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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE British Committee of the Indian National Congress yesterday (Thursday) telegraphed to the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress at Madras their "hearty greeting to loyal and united India."

The dates of the meetings of the Indian National Congress at Madras have been fixed for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, December 28, 29, 30. The sessions will be held at Doveton House, Nungumbaukum.

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death on Friday of last week at the Priory, Folkestone, of Lieut. the Hon. Edward Charles Hardinge, D.S.O., of the 15th Hussars, the Viceroy's eldest son, from wounds received in action at the end of August last. It was only a fortnight ago that we reproduced from the "Daily Chronicle" a letter from a lance-corporal in Lieut. Hardinge's regiment, who took part with him in the daring reconnaissance in which he was so severely wounded, and which won for him the D.S.O. He was there described as "a gallant, inspiring officer," who, if he had escaped unhurt, "would have earned the V.C. ten times over by now." If the praise and admiration of his fellow-men can soften the blow that has fallen upon Lord Hardinge, he surely can count upon both in abundance: but he will also be in need of sympathy in this fresh sorrow within the short space of six months, and it will be extended to him without stint by Indians of all classes and creeds and convictions. Lieut. Hardinge, who was born in May, 1892, and was formerly a page of honour to King Edward, was gazetted to the 15th (King's) Hussars in September, 1911, and was promoted to lieutenant on August 5 of this year. He succeeded as heir to the barony by his brother, Mr. Alexander Hardinge, who is in his twenty-first year. The funeral took place on Tuesday last at Fordecombe Church, near Tunbridge Wells, where Lady Hardinge is also buried.

It was originally proposed by Behar to have a statue of Lady Hardinge at Bankipur by the side of that of the Viceroy, but in accordance with her request, the money is to be devoted to the promotion of some scheme for the benefit of Indian women. Accordingly the sum of Rs. 30,000, subscribed to the fund by the Maharaja of Hathwa, is being made over to the Lady Hardinge College for Women which is to be established in Delhi.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi left London on Saturday last (December 19) on their return to India. A large number of friends, both English and Indian, were present at Liverpool Street Station in the morning to give them a hearty send off, among them being Princess Dhuleep Singh, Mrs. Olive Schreiner, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji, Mr. H. Kallenbach, Mr. P. Banerjea, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. Parikh, and Mr. M. M. Gandevia.

Many complimentary references were made to the work of the Indian Volunteer Field Ambulance Training Corps at the farewell reception, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Friday afternoon of last week, and an examination of the balance-sheet of the Committee, which we publish elsewhere, at Mr. Gandhi's request, will show that a comfortable balance remains in hand to meet future contingencies. Some hundred and fifty members of the Corps are now actively at work. There are sixty at Netley, fifty-eight at Brighton, twenty at the convalescent home at Brockenhurst, and six on board the hospital ships.

This is a good record, and Mr. Charles Roberts, who was present at the reception, showed clearly how much he valued the excellence of the work done by Mr. Gandhi, the students, and other members of the Indian community in London, in connexion with the movement.

Indians will also notice with pleasure the warmth of the tribute which Mr. Gandhi paid on behalf of himself and his wife to the Under Secretary and Lady Cecilia Roberts for the personal kindness shown to them in their illness. It has hitherto been thought to be the whole duty of an Under Secretary for India to fence with inconvenient questions in Parliament and to be as inaccessible to the outside world as possible. Mr. Roberts has taken a different view of his duties, as all who know him were sure that he would: and he will not find Indians ungrateful or unappreciative of his many acts of personal interest in the welfare of their countrymen in London.

Two hundred more wounded Indians arrived at Brighton on Monday morning last, of whom nearly half were stretcher cases. The contingent, which included many Punjabis, had been transported from Boulogne to Southampton during the night, and all bore signs of the rough experiences of the trenches. There are now, we believe, some two thousand at the Pavilion and the Brighton Municipal Secondary School, and about four hundred at Netley.

Mr. A. Cooper Rawson, L.C.C., writes from 218, Cromwell Road, S.W. :—

The main desire of our wounded Indians is to see "the King's House in London" before they return to the front. Major-General Lord Cheylesmore has arranged for them to be brought to London, but money is required for the char-à-bancs to convey them when they arrive. Will any of your readers send me a shilling? Any surplus will be expended for the benefit of the soldiers.

A munificent Christmas gift of a fleet of sixty motor vehicles was presented to the King at Buckingham Palace on Monday last by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. The fleet consisted of forty-one ambulance cars, four officers' cars, five motor-lorries, and ten motor-cycles. Each car has attached to it a brass plate, bearing the name of the donor. His Majesty has accepted the gift, which he has placed at the disposal of the naval and military authorities, and has intimated his intention of telegraphing his thanks personally to the Maharaja.

Further details are to hand regarding the festivities at Tokyo in honour of Brigadier-General Barnardiston and the other British officers who took part in the

storming of Tsing-tau. The Mayor, Baron Sakatani, welcomed them at a public dinner in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he laid stress on the historical significance of that occasion, which was (he said) an eloquent indication of the approaching doom of the prejudice which divides the East and the West. "The time will come when racial differences and religious prejudices will no longer raise a barrier against the union of nations on broad principles and justice and humanity."

It would appear from the accounts of the siege of Tsing-tau which have now reached this country that the Japanese attacking force numbered 23,000 men and 142 guns. The British contingent was composed of 1,000 men of the South Wales Borderers, and 500 of the 36th Sikhs. The Japanese lost 236 killed and 1,282 wounded, and the British 12 killed and 61 wounded. The German force which surrendered was made up of 202 officers, including the Governor, and 3,841 non-commissioned officers and men. No particular lustre has been shed upon Prussian militarism by the defence (says the Peking correspondent of the "Times"), and when the end came on November 7 the last breath of the last German man and horse had certainly not been requisitioned, although the Governor was awarded the inevitable Iron Cross.

Two more Bengali medical men have been warned for military service. Dr. S. N. Chaudhuri, who is a brother of Mr. Justice Ashutosh Chaudhuri, has been ordered to Peshawar for hospital duty, and Dr. S. K. Mullick, who is well known in England, has received the offer of a commission in the Indian Medical Service for duty in Europe. The services have also been accepted of Dr. S. G. Ranade, a brother of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, who is posted to Quetta, and of Dr. Girdhari Lal Batra, who was until recently chief medical officer of the Kapurthala State.

The offer by the Madras War Fund to fully equip and send to Europe a Motor Cyclists' Corps has been accepted.

The Hon. Mr. P. S. A. Sivaswami Aiyar, member of the Madras Executive Council, delivered an address at a meeting of Convocation of the Madras University on November 19. To the critics of the educated classes (he said) the war was pregnant with lessons.

Would this wondrous manifestation of deep and genuine loyalty have been possible but for the influence of education? The educated classes of India were not so convinced of their perfection as to resent honest and sympathetic criticism, however severe, of their faults. But a critic who heaped contempt on the flower of the intelligence of the people, who denied the right of the educated Indian to reflect or represent the views of his countrymen and who sought to undermine his influence with them, was no true friend of British rule. Nor was the whole-hearted devotion with which India had rallied round the British flag without lessons to the reflecting historian and statesman. It was a demonstration of the British genius for administering foreign countries and of Teutonic inaptitude for the government of dependencies. The seeds of loyalty were sown not by an autocrat with his mailed fist or by the soldier with his fixed bayonet but by the statesman who identified himself with the people, who made their welfare and advancement his supreme aim and object, and who secured for them justice, individual liberty and all the manifold blessing of a wise, sympathetic and progressive administration.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the editor of the Allahabad "Leader," was one of the speakers at a largely attended open-air meeting held at Benares on November 22, under the auspices of the Benares Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund Committee.

There was (he said) a moral issue involved in the war, and if they took their stand only on questions of righteousness and justice, he had no hesitation in saying to which side the sympathy and support of every right-thinking and sane man ought to go. The self-interest of India also lay in the maintenance of the British Government, for all its future hopes and aspirations of peace, progress, and freedom were bound up with its continued existence. To have an insight into the German spirit he advised the audience to read Bernhardi's "Germany's Next War," and the "German Spy System in France," which would show the depths to which German international immorality had sunk and what alone could be expected of it.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Maqbul Alam, of the Benares State, who presided, said that Turkey had forfeited the sympathy of Mahomedans in India, and elsewhere, by playing into the hands of Germany: and Pandit Ram Narain Misra, speaking as a Hindu, declared that even in the days of Mahabharat the ethics of war practised were much higher than those observed by the Germans.

The hope is widely expressed in the United Provinces that no delay will be made in the placing before Parliament of the proclamation constituting an Executive Council at Allahabad. It is suggested that the United Provinces Congress Committee should make representation to the Secretary of State on the matter, and take the opportunity at the same time to call attention to the Viceroy's recent proposal with regard to a reciprocity arrangement between India and the self-governing Dominions.

Two German missionaries, the Rev. H. H. Beach and the Rev. G. Schmidt of the Basel German Evangelical mission, who were in charge of the orphanages at Ammatti in the Province of Coorg, have been brought into Bangalore in custody on a charge of breaking parole by instructing the children in their institutions that the English were now their enemies. They have since been interned at Ahmednagar.

"New India," of Madras, has had an encounter with the local Censor, which certainly justifies its contention that mysteries are made where none exist. The "Times of India" announced on November 10 the arrival at Bombay of certain troops, with full details of units and name of officer. The news was telegraphed to Madras in the ordinary course. No sign was made by the Censor and it was printed: but immediately the city edition had gone out an official message was received forbidding publication. "The press had to be stopped, the telegrams removed, another paragraph inserted—and all for what? To prevent the people of the Presidency of Madras learning, on the evening of the 10th, that which they will read much more fully on the morning of the 11th when the Bombay papers come to hand."

The meeting of the Madras Legislative Council on November 20 was marked by a tragic incident. After a reference to the death of Earl Roberts, a resolution of loyalty was moved by Mr. P. Kesava Pillay in terms which have already been conveyed to this country by cable. The resolution was supported by Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar, the elected representative of the landholders of the West Coast districts of Malabar and South Canara, who was noticed not to be in good health before the meeting, and the excitement was evidently too much for him. He was taken suddenly ill after resuming his seat, and was carried out of the chamber in an unconscious state. In spite of the medical attentions of the surgeon-general with the Government of Madras, who was present at the meeting, he died shortly afterwards: and the Council immediately adjourned as a mark of respect. His countrymen will derive a melancholy satisfaction from the fact that his last words were expressions of loyalty to the King and country he had done his best to serve. His son, Mr. M. A. Candeth, was recently, after a distinguished career at Cambridge, appointed to the Indian Educational Service and gazetted as Professor of History in the Madras Presidency College.

Another unusual event was the defeat of the Government on the following day on a motion for leave to introduce an Irrigation Bill. It was admitted that considerable uneasiness had been caused throughout the Presidency by the knowledge that a measure of the kind was in contemplation, and that the proposed legislation was strongly opposed by landholders who complained that its provisions amounted to confiscation of their vested interests. Mr. B. N. Sarma, who was lately in London with the Congress deputation, there-

fore moved that the consideration of the matter should stand over until after the conclusion of the war. He argued, that the introduction of the Bill would give rise to much acrimonious discussion both in the Council and outside, and was supported by a number of other non-official members. Mr. Cardew, who was in charge of the Bill, refused to accept the motion for adjournment, on the ground that the misunderstandings which existed could not be removed unless the Bill was introduced and referred to a select committee, when the landholders' representatives would have an opportunity of conferring with the representatives of Government. On a division being taken, Mr. Sarma's motion was carried by 22 votes to 19. Sir Francis Spring, the chairman of the Port Trust, Sir Hugh Fraser, the mercantile member, and Mr. Muirhead, the railway representative, voted with the majority. This is the second occasion upon which the Government have suffered defeat in the Madras Council.

In spite of protests in the Press (writes "Capital") Mr. Beatson Bell has been confirmed as a member of the Bengal Executive Council in place of Sir William Duke: and in supersession of his seniors, Mr. Monahan and Mr. Stevenson-Moore. "Since 1910 the lurid chapters added to the Great Book of Jobs are beyond all reckoning."

The Aga Khan, accompanied by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, of the India Council, arrived at Port Said on December 19 and proceeded to Cairo to assist at the ceremony in connexion with the accession of the new Sultan of Egypt.

It is reported from Rome that a Cairo message received through official channels confirms the statement that the Turks have evacuated the Sinai Peninsula.

An Exchange message from Athens states that the Allied Fleet bombarded "the interior forts of the Dardanelles" on Saturday.

A Rome telegram of Sunday states that it is officially announced from Constantinople that the British Consul at Hodeida has been released and that the parties responsible for the affair have been punished. But a further message would seem to indicate that Italy is not yet wholly satisfied, and in other directions the feeling in favour of the Entente Powers shows little sign of weakening. The week-end was marked throughout the country by a series of remarkable demonstrations directed against Austria.

The Secretary of the Oudh Wasikadars and Political Pensioners' Association informs us that the following resolutions were unanimously passed at an extraordinary meeting held at Lucknow on November 17:—

That the members of the Association, like their ancestors, most respectfully beg to give expression to their true and deep-seated loyalty to the British Government in this European War and their regret at the folly of the Turkish Government in putting an end to the friendly relations between the two Governments.

That this Association offers its heartiest thanks to the British Government for the proclamation which it has issued on its own behalf and on behalf of its Allies, France and Russia, that the sacred places of the Mahomedans will be respected, and offers prayers for the success of British arms.

Sir Laurence Gomme, the Clerk of the London County Council, unveiled on Saturday last (December 19) the memorial to Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald, which has been erected on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, within sight of the house where she spent fifteen years of happy married life.

The memorial, which has been subscribed for by the members of women's political and philanthropic societies all over the world, takes the shape of a seat for six persons, sheltered by an enclosing granite setting. On the cornice of this is engraved, "This seat is placed here in memory of Margaret MacDonald, who spent her life in helping others." Over it is a bronze group some twelve feet in length. It represents a troop of happy children, full of the joy of life, and in their midst is a portrait figure of Mrs. MacDonald stretching protecting arms over them. It is a work admirably conceived and executed, and the portrait is excellent.

THE NEW ORDER IN EGYPT.

TWO important announcements upon the subject of Egypt were made at the week-end. The first was the proclamation of a British Protectorate, and the appointment of Sir Henry MacMahon as High Commissioner. The second informed the world of the deposition of the Khedive, and the offer of the throne to Prince Hussain Kamel, his uncle, and its acceptance by him with the title of Sultan which is to be hereditary in Mehemet Ali's family according to an order of succession to be established.

The mortmain of Turkey is thus finally removed, and Egypt, by all accounts, has witnessed the operation with satisfaction. The new ruler was installed at the Abdin Palace on Sunday, amid expressions of warm welcome, as we are assured, from the population of Cairo. He has certainly a good record behind him. We are told that he is known as the "Father of the Fellaheen." He has enjoyed the personal friendship of King Edward, and is evidently a man of enlightened views. Among his earliest callers were representatives of the Egyptian and Continental Press, and to them he has said that he regards the Press as a vital institution, and that the Government would welcome moderately couched criticism, for moderation was, like a straight line, the shortest way to the desired goal of prosperity in Egypt. In the rescript addressed by him to Hussein Reshdi Pasha, the Premier, he has declared that it is his intention to "associate the governed more and more in the government of the country," and that in the realisation of this he is assured that "we shall find the British Government's sympathetic aid."

These signs are full of encouragement for the future: and we observe that the "Manchester Guardian" has received a significant telegram from Mohammed Wahid, the chief of the Egyptian Liberal Party. It was despatched from Cairo on December 19, and reads as follows:—

In the name of the Egyptian Liberal party and of humanity, I thank Great Britain for its deliverance of Egypt from the chains of a tyrannous rule and for its establishment of a Protectorate. This Protectorate the Liberal Party welcomes with a joy I cannot express. It realises the desire which for long years the party has formulated in its programmes and declarations. Egypt passes from the hell of tyranny to the heaven of justice.

It remains to examine the terms of the letter in which the British representative in Egypt informed the new Sultan of the changes in the fortunes of himself and his country. The British Government, it is stated, are in possession of ample evidence that ever since the outbreak of war with Germany the Khedive has definitely thrown in his lot with his Majesty's enemies. It is, in fact, openly announced in the German Press that he has left Constantinople for Vienna and is proceeding to Berlin to sit at the feet of the Kaiser. We do not know what instruction and consolation he may there obtain: but he has for ever ceased to be ruler of Egypt, and with his deposition go the last shreds of Turkish pretence at sovereignty. The British Government regards itself henceforth as the "trustee of Egypt," and the new Sultan is assured that, in declaring his country free from any duty of obedience to those who have usurped political power at Constantinople, Britain is animated by no hostility towards the Caliphate.

As the past history of Egypt shows, indeed, the loyalty of Egyptian Mahomedans towards the Caliphate is independent of any political bonds between Egypt and Constantinople. The strengthening and progress of Mahomedan institutions in Egypt is naturally a matter in which his Majesty's Government take the deepest interest, and in which your Highness will be specially concerned, and in carrying out such reforms as may be considered necessary your Highness may count upon the sympathetic support of his Majesty's Government.

As regards the Egyptian people, the words of the proclamation are equally memorable:—

In consonance with the traditions of British policy, it has been the aim of his Majesty's Government, while working through and in the closest association with the constituted Egyptian authorities, to secure individual liberty and promote the spread of education and to further the development of the national resources of the country, and, in such measure as the degree of enlightenment of public opinion may permit, to associate the governed in the task of government. Not only is it the intention of his Majesty's

Government to remain faithful to such a policy, but they are convinced that the clearer definition of Great Britain's position in the country will accelerate the progress towards self-government.

Such are the pledges with which Egypt starts upon her new career. The old situation was thoroughly anomalous. It is now replaced by a policy for which the "Manchester Guardian" finds an analogy in the declarations to the Indian Princes and people which have for many years governed British policy in India.

Recognising as it does alike the limitations of our own authority and the essential rights and liberties of the Egyptian people, the proclamation is in the true line of British colonial statesmanship, and holds out good hope that the new order in Egypt, although it implies an important extension of our own authority, will be found not merely to be consistent with existing Egyptian liberties, but to guarantee their extension. For it is obvious that the stronger the central power and the clearer and more undisputed its position, the better can it afford to limit the exercise of its authority and delegate a portion of its functions.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ENEMY.

THE spirit of the enemy with which the Empire is at war was never better exemplified than in the naval raid on the Yorkshire coast which was made on December 16. The towns of Scarborough, Whitby, and Hartlepool were bombarded and some six hundred persons were killed and wounded. Many of these were women and children, and all but a very few were civilians.

Mr. Churchill, in a spirited message to the Mayor of Scarborough, brands the German navy with the everlasting dishonour of being the navy of "baby-killers," and declares that a stigma will attach to it "while sailors sail the seas." The American Press has been no less outspoken. The bombardment is indignantly denounced as "plain, brutal murder," and a crime against civilisation. The Germans take a different view. The Kaiser, who cheapens honour in distributing iron crosses by the sackful, came at once to the rescue by announcing that he would confer that universal decoration on all the officers and sailors compelled to infamy by order. But it is clear that the managers of the campaign were not altogether easy in their minds, for it was found necessary to resort to falsehood as a means of justification.

An official bulletin was actually issued above the signature of "Von Pohl, Chief of the Admiralty Staff," in which Scarborough and Hartlepool were unblushingly described as "two fortified coast towns," and British warships were declared, with equal disregard for the truth, to have been sunk. Forthwith the German Press broke out into screaming headlines, which must have turned Lord Northcliffe's young men green with envy. The "Tägliche Rundschau" talked exultantly of a "naval battle." The "Frankfurter Zeitung" published an "indirect London telegram," which recounted the "panic" and the "unparalleled excitement" in which England was plunged. One and all play up to the official version in a manner which certainly calls for the award of more iron crosses, and lay stress upon the "fortifications" of the places attacked. Most of them leave out Whitby, but the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is more cautious, and says: "It would be useless to go on spreading the legend of the destruction of Whitby Abbey, for it is well known that this Anglo-Saxon monument has been preserved only as a ruin." The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" says that Scarborough is "the most important harbour on the east coast of England between the Humber and the Thames, and is protected by a mole and batteries." The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that both Scarborough and Hartlepool are important ports with shipping yards and docks, and that they ship chiefly coal and iron. Captain Persius, a naval officer who has had special facilities for visiting places of naval interest in England, has not been ashamed to tell the readers of the same paper that Scarborough is "protected by powerful batteries."

It is to be noted that, when they heard the news, the German newspapers evidently did not suppose that the Navy would have "come out" merely in order to shell some coast towns and run home again. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" as late as Thursday evening thought that

the "naval battle" would prove more important than any that had yet taken place. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" also expected "an action of considerable importance." What happened was that when the marauders had killed John Ward, aged nine, George Pugh, aged five, Mary Pugh, his widowed mother, Alfred Beale, postman, and several score more inoffensive and defenceless civilians, they turned tail and ran at full speed for their own shores.

As Mr. Churchill has pointed out in his letter, practically the whole fast cruiser force of the German navy, including some great ships vital to their fleet and utterly irreplaceable, was risked in order to effect this example of frightfulness. That may help to explain why, having done its work, the squadron was able to escape from the local defensive forces. But it also gives furiously to think that the Germans were willing to take this risk for such a pitiful object. Another illustration is afforded of that strange mentality which has been exemplified throughout in the conduct of the war, and which has led to so many disastrous miscalculations. Apparently all good Germans cling to the notion that their French, Belgian, and English neighbours belong to nervous and degenerate races which will collapse in terror when it is proved that their enemy has no respect for the conventions of war. The "Kölnische Zeitung" has, in fact, made no bones about the business. In two very long articles it practically proclaims the doctrine that circumstances and events have freed Germany from any obligation to observe international agreements regarding the conduct of war. Twice over the assertion is made that the provisions of The Hague Convention about naval bombardments hold good only if all belligerents are parties to them, and do not hold good now because Serbia, Montenegro, and Turkey did not sign the agreement. The other argument is that Great Britain has broken so many rules that she has no further right to appeal to them.

The most effective answer to all this is supplied by Mr. Churchill.

Nothing proves more plainly the effectiveness of British naval pressure than the frenzy of hatred aroused against us in the breasts of the enemy. This hatred has already passed the frontiers of reason. It clouds their vision, it darkens their counsels, it convulses their movements. We see a nation of military calculators throwing calculation to the winds; of strategists who have lost their sense of proportion; of schemers who have ceased to balance loss and gain. To this act of military and political folly they were impelled by the violence of feelings which could find no other vent. Their hate is the measure of their fear. Its senseless expression is the proof of their impotence and the seal of their dishonour.

A Copenhagen correspondent of the "Daily Mail" repeats a Berlin story that the object of the raid was to cheer the Kaiser in his convalescence from his recent illness. That may or may not be true, but throughout this war evidence has again and again been given of movements undertaken to please the Kaiser or appease opinion, which have nothing to do with the main objects of the war and even conflict with its principal purpose. But behind all the confidence which is affected and which "neutrals" are encouraged to convey to the outside world at every possible opportunity a deadly anxiety is apparent which betrays itself in transports of threatening outrage or in excited jubilation. The Germans are showing plainly that they are not magnanimous winners and still more plainly that they are not good losers.

As for the effect upon the British temperament, we cannot do better than quote two extracts from the London papers of Monday. The first is from the Scarborough correspondent of the "Morning Post," the second from the representative of the "Daily Telegraph" at the same seaside resort:—

Both yesterday and to-day Scarborough and Whitby might have been at the height of the summer season, so many were the visitors from the great cities and towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Hundreds came to-day to Scarborough from all parts of the country, by train and by motor, to view the havoc which this country of health resorts has suffered. The day was cold, bright, and clear—just such a day as, under normal circumstances, would have symbolised the Christmas spirit of peace and goodwill. Many made the journey from the Hartlepoons to inspect the damage done

by the German shells. Khaki, it goes without saying, was the dominating note of colour.

The Germans professed both astonishment and indignation at the resistance of Belgium; they will, we suppose, be equally astonished and indignant when it turns out that the great coast raid has had no other effect but to add recruits to the British Army, and to confirm the resolution of the whole people to make all sacrifices for the prosecution of the war. But their demonstration of futile "frightfulness" has done nothing more than exhibit the latest proof that their strategy is governed by temper rather than by policy, and that the spirit in which they are fighting is utterly unworthy of a great people.

MR. GANDHI'S RETURN TO INDIA.

FAREWELL RECEPTION AT THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR "INDIA.")

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Gandhi, who sailed for India on Saturday last (December 19), were entertained by their friends on the previous afternoon at a farewell reception at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. J. M. PARIKH presided, and among those present were Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P. (Under Secretary of State for India), Mrs. Olive Schreiner, Sir Krishna Gupta, Mrs. Shuldham H. Shaw, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, L.C.C., Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Polak, Mr. A. Kallenbach, Lt.-Col. Kanta Prasad, I.M.S. (retired), Miss F. Winterbottom, Dr. S. D. Bhabha, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. Bashesar Singh, Mr. and Mrs. Cheesman, Mr. F. N. Ilavna, Mr. E. Dalgado, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji, and Mr. M. M. Gandevia.

Letters of apology for absence were announced from Sir William Wedderburn, Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh, the members of the Indian Ambulance Corps at Netley, and Lieut.-Col. R. Baker, I.M.S. (commanding the corps), Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan J. Tata, Mr C. E. Mallet, and Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. D. Warliker.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

SIR HENRY COTTON said that they had met that afternoon to give a cordial send-off to one who had earned by his labours and self-sacrifice over a very long period of years the esteem of every Englishman. It only remained for them to wish Mr. Gandhi a favourable journey to his native land and to congratulate him upon the triumphs he had achieved. Nor did they forget Mrs. Gandhi—(hear, hear)—who had also suffered in the good cause. Those labours and those sacrifices were over. Mr. Gandhi had practically won the battle he had been fighting, and was returning to India to resume, as they all hoped, the practice of his profession under happier auspices than it had been his fate to enjoy in South Africa, and to meet the thousands of his countrymen by whom his name would never be forgotten. (Cheers.)

MR. PARIKH.

Mr. J. M. PARIKH added a few words on behalf of the Indians in London, both those who were permanent residents there and the young students whose stay was only brief. They had all had the great privilege of being closely associated with Mr. Gandhi during the past few weeks, and were well aware of the good work he had accomplished. Mr. Gandhi had not only thrown up a lucrative practice at the bar in South Africa in order to champion the cause of his countrymen, but, together with his wife and his four sons, had suffered imprisonment on a matter of principle. (Hear, hear.) In London, where he came in weak health, he had at once grasped the significance of the great crisis in which liberty and empire were alike involved. He immediately offered his services, and others had followed in his footsteps, with the result that the Indian Field Ambulance Corps had been established. Whatever had been the difficulties encountered, the success of the movement could be seen at Netley and Brighton, where young men of good family were cheerfully and willingly acting as hospital orderlies. (Hear, hear.)

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, M.P.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, M.P., said that the present was not a time for speeches: but they had met that afternoon to give expression in the most informal way to their personal feelings of goodwill towards Mr. Gandhi, and he was glad to contribute his share. The work which Mr. Gandhi had at heart was mainly accomplished as far as South Africa was concerned, although it might remain to be more completely fulfilled in other parts of the Empire. He should like to take the opportunity to thank Mr. Gandhi for the help he had rendered to the ambulance

movement, and to testify to the really excellent work which Indians were doing in connexion with it. (Hear, hear.) It might be that in leaving England Mr. Gandhi felt to some extent disappointed of the hope of giving that help which he had so willingly afforded in South Africa: but the prospect lay before him of more good work in India. (Hear, hear.)

MRS. OLIVE SCHREINER.

MRS. OLIVE SCHREINER expressed the great admiration which she felt for Mr. Gandhi. She looked upon him not only as the most able and self-sacrificing of leaders, but also as one of the teachers of the age who had given a high moral example to the world, and had striven for political justice and freedom, not by bloodshed and violence, but by the mighty force of passive resistance to what he believed to be unjust.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY.

MR. GANDHI, who was received with cheers, said that his wife and himself were returning to the motherland with their work unaccomplished and with broken health, but he wished, nevertheless, to use the language of hope. When the ambulance corps was formed, it had been a matter of great joy to him that so many students and others came forward and willingly offered their services. Men such as Colonel Kanta Prasad, and Mr. Turkhud, and Mr. Parikh were none of them expected to do the work of hospital orderlies at Netley, but nevertheless they had cheerfully done it. Indians had shown themselves thereby capable of doing their duty, if they received recognition of their rights and privileges. (Cheers.) The whole idea of the corps arose because he felt that there should be some outlet for the anxiety of Indians to help in the crisis which had come upon the Empire. (Hear, hear.) He had himself pleaded hard with Mr. Roberts that some place should be found for him: but his health had not permitted, and the doctors had been obdurate. He had not resigned from the Corps. If in his own motherland he should be restored to strength, and hostilities were still continuing, he intended to come back, directly the summons reached him. (Cheers.) As for his work in South Africa, that had been purely a matter of duty, and carried no merit with it, and his only aspiration on his return to his motherland was to do his duty as he found it day by day. He had been practically an exile for 25 years, and his friend and master, Mr. Gokhale, had warned him not to speak on Indian questions, as India was a foreign land to him. (Laughter.) But the India of his imagination was an India unrivalled in the world, and an India where the most spiritual treasures were to be found, and it was his dream and hope that the connexion between India and England might be a source of spiritual comfort and uplifting to the whole world. He could not conclude without expressing his warmest appreciation of the great kindness which Lady Cecilia Roberts had shown to his wife and himself in their illness. They had landed in England as strangers, but they had speedily fallen among friends. There must be something good in the connexion between India and England, if it produced such unsolicited and generous kindness from Englishmen and women to Indians.

THE INDIAN SOLDIERS FUND.

Sir John Hewett, the chairman of the Committee of the Indian Soldiers Fund, has received the following letter, dated December 14, from Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Indian Army Corps:—

I write to tell you how grateful all our Indian soldiers are for the comforts and necessities which are sent to them. Not only do they thoroughly appreciate the kindness which has prompted the many subscribers and donors, but from a practical point of view they have benefited immensely.

The thoughtfulness with which all details have been worked out, and the trouble which has been taken to ascertain what is most needed, have much impressed us all; and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are thoroughly aware of the deep interest which those in England who have been instrumental in the work have evinced in his Majesty's soldiers from India.

The warm underclothing has been invaluable, especially during the spell of intensely cold weather we had at the end of November. The tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, as well as the many other articles sent, have given hard-worked men many a pleasant hour in the trenches.

It is impossible to acknowledge in detail the innumerable gifts, but I can assure all concerned in this labour of love that their efforts are more than recognised and appreciated by all ranks of the Indian Expeditionary Forces in France, and all may rest assured that everything received is fairly and promptly distributed.

The Fund has now reached a total of £104,852.

A FUTURE MELTING-POT.

THE WORLD AND THE WAR.

(FROM THE "NATION.")

Everyone knows the well-worn lines in "Obermann Once More" which describe how the East bowed before the blast of Imperial Rome, let the legions thunder past, and plunged in thought again. But some stanzas later on in the poem are not so familiar. They tell of the storm which passed over France in sheets of scathing fire and made all Europe shake. And then they speak of the strange and bewildering time when the storm was over, and man with hopes disappointed tried to return to former thoughts and exploded customs.

Over us, too, a storm of scathing fire is passing. All Europe feels that fiery blast, and is shaken. The worn-out world we knew is falling in ruins. But already we are continually asking what we shall see when the blue appears again. When the sun shines once more in the new-washed sky, what will he gaze upon? An old world does not break up and transform itself at once. Its relics survive in picturesque or sometimes dangerous fragments, and at the sight of them still lumbering about there will be many too quick despairers. "As things have been they remain," will be their cry, and whatever may then take the place of Obermann's mountain solitudes will become rather overcrowded with eremites. Upon all such brooding and fragile spirits one must pronounce a tender condemnation for a despair which is a crime as well as an error. For despair is the submissive auxiliary of reaction, and fulfils its own prophecies like Hope herself.

From the first week of the war our prophets of hope have been busy, and we owe them gratitude for their visions. Some have revealed a future Europe partitioned among self-governing communities according to race and language—a federation of independent nationalities, unarmed, or, if armed, then only contributing from their armaments their shares to the international force which will stand ready to police the world. It will police the world and impress upon troublesome and aggressive peoples the disapproval of the central Parliament of Man, or at least of Europe, assembled at The Hague. "Securus Judicat Orbis Terrarum" will be the legend inscribed above the gates of Law Courts and Senates in civilisation's metropolis there. This is the ideal. We need not at once conclude that the books will lie open, the secrets of diplomacy all be revealed, that upon peace and war, as upon all questions of international right and wrong, the ordinary men and women of all countries will freely utter their voice, and Foreign Secretaries, Ambassadors, and whosoever maketh a lie shall flee away. But it is to such an end that men's thoughts turn, and, in turning, make for its accomplishment.

Outside Europe also we may perceive signs of a transfiguration at least as vast. India, forgetting all complaint, has come to our aid with the confidence of men inspired by their own splendid vision of hope. It seems impossible that after this war—after such service as theirs—the freezing relation between ourselves and Indians can remain unmelted. Can people who have shed their blood for us be excluded in their own country from club, from mess, from society, and from our Government? Already one may discover premonitions of such a change. Less than a generation ago, the telegram from our Admiralty, in answer to Japanese congratulations upon a naval victory, would have appeared an incredible instance of condescension. It is taken now as a matter of course—as the equal courtesy natural between men and nations of equal place. We catch glimpses of a time when the weary commonplace that "East is East, and West is West," shall be no more heard, save on the golf-links of Cheltenham, Bedford, and Bath; but, by mutual lessons in this case also, the East may learn from us of our material knowledge, and from the East we may learn, as we have learnt before, the value of spiritual things, the vital importance of beauty in common life, the charm of Burma, the honest dealing of the Chinese, the delicacy and cleanliness of the Indian, whether Mohammedan, Sikh, or Hindu.

Big changes these, it may be said; unfounded visions, implying a bigger than external change. We admit it all. No advance, no liberty, is ever gained without persistent vigilance and struggle. No vast external change is achieved without that much more difficult "change of heart." But, then, the occasion is big. Enormous change is certain, and, as we said before, it is the attribute of faith and hope to fulfil their own prophecies for good, as of despair for evil.

OUR MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

"WHERE INDIANS EXCEL."

A bombardier of the Royal Horse Artillery, who has lately returned from Flanders, thus speaks of the work of the Indian soldiers at the front:—

I saw a good deal of the Indian troops out there. The Pathans and the Sikhs are fearful fellows to look at, and they are terrible fighters. They are awfully proud of themselves, and particularly of their arms, which they keep as clean as new pins. It is funny to see them squatting in the mud, dusting specks of dirt off their rifles.

They are great at close fighting, where they have the advantage over our own men, who sometimes get too close for bayonet work and have to use their fists. But the Gurkhas just push the German bayonets aside and then leap in with their knives. Their night work is terribly demoralising to the enemy. When they charge they sweep everything before them.

THE ATTRACTION OF THE AEROPLANE.

Corporal Welsby, of the Royal Horse Guards, who in times of peace is a constable of the Metropolitan Police, has just returned home convalescent after receiving a shrapnel bullet-wound in the leg. He has been giving the "Daily Telegraph" an account of his experiences in Flanders, and has had the following story to tell about the Indians:—

They are fine, but there's one funny thing about them—they can't let an aeroplane pass without firing at it. It doesn't matter whether it's German, French, or British, you can't keep their rifles down when they hear it. One day I was with some Gurkhas in charge of a transport wagon when a British aeroplane passed over. Up went up all their rifles at once, and they began blazing away at it for all they were worth. Try as hard as I could, I couldn't make the little chaps stop until it was out of range, but fortunately none of them hit it.

A TALE RETOLD.

The following is taken from a narrative of the work of the 2nd Battalion of the Manchester Regiment in France from the middle of September to the end of October, which has been supplied to the "Manchester Guardian" by a wounded officer at present in England:—

In the hard fight near La Bassée on October 29 the Germans shelled our trenches all the morning and ceased about 7.30. . . . The Bedfords, who had been brought up to support the Manchesters, were sent forward to occupy the trenches where we had had such a stiff tussle. The same night, about midnight, our line of trenches was taken over by the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Gurkhas. These gallant little men found our trenches too deep for them and they could not get their heads up to look over at the enemy.

When first the Gurkhas came on the scene the Germans were firing star shells. The Gurkhas, who had never seen these shells, were highly amused, and at first tried to pick them up. They were busily adjusting the trenches to suit their size when they were attacked by the Germans in the night. There was a desperate fight, in which the Gurkhas lost nine out of eleven officers and 320 men. The Germans were not to be denied, and the Gurkhas were driven out, but they got help from a Sikh regiment and gallantly attacked again, and before morning the Indians had recaptured the trenches.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.

It was announced by the "Eye-Witness" on December 17 that, in conjunction with the French, who are also pressing, a forward movement has been started in Northern France, which has resulted in a small gain of ground. On the night of December 13-14, to the south of Lys, some of the Indian troops rushed two German sapheads and gained possession of them.

More trenches were taken in the direction of Neuve Chapelle on December 18, but on the following day the evening official French bulletin reported that the British troops had lost some of them, while the Indian Corps had advanced some hundreds of metres towards Richebourg-Lavoué, which lies on the road to Lille. The meaning of this latter achievement is thus explained by the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle":—

The Germans in great strength by a sudden effort broke through the lines held at this point (between Armentières and La Bassée) only to find themselves confronted by a swollen stream and the centre of a veritable inferno. Then the Indians on both flanks fell on the enemy, and report has it that not one of the Germans got back. Nor was that all, for the Indian troops swept on in their mad rush and drove the enemy

helter-skelter from their advanced trenches, sweeping aside the German bayonets with their naked left hands, while they did frightful execution with their knives.

The trenches lost on Saturday were recovered on Monday morning (December 21); but the statement issued from Berlin headquarters harps upon the affair as a great German victory. On Sunday it declared that "assaults against La Bassée by French and English forces were repulsed with great loss to the enemy," and that "two hundred prisoners, English and coloured soldiers, fell into our hands," while "about six hundred dead English lay in front of our lines." On Monday the news took the following form:—

Between Richebourg-Lavoué and the canal of Aires-La Bassée we attacked the positions of the Anglo-Indian troops. We stormed and captured their trenches and dislodged them from their positions with heavy losses. We captured one cannon, five machine-guns, and two mine-throwers, and took 270 English and Indian prisoners, including 10 officers.

It is clear that the same incident has been trotted out twice over—*more Germanico*.

INDIANS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

THE BAN ON COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following letter from Mr. H. N. Misra, of Caius College, Cambridge, was published in the "Nation" of December 19:—

"The House had warmly to recognise," said the Under Secretary of State for India, "the substantial help that was being afforded to the Empire by the appearance of the Indian troops at a wide number of points, which extended through three continents, from Tsingtau to La Bassée." England cannot better recognise and touch the hearts and imagination of the Indian people than by removing a bar that has existed for more than fifty years to the military aspirations of Indian soldiers. At present, no Indian can hope to become anything more than a subadar, an officer equivalent almost to the humblest English officer in the Indian Army. He is not allowed to join the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, or to hold a commission in the Indian Army, the proclamations of 1833, 1858, 1908, 1912 notwithstanding. The disability is not legal, nevertheless hitherto quite absolute. Ancient houses which looked to the Army as the sole field of occupation for their sons, and warlike races, who, since times immemorial, were in the habit of looking to a *carrière ouverte aux talents* in the military service of their country, have had to choose between the career of an ordinary soldier in the ranks and a clerical or legal occupation entirely unsuited to their character.

A SORE GRIEVANCE.

The custom—and it is nothing but a custom—of granting commissions to men of European descent only has led to the extinction of those middle-class families which provided officers for the Indian Army down to 1856. It has ever been a sore grievance to the people, and is wasteful from an economic as well as military point of view. The so-called "political arguments" which stand in the way of allowing the Indians to choose the occupation of their aptitude, and thereby enabling them to be more useful to themselves as well as to their country, should now be swept away, and a policy of hesitation and distrust should give way to one of trust and generosity. Indeed, the loyalty of the Indian troops has never been in doubt. In the fine words of Lord Curzon: "The Indian Army has written its name on the map, not only of India but of the British Empire. . . . When it is said that we hold India by the sword, be it remembered that the sword is two-thirds forged of Indian metal, and that in reality we defend her frontiers and fight her battles by the aid of her sons." They have stood by England ever since 1857, and rendered her invaluable services, though less dramatically, in various parts of Asia and Africa. Their bravery and steadfastness have won the praises of reports—official and unofficial, English and French. The King announced at the Durbar the eligibility of Indians for the V.C., and we are all proud to learn that it has been already won by one of our countrymen, and, we trust, will be won by many more before the war is over.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MUTUAL TRUST.

Nothing more generous or more opportune can be conceived which would quicken the imagination of these valiant soldiers or draw closer the bonds of esteem and affection than the putting into practice the right, which has been recognised ever since 1833, of Indians to lead their own countrymen on the field of battle on the same terms as their British comrades. It is a question not of

legislation but one of boldly overriding the practice of routine, as the right of granting commissions is solely vested in the Crown, exercised through the Commander-in-Chief in India, on the advice of his Majesty's advisers at Whitehall. It would remove at the same time another humiliation of not being allowed to join the Officers' Training Corps on the ground of being Indians, and I am sure nothing would go further to prove the sincerity of the eloquent words of the Under Secretary for India, uttered in the House of Commons recently.

"It is premature" says Mr. Roberts, "to attempt to anticipate the consequences that may follow from the striking and historic event—the participation of India in force in the world-war of the Empire. But it is clear that India claims to be not a mere dependent but a partner in the Empire, and her partnership with us in spirit and on the battlefields cannot but alter the angle from which we shall all henceforward look at the problems of the Government of India." Let there be mutual loyalty and mutual fulfilment of duties.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

A MORAL FROM MADRAS.

What went ye out for to see? (writes the Madras correspondent of "Capital" on the subject of the meeting of the Local Legislative Council held on November 20). An Asiatic nation upholding the principles of justice, righteousness, benevolence, humanity, and equal opportunity for all against Western attack? If so, the meeting of our Madras Legislative Council this week would have provided you with the spectacle you wanted, and a truly memorable spectacle it was.

It was not a special meeting—just the ordinary meeting called to carry on the normal legislative business of the Presidency. I have not heard of many European Parliaments being in session just at present, but the security which British Assemblies enjoy, and which enables such authorities as the Madras Council to carry on their ordinary business without interruption, is taken so readily as part of the established order of things that no one took the trouble to refer to it. Members, in fact, were so pre-occupied in emphasising German perfidy and unrighteousness that the particular advantages attaching to British naval predominance were, for the moment, lost sight of.

It was German defiance of the principles of righteousness which unloosed the Council's wrath, and as one listened to one Indian Parliamentarian after another arraigning German barbarism at the bar of Asiatic opinion one wondered how the Kaiser would reconcile it all with his erstwhile championship of European culture and civilisation against an Asiatic reaction. What does it all portend? Does it mean that civilisation has changed its boundaries? Certainly it can be said that democratic ideals no longer find their exclusive home in Europe. England stands forth the same strong bulwark as of old, but apparently there are Asiatic nations which are stronger defenders of freedom, and all that freedom stands for, than Western.

The speeches in Council emphasised this fact. They emphasised also the circumstance that India hopes that her championship of freedom will have tangible results. I will not analyse the appropriateness of that plea; suffice it, for the time being, to emphasise to Indians who are fond of quoting the Queen's Charter and other proclamations how much importance England attaches to "a scrap of paper." Mutual esteem was never stronger between the two races, and this in itself is no doubt a guarantee of more rapid and harmonious progress than in the past. On the one hand, India has proved her loyalty; and, on the other, Indians see that England has established, unmistakably, her ineradicable love of freedom and her scrupulous regard for testamentary obligations. It is not surprising, in these circumstances, to find many Indians believing that in helping to regain self-government for Belgium they are also helping to gain ultimate self-government for India.

A lecture on "India To-day and To-morrow" was given on December 11 at the Willesden Green Library by Mr. James Scott, Principal of the Junagadh State College. In the course of his address, Mr. Scott said that he could not but think that in the fullness of time India would be given a far greater measure of self-government than at present obtains. The larger authority and powers given the other outlying portions of our Empire with such successful issues would find the same loyal expression of feeling in India.

THE INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

We publish below a statement of receipts and expenditure, down to December 18, which has been sent to us by Mr. M. K. Gandhi:—

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
His Highness the Aga Khan	200	0	0	0
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda	50	0	0	0
Mr. Ratan J. Tata	50	0	0	0
Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy	15	0	0	0
Contributions from members of the Corps for ambulance class fees, etc.	3	6	6	
Total	£318	6	6	
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Stationery and printing	16	6	0	
Stamps, telegrams, telephone, etc.	13	17	7	
Members' travelling expenses	18	12	0	
Ambulance class fees, etc.	29	17	8	
Balance	239	13	3	
	£318	6	6	

AN INDIAN CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

MR. WACHA'S LIFE OF MR. J. N. TATA.

The name of Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Tata is a household word in India, and Mr. D. E. Wacha could not have employed his practised pen to better purpose than in the writing of this excellent little account* of the life work of one of the greatest of Indian captains of industry.

Mr. Tata was born in 1839, of poor parents of the Parsee priestly caste. From his earliest year he was actively engaged in commerce, and was as well-known in Hong Kong and Liverpool and London as in Bombay. He was an apostle of the Swadeshi movement long before the word was uttered in Bengal. The great cotton industry in Bombay laid the first solid foundation of his fortune, and he was continually seeking for fresh outlets for his activity. The "Empress Mills" at Nagpur were opened on January 1, 1877, and were the first of the kind in the Central Provinces: but he was not content with this. He set out to compete with Lancashire in the finer goods and broke down the shipping combine which hindered the export of Indian yarn to Japan and China. The imposition in 1895 of an excise duty on cotton cloths manufactured in Indian factories was felt by him to be a grave injustice, and he took an active part in the agitation for its repeal.

His two greatest achievements, however, were the establishment of the mammoth iron and steel works at Kalimati, in the territory of the Maharaja of Mohurbhunj, and the founding of the scientific research institute at Bangalore which bears his name, and for which he set apart the princely sum of thirty lakhs of rupees (£200,000). Another original idea was the formation of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, which utilises the waters of the valley of the Western Ghats for the supply of electric power to the mills and other industries of Bombay, forty miles away. Mr. Tata did not live to see the completion of this enterprise. He died at Bad Nauheim in Germany on May 19, 1904, and the foundation stone of the great duct at Lanauli was not laid until February, 1911. But the project is being carried to fruition by his sons, Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. Ratan Tata, and will stand for ever as a monument to his foresight and his patriotic energy. The citizens of Bombay have shown their appreciation of what he actually accomplished during his lifetime by the erection of a statue, which stands opposite the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's fine station, and was unveiled by Lord Sydenham on April 11, 1912. The words which were used upon that occasion by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta amply sum up the main lesson of his whole career. While bearing full testimony to his catholic philanthropy, his force of character, his high standard of commercial integrity, and, above all, to his beautiful simplicity, Sir Pherozeshah added these significant words:—

To appraise at its true and full value the life work of a man we must look to the equipment with which he started in public life and which moulded his character throughout. The foundation of his huge moral purpose and his philanthropic public spirit were laid deep in the literary, or, as you prefer to call it—liberal education—that English education which had commenced to be given in the later forties of the last century and which was one of the most precious gifts bestowed by British rule in this country. India in the past has produced men distinguished in many branches of human activity, but the application of the spirit of the West to meet the needs of the East has found no greater exponent than Mr. Tata.

* "The Life and Life Work of J. N. Tata," by D. E. Wacha. (Ganesh and Co., Madras. Price Annas Eight.)



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