

THE Servant of India

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Theory and Practice. THE summary of news so far available on the outcome of Sir T. B. Saprú's pleadings at the Imperial Conference does not encourage one to anticipate that the ultimate findings of this Conference will in any way further the legitimate rights of India as regards Imperial citizenship. The appointment of further committees leaves one necessarily cold, as nothing of practical importance can be expected from them. The only item in that programme is that even from these innocuous perambulating advisors Kenya has been specially exempted. For the rest, the kind gentlemen assembled in London have apparently once more solemnly affirmed the equality of Indian's status in the Empire—in theory and in the abstract, of course, well understood. As regards the concrete application of the theory to Kenya, that, equally of course, has been excepted, just as the concrete case of the Dominions had previously been excepted; and we may add—as it is obvious, every other concrete case will be excepted in future. That being so, it seems to us that India can only make one response to such a treatment, i. e. with equal solemnity to declare—in theory and in the abstract—India's devotion to the Empire; but to except such purely special concrete cases, as Empire Exhibitions and Empire manufactures. Quite a fair bargain, is it not?

ON November 5 the graduates of the Bombay University will show whether they can appreciate the great work that lies to the credit of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in laying the foundation of national education in Bombay Presidency. Dr. Paranjpye's achievements are of a manifold character but at

Dr. Paranjpye's
Candidature.

the head of them all we unhesitatingly place his Elementary Education Act whereby he made an immediate beginning in compulsory education and undertook on behalf of the Government to cover the whole area within ten years, assuming responsibility for financing this large extension at a time of great financial stringency. This is a task well worthy of a Forster, and Dr. Paranjpye has carried it out successfully, so far as the initial stages of it are concerned. It remains to be seen, however, whether the graduates of the University whose suffrages Dr. Paranjpye is seeking, realise the immense importance of this venture to national well-being. Dr. Paranjpye would perhaps have better consulted his individual interests if he had chosen to advance secondary and higher education, in which his constituents are naturally more interested, at the cost of mass education. But he places national interests above individual interests and has put in hand the promotion of primary education in preference to higher education. It is to be hoped that the graduates of the Bombay University will show a breadth of outlook and an unselfish devotion to the country's welfare by returning at the polls a man who, if he has not cultivated his voters personally, has done the utmost amount of good to the masses at large, which after all is what counts in the nation's uplift.

Freedom
in Education.

A GOOD deal of misrepresentation is sedulously put about in regard to Dr. Paranjpye's work. It has been said, for instance, that his Elementary Education Act levels a blow at the principle of educational autonomy. The fact is that, until recently elementary education was practically a State activity controlled altogether by the State and leaving no room for private initiative. But one of the incidental reforms introduced by Dr. Paranjpye is that the management of schools, etc., has now been transferred wholly to local bodies. Dr. Paranjpye can thus justly claim not only to have taken the first step and regulated the subsequent steps to universal education, but to have democratised its control. In handing over education to popularly elected bodies, care has of course to be taken to see that the quality of education will not suffer, and this Dr. Paranjpye has done by means of a provision for appointing *ad hoc* a School Board for each district consisting of persons genuinely interested in education and representative of all the varied interests of the district. He has therefore

had to make a rule that a certain proportion of the School Board should represent backward classes, depressed classes, women, education experts, and so forth. This is represented by the *Bombay Chronicle* as an attempt to have a "subservient committee." Dr. Paranjpye is for freedom in education, not anarchy. Our contemporary also says that the former school committees possessed some real power in regard to inspection, etc., because the Government did not interfere with them, but the new rules impose certain restrictions. Government did not interfere before with school committees as regards inspection, because it absolutely controlled them. But now it has given full power to school boards, and the restrictions of which our contemporary complains, viz. that the Inspectors should be of certain qualifications, are only meant to ensure efficiency in inspection. Again, we say Dr. Paranjpye is in favour of educational freedom, but not educational anarchy. We hope that the graduates of the Bombay University will not be misled by such ignorant and interested criticism.

* * *

ANGLO-INDIANS will no doubt make much of the defeat which non-official members recently sustained both in the United Provinces and Punjab Legislative Councils in the matter of boycotting the "White" Empire Exhibition. Those, however, who know anything of the present composition of these Councils will hardly be surprised that the landlords in the former provinces and the Mahomedans in the latter province are heedless of the public opinion which they are supposed to represent and support the Government in any measures that may be promoted by them. A Public workers must not therefore allow the action of these Councils to damp their enthusiasm, but must go on with their campaign against the Exhibition. We feel certain that the Councils now to be elected will reflect public feeling more truly and will support the demand for boycott by refusing any further grants for the Exhibition. In the meanwhile an attempt such as the one that is being made in Madras under the auspices of the Servants of India Society to obtain an emphatic expression of the popular sentiments on this matter through statutory bodies like the municipalities and district boards may well be made. These bodies have a direct interest in this affair because they are invited to join the Exhibition and will not be regarded as going outside their legitimate sphere if they pass resolutions to the effect that they have no desire to share in the humiliation which would be theirs if, after the Kenya decision, they voluntarily took part in any enterprises connected with the White Empire of England. A volume of opinion will thus be created and focused, which will be of service when the next Councils settle down to work. A victory of the people's cause will then be certain but we must not let our enthusiasm flag now.

A CORRESPONDENT from Malaya, who who has just seen the report of the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on August 3rd on flogging in jails, writes to express his surprise at the apparent backwardness of India in this matter, as compared with the Federated Malay States. In Malaya apparently they follow the system, not of "Visitors", but of "Visiting Justices" for jails—a body of prominent non-officials, of whom two per month are detailed to hear and adjudicate complaints. In practice these two gentlemen (of whom one usually is a European and one an Asiatic—Chinese, Malay, Indian, etc.) visit the jail twice during their month of office, question *all* prisoners, look at their food, &c., &c. and do all those things, which Indian "Visitors" have to do. In addition, however, they hear also the complaint of the prison authorities against individual prisoners, who are brought before the "Visiting Justices" who try each case and record charge, evidence and sentence in a special book. None but the most trivial punishments can be inflicted by the prison authorities, and flogging—it goes without saying—is entirely reserved to the power of the Visiting Justices. These Visiting Justices moreover have to make a report on their visits in another book, in which they can place on record suggestions for or the faults they find in the management of the prison. Both books must go before the "Resident" of the State (corresponding in status to an Indian Collector), who in turn will minute the action taken by him. Sentences by the Visiting Justices however do not require any official endorsement, but are at once carried out by the Prison Authorities. This system seems eminently sensible and, if it works well in Malaya, the Indian Government will be very hard put to it to find reasons, why it should not work equally well in India. From our Indian Jails Committee Report it is evident that, as long as there are jails, mutiny, incitement to mutiny and unprovoked attacks on jail officials will require punishment by some such drastic method as whipping: but what is quite intolerable is that at present the Jail Authorities here should be Judge, Prosecutor and Executor all in one. Reform in this direction is what is most needed; though we also quite agree with the resolution passed on the 26th ult. in the U. P. Legislative Council that whipping should be altogether abolished except for the three major offences above mentioned. We are much obliged to our correspondent for his interesting information.

* * *

IT is the turn of the Bombay Presidency this year to welcome an All-India Social Workers' Conference, which has so far held three sessions. In order to make arrangements for this Conference a very strong Executive Committee, consisting of representatives of 22 different institutions engaged in social work of various kinds, has been appointed. It has also been decided to hold a Social Work Ex-

hibition in connection with the Conference. The Exhibition will consist of exhibits including (1) books, magazines and pamphlets on different aspects of social work, (2) reports and other literature published by various kinds of institutions of social work, (3) diagrams, charts, and models showing the various kinds of social work done in this country and outside, (4) demonstrations of different kinds of social work. The following subjects are to be taken up for open discussion at the forthcoming session:—(1) Charity Organisation, (2) Vigilance and Rescue Work, (3) Criminal Tribe Settlements, (4) Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis, (5) Training and Provision of *Dais* and Midwives, (6) Training of Social Workers, (7) Co-ordination of Social Work in India, (8) Open Spaces, Playgrounds and Directed Games for Children, (9) the education and care of the Defective Children. The Conference is to meet from 8th to 11th December and we trust that all people interested in this humanitarian work will co-operate to make it a success.

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Indian Christian
Politics.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH, the present editor of *Young India*, has an article on "Christian Politics" in the *Guardian* of October 26th, in the course of which he advocates that "Indian Christians as a community should define their attitude towards current politics." One hopes sincerely that our Christian fellow-countrymen will refuse to follow so mischievous an advice. We have quite enough communalism, as it is, in India, without needing yet one more application of that spirit: quite apart from the impracticability of a scattered community of about 1 p. c. of the whole population defining, *qua* community, its attitude to questions, most of which must necessarily and primarily be tinged by provincial interests. Mr. Joseph calls the Indian Christian community "parasitic" and says that they are tending to become merely a replica of the Anglo Indian community. Mr. Joseph has evidently the traditional subservience of these two communities to the bureaucracy in mind: but, once the special privileges reserved to them are removed, one imagines that that subservience itself will rapidly disappear. Nothing will help on that process so much, as insistence on every citizen's individual responsibility to bring about the political triumph of that set of men, who to him individually seem to pursue the right political ideals. We quite agree that this responsibility is little realized by Mr. Joseph's community who on the whole are still politically unawakened. But would Mr. Joseph perhaps like all Indian Christians to be out-and-out Gandhists, and would he plead that the non-resistance-to-evil ideal of his own leader is typically Christian? Yet to be "fellow-workers together" is also typically Christian: should then *all* Indian Christians be Liberals? Is there nothing typically Christian in the paternal providence of a *ma bap* government? Or in indignation at the oppression by the defenceless? The fact is, all the angels are never on one side, nor all the devils on the other: each man for himself must strike the balance between what to him seem the more and what the less important features of every party and attach himself accordingly. His religion will undoubtedly influence him in that choice: but to make it appear that Christianity can only be interpreted in terms of either Gandhism or Liberalism or Swarajism or Bureaucratism is surely to render a very poor service both to Christianity and to the Indian Christian community.

BALANCE OF POWER—OR SCALES OF JUSTICE ?

AS soon as the Baldwin note of August 11th was published, it became obvious that—as we said in our issue of August 16th—"the key to the whole Franco-German problem was, how to manoeuvre it into an international forum". We drew attention at the same time to the first public utterance of President Coolidge, which pointed in the same direction: and our reading then of the inner meaning of the steps taken is amply borne out now by the latest cables on the subject. These make it quite clear now that "Reparations" are to be fixed internationally and, with them, French "security"; and that Mr. Baldwin all along has been making sure of American collaboration, before making any move. M. Poincaré is naturally opposed to any such "interference" and—at the time of writing—seems bent on reducing the projected Allied conference to that of advisors to the Reparations Commission. Whatever the upshot, it may be useful anyhow at this juncture to consider the underlying principles and *a priori* chances of a solution along the lines chosen.

These lines of course follow closely those of the Washington and Genoa Conferences. Should Mr. Baldwin succeed in calling his Conference together, we shall once more find America, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium engaged in a tug-of-war, designed, not to pull over one side to the other, but rather so to balance all forces that a stable equilibrium may result. All the Georgian Conferences were thus conceived; the Washington Conference likewise—for a circumscribed region, viz. the Pacific—attempted nothing else. Now on the face of it, such a solution, even if by a miracle such delicate poising actually is once achieved, can never become permanent. For it assumes that all the powers are or remain for considerable periods static; or else that all simultaneously increase or decrease in power. The very opposite of course is the case. Change goes on incessantly, but never uniformly; strengthening somewhere means relative weakening elsewhere. The "Concert of Europe" before 1914 attempted just such an equilibrium: Triple Alliance there, Triple Entente here; detachment of Italy here, detachment of Turkey there. The moment a weight was placed in one scale, a counterweight in the other neutralized its effect. But obviously, such tit-for-tat policy can only end, as it did end: in universal war. And if all that is attempted now, is to create a similar Balance of Power again, it needs no prophet to foretell how the business is going to end once more. The "Balance of Power" idea necessitates diplomatically constant underground intrigues, for the attachment and detachment of allies; and militarily, equally constant competition in armaments. Of the former, the Russo-German Treaty at Genoa and the Franco-Japanese entente at Washington are outstanding examples; of the latter, the Singapore Dock *plus* a Dutch navy and the French armies

of the Black Continent plus those of the Little Entente supply equally instructive illustrations.

During the war these consequences of a Balance of Power were fully recognized and the best minds of two hemispheres laboured to evolve a better plan than the one which had for so long been tried and had so lamentably failed. The one solution, to which everybody was ultimately driven, was, to substitute the Scales of Justice for the Balance of Power. Mr. Wilson's original idea of a League of Nations was just that—a World Democracy, which would harmonize the freedom and self-determination of all single nations by the application of the principle of Justice. To-day, four years after Versailles, it is unnecessary to emphasize the failure of Mr. Wilson's League of Nations. Yet it is very necessary indeed to emphasize that the League that has failed is not the League that Mr. Wilson first conceived; and that if the League which failed, necessarily must have failed, it does not follow that the original concept of a League also would fail. The utter failure of the League, as it exists, is merely due to the fatal compromise which tried to combine the idea of international justice with that of nationalist patriotism. This "patriotism" of the 20th century is no longer what "patriotism" in the 19th stood for, when the term meant the supersession of the purely local, sectional and provincial by the higher and all-comprehensive entity of a National State. Thus Italian patriotism then stood for a united Italy, as against the purely local interests of the Kingdom of Naples or the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, it likewise stood for the elimination of foreign, *i. e.* Austrian, sway in Lombardy and Venice. To-day, with Nationalist States everywhere *in excelsis*, patriotism is no longer a domestic, but an imperialistic aspiration. In addition, the "Great War," as every war, necessitated a large-scale appeal to Patriotism: *i. e.* to the idea that the claim of one's country is supreme. But if supreme, a country is not capable of being judged by other countries; if supreme, the ultimate goal is not justice, but self-interest; if supreme, a Federation of the World cannot be tolerated.

The claims of this Patriotism and Nationalism are nowadays so incessantly dinned into every individual, from the "national" history drilled into him at school to the "patriotic" pabulum supplied to him day after day by the average newspaper of every country, that hardly a man realizes, that if he is a man first and a Frenchman, Indian or American only afterwards, he should place the interests of Mankind before those of France or India or America. The "patriotic" American burned with indignation at the idea, that a lot of foreigners sitting round a table at Geneva should dare to assume the right of dictating to what the great and glorious United States were or were not to do. Mr. Mussolini only the other day trampled on the mere idea of a "Great" Power like Italy being called to account by that crowd of outsiders and competi-

tors assembled under the guise of a League of Nations. American patriotism stamped the very birth of the League with illegitimacy, French patriotism substituted its own changeling for the infant League, when born, and now Italian patriotism has finally demonstrated that the changeling is not even alive, but a mere marionette, pulled this way and that by the strings of the Allied Victors.

People are not wanting, who sigh at such stultification of the League idea and yet would not have it that Patriotism is inherently incompatible with the League idea. The same people sigh at the inhumanity of the French, without realizing that it is their very patriotism, which necessitates France being inhuman towards Germany. Ever since M. Poincaré's legions marched into the Ruhr, and even before, we have again and again tried to explain that France must want so-called "Security" far more urgently than Reparations; that the problem of France's 38 millions is to reduce the 64 millions of Germans: whether, as in the case of the Germans of Austria, by forcing them into a separate existence; whether, as in the case of the Germans of Czechoslovakia and Poland, by handing them over to foreign oppression, or, as in the case of the Reich, by deliberately provoking exasperation, despair, civil War, sabotage of all resources, anarchy and final chaos. No man can know the facts of the Ruhr occupation and retain any illusion as to the aim of France as regards Germany; and no man, but feels shocked at the cynic disregard of even the most elementary dictates of humanity in the carrying out of that object. But who is candid enough to admit that, if the interests of France are the supreme object, French patriotism rightly demands the destruction of at least a couple of crores of Germans? Yet such is the case; and we invite all "patriots" to reflect whether it is not self-evident that, as long as the self-interest of each country is deemed supreme for its citizens, an ultimate degradation of their country to the sub-human standards of M. Poincaré is not inevitable.

Mr. Asquith the other day said that the League of Nations requires to be "re-created." True enough: but even re-created it will fail again, until the interests of Humanity as a whole are made supreme and the interests of all nations but subservient to it. Misguided League enthusiasts in the past have often run away with the idea, as if the League's supreme function was, to prevent war and some have even applauded its last miserable performance over Corfu by saying that at least, by abdicating, the League had prevented the outbreak of a new war. Yet the whole idea of a Federation of the World is not primarily to prevent war, but to substitute the rule of law for the rule of mere grab. The rule of law needs the sanction of force behind it and the execution of an international decree thus may quite possibly lead to war: the real point of difference is not between force and no force, but between force employed as the servant

of Justice, and force raging unchecked as its own master.

We shall be told no doubt that all this is very fine, but utterly impracticable. If we thought it so, it would indeed be waste of time to discuss it. But the recreation of the League of Nations as a true Federation of the World is very far from impracticable. In fact its only alternative is so patently working itself out in the world of to-day, that the numbers are steadily growing of those who see the only cure for the world's otherwise fatal malady in the surrender of national sovereignty to a supra-national body. Their numbers will not prevail, perhaps: but if so, there can be but one result—the wiping out of Europe, if not of all Western civilization. Especially in England the situation is fully grasped by many: and England still looms so large and yet is so rapidly being overtaken as world dominator, that England can still without loss of "face" afford and yet has at the same time every incentive, to surrender, *primus inter pares*, rights of national sovereignty to a Federation of the World, of which by its very surrender, it would become the natural leader. It is a bold course, to be sure: yet the situation demands a heroic measure. Whether Mr. Baldwin is the man cast for that rôle, is more than doubtful. Once more he will most probably try, as his predecessors have tried, to "square the point" (the literal translation of Poin-caré!), and to combine justice to all with unbridled selfishness for each. If so, another futility will be enacted around some further conference table. Yet not altogether futile, if it proves for the very last time and at the eleventh hour that no thoroughfare lies that way. Already the British Labour Party have made it a plank of their programme to demand the international "rationing" of all raw products as the only means of preventing unemployment, the race for new "markets" and all the economic and political welter following from such international anarchy. If a new British General Election should take place before the next Budget and if Mr. MacDonald should then be returned at the polls as Mr. Baldwin's successor—both likely contingencies enough—it will indeed be strange, if Mr. MacDonald will not rise to the occasion and redeem the opportunity, from which the "patriots" have so far consistently shrunk: to wit, the abandonment of the policy of the Balance of Power and the bold substitution for it of the Scales of International Justice.

LOCAL OPTION IN CEYLON.

LAST week we gave our readers an estimate formed by a Christian missionary of the results of the working of local option in Ceylon. This estimate was by no means particularly dazzling, though rather hopeful. But the report of the Excise Commissioner has a very different story to tell, and considering the fact that the excise officials are known to be friendly to local option at

present the experience of Ceylon in this matter should give us furiously to think, and should make us wonder if the policy of rationing the supply of drink has not more to commend it than is usually recognised by temperance reformers. There does not seem to be much difficulty experienced in Ceylon in having successful polls for the closure of taverns, but a reduction in the number of taverns is not always found to coincide with a corresponding reduction in consumption. In 1922 seventy-five ballots were held for closures, of which 73 succeeded. Taking arrack taverns alone, 93 taverns were abolished last year, i. e. 16 per cent., but consumption was reduced only 4 per cent, i. e. from 848,376 to 807,387 gallons. What is still more distressing to temperance reformers is that the areas where liquor shops have been closed are not necessarily areas which show reduced consumption; on the contrary, some of these areas show an increase in consumption. For instance while big reductions in the number of taverns have occurred in the Eastern, Central, Northern, Western and North-Central Provinces, it is only in the last two Provinces that the closure for taverns has reduced the sales of arrack; in the first three consumption has actually risen. In the Northern Province the sales of arrack went up from 44, 306 to 56,200 gallons and in the Central from 126,293 to 143,932 gallons.

The Provinces where the closure of taverns has reduced the consumption of arrack, again, are not without countervailing disadvantages. For in the North-Central Provinces a reduced consumption of country liquor is accompanied by an increased consumption of foreign liquor. In 1918-19 the expenditure on arrack in that Province was Rs. 118,847; it came down to Rs. 29,312 the following year, but in the same period foreign liquor expenditure rose from Rs. 14,984 to 122,657! There was a further reduction in the amount of money spent on country-made liquor in the two following years, viz. Rs. 28,955 in 1920-21 and Rs. 26,469 in 1921-22, but the expenditure on foreign liquor went up in an even greater proportion, i. e. Rs. 144, 680 and Rs. 195, 253. The same thing applies to toddy, and the Excise Commissioner thus draws the following general conclusion from the observation of such facts: "The main causes of the present low demand for drink lie in economic conditions, but the closure of taverns has contributed to reducing demand. In country districts closure of toddy taverns has heavily reduced demand for toddy. In localities where a foreign or toddy shop remains after an arrack tavern has closed, closure of this tavern heavily reduces consumption of arrack and just as heavily raises consumption of other liquor."

It is clear therefore that temperance reform cannot succeed unless the measures that are adopted to check drinking apply to foreign liquor as well as to country liquor. The Excise Commissioner of Ceylon says that the closure

of an arrack tavern "heavily reduces consumption of arrack and just as heavily raises consumption of other liquor." We must thus attack country liquor and foreign liquor together, if drunkenness is to be abolished. It can therefore be easily imagined from what a grave defect the Local Option Bill in the Punjab which has now passed into law, suffers, inasmuch as the provisions relating to foreign liquor have had to be expunged from it because the Government of India withheld its sanction from those provisions. Any measure of temperance must be comprehensive to be effective. Another lesson which Ceylon has to teach us is that the reduction of shops does not always bring in its train a proportionate reduction in the total quantity of liquor consumed. In India also we have had that experience, but it is strongly reinforced by the experience of Ceylon. It is therefore a matter for consideration whether, in the time that must elapse before prohibition is attained, it is not better to regulate the quantity of liquor sold rather than the number of shops in which it is available; in other words, whether we shall not have a more even and graduated progress towards prohibition by rationing than by closure of taverns through local option. So far as public feeling is concerned, it is well known. The only question is how it is to be mobilised and made effective. It would appear from what we find in Ceylon that by adopting the rationing policy we shall reach prohibition by easier stages than by concentrating our effort on the reduction of liquor shops.

Apart from local option, the Ceylon Excise department claims to have its own policy of temperance. The policy is based on the principle that "the only way to keep drink consumption low is to make drink prices high." Rules like those fixing a minimum selling price and forbidding cheaper sale by bottle than by the dram which are part of the present law, have had a powerful effect in raising prices. The Contract Supply system has done the same. A further effort along temperance lines consists in the experiment now in progress of a reduced strength for arrack. The minimum strength of arrack has been fixed at 35 instead of 30 degrees u. p. Again off sale of liquor is prohibited. Last year several taverns were exempt from this prohibition, and the result was that the regulation was systematically avoided. But the exemptions have since been annulled, and this tightening of the prohibition regulation is expected to be followed by a reduction of consumption. This policy is little different from the orthodox policy pursued by our Government so far, and calls for little comment. But the local option introduced in Ceylon will cause the disenchantment of many people. In a country where the sentiment of a people is altogether against drink and where even moderate drinking, which in western countries meets with no reprehension whatever, is regarded as a sinful vice, local option would ordinarily be expected to be tantamount to prohibition. But

the practical results are entirely different. Consumption is no doubt reduced in Ceylon, but the fall is not as big as might have been expected. At all events the revenue has not fallen, and those who fear that, consequent upon local option, there will be a heavy drop in revenue may well lay aside their fear. The experience that Ceylon has had for the last four years in local option has thus to give us as much warning as encouragement.

THE NEW MALAYAN LABOUR CODE.

IN our issues of June 28th and July 5th we dealt at length with the new Malayan Labour Code, which was then still in the bill stage. Since then, both the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States and the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements have dealt with this measure and we now have before us "The Labour Code, 1923" (F. M. S.) and "The Labour Ordinance, 1923" (S. S.)—price \$1 each—, both of which Acts came into force on the 1st ult.; and we understand that similar legislation is now also being prepared for three other Malayan territories: Johore, Kedah and Brunei. In addition, the first meeting of a Committee has been held (with the Controller of Labour as Chairman), to advise on the introduction of Workmen's Compensation legislation—a distinct step forward in a much needed direction.

To hark back to the new Labour Code: this has emerged from the hands of the legislators, much as it was, when placed there. Some slight changes have been made; mostly good or indifferent. The greatest improvement is that all overwork (except in case of emergency) must now be paid for at double the rate of ordinary wages: the draft restricting that privilege to factory work. (S. S. Ordinance §20, 6) Again, §46 of the Draft still allowed an employer to "apprehend" a labourer, against whom he had a complaint to make, and to "detain" him in order to bring him before a Police Court. This most reprehensible delegation of police functions to an employer has now been completely cut out, we are very glad to see. Another alteration is made in §73, which exempted *inter alia* first and second class passengers from the sections applying to "Indian Immigrants." In the draft, a proviso was inserted, making it possible administratively to negative this exemption in the case of "second class cabin passengers of certain ships or lines": in the final Ordinance this administrative loophole is done away with. A very important subsection (7) has been added to §83, enabling the Controller to repatriate within one year of an immigrant's arrival and at his present employer's expense any labourer, who is required to do work unsuitable to his capacity or who has been unjustly treated by his employer. Under the same section the Controller can now repatriate within one year at the expense of the Immigration Fund any immigrant on account of the state of his health or "for any other sufficient reason." Similarly, §125 (2) (c) now opens homes

to be maintained by the Immigration Fund not only to "decrepit" labourers, as the draft had provided, but to "unemployed" labourers as well: a point of considerable importance, since it establishes for the first time in Malaya the statutory right of, at least an Indian, to work. Finally, though an immigrant is still liable to pay \$20, if he declines to proceed to the estate for which he is recruited, at least the obnoxious proviso is now done away with, under which (Draft § § 85, 3 and 86, 3) such sums recovered were shared equally by the Immigration Fund and the would-be employer. The latter now drops out and the whole of the amount is in future to go to the Fund.

An interesting novelty is introduced in §§72 and 112 which define an "Indian Immigrant" and an "Indian Labourer" respectively. Hitherto both were defined as "an Asiatic native of British India" or of "the Madras Presidency of British India:" the Ordinance however now defines the one as "an Asiatic native of British India or of an Indian State adjoining the Madras Presidency" and the other as "an Asiatic of the Madras Presidency of British India or of the adjoining Indian States"—so that in future Telugus from the Nizam's dominions or Mysore, and Malayalis from Travancore will no longer be left without the special protection given by the Malayan Code to British Indians. Another interesting addition are the powers given by § 27,3 to "any agent of the Government of India"—powers identical with those conferred already on members of the Malayan Labour Department.

Three sections of the Draft (§ 218, 219 and 221) have been deleted. One stated that a labourer was not liable to punishment if his wages were unpaid; another, that punishment was not to determine agreement; and the third, that proceedings under the Penal Code were not barred. It would seem that these sections were legally redundant: in any case, one can but be thankful that obnoxious § 219 has come out altogether and that there is no more § 218 which forced a labourer to give 48 hours' notice before quitting work, even if the employer had failed to pay him overdue wages. Nor can one feel aggrieved because an employer is no longer (§ 34,2 of Draft) liable to imprisonment of either description up to 3 months, for failure to keep a register of kanganies—a penalty which one cannot visualize as being inflicted on any employer in Malaya for so venial an offence.

Altogether, as we said at the outset, the Labour Code of Malaya, as it has now become law, is in many minor points an improvement on the Draft: still, all the major criticisms which we levelled at the original draft four months ago and which referred mainly to welfare and conditions of work, still remain valid, we are sorry to say. But even Rome was not built in a day and—are there not such things as Amendment Enactment?

PROTECTIVE TARIFF: SOME FALLACIES.

7. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOREIGN TRADE.

It is often argued that, if there be a rapid development of Indian industries, the present balance of trade will be disturbed, and that this will endanger the gold exchange of standard by reducing the surplus of exports over imports. There is no doubt that the foreign trade will, in the beginning, be considerably reduced. But there will be compensation also. India exports a large quantity of raw materials. A good portion of these return as finished goods. Thus with the development of industries, both exports and imports will diminish. This will be especially so in the case of cotton and leather goods and oils. To take cotton goods as an illustration. We export raw cotton and yarn worth about R. 45 crores, and import cotton finished goods and yarn worth almost the same. Making allowance for the increase in the value of finished goods as compared with that of raw cotton and for the fine piecegoods which cannot be produced now in India, we may say that the whole of the manufactured rough goods which come from Japan now, worth about R. 16 crores, will disappear, as also half of our export of raw cotton to Japan. It may be also that a portion at least of this export of raw cotton, mainly meant to supply the Chinese market, will be manufactured in India and sent directly to China. This used to be the case till the beginning of the present century. If it be so, then the value of our cotton export, being manufactured goods, will remain practically the same, although the quantity will be about half of the present time. There is not space enough for dealing with each item of India's foreign trade, and it is difficult also to prognosticate what will be the result of the development of industries in India. But, generally speaking, it seems that, if India confines itself, in the beginning at least, to the production of those articles, the raw materials of which are abundant here, and the demand for which also is great, then there is the prospect of a greater reduction in the value of our imports than in that of our exports, since, quantity for quantity, the value of raw materials which form the bulk of our exports, is much less than that of manufactured articles, which form the bulk of our imports.

Thus there will be a greater surplus of exports over imports if the present rate be maintained in international values. And it is upon this that the stability of the gold exchange standard depends. Thus if the policy of industrial development be vigorously pursued along proper lines, there is no danger to our exchange system.

Of course this surplus cannot be permanent unless India has to make foreign payments. It is a mistake to suppose that the surplus is created independently of external obligations. This surplus will have either of two results. The whole of it, or a substantial portion of it, may be utilised

in piling up our reserves in London, against which exchange bills from this side may, when necessary, be drawn on Government account, whether to maintain the lower limit of the exchange rate or for making purchases on Government or private account, or gold will flow into the country. The effect will be the same in both the cases. In normal circumstances this gold is chiefly diverted to the money market where it is either made the basis of an inflation of credit or returned to the Government in exchange for rupees, which leads to an inflation of the currency. The result is a rise in prices, and this adjusts the balance between exports and imports by restricting the former and facilitating the latter. Thus the equilibrium is restored subject to external obligations. The same will be the effect if the reserve be piled up abroad. The bills drawn on the Government of India will, on presentation, be matured in cash which will swell the home currency. Such automatic inflation or deflation (in the opposite case of a surplus of imports over exports) is necessary for the adjustment of internal and external price levels. Thus ultimately it means little to the country.

But the existing position of the balance of trade will no doubt be disturbed as a result of the development of Indian industries. This unsettlement of the existing relation between the value of our exports and imports will be partially neutralised (1) by, at least in the beginning, a greater demand for machinery, etc., to start or expand our industries; and (2) by every increase in the export of our manufactured and part-manufactured articles. The prospect of the latter is good, especially in leather goods, jute and perhaps tea. If stock raising on a large scale be encouraged in India, and if the prejudice—unfortunately only too much emphasised in recent years—against cattle export and slaughter, which reduces the demand for cattle, be got over, then the Indian supply of hides and skins will be very large and steady. Also most of the chemicals, etc., necessary for tanning are available in India. Further, it will take a long, very long, time before leather goods will be considered as a necessity, or even a thing of ordinary comfort, by the general body of the rural population in India, who now use shoes only occasionally, and do not use any other leather goods except on a very limited scale. Moreover, the price of leather goods in the world market is steadily rising, and the sources of supply of leather are not very elastic. All these lead me to suppose that leather goods can be manufactured in India with very great profit in order to supply the external market. If so, then the export of our manufactured leather goods would increase very much, and its value at a proportionately greater rate. The case of jute is not so strong from the point of view of protection, as it is likely to thrive in open competition. Tea is also capable of very great expansion, and just before the present slump, perhaps it was expanding along this line. A detailed study of India's natural re-

sources will probably reveal some other industries similarly situated. Therefore, the disturbance of the existing balance of India's foreign trade is not likely to be so great as would otherwise appear.

It should be distinctly understood that foreign trade as such of a country has little to do with the prosperity or adversity of the people thereof. Some people seem to think that the volume of external trade of a country is an index to the prosperity which that country enjoys. This is so to a very limited extent and on the supposition that the resources of the country are already being properly utilised. The point has been disposed of in a masterly way by Dr. Marshall in his "Industry and Trade" Book I, Chapter 2. In modification of his arguments I would only say that, if international trade be really due to the advantages in comparative efficiency, the real excess in the value of imports over that of exports must necessarily be greater than is represented in apparent values. For, unless artificial and abnormal conditions prevail, which, I believe, cannot prevail for a long a; time unless under pressure of extra-economic forces, the apparent value of export represents a lower real sacrifice, and the apparent value of imports represents a higher real gain inasmuch as the specialisation in the production of particular articles within a country must have followed the lines of comparatively greater efficiency, including natural efficiency in resources, in running several industries, as compared with the industries of other countries with whom India has foreign trade. It should be noted that this comparative efficiency is a relative term depending upon the acquired facility of working the natural resources. With every change in that there is a change in the comparative efficiency. Therefore, the dynamic aspect of the question must not be lost sight of, while calculating comparative efficiency at a particular stage of the industrial growth of the country. To the extent that there is this discrepancy in the recorded values of foreign trade in terms of real sacrifices in the case of exports and real gains in that of imports, the recorded values do not accurately represent the real balance of trade. Subject to this, the foreign trade of a country is not necessarily a test of either the prosperity or adversity of the people of that country.

(Concluded.)

PRAFULLACHANDRA BASU.

A LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

THERE are not a few among those who attended, either as delegates or advisers or observers, the last session of the Assembly of the League to come away from Geneva, gravely disappointed with the spirit in which international

matters have been handled by the nations. Evidently the aims of the League are still for the majority in the realm of the ideal. Italy is felt to have openly outraged the Convention to which she herself was a signatory. She is trying to defend her action on the ground that she has preserved the League by preventing it from handling matters too large for it! The effrontery of the Mussolini Government is unmatched since Germany tore up the "scrap of paper." France has done no better in respect of the Ruhr. She is now engaged in fostering separatist tendencies in Bavaria, the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Great Britain's interest lies in peace. But there are not wanting scoffers and mockers who, judging from the attitude of the other Great Powers, do not conceal their scepticism as to the real character of British diplomacy and who openly declare their conviction that if Britain's present interest in peace ceased, the dictates of newer interests might well come to be followed. The sceptics declare that within the League international jealousies are manifest and trust and confidence wanting. International votes, it is more than hinted, are exercised without regard to the righteousness of a case, but with scrupulous care and consideration for individual interest. That there have been bargainings for votes in which the merits of the matter had no place is a dark suspicion in the minds of many who had hoped for better and more far-reaching results after four Assemblies.

It is doubtful whether India has derived any real advantage from her present membership of the League and I do not think she is likely to do so, so long as she is not self-governing. I know that Mr. Hasan Imam's view is that her present place, as the solitary subordinate country in an international Assembly of self-governing nations, inferior in status even to Albania and Abyssinia, is a matter of the deepest humiliation. I am certain that, if asked again to undertake the task of representing India at the Assembly, he will decline on the ground that he will not again submit himself, or his country through him, to such humiliation. He is leaving to-morrow on his return to India.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has addressed a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, in which he comments upon a telegram from that paper's Allahabad correspondent, criticising the view expressed by him in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. The correspondent states that "informed opinion in India" does not endorse Dr. Sapru's contention that Hindu-Moslem dissensions have been grossly exaggerated and he suggests that Dr. Sapru seems to have lost touch with actual conditions in India since his departure. He replies that he belongs to the very province in which the communal disturbances have taken place, and that he has been in the closest touch with the situation since his departure, by letter and newspaper, from friends in both communities. He charges the correspondent with creating a false

impression of conditions attributed to the reforms. Similar disturbances took place in the province before the reforms. The province itself has an enormous population, and disturbance is far from being general in it or in India at large. He registers his emphatic protest against unwarranted exaggeration of the prevailing conditions. The correspondent criticises the *Leader's* attitude towards the disturbances, committing Dr. Sapru and his party to another point of view. Dr. Sapru replies that the *Leader* published Mahomedan resolutions condemning the conduct of the rough and turbulent element of their community, and gave it credit for these resolutions. He demands the presentation of the facts in their right perspective. He also points out the unfairness of messages regarding the communal dissensions, whilst they keep silence about the constant efforts made by the communal leaders, on both sides to try to create a better atmosphere between the two communities. When the people themselves are engaged in settling their own differences in a peaceful fashion, criticism based on an incorrect apprehension of the facts is apt to create alarm or give a false impression of the extent and character of the situation.

The Independent Labour Party are arranging for a series of three lectures at the Essex Hall on the next three Fridays, the first being on "Labour and the Great Dominions", by Prof. H. J. Laski, the chairman being the Agent-General for Queensland; the second being "England and India under a Labour Government", by Col. J. C. Wedgwood, M. P., Alderman John Scurr presiding; and the third, by Mr. Leonard Woolf, on "Crown Colonies under a Labour Government", the chairman being Mr. H. N. Brailsford. Col. Wedgwood's synopsis is interesting. It runs as follows:—The position as left by the Montagu Reforms. New difficulties created by Punjab Martial Law and by the Kenya decision. Gandhi agitation. The colour bar. Race hatred. National consciousness of intellectual majority. Dominion Home Rule the only solution. Difficulties in the way. Finance. Law and order. Hindu-Moslem antipathy. Labour between the Colonist and the Indian. Only hope of conciliation. Mr. Laski is also of opinion that "the obvious Labour end is Dominion Home Rule." Mr. Leonard Woolf is also referring to the Colonies in which the Asiatic element is a considerable factor. The series should have a considerable educational value.

There is going to be a good deal of discord at home at the attempt to foist an ill-digested system of Imperial Preference upon this country. The Imperial Government have tentatively suggested that they would favourably consider giving special preference to Colonial fruits, tobaccos, and wines. Mr. Bruce does not think that this offer goes nearly far enough, and he has developed a scheme that will bind this country in the stifling bonds of high protection, so that the producer in

the Dominions may benefit. It has yet to be shown to the people of England why they should agree to lose their most valuable markets by being forced to obtain their food and raw materials at a higher price and thus render it still more impossible for foreign countries to afford to buy British goods. We have a large unemployed population, largely owing to the closing of foreign markets, in consequence of the collapse of Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Bruce's proposals will but add to that mass of unemployment and make the Dominions highly unpopular with the British people. These Dominions economists seem to think that this country must shoulder everybody's burdens. Yet the Dominions are, relatively, lightly taxed.

MISCELLANEA.

SCALE OF SALARIES IN JAPAN.

CLASSIFICATION.

In view of the impending inquiry into the public services by the Lee Commission, we give below some information, gleaned from the Japan Year Book, relating to the salaries—and allowances—of civil and military officials in Japan. It should be noted that a yen equals Rs. 1-8, and on a comparison of the salaries in Japan and those of corresponding posts in India, the difference will be found to be very marked.

THE Civil Service in Japan is divided into four classes, viz. Shin-nin, Choku-nin, So-nin and Hin-nin. The Shin-nin comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President of Census Board, President and Procurator-General of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of this supreme grade. The Choku-nin officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Department, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, and some others belong to this category. The So-nin officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as Koto-kan (high official): The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

APPOINTMENT.

The Appointment Regulations as amended in October, 1914, have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice-Ministership of the Department of State, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment.

The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State and President of Census Board. The staff of public servants numbered as follows in 1920:—

Civil officials.—Shin-nin and Choku-nin, 852; So-nin, 9,844; Han-nin, 85,395; Employee, 182,186; total, 278,277.

Military Officials.—Shin-nin and Choku-nin Army, 214, Navy, 109; So-nin, Army 15,339, Navy, 4,718; Han-nin Army 1,979; Navy, 15,599; Cadets Navy, 186; total Army, 17,532, Navy, 20,612.

SCALE OF SALARIES.

The scale of salaries for the Government officials of all ranks, except the Premier, the Ministers of State, the Govern-

or-Generals of Korea, Formosa and Kwantung provinces, were substantially increased in 1920 and put in force from August of the year. With the enforcement of the new scale the special allowances which had hitherto been granted since 1919 in view of marked rise in the cost of living were withdrawn. The new scale stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military service:—

SHIN-NIN RANK.	
Duty	Yen Per annum
Prime Minister	... 12,000
Minister of State	... 8,000
Governor-General of Korea	... 8,000
President of Privy Council	... 6,000
Governor-General of Kwantung	... 7,500
Ambassador	... 6,000
Governor-General of Formosa	... 7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	... 7,000
" of the Board of Audit	... 7,500
" of the Census Board	... 7,500
Vice-President of Privy Council	... 5,500
Director-General, Administrative Affairs, Korea	... 8,000
Privy Councillor	... 5,000
CHOKU-NIN RANK	
President of Imperial University	...5,800-5,000
" of Imperial Steel Works	...6,000-5,000
Governor of Hokkaido	...5,500-5,000
Chief Secretary of Cabinet	... 5,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau	... 5,000
Chief of Colonial Bureau	... 5,000
Vice-Minister of State	... 5,000
Director-General, Civil Affairs, Formosa	... 5,000
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	... 5,000
President of Board of Decoration	... 4,200
Bureau Directors	...3,700-3,300
Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet	...4,200-3,700
Local Governors	... } 4,500 4,000 3,730

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of 600 yen; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Mijagi Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto 400 yen).

The new scale for officials of So-nin and Hau-nin ranks is given in the following table:—

	So-nin (annual)	Hau-nin (monthly)		So-nin (annual)	Hau-nin (monthly)
1st class	3,000	95	7th class	1,500	40
2nd "	2,700	75	8th "	1,200	35
3rd "	2,500	65	9th "	1,100	30
4th "	2,200	55	10th "	1,000	25
5th "	2,000	50	11th "	850	20
6th "	1,700	45	12th "	750	—

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

	Salary yen	Allowance yen
Ambassador	6,000	30,000 (Great Britain, U.S. A., France, Russia). 25,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy).
Min. Ple. & En. Ex.	{ 6,500 5,700	17,000 (Spain, Sweden) 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Holland), 12,000 (China, Mexico) 10,000 (Siam), 10,000 (Great Britain, U. S. A. France, etc.)
Councillors	{ 6,500 5,200	8,000 (Italy)
Consul-General	{ 4,500 4,100 3,800	8,000 4,500
Consul	{ 4,100 1,400	6,000 1,600

OFFICIALS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

	Salary
Minister	... 8,000
Grand Chamberlain	... 7,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (Shin-nin)	... 8,000
Vice-Minister	... 6,500

Lord Steward to Empress	6,500	5,000
Grand Master of Ceremonies (Shin-nin) ...	7,000	6,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	6,500	5,200
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of Shin-nin rank)	7,500	6,500
Officials of the higher civil service draw from a year.	4,5000 to 900	

THE COURT OF CASSATION.

	Salary per annum.
President	6,000
Prosecutor-General	5,000
Judges and Procurators	5,200 2,500

APPEAL COURTS.

	Salary per annum
Presidents	4,200 to 5,000
Chief Procurators	3,700 5,000
Judges & Procurators	1,200 2,500

DISTRICT COURTS.

	Salary per annum		Naval Officers.
Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators	750 to 3,700		Salary per annum
Military Officers.			
General	7,500	Admiral	7,500
Lieut-General	6,500	Vice-Admiral	6,500
Major-General	5,600	Rear Admiral	5,600
Colonel	4,600	Captain	4,600
Lieut.-Colonel	3,300	Commander	3,600
Major	2,600	Lieut.-Commander	2,600
Captain	2,000 to 1,600	Lieutenant	2,100 1,600
Lieutenant	1,200 to 1,010	Sub-Lieutenant	1,200 1,020
Sub-Lieutenant	850	Midshipman	850
Special Sergeant	1,200 to 840		

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or in case of death, to their families, make the following record (in yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Year ended	PENSION		ANNUITY TO FAMILY	
	No. of recipients	Total Amount	No. of recipients	Total Amount
December 31 1918	28,539	5,304,560	10,475	725,349
1919	29,429	5,515,048	11,286	790,816

RETIRING GRANT.

	No. of recipients	Total Amount
1918	680	26,618

MILITARY SERVICE.

Year ended	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
Dec. 31 1918	103,202	11,952,022	88,018	4,970,671	719	98,011
1919	104,237	13,102,891	87,675	5,657,344		

NAVAL SERVICE.

	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918	31,548	4,154,897	7,579	566,635	188	31,072
1919	34,417	4,851,526	8,495	677,084		

Annuity of the Orders of Golden Kite (Military Honour) and Rising Sun.

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1918	65,859	8,402,300	5,390	285,922
1919	65,519	8,330,400	5,255	275,523

PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

(1) Civil Pensions.

Under the Pension Law enacted in 1890 and revised subsequently, Civil Officers above the Han-nin or clerical rank who retire from the service are allowed pension subject to conditions that are partly based on advanced age (60 years or over) combined with long service (5 years in the case of State Ministers and 15 years for others), and partly on incapacity arising from ill-health or wounds suffered while on duty. The

amount of pension is fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retiring, the rate being 60-240 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15 or 16 years, 1-240 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. A system of additional pension is provided for those who have retired from the service through incapacity occasioned while in discharge of duty, the rate of addition varying from 2/10 to 7/10 of the sum of ordinary pension. The right to pension ends with the death of claimant, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the state service as officer above the rank occupied before, or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

In 1920, considering the condition of those subsisting on pensions, the Government decided with the approval of the 43rd Diet on an average increase of 75%, ranging from 20% to 100%. The benefit of increase is extended to those who had retired before a general increase of the scale of salaries was put in force. This revision applies equally to the Military pensions and retiring allowance to families of deceased officers.

(2) Military Pensions.

Military Pensions are of three kinds:— 1. Retiring pension which is allowed to officers above Special Sergeants-Major who after a service of over 11 years retire from the army or the navy through no fault of their own; the sum was increased in 1920 varying from yen 1,638 to yen 2,370 in the case of those in the Shin-nin or Choku-nin ranks, from yen 591 to yen 1,744 for the So-nin rank and from yen 168 to yen 406 for the Hon-nin rank comprising Sergeant-Major; 2. dismissal pension which is allowed to privates who are dismissed after serving over 11 years, the amount varying from yen 40 to yen 188; 3. additional pension which is granted to officers or privates disabled in action or otherwise in discharge of duty.

Besides, a gratuity is allowed to privates below the rank of non-commissioned officers or warrant officers when they are disabled in action or otherwise on duty, while a retired pay is granted to them when they die while in the service or when they retire after serving over 4 years but less than the time-limit that entitles them to pension.

(3) Retiring Allowances.

Retiring Allowance is granted to civil list officials above the Han-nin rank who retire from the service before their tenure of office entitles them to pension, the amount being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official at the time of retirement, that is to say, by multiplying half the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service.

(4) Allowances to Families of Deceased Officers.

Families of the deceased officials or officers are granted allowance one-third the pension granted to the deceased, persons entitled to allowance being widows, children under age parents, and grand-parents in the order given.

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