

"We must break through the provincial crust if we are to reach the core of all-India Nationalism."

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE BEHAR HERALD

Established in 1874.

NEW SERIES Vol. III. No. 9

PATNA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1940

TWO ANNAS

Late Mr. Hasan Imam's

Pro

For
I
N
S
A
N
I
T
Y

WONDERFUL
SPECIFIC
BEQUEATHED TO
his personal Assistant
A. K. SEN

Can be had only from
AKSHOY KUMAR SEN,
Karunaloy, Kadamkuan
PATNA.

H
Y
S
T
E
R
I
A

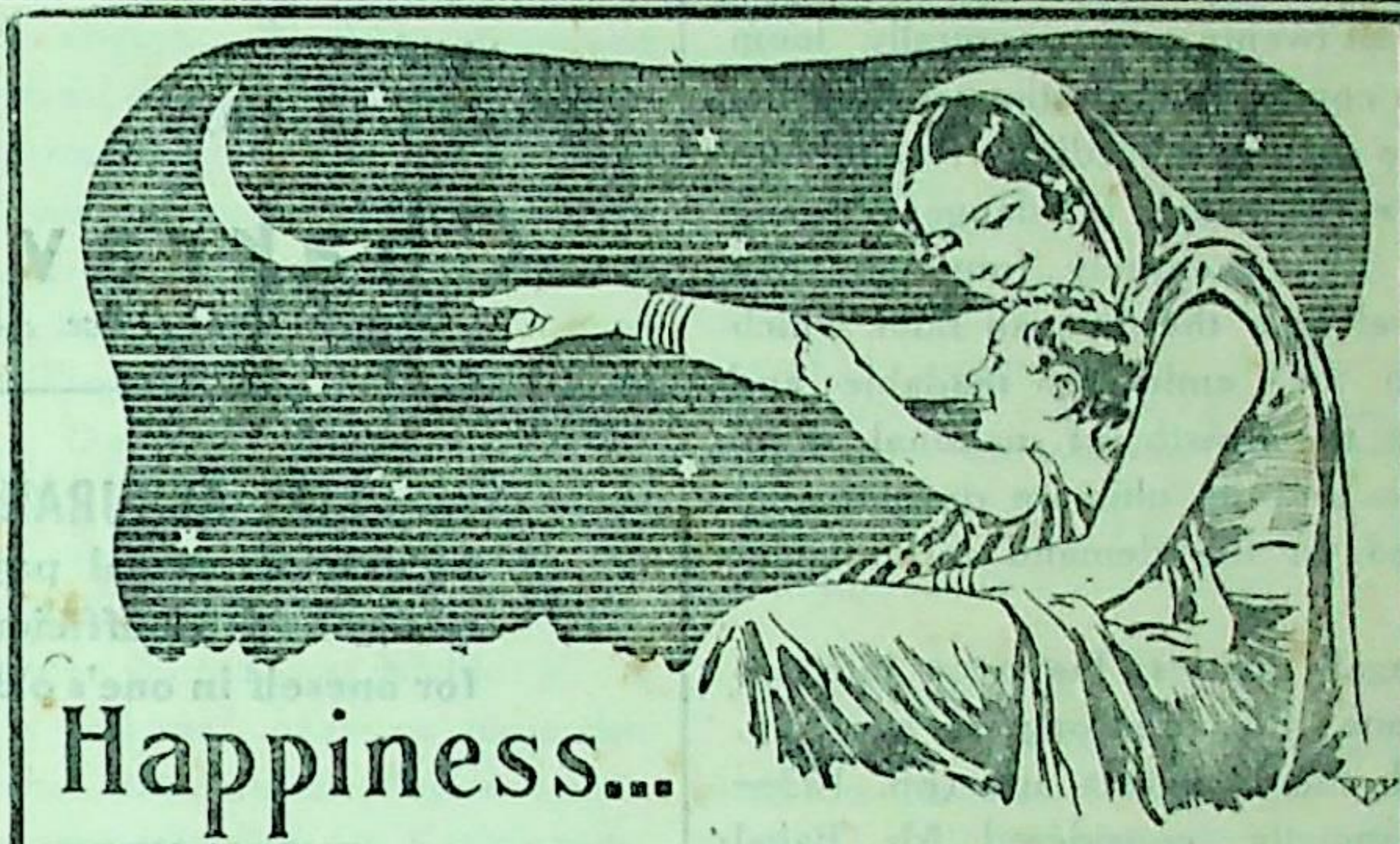
PINTU HOTEL

Chouhatta, Bankipur.

Patna's PREMIER HOTEL

Where Quality, Comfort,
Courtesy and Service
ARE SUPREME.

Has No Branch in Patna.



Happiness...

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, L.D.

Managing Agents MARTIN & Co., 12 Mission Row, Calcutta.

Behar office: Lower Road, Bankipur, Patna.

NIL. 8

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Pistols.
Free delivery to any Railway Station in India. Payment cash. Also by instalments to commissioned and Gazetted officers. Also to Rank and File. Apply for particulars. List free.
SULEMAN OMAR & CO., KARACHI

PURE ASSAM ENDI SILK

Makes beautiful Suits, Chapkans, Chaddors: from SARMA Co., No. 7, GAUHATI, the Premier & Reliable Silk Supplying Concern of Assam.

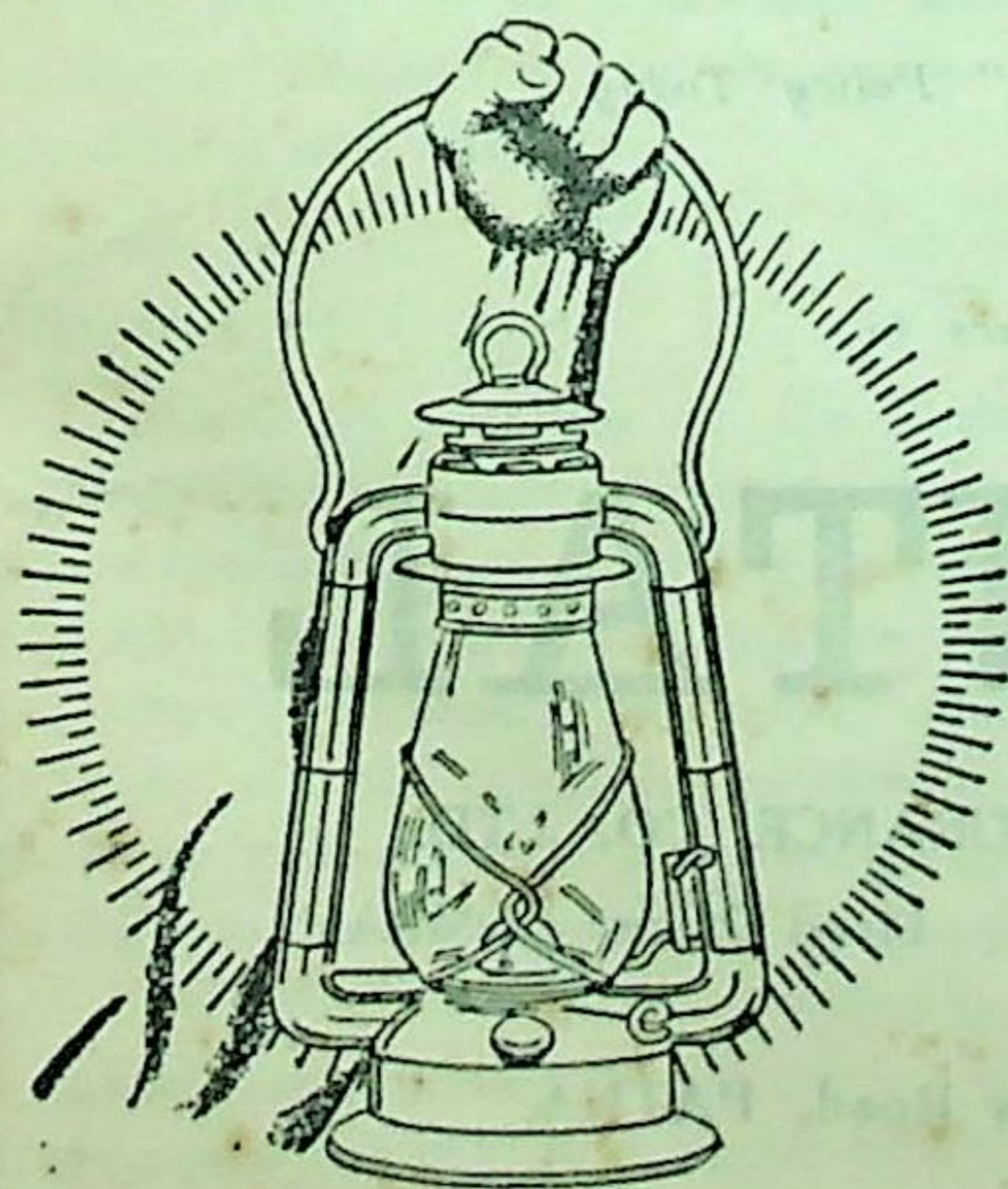
ASSAM WEAVING ARTS

Wear Assam Endi & Muga (hand-spun & hand-woven)—available Chadars, Than for suit & coat, shirt-etc. and Saries for ladies. For particulars & price-list: The Manager, Assam Home Industrial Co. P. O. Kamakhya, Gauhati (Assam).

SEX

Are you interested in sex? If so then write to us for our big free illustrated catalogue.

SEXUAL SCIENCE BUREAU,
P. B. 188, No 66 Anarkali, LAFHORE.



DIPTI LANTERN

**DURABILITY
ECONOMY
BRIGHTNESS**

Maker:

Oriental Metal Industries, Ltd.,
Calcutta.

Sole Agents—

S. K. Gupta & Co.,
17, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta.

Distributors for Bihar—

International Trading Syndicate,
Dinapore Cantt.

Review

मुक्ति पथे भारत (India on her road to Freedom) by Jogesh Chandra Bagal, with an Introduction by Sir P. C. Ray, Calcutta, S. K. Mitra & Sons, Pp—484 ; Rs. 2/8.

Nations, as well as individuals, have their moods of introspection, and the large number of books that have during recent years appeared on the genesis and progress of India's struggle for political freedom probably points to the fact that we have reached a stage when, before the next step is taken, a review of the past becomes very necessary, even imperative. The non-cooperation movement and its achievements during the last twenty years naturally loom so large in contemporary estimates that the efforts of the century preceding recede into the distance, and are in danger of being overlooked if not entirely forgotten. We therefore welcome the Bengali book which presents, in an eminently readable and concise form, the growth of national sentiment in India and its ultimate development as expressed in the demand for independence.

Mr. Bagal divides his book into two main sections, the pre-Congress age, (pp. 1—162) and the Congress age (pp. 163—484). Superficially considered, Mr. Bagal might appear to have paid greater attention to the Congress and its achievements, but to us, the earlier section is the more interesting one, as it seeks to explain the cultural background of the political movement or, to be more precise, the various forces which, from the beginning of the East India Company's rule, played on the Indian mind and created the urge for national self-expression. The introduction of English education, the impact of western ideas, and its natural rebound to a deeper study of Sanskrit, the Reform movements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and their corollaries, the revivalist movements of Brahminic orthodoxy,—all these formed a ferment out of which, in course of time, were evolved the political aspirations of Educated India. Mr. Bagal's analysis of these is clear and convincing and shows an original and unpedantic mind, with a shrewd insight into the realities which lie behind historical phenomena.

The second section of the book begins with the founding of the Indian national Congress in 1885, which gathered, as into a focus, almost all the activities of the preceding 85 years. A generous, but just, tribute is paid to the pious memory of A. O. Hume, and to the patriarchs of the Congress; the gradual expansion of the Congress, and the change in its policy and methods are traced with clearness, knowledge and sympathy. How a movement which originated with a handful of educated Indians and sympathetic Englishmen, gradually broadened till now it claims to be based on the people's will and how a polite request for more equality of representation in the public services and for a few crumbs of political liberty, came to swell into a full throated roar for 'complete Independence', as an assertion of a people's

"will to be free",—is a fascinating story, and Mr. Bagal tells it in an equally fascinating manner. His treatment of contemporary events, from the inception of the Non-Cooperation movement to the present, might, however, give occasion for honest difference of opinion, but he might well plead that the time is not yet for a dispassionate pers-

pective.

Mr. Bagal wields a facile pen and his language has a smooth unpretentious flow which heightens the charm of his book, and we can recommend it to our readers as a thought provoking and informative book, which is much more than a mere resume of events.

INSIST ON

MOHINI MILLS PRODUCTS

For

Quality

Texture

Varieties of Borders

They are unparalleled

Mills No. 1 :
Kushtia, (Nadia)

Mills No. 2 :
Belghuriah, (24 Parganas)

Managing Agents :

Chakravarti, Sons & Co.

Head Office :—P.O. KUSHTIA-BAZAR, (INDIA)

LIFE ASSURANCE is the only means whereby one can, by easy periodical payments, provide with certainty, an amount one considers sufficient to ensure **FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE** for oneself in one's old age and/or one's dependents.

EVERY YEAR thousands of discerning persons lay the Foundation Stone of **ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE** for themselves in their old age and/or for their dependents after them by insuring their lives with the

"Oriental"

the strongest and most popular
Indian Life Assurance Company.

Do Not Delay

Take out an "ORIENTAL" Policy Today.

Write for particulars to :

ORIENTAL

GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTD. 1874

Head Office : BOMBAY

Branch Office : Dak Bungalow Road, PATNA.

Is India a

Is India

which wa

Legislative

should ha

this questi

Hitler in p

miles av

can there

been brou

menace t

and prop

Router, Inc

ceased to

nothing c

most mo

the messa

of one

The Roya

the giant

of India o

the offici

going a

remotest

already o

village ag

man wi

Unluckily

villages as

but the

cally to gi

invasion.

India is n

very me

swells in

tions, for

patriotism

fate that

The Def

every mo

prison th

propositio

why those

much of

have bee

argue if I

Futile at

The C

Assembly

to prove t

in this wa

them fr

to Delh

and ther

with this

tion wha

the truth

enthusias

intelligen

Through The X'Ray

By Politicus

Is India at war?

Is India at war?—That is the question which was debated for days in the Central Legislative Assembly. I wonder why there should have been so much of flutter over this question. Is't the fact patent enough? Hitler in person may yet be thousands of miles away from the shores of India, but can there be any doubt that in spirit he has been brought here before everyone of us as a menace to civilisation and to our own life and property in this country? Thanks to *Reuter*, Indian newspapers have practically ceased to be Indian and they tell you of nothing else than monstrous exploits of this most monstrous of men. As you read the messages you almost hear the explosion of one of the Nazi bombers by your side. The Royal Bengal Tiger on the one side and the giant general of the traditional defenders of India on the other with the whole host of the official army behind them, have been going about telling people in even the remotest village that the Nazi hordes are already on their track to that particular village against whom they should rise to a man with every trinket at their disposal. Unluckily for these invading hordes, our villages as a rule are in perpetual black-out, but the cities are being made dark periodically to give us a foretaste of the impending invasion. Not a voice can rise to say that India is not at war without being stifled that very moment. Every day the war fund swells in volume with voluntary contributions, for any demonstration of the lack of patriotism in this regard might bring in the fate that visited an U. P. ex-Minister's wife. The Defence of India Act is in operation every moment of the day marching off to prison the unbelievers who dare doubt the proposition of India being at war. I wonder why those tell-tale facts notwithstanding, so much of energy of so many men should have been allowed to run to waste to argue if India is at war or not.

Futile attempt

The Congress members of the Central Assembly were demonstrably at great pains to prove that India is not a willing belligerent in this war. After months of absence all of them from all parts of India rushed to Delhi at great personal inconvenience and there put their lungs to severe strain with this one end of proving to demonstration what they have been claiming to be the truth in their resolutions. I admire their enthusiasm but can't think highly of their intelligence. Really, it is an absurd task

they put themselves to. India is a poor country—may be if you work out the per capita income. But here in India there are also the Princes, the Zamindars, the captains of industry and Government servants of three categories—retired, on active service and also prospective. These roll in wealth at one end of the pole at the other end of which lie steeped in poverty the millions of the poorest people of this country. Not always do these moneyed men find the field of sound investment open to them—investment that might fetch return in kind if not in cash. Not even all the ingenuity of Congress lawyers can disprove the fact that the surplus wealth of these people is rolling into the war fund. The poor men, on the other hand, with their traditional habit of worshipping the gods cannot help even now worshipping the innumerable Godlings of the official world. The Congressmen should not grudge if a part of these habitual offerings have also rolled into the same fund. Prudent businessmen who are wiser than Dr. Katju's wife, have also made their bargain to their advantage. It was foolish of Congressmen to have attempted to disprove all these facts on the credit side of India's war efforts. After all, they possess no magic wand the very waving of which would blow into nothing the barracks already filled with the hungry youths of India out to accept any jobs they could get. They went to disprove facts with arguments and votes and it necessarily turned into a wild goose chase. They proved their proposition democratically! May be, but they forgot what Mr. Jinnah said on the floor of the Assembly—democracy is dead!

Our spiritual resuscitation

Personally, I have not the least doubt that we are at war and in it, and this notwithstanding the vote in the Central Assembly. The march of Civic Guards, the crowds at the recruitment stations, the periodical black-outs, letters of officials with an appeal straight to the heart provoking spontaneous contributions to the war fund—these have contributed the least to my conviction that we are at war. I have been impressed most by the release which the war has effected of the tremendous amount of spiritual press in this country. Hitler and Mussolini have familiarised us with the dictum that the war draws out the best in man. I have been convinced of India being right in the war because I find that the best in many of our men is coming out like

torrents. Think of the speeches that were made in the Assembly in support of the Finance Member's motion. I do not think of the performances of the "proud Imperialists" like Mr. Griffiths whose torrential eloquence boosted up the utterly unselfish stand of Britain in this war. I think of others—our Sir Homi Modys and Sir Cowasji Jahangirs who made such bitter attacks on the thoroughly unreasonable Congressmen. They said we should not bargain, we should not complain of our political servitude, we should not ask Britain a question about her war aim but should rush out with all that we possess to prevent the defeat of Britain in this war. They asked all of us to be Sancho Panzas behind the knight taking it all for granted that the latter has rushed out to help the damsel in distress. Can any sentiment beat this in nobility? It is the passion completely to forget ourselves and make a sacrifice of ourselves in order that others may survive against barbarous Nazi hordes and this passion, mind you, has been awakened in our hearts—at least the hearts of the saner amongst us who hate to be duped by Congressmen. Could any other fact except our being at war effect this remarkable resuscitation of our spiritual self? Well, well, well,—let Congressmen say what they will. I am not prepared to admit that India is not at war.

Proved to the hilt

Even intellectual awakening in India has been the greatest in this year of the Lord, nineteen hundred and forty, and this too must be attributed to our being at war. Think of the remarkable contribution to the store of world's knowledge which Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar made in course of his speech in the Assembly on the Supplementary Finance Bill. Once upon a time he had studied law and practised at the bar. One should have thought that his preoccupation during the last few years with matters of trade, commerce and industry in his capacity as Commerce Member of Government of India had rusted his knowledge of law. But lo and behold! standing on the floor of the Legislative Assembly he said like one possessed that "when His Majesty's Government declared war all the Dominions were virtually bound by it." He was challenged, heckled and jeered at, but like a brave man that he is, he stuck to his point—so glowing was the conviction in his heart. Constitutional lawyers may have held that the British Dominions are free to decide their own foreign policy; Canada, Australia and South Africa may have decided the question of participation in the war by votes in their respective Parliaments; the Dominion of Ireland might still have remained out of war, but Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's thesis on constitutional law stands. What does it matter if it does not fit in with facts? Do not all truths clash with facts in the beginning? The thesis that the Dominions are bound by the decisions of His Majesty's Government is Sir Ramaswami's contribution—it is India's contribution—to the store of humanity's knowledge. The stimulation of intellect necessary for the realisation of such truth could be effected by nothing else than our being at war. These are objective facts which even the whirlwind of individual civil disobedience cannot blow up. I am afraid that Congress leaders are out to establish an impossible proposition in terms of their pet resolution. India is certainly at war. The votes in the Assembly notwithstanding, the facts prove it—to the hilt as my lawyer friends would say to convince the jury.

THIS INDIA

By Mallinatha

Mr. Satyamurti rubs it in

Addressing the students of Lady Irwin College for women, Mr. Satyamurti said that no law can abolish the god-made difference between man and woman.—News report, Nov. 20.

Mankind has always been duly grateful to the creator for the difference.

Such is fame

"There are Hindi poets of repute in Bihar and the C. P. also, but they are generally ignored"—R. N. Khare, *The Leader*, Nov. 20.

It is a sad fate to acquire reputation and yet remain unknown.

Saying an earful

"The world to-day is tired of violence and hatred"—Pandit G. B. Pant, Agra.

The first great War made it so tired that another one had to be begun soon.

Consolation for the Boses, Roy, Nariman and Khare

"Restraint and discipline will keep us united and strong and in the fulness of time will form the foundation of the freedom not only of this country but of the whole world"—Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Chaupatti, Nov. 2.

The longer the list of people against whom disciplinary action is taken, the quicker will be the foundation of the freedom of the whole world laid.

New lamps for old

"Mahatma Gandhi is a Messiah"—Pandit G. B. Pant, Agra speech.

In the rising tide of Semitism, we must prefer the Hebrew Messiah to the good old Hindu Avatara.

A house without walls

The Viceroy's address was frequently cheered by the House which was full, although among absentees were members of the Congress party and Mr. Jinnah.—News report, Nov. 19.

No House can ever be full in any sense without the Congress party and Mr. Jinnah.

Is zat so?

"We would love to be able to help in a struggle for British liberty"—Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Madras, Nov. 21.

And the most effective way of rendering this help is to shout anti-war slogans.

Truth, the first casualty in war

"The only way of maintaining peace is

the way of the Congress"—*The National Herald*, Nov. 23.

As was shown recently in Malabar.

Teachers are thankful, even for small mercies

"Students of Lucknow observed a two-minute silence in their class rooms at 1 P. M. on Monday, Nov. 25"—*The National Herald*, Nov. 26.

Must have been a pleasant surprise to the professors.

The sincerest form of flattery

"The present administration is unmistakably introducing political considerations in rural development"—Pandit Pant.

They are following in the good steps of their predecessors.

Every rule has its exceptions.

"Gandhi thinks all the twenty-four hours of the British people and how best to help them"—Mr. Mahadeva Desai at the All-India Editors' Conference.

"Nothing delighted me recently more than the report that Hitler's bombs had partially destroyed the Law Courts of London."—Writer in the *National Herald* Nov. 26.

Setting up a high standard of chastity

"Bhave, Mahatmaji originally wrote, was an astonishingly pure virgin who had never touched women"—Writer in the *National Herald* Nov. 26.

It is particularly meritorious for a virgin never to have touched a woman!

The realists

"The individual satyagraha launched by Mahatma Gandhi was characterised as unreal in a resolution adopted in the Punjab Students' Conference"—News report.

We are not told what the Conference advised Mr. Gandhi to do.

Somewhat out of date

"We shall attain our freedom and our rights through truth, non-violence, devotion and self-sacrifices preached by Mahatma Gandhi"—Srimati Subhadra Debi, Ujjain National Women's Conference.

The latest method of attaining freedom and rights is to shout slogans.

But there were others too

"Membership of the Congress Working Committee came to Pandit G. B. Pant as a tribute to his work as prime minister"—*The National Herald*, Nov. 27.

Not really; it came as a reward for helping to turn Subhas Bose out of the Congress.

Where intellect is a handicap

"A man like B. G. Kher is worth ten battalions compared to all your so-called intellectuals in the world put together"—*The National Herald*, Nov. 27.

To some, the strongest possible abuse is to call one intellectual.

Not to be expected

"I am not delivering an anti-war speech"—Jamnalal Bajaj.

How can he when the war is proving to be a veritable gold mine for his community?



FOR BURNS & CUTS 'Burnolin'
136, BENARES Rd. HOWRAH.

One of the Strongest Indian Banks of Calcutta

Calcutta National Bank Ltd.

PATNA BRANCH : Head Office—Clive Row, GAYA BRANCH :
Bankipore. Calcutta. Kutchery Road.
Phone : 403 (SCHEDULED BANK) Phone : 37

Authorised Capital	Rs. 20 Lakhs.
Paid-up Capital	Over Rs. 10 Lakhs.
Interest on Savings Bank Account	2½ p. c.
Interest on Fixed Deposit for 1 year	4½ p. c.

Branch Offices :—

Allahabad	Chittagong	Kishoreganj
Benares	Narayangunje	Serampore
Jubbulpore	Bhairab bazar	Seoraphuly
Nagpur	Dacca	Kidderpore
Raipur	Mymensingh	Ballygunj
Sylhet	Shambazar	Bhowanipur

Current accounts accepted and interest allowed 1 p. c. Bills Collected.
Drafts issued and advances made to approved parties.
All sorts of Banking Business transacted.



The
Behar Herald

Patna, Tuesday, December 3, 1940.

SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED

The official answer to the demand for a national government at the centre had so far been a stereotyped formula. The country was disunited and so a national government was not possible,—that was the burden of the song. Mr. Amery however in his last speech in the Parliament struck new ground. "I must remind the House", said he, "that the resolution passed at Delhi on July 7, for which Congress representatives were responsible, not only asked for an unequivocal declaration of complete independence for India, but, as an immediate step, for a provisional national government at the centre which would be such as would command the confidence of all elected elements in the Central Legislature and in closest co-operation with responsible governments in the provinces. That means a ministry in fact under the same Congress executive that called out the ministers from the administration of the provinces which they would have been quite content to go on administering to this day."

It would be difficult to pick out from the speeches of any responsible politician a passage containing so many non-sequiturs as the concluding portion of the above extract from Mr. Amery's reply to the Parliamentary debate. The Central Legislature consists of two Houses, the Council of State and the Assembly. As constituted in 1921, the Upper House had sixty members, thirty-four of whom were elected. The Assembly had 143 members of whom 103 were elected. The separation of Burma has led to a small reduction of three or four members in each House. But since the Swaraj Party started contesting elections in 1924, the Congress as such has never had an absolute majority even of the elected seats in the Assembly not to speak of the Council of State where the opposition has never been able to muster more than a dozen men. During the last fifteen years Government has been defeated in the Central Assembly several times, but such defeats were mostly on non-official resolutions or minor amendments to

official bills. In all these cases the defeats were possible, because the different parties in the Assembly did unite for the occasion. So far as our memory goes there have been only two or three occasions, when an important official measure or the Finance Bill was wholly thrown out. As constituted to-day forty-five out of the hundred elected members in the Central Assembly are Europeans, Muhammadans or Parsis; of the remaining members, not less than fifteen are big Zemindars or represent commercial or other special interests. The Congress Party of course is the largest single party in the House, but its total number is less than forty. On these facts it was possible only for a politician to say that a national government responsible to the elected members would mean a Congress Ministry.

But supposing that a majority of the elected members did side with the Congress as they did on the voting of the supplementary Finance Bill—be it noted that the success of the opposition was due to the Muslim Leaguers' keeping neutral—where would be the harm? Deep harm, says Mr. Amery, seeing that it was the Congress party which called out the ministries from the provinces. Why did they call out the ministries? Simply because they felt that in the present danger there could be no national policy unless the entire administration from top to bottom were run on national lines. If this demand were conceded, there would have been no occasion for the Congress Ministries to go out of office.

Supposing again that on certain questions a national government differed with His Majesty's Government and did then go out of office, would the situation have been worse than it is to day? If His Majesty's Government can face the deadlock to-day with equanimity, they could have done so even then. But what a tremendous difference it would have made in moral values! His Majesty's Government then could convince everyone that they did their level best to bring National India into the line. On the other hand, as the experience of provincial governors who presided over the administration of provinces by Congress ministries testifies, the chances are that the bogey of a future deadlock may not have materialised at all, and in office a national government would have shown the same sense of responsibility, the same appreciation of realities and the same willingness for co-operation with officials as was evinced by the Congress ministries in the provinces.

GOING OFF THE RAILS

There is a heterogeneous and ill-defined group in the country labelled as "students". The nomenclature is naturally vague as little boys in primary schools, budding lawyers

and students of human nature can all lay claim to belong to this group. Many a battle has raged in the past in front of the cinema booking offices when it was customary to allow half rates to students. This valued privilege has now been withdrawn and the status of student does not carry with it any special privilege to-day. Our political leaders merely tickle the vanity of the "students" by calling them "the future hopes of the country", or if they are in an expansive mood they would not hesitate to call them even "the future rulers of the country". But when these prospective "hopes" and "rulers" try to think for themselves or do anything that does not quite fit in with the programme of the politicians, the "students" are roundly damned both by the politicians and their organs for having overstepped their normal privilege of shouting somebody-or-other-ki-jai at meetings, processions or railway platforms. Like women, the "students" are regarded as angels of light so long as they are subservient but as soon as they try to go beyond the roped enclosure set apart for them, they are labelled as fiends incarnate.

Naturally all this is very confusing to the "students" and one need not be surprised if they occasionally resented this "hot and cold" attitude of the "leaders". The latter would instigate the students to violate rules of discipline in educational institutions (*golan khans*), pat them on the back when there is a strike against the authorities (calling it a *satyagraha*) but hold up their hands in holy horror when they find themselves in the position of Frankenstein. They lend an all-too-willing ear to the grievances of the students so long as these are against duly constituted authorities but find no stick good enough to teach them a lesson when the supposed grievances spring from their own infallibility.

Emotional conflict is not good for the mental health of any one and it is most harmful for an immature and emotional group like the students. Adults are easily reconciled to kaleidoscopic changes as their loyalty is often to the office or the chair, not to the individual. When a beloved Prince sinks down to the level of an ordinary man overnight, few mature persons go into hysterics and fewer do reverence to a man who sacrifices a throne for a principle. It is only adult politicians who can take the elected President of a National Congress in a procession of fifty-two elephants to a pandal where he is politely told that he is no longer wanted, and when he resigns, men of discretion shake their heads and drop him like a hot potato. The authorities of educational institutions, staid and sober people all, may one day put on their best khaddar and ask their boys to muster all their enthusiasm to give a rousing recep-

tion to a Prime Minister, and yet the next day, all in plush, they expect the same boys to regard the idol of the day before as an outcast scarcely fit to be touched with a pair of tongs. All this, as we have said, is possible for men ripe in worldly wisdom; but all this puts the loyalty of youth to a severe strain. Adolescent human nature thrives on idols; to ask adolescents to change their idols with every moon is to subject them to violent swerves the effect of which must be to throw them off their balance. The loyalty of youth revolts against the idea of crying 'Hosannah' one day and shouting 'Crucify' the very next. Men of the world who have to do so in their affairs may wax indignant over the outbursts of youth when subjected to acute emotional conflicts of this kind; they may think of drastic measures of correction, but a little thought will convince anyone that the impetuous reactions of youth to the contrary forces pulling them are perfectly natural and that the malady of which these reactions are symptoms cannot be cured with a club.

Notes & Comments

Philosopher's stone cum elixir of life

Inaugurating the Adult Education Conference at Lahore on Nov. 16, Khan Bahadur Mian Afzal Hussain, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University said (The Tribune, Nov. 21): "Adult education would not only release the people from the iron bonds of ignorance, superstition and prejudice, but would also be the remedy for most of our ills, social, economic and political".

It is a pity that the magic possibilities of adult education should be discovered so late, after so much money and time have been spent on systems of primary, secondary and University education. In spite of the provision of these latter for so many decades, the people continue to be in the grip of superstition and prejudice; social, economic and political ills show no tendency to disappear. In view of the recent discovery of the great potentialities of adult education in remoulding human nature, it is a matter for serious consideration if it would not be desirable to close all educational institutions in the country, to let the children grow up to adulthood in illiteracy and then subject them to a short course of adult education.

An awkward situation

The prospects for the coming annual session of the Congress in the Punjab seem to be poor. No choice has yet been made of a suitable site. It appears that the Punjab Congress Committee took upon itself a heavy responsibility when at Ramgarh it invited

the Congress to meet in their province. Torn with domestic dissensions, lately accentuated by a sharp division of opinion on the issue of non-violence in so far as it militated against recruitment to the army, there is very little enthusiasm in the Punjab Congress ranks about the annual show. It is not surprising that donors of contributions too have disappeared in the wake of the Congress withdrawal from office. One can sympathise with Mian Iftikhar-ud-din, the chief of the Punjab Congress, who finds to his dismay that the press and the public are not co-operating with him in honouring the invitation to the Congress to hold its next annual session in the Punjab.

Defence of University regulation

Events bring forth men and measures; incidents bring forth instruments and expedients. A grouse from a disgruntled graduate almost sent out grave and reverend Senators into warring camps and a distinguished Congressman who still continues to be the Advocate General was commissioned by the Syndicate to request the Senate to permit him to forge fetters, fresh and new, to keep the colts between the shafts. (The hashed metaphors merely illustrate the reality). The eternally vigilant, who paid a price for liberty, were discreetly silent, probably because of the people who are more eternally vigilant, and it appeared as if the University Vulcans would really chain Prometheus to the rock and the eagle was also wheeling aloft in the offing. Out of one thing however cometh something else, and our sedate Senators showed sound common-sense in agreeing to entrust the question to a committee which, as it concerned students, could not possibly have a decent proportion of their 'natural enemies'—the teachers. Anyway, we are glad that it has been thus smoothed over, but we cannot help thinking of a wise saying of Bacon's: "It is a strange desire which men have, to seek powers and lose liberty".

What about Pakistan?

Sir Nripendra Nath Sarkar is one of those very few Indian leaders who realized the mischief inherent in the Communal Decision the day it was announced. His brave attempts to have it reconsidered met with failure because neither Congress India nor the so-called Liberal party backed him. It is no wonder therefore that he is the first Indian to point out the disingenuity of Mr. Amery's speech in the House of Commons in which all the blame for the deadlock in India was laid on the Congress. The picture that Mr. Amery presented to his audience was that of a happy family of minorities and officials who are all agog for co-operating with one another but whose efforts are being frustrated by the common enemy, namely, the Congress. As everybody in India knows, such a picture is a

travesty of the truth. As Sir Nripendra Nath points out, if Congress contributed to the deadlock, an "equally large, if not larger contribution has been rendered by the Muslim League". On this aspect of the question Mr. Amery naturally maintained a discreet silence in his speeches in the last Parliamentary debate on India.

The answer

But Mr. Amery made ample amends for his omission to put before the Parliament the reasonableness or otherwise of the Muslim League's demands. At a luncheon of the English-speaking Union held at London soon after, Mr. Amery fairly let himself go. "We naturally ask", said Mr. Amery, "what is wrong with the constitution so carefully devised during all the discussions preceding the Act of 1935." And he went on to suggest the possible ways in which the defects of the Act may be remedied. "May be," said he, "the fears of the Muslims might be largely met by a further increase in the powers of the provinces, possibly re-arranged and re-grouped, subject only to a minimum central control necessary to secure some measure of unity on foreign, defensive, and economic policy. A change in that direction would no doubt also largely meet the hesitations of the Princes. It would still of course involve some Central Executive, some Central Legislature empowered to vote and levy the necessary expense. May be some other form of representation, for example, functional representation such as has already been tentatively established in some Indian States, might greatly help to get over the communal difficulty."

Here you have the whole Pakistan idea and the Osmania scheme of representation cut and dry. Sir Nripendra Sarkar seems to think that what Mr. Amery suggests must go against Mr. Jinnah's dream of Muslims being a law unto themselves and lording it over the rest. For our part the whole idea seems to carry communal and functional differences to the nth degree and to jettison national democracy once for all.

Laissez faire in religion

Needs must, when the Devil drives, so runs a homely old English proverb. The Englishman has never made a fetish of religion unless there is a solid political reason for doing so. England threw off the yoke of the Popes more for temporal than for spiritual necessity. So long as there was any danger from countries following different religious denominations, abandonment of the English Church for such denominations was apostasy and punishable as an offence. Public worship other than in conformity with the established Church was proscribed. It was only after the fall of Napoleon when England's supremacy was secure that the voice of liberalism was

raised, ul
Emancipa
still remain
have beco
are places
built by
Catholics
two mil
London
more Scot
these, co
of worshe
not a fart
their mai
Protectio

The
been gro
of the
business
because
number
mosque
London.
His Maje
contribut
not have
who ask
for suc
English
them the
countrie
pinned
East an
now th
Govern
certain
English
realists
save t
many t
of the
addition
Faith.
Syria,
would
at Rom
to gr
Medite
beyond

TH
on p.
(India

6

The Pageant of Indian Politics

By Monitor

raised, ultimately leading to the Catholic Emancipation Bill of 1829. The heresy laws still remain on the Statute Book though they have become obsolete. In London today there are places of worship for all denominations, built by their followers. The Roman Catholics in England today number over two millions. There are more Jews in London than there are in Palestine and more Scots than there are in Aberdeen. All these communities have their own places of worship. But the State has contributed not a farthing either to their establishment or their maintenance.

Protection when necessary

The Muslim community in London has been growing in number not only because of the increase of visitors, students or businessmen from overseas, but also because of the conversion to Islam of a number of Englishmen. It has now a mosque at Woking, one of the suburbs of London. The recent announcement that His Majesty's Government are going to contribute £100,000 for the mosque need not have surprised the member of Parliament who asked whether there was a precedent for such a grant. The diplomacy of English politicians has failed to secure for them the friendship of most of the Christian countries of Europe. Their hopes are now pinned on the Muslim States of the near East and in Pakistan. In India, Islam is now the only religion recognised by Government, for the adherents of which certain jobs and offices must be reserved. English politicians have always been realists and were such a step necessary to save the Empire, there would be many to support the idea of the head of the State being given the Caliphate in addition to his being the Defender of the Faith. Italy has started the same game in Syria, and we daresay in her turn would not hesitate to establish a Caliphate at Rome were such a measure calculated to give her paramuncy in the Mediterranean and the Islamic States beyond.

A Correction

The correct title of the book reviewed on p. 2 of this issue is মুক্তির স্বপ্নে ভারত (India in quest of Freedom).

Individual Civil Disobedience has been in full swing during the last one week. Many prominent Congress leaders have been arrested and more are on their way to jail. Those already arrested include Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President Vidharbha P.C.C., Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, ex-Minister Madras, Mr. Morarji Desai, ex-Minister Bombay, Mr. B.G. Kher, ex-Premier, Bombay, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, ex-Premier, C. P., Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, ex-Minister, C. P., Mr. S. V. Gokhale, ex-Minister, C. P., Mr. C. J. Bharukha, ex-Minister, C. P., Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmi, Deputy Speaker, Madras Assembly, Mr. L. M. Patil, ex-Minister, Bombay, Miss Maniben Patel, Pandit G. B. Pant, ex-Premier, U. P., Mr. T. Prakasam, ex-Minister, Madras, Dr. K. N. Katju, ex-Minister, U. P., Mrs. Purnima Banerjee, Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, ex-Premier, Bihar, Mr. G. V. Marlan- kar, Speaker Bombay Assembly and Mr. B. Gopal Reddy, ex-Minister, Bombay. Some of them have been detained without trial but the majority of them have been tried and convicted under the Defence of India Rules.

Mahatma Gandhi who is personally conducting the movement, has issued no statement himself explaining the scope of the present movement. But from reports some of which seem to contradict each other, it appears that while many more Congressmen will court arrest, the individual character of the movement will be strictly maintained. Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the official Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi, has explained in a statement that "it is not Mahatma's idea this time to fill up the jail" but that "Gandhi sees vast possibilities in the present

movement." The view that the movement will gather momentum as it proceeds, is supported by a statement issued by Dr. Rajendra Prasad who has given the hint that the next Congress session may not be held at all and that "the history of 1930 may be repeated." A broad hint has fallen also from the lips of Mahatma Gandhi who has warned those who expect a "speedy settlement" not to go to jail. The view is further supported by the statement made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who characterised the next session of the Congress as a "minor issue" compared to the movement that is now on. On the basis of the available data it seems reasonable to anticipate that whether the movement assumes mass character or not it will go on for some time to the embarrassment of the Government as well as to the detriment of the normal life in the country. The commercial interests seem already perturbed and the Indian Merchants Chamber of Bombay is reported to have decided to make an appeal to the Viceroy requesting His Excellency to emphasise on His Majesty's Government the urgent necessity of coming to an amicable settlement with nationalist India. Perplexity is visible in the political circles also. Sir Jagadish Prasad, an ex-member of the Governor-General's Executive Council has publicly appealed both to Government and the Congress to explore fresh avenues of settlement.

For the moment, however, the British Government appear to be in no mood to compromise. Mr. Amery's latest speech in Parliament has been interpreted in political circles in India as a reactionary performance and even offensive. For one thing, he has made insulting remarks on

‘ If Winter Comes * * * * *
Let “Kamalalaya Stores”

execute your orders
& look neat, smart and elegant.
FRESH STOCK OF WINTER GARMENTS & CLOTHINGS JUST ARRIVED.

KAMALALAYA STORES
156, DHARAMTALA ST. CALCUTTA TAMAL

Our Speciality :—
Mufussil orders are promptly executed.

Phone : Cal. 1595.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders who, Mr. Amery has said, will find "ample leisure in jail to study and carry on correspondence". For another, he has, as is held in this country, misrepresented the case of the Congress by attributing to it the attitude of "all or nothing" and also chafing it with irresponsibility and the desire to dominate all other communities and parties in India. Finally, Mr. Amery, in another speech, has thrown out the suggestion that democracy might be made workable in India by conceding more powers to the provinces which might be rearranged and regrouped for this purpose. This, it is interpreted, is intended further to placate Mr. Jinnah and amounts to conceding substantially the League demand for Pakistan. On the whole, Mr. Amery's speech has created a bad impression in this country and even Sir Jagadish Prasad has been constrained to observe that "the Secretary of States' recent utterances have done little to ease the situation".

While the old insistence on agreement among the communities as condition precedent to the constitutional advance of India has been repeated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Jinnah on his part, has been repeating his demand for Pakistan. In his speech on the Finance Bill in the Assembly he said that Muslims would stop short at nothing less than Pakistan. An even more

challenging speech was made by him at a Muslim Students' Conference at Delhi at which he repeated all the old charges against the Congress and, in addition, held out the threat that if the Hindus even now did not concede one-third of India to the Muslims in terms of the League demand for Pakistan, they might not get even the rest after some time more. Coming close upon Mr. Amery's speech in Parliament, Mr. Jinnah's speech at Delhi is viewed as a symptom of the encouragement he has received from the latest attitude of the British Government.

On the whole, political India presents a puzzling picture. The Viceroy as well as the Secretary of State supported by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and a host of others have been claiming on the basis of figures of collection for the war fund and recruitment in the army, that India has been actively co-operating with the war efforts of the Government. On the other hand, ex-Ministers of provinces supported by Congressmen representing large constituencies are being put in prison for their anti-war activities. Whatever other purpose the arrests which have recently been made may or may not have served, these have conveyed the impression to the outside world that persons representing at least seven provinces of India—seven provincial governments as they have been described in some quarters—are not with the British Government in the war. The rejection of the Finance Bill by the Assembly has lent additional strength to this interpretation.

In one respect the Congress policy presents a curious self-contradiction. The Congress it is well-known, has brought about the suspension of the constitution in seven provinces. The Congress members have

have boycotted the Central Assembly. In the League-governed provinces, too, Congress members of the Legislature have been asked to come out to join the Satyagraha movement. The idea is not to detract the attention of the country from the Satyagraha movement by parliamentary activities. But in Sind the Congress has adopted an altogether different policy. The Ministry of Sind had been in a dangerously unstable state because of the prevailing state of lawlessness in that province. The Congress President paid a visit to that province and instead of asking Congress members of the Assembly to turn the Ministry out of office and invite suspension of the Constitution, he took the initiative in ushering in, with the support of Congress members, a sort of new Ministry in Sind largely free from the League influence. In order that the reshuffled Ministry may be stable and work smoothly, Maulana Azad has asked Congress members of Sind Assembly not to come out nor join the individual Satyagraha movement. This is defended on the ground that the situation in Sind demands differential treatment.

In Bengal the Hindu Mahasabha, however, has demanded the suspension of the Constitution on the ground of alleged failure of the Bengal Ministry to protect the Hindus of that province. The B. P. Hindu Mahasabha has undertaken to bring out a charge-sheet against the Bengal Ministry on the line of the Pirpur report of the Muslim League against the Congress Ministries.

The latest political sensation has been provided in Bengal by the hunger strike of some detenus and political prisoners in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, including, it is believed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who are said to have taken recourse to this step to secure better treatment for political prisoners in Bengal.

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT Unique Assurance Company LTD.

(Founder-Patron DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS)

Head Office : IA, VANSITTART ROW, CALCUTTA.

Claims paid in 1939 alone exceed Rs. 1,30,000

ADVISORY BOARD—BIHAR

1. Mr. P. R. Das,
Bar-at-Law, Ex-Judge, Patna High Court.
2. Mr. Nirsu Narain Sinha, M. A., B. L.,
*Advocate, Patna High Court,
Ex-Member, Executive Council, Bihar Government.*
3. Mr. S. Naqui Imam,
*Bar-at-Law, Patna High Court,
President, Bihar Students' Federation.*
4. Mr. Sushil Madhab Mullick, M. A., B. L.,
Advocate, Patna High Court.

For Particulars apply to : General Manager.

An Economic Miscellany

By Economicus

War and the Indian Railways

The war is putting a great strain on the Indian railways. Capital expenditure on the railways has been seriously curtailed since the war broke out. The railway plant is undergoing no expansion. The freight-carrying equipment is fast becoming inadequate. Some lines have been dismantled. Demands for railway transport are increasing. There is the growing necessity of carrying increasing amounts of munitions, war materials and soldiers. As the war has stimulated industrial expansion, railway traffic is bound to grow for this reason only. The ever-present danger of the interruption of Coastal shipping may also throw additional burdens on the railways. Mr. C. A. Muirhead, General Manager of the South Indian Railway, placed on record at the Indian Railways Conference a word of caution against too parsimonious a policy in the matter of capital expenditure. A rigid

enforcement of the restriction on capital expenditure, he observed, "would seriously handicap the railways in their efforts to keep abreast of the industrial development of the country. Conversely, I would say, the industrial expansion of the country will be impeded if adequate railway facilities are not provided for it is a well-known fact that industries have followed transport facilities. It would be nothing short of a catastrophe if the railways were found unprepared and therefore unable to deal with the situation."

Depletion of staff is another handicap on the railways. A large personnel have been released for military service. Not only have many railwaymen joined the colours but the services of many skilled railway employees have been requisitioned for war purposes. Railway workshops are largely working to supply war needs. While the railways are justly proud of their war effort,

the danger of keeping the railways understaffed, underequipped and out of repair should not be ignored by the Government.

A good deal of expectations were formed in the country on the publication of the Humphries-Srinivasan Report on the manufacture of broad-gauge locomotives in India. The work begun on the scheme has come to a stop owing to the imperious necessities of the war. Only the manufacture of metre-gauge locomotives is being persevered with at Ajmere. The present situation is this. The demand for locomotives is accumulating and will grow ever more urgent as time passes. At the end of the war, this demand will be so pressing and voluminous that it may serve as a good reason for ordering locomotives abroad. Something like this took place during the Great War and may happen again. This is the apprehension in the Indian public mind.

Gas To Drive Motor Cars

Owing to the rise in the price of petrol and motor vehicles, motor transport is becoming a costlier business. In South India, many road motor vehicles are being fitted with producer-gas plant to avoid the use of

Modern Jewellery Craftsmen

M. B. SIRKAR & SONS

SON & GRANDSONS OF LATE B. SIRKAR

Every Ornament at Competitive Rates
New Catalogue B4, with revised rates & designs Free.

TELEPHONE B.B. 1761

TELEGRAM BRILLIANTS

124, 124/1 BOWBAZAR ST., CALCUTTA.

petrol. The fuel used is ordinary charcoal. The working costs are low compared with petrol-driven vehicles. The gas plant is a separate fitting and in case of failure, the vehicle can still be run on petrol. The South is to be congratulated on its resourcefulness in such an important matter as the economy of petrol fuel.

Cold Douche on Ship-Building Industry

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Walchand Hirachand recently prepared a scheme for starting a ship-building industry at Vizagapatam. Timber fit for ship-building is found in abundance in forests along the Bengal and Madras coasts. The Scindia Company asked the British Government to supply it with ship-building machinery and in return promised to hand over the control of the projected ship-building yard entirely to the Government during the duration of the war. But the British Government have notified the Scindia Company that they are unable to supply ship-building machinery to the Company. It is doubtful how far the Company is in a position to order ship-building plant from America in view of the control exercised by the Government over the import trade and foreign exchange. All this is extremely regrettable. India needs ships. Thirty lakhs of passengers and thirty million tons of goods are carried to and from the Indian shores every year. Besides, there is the duty of policing the Indian seas and guarding the 4000 miles long coastline. India has to pay crores of rupees every year to foreign countries as shipping charges. As the "Statesman" courageously points out, it is to the interest of Britain that when her industrial centres are being constantly attacked from the air, the plants for supplying her with ships, planes and tanks should be located abroad. India is one such place.

Supply Department

The Supply Department recently came under the fire of the Central Legislative Assembly. The Europeanisation of the Department (curiously enough, it is in the charge of an Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council) and the fancy salaries paid to its staff were specially deplored. Surely it does not look well for Government servants to draw princely sums from the Treasury in these days when war sacrifices are being so much heard of. Another charge against it is that it has supplanted the Indian Stores Department and reversed its policy of encouraging Indian industries. One noticeable feature of the Assembly debate was a sincere expression of sympathy by Mr. J. H. S. Richardson of the European Group with the demand for Indianisation. It appears that in respect of appointing Europeans, the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Council are more royalist than the

King. The Government have tried to meet public criticism half-way by appointing a joint standing committee of the Central Legislature to watch the working of the Department of Supply. But the real remedy, the organic association of the Indian Chambers of Commerce with the Department, is still lacking.

Defence Loans

Subscriptions to the 3 per cent. Defence Bonds for the week ending October 26, 1940, amounted to Rs. 62,44,000. The total amount subscribed to Interest Free Defence Bonds up to October 26, 1940, was Rs. 2,16,87,000; to the 3 per cent. Defence Bonds Rs. 27,06,54,000 (Rs. 13,61,88,000 in cash and Rs. 13,44,66,000 in conversions); and to the Post Office Ten-year Defence Savings Certificates, Rs. 1,23,49,000. The grand total of subscriptions to all Indian Defence Loans up to October 26, 1940, is Rs. 30,46,90,000.

Manufacture of Packing Paper

About 3,400,000 yards of waterproof packing paper is now being manufactured in India by several firms of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. Samples of waterproof packing paper submitted by several other firms have also been approved by the Department of Supply. On the outbreak of war, the manufacture of waterproof packing paper in India on a large scale could not be undertaken because stocks of suitable bitumen were not available in India. The difficulty was overcome when an investigation by the Department resulted in supplies of indigenous bitumen being found. Efforts are being made by the Department to put Indian manufacturers of waterproof packing paper in touch with the makers of paper in India, in order that by the use of suitable substitutes an indigenous waterproof packing paper can be produced. About 400,000 cwt. of packing and wrapping paper valued at Rs. 67,00,000 was imported into India in 1938-39 from Sweden, Germany and Norway (*Indian Information*).

Enamel Industry

The enamel industry has great possibilities. Enamel goods are extensively in use in hospitals and post-offices. Their use for the purposes of publicity is universal. They are in great demand by the electrical goods industries and the army department. Not the least of

its uses is in the manufacture of household utensils. Ninety per cent. of Indian enamelware is produced in Bengal. There are also factories in Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Gwalior. The raw materials for the industry are quartz, felspar, borax, soda, potash of nitrate, sodium nitrate, caolin, cryolite, tin, cobalt etc. Power may be supplied by either coal or electricity. Coal is as cheap in Bihar as in Bengal and the chemicals and other ingredients are available in the former province at not much greater cost. The local market in Bihar for enamelware is quite large. A small-sized factory is estimated to require a capital of Rs. 7 lakhs.

BRITAIN CONTINUES TO EXPORT

THAT IS WHY

you can still buy Huntley & Palmers superior quality biscuits at only a fraction more than you paid before the war. The name Huntley & Palmers is your guarantee of quality, so don't forget to ask for them when you need biscuits.

KINDS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

BARLEY
HORLICK
GINGER NUTS
RICH CREAM CRACKER

MADE BY

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

READING ★ ENGLAND

Kanan Debi

More Glamorous—More Enchanting
More Pretty

in

New Theatres'

HAB - JEET

Starring:—

Kanan, Pahari, Nawab, Nemo & Manjari

Now Showing

at 6-15 & 9. 30 P. M. Daily

Matinee at 2. 30 P. M.

Elphinstone Picture Palace

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

By Satya Bhushan Sen

Man differentiated himself from the lower animals when he rose above his instinct of self preservation and care for the progeny and began to look farther afield. He started with a feeling of sociability and a sense of aesthetics and also a sense of ethics. The sense of sociability culminated in the modern internationalism; his sense of ethics led him on to formulate systems of philosophy and religious and scriptural instructions; and his sense of aesthetics resulted in the various systems of art and art treasures of the world. The progress of human civilisation may be measured by the standard of development along these lines. As in the case of collective humanity so also in the case of an individual his personality may be appraised in the light of these standards. Considered from all these, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was indeed a man amongst men.

Ram Mohan Roy was born in Bengal, lived in India, went to England and died in Bristol; and as if in unison with the course of his life in the physical world he was out and out a cosmopolitan at an age when cosmopolitanism was so little thought of or understood.

Another essential characteristic inherent in him was his love of liberty and this love of liberty was also tinged with his sense of cosmopolitanism. He earnestly desired liberty to be served and restored to each and everybody without distinction. When the news of the latest French Revolution reached Calcutta Ram Mohan Roy, it is said, could think or talk of nothing else—so great was his enthusiasm; he viewed it as a triumph of liberty and rejoiced accordingly. When the intelligence reached India that the people of Naples after extorting a constitution from their despotic king, were crushed back into servitude by the Austrian troops, Ram Mohan Roy felt it so keenly that owing to his feeling of despair he cancelled an important engagement for the day, August 11, 1821. When the news of the establishment of Constitutional Government in Spain reached India Ram Mohan Roy gave a public dinner at the Town Hall of Calcutta to give vent to his feelings of joy and enthusiasm. Let not these be considered as attempts at internationalism on the part of Ram Mohan Roy. No, it was not a pose or gesture; his broad heart throbbed

with sympathy for all mankind and he gave vent to his feelings and enthusiasm because he could not contain himself.

We find a sense of internationalism already developed in him when he started his life's career as a religious reformer. His sincere bias for religious truth and his earnest attempt to identify his feeling of kingship with every religious belief led him to the study of and acquiring knowledge in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew and Greek with a view to get enlightenment at first hand from the religious scriptures of the Hindus, the Muhammadans and the Christians. Out of his comparative studies he evolved a religion of his own which was that of pure theism and above all he believed in the organic unity of all faiths. His sincerity in this belief impelled him and he actually launched upon a campaign of controversies with the representative leaders and thinkers of the different religions; his idea was to purge out the dross and scum from the religious beliefs and religious practices of the Hindus, the Muhammadans and the Christians alike. It is therefore truly said that Ram Mohan Roy was above all and beneath all a religious personality; and this is also why so much is made of the driving power of his intense theistic passion.

But the loving heart of this great cosmopolitan and his passion for religion could not envelope his mighty mind or cloud his vision. His whole life was a series of active engagements in campaigns against numerous and influential odds for the social, educational, political and economic uplift of the people. Ram Mohan Roy espoused the cause of women in India at an age when even in the West a woman was no more than a mere woman and long before Tennyson declared:

"A woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together—dwarfed or god-like, bound or free." He attempted to secure political rights for the people of his country when

political consciousness was a thing unknown in India and certainly long before the Indian National Congress was even thought of. The history of his sustained efforts for social educational and religious reform would be a long list to recount. In short the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for the good of the people embraced such a wide range of subjects that no social, educational or political problems from the view point of the Indian nation have yet appeared which were not touched by the mighty intellect and the great soul of this singular man of a century ago.

Ram Mohan Roy was a cosmopolitan in the sense that he exerted the force of his genius in all the different spheres of human activity and he was a cosmopolitan in the stricter sense that he exerted his influence for the interest of all nations. He came and lived at a time when the idea of internationalism had not fully developed—when an intermingling between the East and the West had just begun. It was the genius of Ram Mohan Roy who bore the brunt of it all when the impact from the West reached India and it was he again who was India's first ambassador to the West carrying to them the best fruits of India's cultural heritage.

Ram Mohan Roy is very well known as the first great originator of the comparative study of religion. It might also be said with equal truth that it was he more than anybody else who assimilated the idea of man as an organic and a synthetic whole and gave expression to it in his life. If any one man were needed to represent all mankind there was hardly anybody in the world at that age who could outrival Ram Mohan Roy.

We cannot give a better synthetic estimate of the personality of this great man than by quoting in conclusion from Miss Collet, one of his best biographers.

"Ram Mohan Roy stands in history as the living bridge over which India marches from her unmeasured past to her incalculable future. He was the arch which spanned the gulf that yawned between ancient custom and modern humanity, between superstition and science, between despotism and democracy, between immobile custom and a conservative progress, between a bewildering Polytheism and a pure, if vague, Theism. He was the mediator of his

FREE BOOK!
SEX
 "Standard Health" gives you sensational information on sex and other topics of vital interest to you
GREENFIELDS LIMITED
 SRINAGAR-KASHMIR

Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd.

* A Good Life Office *

Wanted representatives in unrepresented districts of Bihar on lucrative terms.

Branch Office : 1, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

people, harmonising in his own person, often by means of his own solitary sufferings, the conflicting tendencies of immemorial tradition and of inevitable enlightenment.

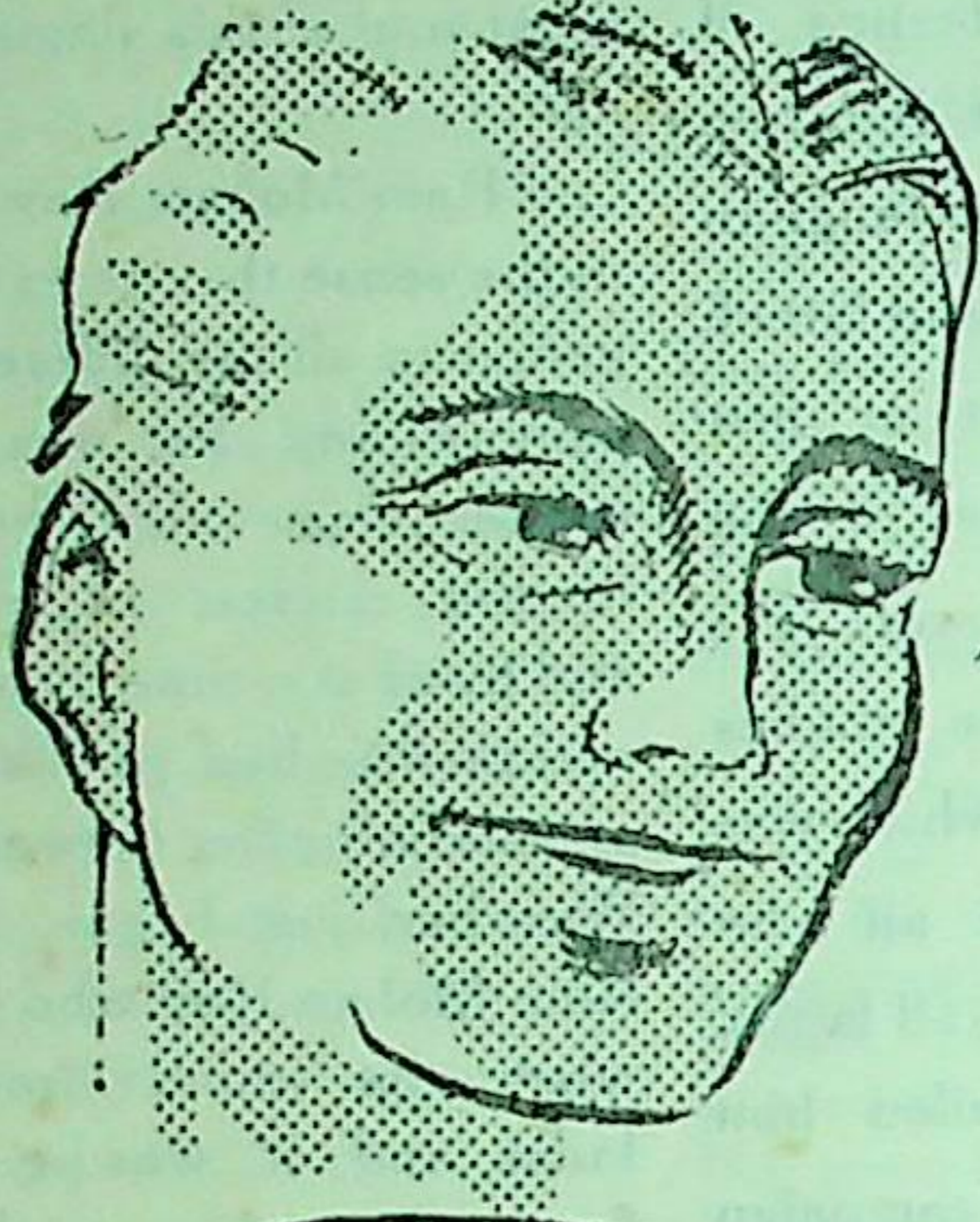
"He embodies the new spirit which arises from the compulsory mixture of races and faiths and civilisations—he embodies its freedom of enquiry, its thirst for science, its large human sympathy, its pure and sifted ethics, along with its reverent but not uncritical regard for the past, and prudent,

even timid, disinclination towards revolt.

"If we follow the right line of his development we shall find that he leads the way from the Orientalism of the past, not to, but through Western culture, towards a civilisation which is neither Western nor Eastern, but something vastly larger than both.

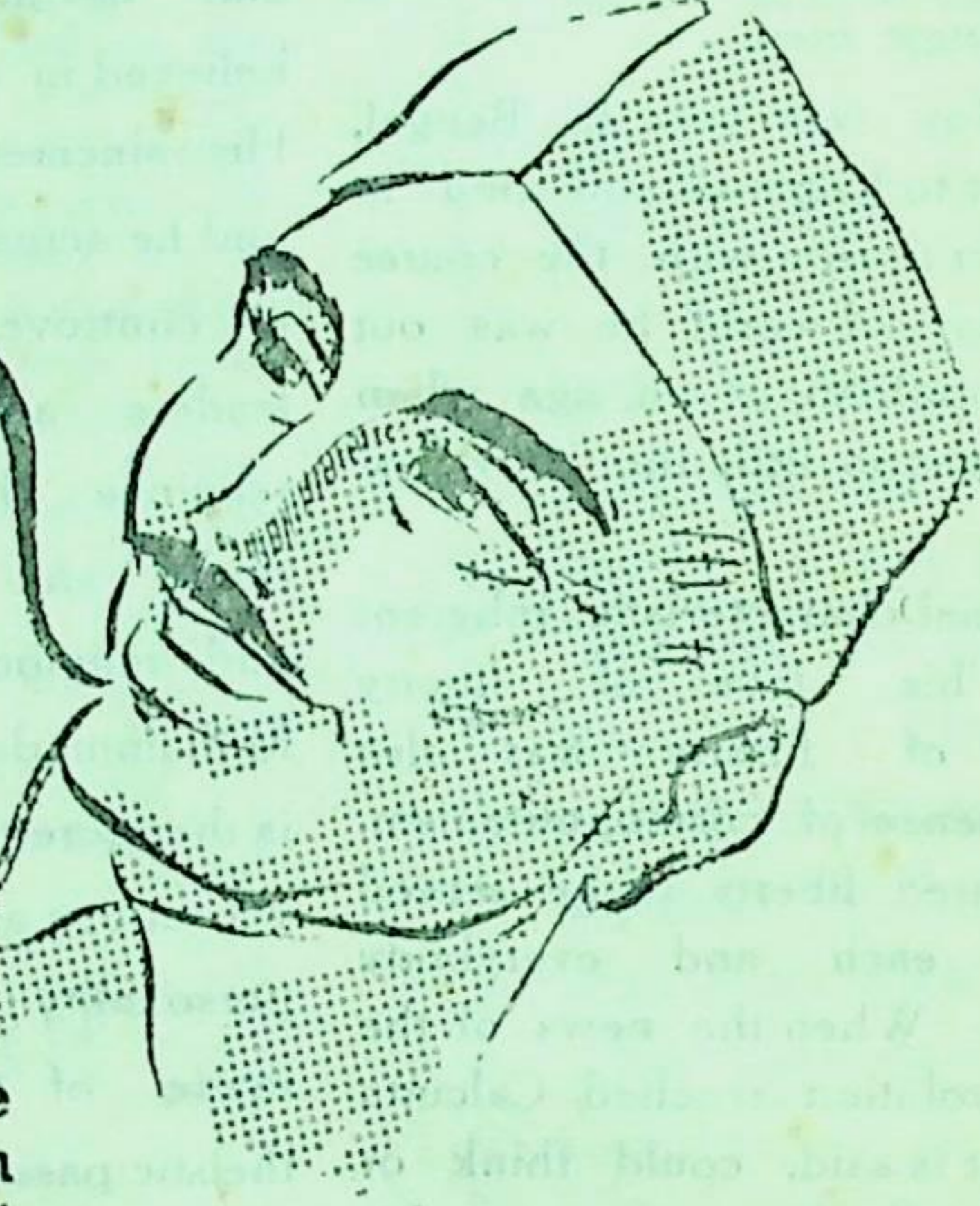
"There can be little doubt that whatever future the destinies may have in store for India, that future will be largely shaped by the life and work of Ram Mohan Roy. And

not the future of India alone. We stand on the eve of an unprecedented intermingling of East and West. The European and Asiatic streams of human development, which have often tinged each other before, are now approaching a confluence which bids fair to form the one ocean-river of the collective progress of mankind. The dawning of these unmeasured possibilities only throws into clearer prominence the figure of the man whose life story we have told."

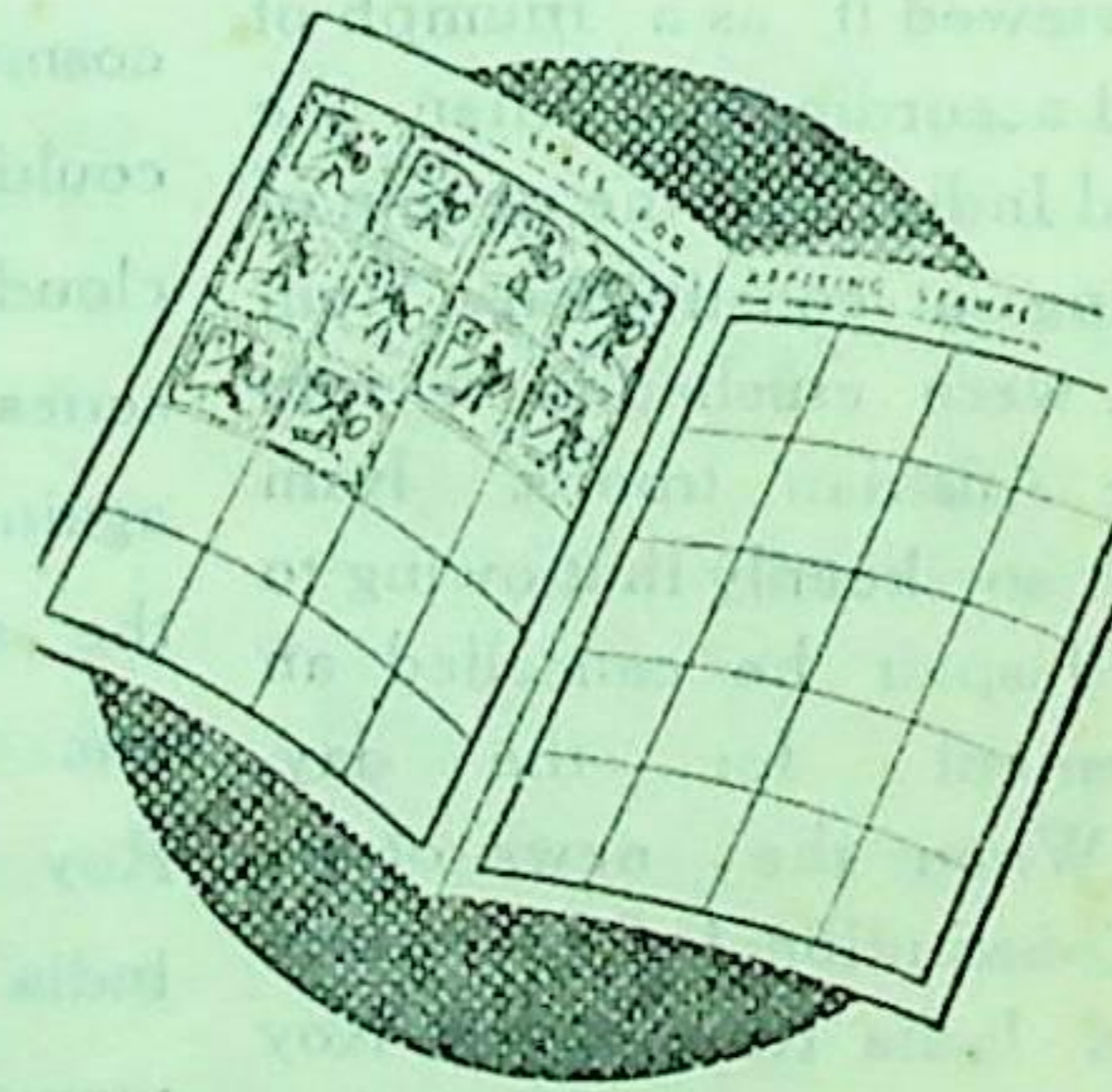


HOW CAN I INVEST 4 ANNAS?

BUY A 4AS. STAMP AND DO WHAT I'VE DONE



"I always thought only the rich can save money. But I am saving now, and so can you. All you have to do is to go to the Post Office and ask for a Defence Savings Certificate card—this is given free. Buy as many DEFENCE SAVINGS stamps as you can afford, just when and how you like. When you have got 40 of these stamps your card is complete and in exchange for these forty 4 anna stamps you will be given a Rs. 10/- Defence Savings Certificate at any Post Office. This certificate will earn money for you and in ten years will be worth Rs. 13/9/-. It is free of Income-tax." "That's certainly a grand idea. Of course I can save that way. In fact, it's the easiest and safest way for any man to save."



BUY

DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIA'S SAFEST INVESTMENT

Advertising in Bihar - 3

The Potentiality of Bihar Market

By Prof. K. S. Samanta, M. A.

Dr. Bowley and Mr. Robertson regretted the paucity of statistical information regarding different aspects of Indian life. Statistics, here being the byproduct of administrative activity, are neither systematic nor arranged in an accessible form. Hence great difficulty has to be faced in portraying the true picture of our province. Moreover the importance of this province is to a great extent overshadowed by the presence of the commercial capital of India near her and also the mother province from whom she had been separated. Owing to these and also due to unusual modesty of our province in not blowing her trumpet she has not been able to attract the attention, which is due to her. Recently it seems that we have been alive to this and a systematic attempt has begun.

Bihar of 1940 is different from the Bihar of 1901 or 1911. The statistics of traffic at the Patna Junction give a clear evidence on this point. Traffic results by 1911 had improved to the extent of an additional 164000 passengers and 8500 tons of goods over the traffic handled in 1901. The figures of 1938-39 as compared with the year of 1911 show another large increase in business to the extent of over 674000 passengers and about 76500 tons of goods. The volume of traffic handled in 1911 afforded a daily average of 3000 passengers and 60 tons of goods; to-day the averages have grown to 5000 passengers and 290 tons of goods per diem. Rate of growth is really amazing. This supplies an index of the development of the economic activity of our province.

The fairs or melas, though they are held in connection with religious festivals and on religious sites, are a living monument to the practical wisdom of Indians. Such a grand synthesis of religion and economics is found nowhere in the world. These fairs also serve as index to the rural economy of Bihar. 87 fairs are held annually in different districts of Bihar in each of which more than 10,000 persons attend; besides these there are a large number of smaller fairs. People from different parts of the country flock to these melas and as such they are very important from the standpoint of rural publicity; they are also ideal spots for the advertisers to display, to display their hoardings, to distribute handbills, because exceptionally large crowds can be reached at comparative cheap costs and labour. As regards the fairs attracting over 50,000 people each time during the year Bihar occupies the first place.

Province	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Uncertain Dates	Total
	10	10	2	2	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	113
B. & O.	10	10	2	2	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	113
Madras														
U. P.														
Punjab														
C. P.														
Bombay														
Bengal														
Rajputana														
Whole of India	36													

The attendance in the melas has also increased as compared with that of 1907. From the Bengal District Gazetteers, Patna, by L.S.S. O' Mally Esq. I. C. S. we find the following figures.

Name	Place	Attendance 1907	Attendance Now
Rajgir fair	Rajgir	50,000	100,000
Chath	Ongari	30,000	30,000
Pind	Punpun	13,000	25,000
Chiraga	Bihar	10,000	15,000
Sheoratri	Barkantpur	10,000	15,000

As regards the number of melas attract-

ing over 100,000 Bihar occupies the second place having 6 only, U. P. tops the list with 10, while Bengal has only 3 such melas.

Even then, Bihar can boast of the Sonapur Fairs, the biggest in India, and one of the biggest in the World.

From a study of low government expenditure, we arrive at a hasty conclusion that her position regarding income is not favourable. Thereby we under-estimate the amount of income accruing in this province. From the examination of the statistics of income assessed in Bihar we find that Bihar's position is not so very bad. She is distinctly better than C. P., Assam, N.W.F.P., Sind and Orissa and slightly below Delhi. Arranging the figures in different grades of income Bihar's position is not uncomfortable.

Grades of Income	Bihar	Position
Ra. 1000 - 1499	1358	6th
1500 - 1999	837	6th
2000 - 2499	3084	7th
2500 - 2999	1563	7th
3000 - 3499	1276	7th
3500 - 4999	2194	7th
5000 - 7499	1581	7th
7500 - 9999	728	7th
10,000 - 12499	347	7th
12,500 - over	852	7th
Unclassified	3561	2nd
Total	17381	7th

Provinces considered are Madras, Bengal, Bombay, U. P., Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, Sind, N.W.F.P., Orissa and Delhi.

“বনফুল”

প্রণীত নৃতন বই
মুগয়া

(অভিনব উপন্যাস) ২১

অঙ্গারপণী

(বঙ্গ কবিতা) ১১০

চতুর্দশী

(সনেট) ১১০

BENGAL Share Dealers' Syndicate

LIMITED.

Head Office : 3 & 4, Hare St., Calcutta.

Branch : Exhibition Rd, Patna. Phone 42.

DIVIDEND DECLARED 10%

Per annum on the working of
FIRST SIX MONTHS.

Influential Agents wanted to sell Shares of the Syndicate.

READ our "MARKET REPORT" regularly.

It will give you many informations of the world's Financial Position.

Specimen copy free on request.

We deal in all kinds of shares—Iron, Steel,
Tea, Cotton, Government Securities etc. etc.

In Switzerland, hotel keeping and catering for the tourists, and health seekers occupy an important place in her national economy. The plateau of Chotanagpur, with its towns Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Giridih, Jamtara, Daltongunj attracts a large number of changers from different parts of Bengal, Assam and Orissa. This plateau with its dry and hilly climate provides a very good place for change. Large number of people are settling down there permanently in their old age, every year. At present accurate figures of the tourists and changers are not available, but this number is considerably high.

The importance of so many holy places within the province, specially, Gaya and Bodh-Gaya, and Baidyanath-Deoghar, cannot be left out of count, so far as the tourist trade is concerned.

Bihar may be called the centre of cigarette industry of India. More than 30 kinds of cigarettes are produced within this province. Some varieties are consumed within this province and some are exported to others part of India. Bihar has also got one Toffee factory; Swastika Brand Toffee is the product of this province. Over 90 p. c. of world's total production of lac, which is about 30,000 tons, comes mainly from Bihar. Bihar's climate is suitable for the growth of a kind of insect called "Lucifer lacca" which thrives on 'Palas' trees. The prices of lac went down but again it is showing a rise.

Bihar is a land of permanent settlement and as such zemindars play a very important part in our economy; they influence the course of production, the nature of industries and may greatly affect the distribution of income. In 1938-39 there were 116697 estates, corresponding figures for 1937-38 being 116,379. Now the owners of these estates, must be persons of considerable wealth and they may be persuaded to take an active part in the industry and commerce of our province.

Within the capital in Bankipur area we have got more than 10 joint stock banks and offices, out of them about 5 being scheduled. There are more than 20 insurance companies with their offices; they are all working fairly well. The presence of a large number of banks and insurance companies is an index to the development of, commerce, industry and a growing and wealthy middle class. In Patna-Bankipur alone, there are 5 big firms of motor cars of different companies. This also indicates the presence of a rich middle class and the growth of a habit of using motor cars.

In Bihar there were 369 factories in 1938 coming under the operation of the Payment of Wages Act 1936. 90,619 workers were affected and they received Rs. 2,77,27,952-12 as. 9 ps. throughout the year. This purchasing power enhanced the buying power of this province.

From the above mentioned facts and figures one cannot but be convinced about the great potential capacity of Bihar as a market. Now-a-days the chief problem of an industry is not that of physical production, but it is a question of marketing. Bihar is a young province, and its market requires now a delicate and careful handling by the industrialists of our province as well as those of other parts of India. Capturing her vast market is worth attempting through her numerous Weeklies and Dailies. *

* (Provincial distribution figures for Fairs and Income Tax have been taken from the "Key Notes", a very useful bulletin issued by M/s D. J. Keymer & Co.)

প্রগতিশীল লেখক

বিশ্ব বিশ্বাসের

“মরুদ্যান”

উপন্যাস

দাম দশ আনা

SOUNDNESS OF

Calcutta Insurance Ltd.

Will stand even the severest test.

Applications are invited from persons having initiative for *Special Representation* in the different districts of Bihar on really attractive and remunerative terms.

SEN & Co.

Exhibition Road,
PATNA.

Noakhali Union Bank Ltd.

— Scheduled —

Estd. 1929

Tele Gram : Selfhelp
Phone : CAL. 2339

Head office : 10, Canning Street, Calcutta

RATES of Interest	P.C.	P.A.	3 Years' Cash Certificate
Savings A/C @	2½	Rs. 8-11-0 After 3 years Rs. 10/-
Current A/C @	1½	Rs. 17-6-0 Rs. 20/-
Fixed Deposit up to	4½	%	Rs. 43-7-0 Rs. 50/-
			Rs. 86-14-0 Rs. 100/-

Provident Fund Account can be Opened

PATNA office : BANKIPORE, Patna
Phone 325.

S. C. Paul
Mng. Director.

THE

Chotanagpur Banking Association Ltd.

Head Office : HAZARIBAGH — Estd. 1883.

Branches : Ranchi, Dhanbad, Purulia, Giridih, Daltongunj,
And at KODARMA.

THE ONLY BANK OF 58 YEARS' STANDING OF BEHAR DOING ALL SORTS OF BANKING BUSINESS including advancing against GOLD ORNAMENTS, LIFE POLICIES and other approved securities and on hypothecation of goods. UNDERTAKES PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOVT. PAPERS and other Securities and REMITTANCES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Accepts fixed, savings and current deposits — rates of interest 1½% to 4½% P. A. withdrawable by cheques. THERE ARE HOUSE PROPERTIES FOR SALE AT BANK'S DISPOSAL WHERE IT HAS ITS BRANCHES — ALL THESE PLACES BEING NOTED FOR THEIR SCENIC BEAUTY AND AS SANATORIUM.

The Metropolitan's Progress

We have pleasure in presenting herewith the salient facts & figures in the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Metropolitan Insurance Co. Ltd. for the Ninth year of its working.

During the period under report, new business amounting to Rs 61,40,625/- was placed with the Company, out of which proposals to the value of Rs. 50,26,250/- resulted into policies and the rest were either rejected or postponed or were awaiting completion. Proportionately considered, this indicates a progress over last year's business.

The expense ratio of the period under review has been 34.9% against 44.7% of the previous year, indicating a fall by 9.8%. This is highly satisfactory.

The lapse ratio has been 12.3% as against 12.8% of the previous year, showing a decrease by .5%.

During the period under report claims to the extent of Rs. 1,09,682/3/9 arose out of death and Rs. 950/- out of Permanent Disablement benefit. Outstanding claims as at 31st March, 1939 amount to Rs. 1,44,072 2/-. Of the total claims of Rs. 2,54,704/5/9 claims of the value of Rs. 92,704/15/9 were paid within the period under review. Out of the balance the sum of Rs. 91,261/9/- has since been paid leaving on date a net balance of Rs. 70,737/13/- which could not be paid as complete claim papers had not been received.

Life Assurance Fund. The Life Assurance Fund at 31st December, 1939, has risen to Rs. 17,81,050/14/1 as against Rs. 14,01,638/3/- of the previous year, showing a rise by over 27%.

Even in this hard market and inspite of the purchase of the land and construction of the building intended for Company's Head Office during the period under review, the Company, by judicious investments has been able to earn an average interest of 4.8% which is considered very good.

A New Air Service

British Overseas Airways Corporation will, as and from Friday, the 22nd November, operate a twice-weekly service between Karachi and Delhi via Jodhpur. The service will be operated by Atlanta aircraft and will carry passengers, mail, and freight.

The service is scheduled to leave Karachi at 9 a. m. (local S. T.) on Friday next, arriving Delhi at 5. 15 p. m. (local S. T.) the same day. Thereafter the services will operate every Tuesday and Friday in an

eastbound direction. The first service in a westbound direction is scheduled to leave Delhi on Monday, the 25th November and thereafter will run every Thursday and Monday.

All services afford a connexion with the Empire Route flying-boats at Karachi.

The Indian Steel Industry

The first attempt to establish an iron and steel industry in India on modern lines was made in 1824 by a retired Civilian, Josiah Heath. The next attempt at the establishment of an iron works was made at Barakar near Asansol in 1875. After passing through vicissitudes, this company came under the control of the Bengal Iron Company in 1899. The Barakar Works made pig iron, castings of iron pipes and other iron castings.

It is to the genius, perseverance and foresight of Jamshedji Tata, the great Parsi pioneer of Indian industry, that India owes the successful establishment of a modern steel industry. Although the Tata Iron and Steel Co. was not registered until three years after his death, he is the undoubted founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and Founder's Day which commemorates his name is celebrated every year at Jamshedpur on March 3, his birthday.—*The Statesman*.

A Happy Record

Established near about a quarter of a century, Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. has, from comparatively small beginnings, gradually developed into the largest chemical manufacturing concern in the East.

Its preparations cover a very wide public welfare range and are popular throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and the Far East. Combining the ancient wisdom of India with modern scientific knowledge in the utilization of indigenous raw materials, the Company's products are well known for their uniform high quality and moderate prices.

The Company maintains a special department equipped with the latest appliances and apparatus for research in the various branches of chemical and medical science. No raw materials are used unless tested and certified to be up to the recognized standards by the Analytical Laboratory.

Buy Indian

Month by month output from the Dunlop Indian Factory increases to meet India's War time needs. Two significant facts emerge. First, the all-round excellence of the Indian made Dunlop Tyre and other products, and secondly, the keenness of the public to support this great Indian Industry now playing such an important part in the country's defence effort. This Dunlop Industry employs to-day more than 1,500 Indian workers, and is consuming each year many lakhs of Indian produced raw material. Support Indian industry and buy the best.

FOR BODY-BUILDING RAYMALT

THE SUPER-VITAMIN FOOD
RICH IN VITAMINS
A. B. C. & D.



Injudicious combination of foods, their unscientific preparation, and the economic condition of the people are a few amongst the many factors responsible for the absence of the Vitamins from our daily food. It is therefore essential that extraneous sources of Vitamins must be tapped to counter-act these disadvantages.

B. C. P. W.

RAYMALT

is ideal for the purpose and indispensable for

THE RICKETY, THE ANÆMIC
AND THE DEBILITATED

Bengal Chemical

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.

New Pintu Hotel

Station Road, Patna

Phone-471

Bihar, Bengal and U. P. Sweets
of Quality

Famous 'Seodal' of Agra.
Well-equipped Modern Restaurant.
Speciality in outdoor Catering.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE Insurance Society Limited

Office :—HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS : : CALCUTTA

NEW BUSINESS

Over 3 Crores

CLAIMS PAID

Over 1 Crore 60 Lakhs

It Gathers Strength as It Goes



For particulars apply to :—

I. B. DATTA, M. A.

Manager—PATNA BRANCH

Estd. 1907

WITH

Extensive Cotton Plantations
Most Modern Machineries

Subhas Chandra Cotton Mills Ltd.,

Office :
102 B, Clive Street,
Calcutta.

Factory :
SURJANAGAR,
E. B. Ry.

THE CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office :—2, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA.

A SCHEDULED BANK

BRANCHES

Patna Branch at Fraser Road. Phone No. 437.

Bengal :	Bengal :	Bengal :	U.P. :	Calcutta :	Assam :	Behar :	Behar :
Mymensingh	Barakar	Jamalpur	Benares	Maniktala	Sunamganj	Pakur	Bhagalpur
Narayanganj	Barisal	Jalpaiguri	Lucknow	Kalighat	Karimganj	Sahibganj	Monghyr
Kishoreganj	Malda	Netrokona		Baranagore	Sylhet	Katihar	Dumka
Sirajganj	Dacca	Tangail		Barabazar	Shillong	Patna, Gaya,	Deoghur
Mohanganj	Chittagong	Chawkbazar			Silchar	Lakhiserai	Raxaul
Mirkadim		(Dacca).			Habiganj	Hazaribagh	Rajmahal

Interest on Savings Bank A/c Paid at 2½ p. c. per annum
With drawable by Cheques

Fixed deposits received at 3 to 5 p. c. per annum.

Rs. 600 paid on payment of Rs. 5 per month for 8 years in the Provident Deposit account
3 Years Cash Certificates for Rs. 100 sold at Rs. 87/- (eighty-seven)

K. D. Sarkar's

NON-MERCURIAL PILLS
For Mercurial Ailments.
Excellent Blood purifier.

Well-known throughout India
The recipe was obtained from a Moham-
medan Fakir in Nepal jungles to-
wards the end of Mutiny, and
has ever since stood the
test of time.

It is absolutely free from Mercury.

Price Rs. 2/8 per phial

Postage & Packing Extra.

For Further Particulars apply to :—

MESSRS K. D. SARKAR & SON
11, Mission Road, LUCKNOW

THE PATNA LAW TIMES

The leading Weekly
Legal Journal of Bihar

Founded in 1920

by

The late Mr. Shiveshwar Dayal, M. A.,
B. L., Advocate and Govt. Pleader,
Patna High Court.

OLDEST LEGAL JOURNAL WHICH
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.

Special Features :—

Early and accurate reporting of all report-
able civil and criminal cases; Reliable
and accurate head-notes; Notifications,
Imperial and Local Acts, Articles and
Reviews.

Subscription : Rs. 8 a year in two equal
half-yearly instalments.

BACK VOLUMES ALSO AVAILABLE

Vol. 20 at Rs. 8

Vols. 8 to 19 at special concession rates

Cash Rs. 5 and instalment

Rs. 6 per volume.

Register your order with :—

The Manager,

Patna Law Times,
Kadam Kua (Patna),