, the present impotence of French Socialism is not merely a result of war psychosis, but equally so of dissensions in its own ranks, dissensions for which Moscow is responsible. We are still too close to the Russian Revolution to understand its immense importance in all its consequences and it would be as temerarious to judge it to-day, as it would have been in 1795 to pass a final judgment on the French Revolution, which in Mirabeau's words, at that time had yet to make its tour round the world. But though the effects of this, the vastest of all social changes which the world has ever seen, will be felt even in the most distant future, at least this much it may be possible to assert safely already, viz. that the first phase of these efforts has come more or less to an end. In drawing up a Balance Sheet of that first phase, it is undoubtedly true that there are a good many items to go on its credit side. Nobody can doubt this less than those who have gone through the recent German Revolution. When on November 10th 1918 red flags were everywhere in Germany hoisted, when *à la Russe* Soldiers' and Workers' Councils were formed: the German bourgeoisie with one accord renounced all idea of resistance and effaced itself, timorously perhaps, but guided by the one fixed idea on no account to drift into Russian conditions. Rather sacrifice everything, rather concede to the workers everything, than enter through provocative resistance upon the path which led to the extinction of the Russian bourgeoisie. The workers on their part found great strength in the knowledge of the ruling position gained by those in neighbouring Russia who until the other day had been its industrial slaves. Consequently the social idea was accepted all round and took shape in the articles of the new constitution of the German Republic, as drawn up at Weimar; articles, which are a model in the way they express the new position of the worker towards this industry; articles, unfortunately, the theory of which has not yet been altogether translated into practice. Similarly in other European countries, where no revolution took place, have without question the just claims of the workers been powerfully aided by the Russian *Mene Tekel*.

But against these advantages one has to set some pretty bad disadvantages. In Germany no less than in France has Labour been divided by Moscow. During the war already the former unity of the through its huge membership once all power-

ful Social Democratic Party had been broken up into the Majority Socialists and the Independents. The latter were clearly destined to play an important part in the State, owing to their radicalism and their tenacious adherence to the principles of socialism: and only Moscow is responsible for the miserable way in which this party has gone to pieces. The Communists who separated from the Independents are in a close alliance with and receive their directions from Moscow: unfortunately Russia was surprisingly ill-informed about the state of affairs in the rest of Europe and childishly persisted in expecting the miracle of an impending universal revolution throughout the world. When even in neighbouring Germany nothing of the sort seemed to develop, trial was made to help the movement on by payments of money and the instigation of provocative and criminal measures of all kinds. These, however, only led to further dissension amongst the Communists themselves, who separated into different groups and fought and insulted each other, until their leaders had been either got rid of or stultified. The rank and file on their part either ended in prison or tended to rejoin other parts—if what was perhaps the worst result—they did not altogether turn their backs on politics. Unfortunately some of the best soldiers of Labour lost their lives in these battles and the most precious organizations of Labour—the Trade Unions—were being wrecked, to the joy of all reactionaries.

To-day the healthy development of the social life of our times is hindered by three dangerous foes: Imperialism, Militarism and Capitalism. Has Moscow renounced Imperialism? The horrible answer may be left to that unhappy Republic of Georgia. Has Moscow killed Militarism? The essence of Militarism consists in its contempt of the rights of the individual and its refusal to solve as a question of right what to it is merely a question of might. Now, Lenin has declared the permanence of the dictatorship of the Proletariat; has defined freedom as a bourgeois prejudice; has sneered that Bolsheviks cannot be Pacificists; has abolished the Eight Hours' Day and the workers' collective control of industrial undertakings. Capitalism to be sure has been mortally wounded in Russia, but the impossibility of carrying on with the existing system of production has already led to ominous concessions. Even the attitude towards capitalistic States has been changed, not a little: one hears them no longer being addressed as "imperialistic and capitalistic robbers." But the more these new tendencies manifested themselves, the less grew the influence of Russia on the Socialism of the rest of Europe. Kurt Kautsky, the great expositor of Socialist theory, put his finger on the weakest spot of the Russian system, when he said that Bolshevism would give up all its theories and meet the capitalists more than half way, rather than make any concessions to democracy. Democracy, however, to all of us who are not Russians, is as the breath in the nostrils of

progress : and if Russia is not yet ripe for democracy, Russia cannot be made to serve as our own model and exemplar.

LEVIN L. SCHUCKING.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SERVANT OF INDIA.

SIR,—The fact is often deplored that corresponding to Japanese in Japan, Chinese in China, Italian in Italy, French in France and so forth, there is not one common tongue like Indian in India. The fact is said to come in the way of our national solidarity. I should be glad if you or any of your readers could furnish information on as many of the undermentioned queries as possible.

1. For purposes of the language question, Switzerland offers a parallel to India with its multiplicity of languages coupled with unity of nationhood. That republican country (and one of the oldest) is divided into three linguistic areas, German, French and Italian,*—but there is a central legislature at the national capital, Berne.

Q. What is the tongue in which debates in its Central Legislature are conducted and laws etc. in the first instance framed? [On this question I turned to the Britannica which seems to have nothing particular to say on this subject.]

2. In the South African Union along with English the British tongue, what place does the Boer Dutch (called also the Taal and Cape Dutch)—the only other tongue of civilization there—occupy in educational and Governmental affairs?

3. Similarly in Canada, how stands the French of the original French settlers as against the Britishers' English?

4. How were Imperial Russian affairs conducted amidst that Empire's infinitude of tongues, not rivalling but surpassing our Indian ones in their number and variety? What is the position there to-day?

5. It might astound some of your readers to be told that in that patriotic, devoted, 'martyred' land of Belgium there is no such language as Belgian any more than there is Indian in India. The fact is, Belgium is divided in language into the French-speaking Walloons and the Flemish-speaking Flemings and yet Belgium is smaller in extent than the smallest of our linguistic provinces.

The language question in Belgium has some interest for us. After the revolution of 1830 French became the only official language. In 1896 the city of Antwerp made Flemish the official language. But the language of the central administration remained French down to 1873, when Flemish was raised to that position. In 1893 it was directed that all future laws should be drawn up both in French and Flemish. In 1883 Flemish had been made the language to be used in all secondary schools. But this law was only imperfectly carried out and higher education remained still essentially French.† At the time when the war broke out, a new policy was taking shape, the policy of organising in the State Universities courses given both in French and Flemish—"Modern Review" of Jan. 1921.

Q. How have gone the fortunes of that language-war since then, and what is the position there at present?

6. The case of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (United Kingdom that was, but no longer is), though not an exact parallel to India, is an instructive one. One language (the English,—of the 'predominant partner' as England loves to call herself) dominates over no less than four other distinct languages which all obtain within that

* There is no such tongue as Swiss.

† The reason is obvious: Flemish literature is far less advanced than French, its rival; that is to say, compared with the General French culture the state of Flemish culture is nowhere. It is confined only to Flanders, one province of small Belgium.

Kingdom's borders. They are Welsh in Wales, Gaelic in the Highlands of Scotland, Manx in the Isle of Man, and Irish or Erse in Ireland. These are all literary tongues, distinct from each other and from English—and not merely the latter's dialects (as is too often supposed), of which moreover there are many and various, and the Scottish or Lowland Scotch or Scots (the dialect of Burns) is the most important. Nevertheless the tongue of the 'Sassenach' by reason of conquest and political superiority—never by reason of antiquity—has penetrated everywhere, playing havoc with some now extinct (e. g. the Cornish) language and doing considerable or even irreparable damage to others. Only the Irish has so far asserted itself and the latest evidence of the fact is the signatures in Irish (Erse) of the Irish delegates on the recent Peace Treaty between Ireland and Britain. How many of our "big uns" in Indian politics would care to sign themselves on a similar document in their national or respective vernacular, followed, if need be, by its transliteration into English? But the humiliating irony of it is, the sceptic himself—this writer—is addressing himself in alien English to an English-conducted journal, instead of to some Hindustani paper or to any provincial vernacular paper like a Marathi or a Kanarese one!

Q. How have the non-English speaking populations of the British Isles come to brook the continuous imposition of the English tongue on them?

7. In Norway till a few years ago Danish (and not Norwegian) was the only cultivated language. This was a curious instance of a free nation owing bondage to an alien (though allied) language. Then the Norwegians tried to push forward their own Norwegian, but it is not known what its outcome has been, nor how Norway stands in respect of its language at present.

8. The dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary with over a score of languages presents also an interesting subject of study for him that would try to solve India's language problem.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, March 3.

BHATIA MATERNITY, INFANT WELFARE AND NURSING SERVICE. (THROUGH THE POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SERVANT OF INDIA.

SIR,—I am glad to inform the public, especially the Bhatia community in Bombay, that with the help of two Bhatia friends representative of two charitable Trusts belonging to that community, the Council of the Poona Seva Sadan Society has been enabled to undertake in the City of Bombay an extension of their Nursing Service Department. The Council of the Poona Seva Sadan Society have laid down necessary lines and financial conditions for the undertaking of such work in places outside Poona and for communities irrespective of caste and creed. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey Kt., on behalf of the Trust of Kanji Mulji Estate and Sheth Mulraj Khatav on behalf of the Khatav Makanji Trust, have jointly, in accordance with these conditions, invited the Poona Seva Sadan Nursing Service Department to undertake work in Bombay for the better protection of Maternity and Infancy in this community. Each of these Trusts has decided to employ two Poona Seva Sadan fully qualified Nurses and a Lady Doctor (an L. C. P. S.), a product of the same Institution to start with. Thus, this joint scheme which aims at rendering help in respect of Parental clinics, Maternity, Infant Welfare, Child-welfare, and Nursing will be worked under the direct supervision or guidance of a trained Matron or Supervisor and will be assisted by a lady graduate who will work as the Secretary of the scheme. Moreover these workers will be advised and assisted

‡ We may call these British Isles languages, not British languages, for they are not all spoken in Britain.

§ The former belong to the Celtic branch, while English is a Teutonic tongue.

¶ For the four named languages do each boast a literature that goes back to a period long before English was reduced to writing.

by practitioners of long standing in Bombay who are themselves (one of them being a lady) keen on such work. These four Nurses will go about both in the morning and evening for three hours visiting Bhatia families, in company with the supervisor on some days, by turn in four different wards of the City for the present giving every possible help to expectant mothers, to women in labour, to newly born infants and babies, to children in weak condition, and medical help to little girls and boys attending schools by examination and to women generally. The lady Doctor will pay regular visits to houses in which the Nurses have worked and supervise it. Thus the Nurses' work under the scheme will mostly correspond to the work of the District Nurses in England. General Male Nursing for which a great need exists and a demand is also made will not be undertaken for six months. After watching the results of this experiment and the response it receives at the hands of the Bhatia community, the question may be considered seriously. It is proposed as a preliminary measure that arrangements should be made for labour cases whenever women are willing, by taking them to well conducted Maternity Hospitals, the charges for such cases being paid by Sheth Mulraj Khatav. If, however, women of this community, ordinarily owing to shyness or unfamiliarity with the new hygienic methods, decline to go to these Hospitals, they will be treated in their own homes after securing the necessary hygienic and sanitary conditions. Both the Trusts are anxious that the women of the community should take full advantage of this scheme. It is ordinarily intended to give the services of both the Nurses and the Doctor free of cost; but if on grounds of self-respect which refuses to receive charity some people feel inclined to pay for the services rendered, they are at liberty to do so by sending contributions to Mr. Janakibai Bhat, the Supervisor, or Miss C. B. Pooviah, B. A., the Secretary of the Bhatia Maternity, Infant Welfare and Nursing Service scheme, either of whom is authorised to pass receipts for the same. In addition to this work of active service it is also proposed to distribute as early as possible useful literature or leaflets on the subjects mentioned above and arrange lantern lectures for the purpose of educating the mothers; besides, with the help of the people concerned, attempts will be made for the supply of pure and cheap milk which forms an important factor in the treatment of babies. In this connection the following extract from 'Infant Mortality in Pittsburgh 1912' will be found very useful:—

"Speaking of the reduction of Infant Mortality in New York City, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, New York City Department of Health, says:—

The evolution of infants' milk station is essential. Pure milk, however desirable, will never alone solve the Infant Mortality Problem. Without overlooking the value of pure milk I believe this problem must primarily be solved by educational measures. In other words, the solution of the problem of Infant Mortality is 30 p. c. on the supply of pure milk and 80 p. c. on the training of mothers. The Infants' milk stations will save their wider usefulness when they become educational centres for parental instruction and the encouragement of breast feeding and teaching better hygiene with the mother instructed to buy the proper grade of the milk at a place most convenient to her home."

On the 22nd of February this scheme was explained by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and myself to many leading Bhatia merchants in Mulji Jetha Market and every one considered it not only desirable to have such an arrangement made but also appreciated wholeheartedly the services which their two common Trusts were rendering.

A small Advisory Committee of eight Bhatia gentlemen of the Halsi Section in Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar wards has been formed to assist in this work. A similar Committee will soon be formed for the Cutchee Section of the Bhatias in Mandvi and Fort wards. Small stations will be fixed up in these four wards where intimation should be sent. The whole staff of Nurses, Doctor and Supervisor have been temporarily housed in Girgaum, opposite the Portuguese Church, in a building which is known as the Commercial Museum. The work under this scheme commenced from the 1st of March,

1922. Letters and enquiries should either be made at the above place or from the undersigned in Bombay.

Servants of India Society's
Home, Sandhurst Road,
Girgaum,
Bombay, 1st March 1922.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Hon. Organizer & Gen. Secretary
THE POONA SEVA SADAN
SOCIETY.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. DEVADHAR'S Malabar Relief
Moplah Relief. work is going on as well as ever.

In keeping with their previous decision the Malabar Central Relief Committee have closed down their camp relief, though the gratuitous relief and the consequent need for funds have by no means ended. The refugees are slowly going back to their homes, and the Central Committee are now busy distributing their valedictory doles. The panic, however, has not yet completely subsided, and the Moplah is still an object of terror and distrust. In the interior—the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad especially, the main scenes of the rebellion—the conditions seem to be still uncertain and popular confidence has yet to be restored. Says a distinguished correspondent from Calicut: "To tell you candidly, though officially normal conditions have been proclaimed, still the innermost amsams in Ernad Taluk cannot be correctly estimated to be safe." The refugees from these parts scarcely like to go back home, they would rather settle down in or about Calicut in assured safety. The question of Moplah Relief is also now engaging the Committee's attention. That is a real need at present as the Government and the Committee are both agreed that, consequent upon the cessation of the Rebellion and the inevitable capture of large numbers of Moplah Rebels, there are no less than 35,000 cases of Moplah destitutes whose care, it is estimated, will involve a cost of Rs. 2,40,000. Thus Mr. Devadhar's estimate of Rs. 10,00,000 is daily more and more proving to be true. The Reconstruction work has also to be taken in hand. It is getting time to commence the cultivation for the next season, but the devastations of the Rebellion have deprived the poor tenants of all their possessions. They want the seeds to sow, and cattle for ploughing. It is an enormous task which now the Government must definitely undertake. Meanwhile, we trust the public also will do their best to strengthen the hands of the Central Committee by liberal contributions and enable them to complete the work they have carried on so far, so well. Out of the Rs. 10,00,000 asked for by Mr. Devadhar, only nearly three have been collected, putting all the various resources of the Central Committee together, and more than 7/10 of the amount still remains to be made up.

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