

THE PHARMA LUM. The Pharma Lum.

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No. 1

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

33rd SESSION DELHI

PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. C. R. Das was the last speaker. In the first place he congratulated Mr. Shastri on having joined them on the Congress platform. He offered congratulations to Mr. Shastri, because he considered the Congress to be higher and mightier than any number of men, however great his or their attainments might be. He, however, could not congratulate Mr. Shastri upon his amendments, and he stood before them to enter his most emphatic protest against those amendments. Dealing with the amendment about time-limit, he asked who was to tell them when they would be fit for Self-Government. The British Parliament was ruling them through the Civil Service and if no time-limit was fixed, who was to decide? It was the Civil Service. They further knew the grant of Self-Government meant the death of the bureaucracy, and could any reasonable man expect the bureaucracy would sweetly put an end to itself. With regard to the words "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory," he asked them to put their hands on their hearts, and ask themselves question whether the Scheme was satisfactory. If the answer was "no," they should have courage of their convictions and proclaim to the world that the Scheme was "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory." Regarding full provincial autonomy, he observed, Mr. Shastri's argument was, because they had accepted the system of charity they ought not to ask for full provincial Government. He submitted they had nowhere accepted the principle. So far as Provincial Govern-

ments were concerned, unless they got full provincial autonomy they would not have obtained a substantial step towards responsible Government in the country. Continuing, the speaker said: Mrs. Besant had urged another ground, namely, the ground of compromise. He was not told upto then definitely as to who were parties to the compact. One speaker had said it was between the Nationalists and the Moderates. If that was so, Mrs. Besant was out of court, because the Moderates as a party had not joined the Congress and therefore, Moderates had broken the compact, and had no right to insist on the performance of contract by the other side.

At this stage, Mrs. Besant rose to a point of order, and observed she had said not about the compact. She had only referred to a compromise with men in the Congress.

At this stage, the President also spoke in the same strain upon which Mr. Das insisted on his right to put his own interpretation on the speeches and refused to speak if he was not allowed to do so.

Delegates intervened and shouted that Mr. Das should go on. The matter having been passed over, Mr. Das continuing, said: if it was a compromise between Nationalists and some Moderates his answer was: Who were those Nationalists and those Moderates? What right had they got to barter away the right of the people by compact and compromises of that description? So far as he was concerned, he had joined in it fully hoping that the Moderates would join them. They had

not. Were they then to sell away their birthright? Such a principle was pernicious and he refused to follow it. The whole country demanded this reform and he called upon them to reject the amendments *in toto*.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

The amendments were then put to the vote separately and all were defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The original resolution was then carried amid acclamation. The Congress then adjourned till Monday.

On the Congress resuming its sitting at noon on Monday the 30th amidst great enthusiasm Pandit Rambhuj Chowdhury moved the resolution regarding inferior position allotted to Punjab in the Reform Scheme.

He said that Punjab had played a prominent part in the attainment of victory and asked if it was just to the province to say it should play an inferior role in the political growth of the country. There are no communal differences in this province and that was more so, for as higher education is concerned, excepting Bengal, the rest of the provinces were behind the Punjab. Sir Michael O'Dwyer had said that the Punjabees possessed sound judgment and common sense, and after a certificate from their ruler was it fair that the province should be administered by somebody else. He asked them to consider what would have been the demands of France or America had they been in the position of the Punjab after a war in which France and America

had come to the assistance of the Punjab as the supreme power against some other country. He considered it a great blunder to humiliate the province that played so magnificent and magnanimous a part in the war of Liberty.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. M. S. Bhagat urged them not to forget that the Moderates were their kith and kin and that the pioneers who worked for thirty-three years for the country with their lives' blood deserved well of them. He extolled the service of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee and called for cheers for him. The appeal was well responded to. The resolution was further supported and carried.

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal then moved the resolution relating to Rowlatt Committee report and amnesty to political prisoners.

(To be Continued)

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 7 March 1919

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

As a precaution against the recurrence of the influenza epidemic, the authorities are taking every possible precaution, and the chief magistrate, who was so solicitous for the welfare of the Indian population during October last, is, again, very active in taking steps to prevent its spreading among the Indian, Native and European populations within his magisterial area. The various relief committees have been asked to hold themselves in readiness immediately to render any service that might be required of them. The useful services rendered by the various committees have been officially recognised and thanked for by the Union Government. When those committees were constituted, our community was told that for the first time in the history of South Africa, Indians were being entrusted with a kind of self-government so to speak. We are now glad to learn that Indians have earned the appreciation of the government and that they per-

formed their work in a very able and satisfactory manner. While this is so on the one hand, we are pained considerably, to read in the columns of the "Natal Mercury" on the other, the uncalled for and pernicious suggestion that the Indian traffic on the Durban Tramways should be suspended as a precaution against the recurrence of the epidemic. Our contemporary forgets that this malady was not introduced into this country by Indians but by Europeans. In the face of this fact, of which it is well aware, how does its conscience permit it to even think of such a wicked suggestion? Our contemporary has now become famous for its notorious campaign against Indians with reference to the Tramway Question, and, it does not scruple to attain its object by fair or foul means. Its one desire is to keep alive the agitation by inflaming the passion of the European community. Why should Indians be made the scapegoats of every ill that visits this country? We hope our contemporary will return to a saner mood and realize the benefits to be derived from a policy of justice and righteousness.

An Indian Cricket Club in England.

International intercourse through the medium of sports is gradually being recognised by educated Indians. The Indian Gymkhana Club started some time ago by some young and enthusiastic Indian sportsmen living in England provides facilities for Indian students who are studying in institutions having no Athletic Clubs of their own. The Club has been formed with the following officers:—
President: Lord Hawke; *Committee:* Sir Frederick Robertson LL.D., Chairman; Sir Stephen Finney, C.I.E.; Kumer B. A. Gakwar (Cambridge Cricket Member) S. G. Gayatoude, B.A. (London Cricket Member); Khwaja Ismail (Tennis Member) Austin Low, J.P. (Hon. Treasurer), K. S. Pratapsinghji (Captain, Cricket Club); T. B. W. Ramsay, M.A., LL.B. (Gen. Hon. Secretary); N. C. Sen, and

P. Subbraryan (Oxford Cricket Member).

An excellent ground—that of Mill Hill Park Club, Acton—has been secured. Numerous Cricket matches have been played there, as well as at Lords (M. C.C.), the Oval (Surrey County Cricket Club), Leyton (Essex County Cricket Club), and elsewhere. The elevens have been very successful. The matches have been played chiefly against Australian, Canadian, New Zealand Military and Public School teams. A charity match was played at Lords against an Australian eleven before fully four thousand spectators, on behalf of the widows and orphans of firemen and stokers of Both sea services.

In all, the Club played 37 matches, of which 25 were won, 9 drawn, and 3 lost as against 13 wins, 3 draws and 6 losses last year. The club scored the grand total of 5,376 runs as against 3,183 runs made by opponents. This is probably a record in the cricketing annals and it has placed the Indian players in the forefront of the Cricket World. Opportunities for playing Lawn Tennis have been provided. To encourage this branch of the Club's activities, Sir James Walker, C. I. E. has very kindly presented a Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup to be competed for annually. Arrangements have been made to provide Football and hockey during the ensuing winter months. The Club is open to members of all nationalities. The annual Subscription has been fixed very low, viz., 10/6 per annum, to suit the resources of Indian Students.

£500 to £600 will be required to carry the Club on to the end of next year, 1918. After the War is over, a larger sum will be necessary.

All donations are to be made payable to the "Indian Gymkhana Club," and sent to the General Honorary Secretary, T.B.W. Ramsay, Esq., M.A., LL.B. Barister-at-Law, 10 King's Bench Walk, London E.C.

Proposed Extension of Indian Market.

The Town Council in 1917 acquired certain land adjoining the Indian Market, with a

now to extending the existing Indian Market premises, and directed the Acting Borough Engineer to prepare the necessary plans and specifications therefore with an estimate of cost. The Committee have now considered plans and specifications for the proposed extension, including the latrine, which it is proposed should be built on a portion of the ground now occupied by the Native Women's Hostel, and for reinforced concrete slabs and bases for stall fittings in place of the wooden structure at present in issue. The estimate is as follows: Reconstruction of existing Market with brick front to Victoria Street, £9,500; construction of a 70ft. extension, £8,146; erection of new offices in brick, with lavatory accommodation, £310; erection of new block of latrines on land at rear of Native Women's Hostel, £800; provision in all stalls of reinforced concrete stands, £1,001—£19,757; contingencies, supervision etc., £950; grand total £29,707. In the estimates previously submitted for these improvements it was proposed to raise the existing roof of the present Market, and build a new brick front in Victoria Street, but, in accordance with instructions, provision has been made for a new roof, as the existing roof is now in a very bad condition, and not worth the expenditure necessary to repair and raise it to suit the new elevation. If it is decided to extend the present market, it is recommended that it be carried out on the lines suggested in the report. Certain road improvements in Cemetery Lane are urgently required in connection with this Market, and the cost of the work will be £411. Whilst an amount of £25,000 is provided on the Estimate of Ways and Means for the current year for Indian market extensions, no provision has been made for the suggested improvements to Cemetery Lane.

The Committee recommends: (a) That the Acting Borough Engineer be instructed to invite tenders by public advertisement for the erection of the proposed extension to the Indian Market building in accordance with the plans submitted, such tenders to be received not later than

June 15, 1919. (b) That in view of the peculiar nature of the building and the absence of necessity for architectural features, in this particular case an outside practising architect be commissioned to supervise this work. (c) That in view of the urgent necessity therefor, the proposed erection of new block of latrines on land at or near of Natives Womens Hostel (included in the general scheme of extension estimated for by the Acting Borough Engineer) be put in hand forthwith at a cost of £800. (d) That the question of improvements to Cemetery Lane stand down for consideration under the Estimates of Ways and Means in June next.

Notes and News.

London, Feb. 24—The Pan-African Congress of representatives of the coloured races, which concluded its sittings at Paris, passed a resolution that the Allied Governments should establish an international code of laws for the protection of Natives, to be applied by a permanent secretariat in the League of Nations.

It laid down the principle under which Natives should be governed, including effective ownership of lands they cultivate; a system making temporary financial concessions, under State supervision; to prevent the natural riches of the country being drained, part profits to be applied to the moral and material development of the Native; the abolition of corporal punishment and forced labour; Native children to be taught their mother tongue and the language of the trustee nation; professional education to be available; a medical system to be established; and participation in government allowed as intellectual development improves.

The Secretary of State for India has announced the number of casualties suffered by the Indian Forces during the war, which show that they are the heaviest of any in the Empire outside the British Isles. In all 1,215,338 men

proceeded overseas and the casualties number 101,346. The Secretary of State therefore claims, and with justice, that India has done her share in the great fight for Liberty.

London, Feb. 26 (delayed).—"The Times" says in connection with the recent murder of the Ameer of Afghanistan that it is rumoured his brother, Nasrullah Khan, has assumed the throne of Afghanistan.

According to the current story of the assassination the Ameer was sleeping in a camp in the Laghma Valley, 40 miles from Kabul, when two men, who presumably either surprised or bribed his guards, entered the tent and fired a number of shots from revolvers, stabbed the Ameer in several places, and escaped. (Reuter's Special Service.)

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

33rd SESSION DELHI.

PROCEEDINGS.

He said there was an opinion in some friendly quarters that this resolution should not have been entrusted to him. As they were aware, he had carried high distinction in the pages of the report, and his friends seemed to think that in dealing with this report, his respected leader and friend, Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and he and those others who were mentioned in the report were on their defence. He did not believe Mr. Tilak or anybody else was on his defence. Who was on his defence? It was the bureaucracy that was on its defence in this report. It was the attempt made by bureaucracy to defend itself for mishandling the problems of political emancipation in India and so carry on the administration. The question was, who made those revolutions? There were no revolutionaries in India when Babu Surendranath Banerjee invited them to fight the cause of political emancipation of India and when in response to that appeal many young men in Bengal and elsewhere were moved by a supreme passion for political liberty, when Babu Surendranath preached to them the gospel of Indian emancipation and the principles of Joseph Mazzini, when he brought them in intellectual contact with young Italy & young Ireland. He, however, confessed to fact that in the seventies they had not one, but dozens of secret societies, and their revered Gurm Surendranath was the President of more than one. But they were not revolutionary bodies. They were simply imitating playing at secret societies. Then came the era of the Congress. They prayed for emancipation of the people. Were there any secret societies then? Let history answer. There were none then and the President would bear him out. Mr. Hume's idea in starting the Congress was to kill the dangerous possibility of revolutionary development in India. Then came the Swadeshi movement with the cry of boycott of British goods and voluntary boycott of association with the bureaucracy.

Were there revolutionaries in the early days of the Swadeshi movement? What happened next? In Barisal the Bengal Provincial Conference was broken up almost at point of the bayonet. He remembered at that time Mr. Gokhale was in England and he there sounded a note of warning that in trying to suppress a legitimate movement in this way they were driving the new force in the country underground, but Government did not take heed of it.

After referring to Comilla and Jamalpur riots Mr. Pal remarked that:—

"In the Rowlatt report they found no mention of the causes that led to the growth of the movement. Could they examine the nature of the social or political movement without examining the history genesis or psychology of it? There was no mention of Babu Surendranath in the report, which was based on unintelligent and imperfect investigation. They had to fight this report and their work would have been much easier to-day if the resolution in the Imperial Council moved by Mr. Khaparde had received the support of the representatives of the people. The recommendations of the report, if carried out, would perpetuate the more obnoxious, more harmful, more repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act in the permanent Statute Book. Were they willing to allow it? (Cries of "no.")"

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Referring to the question of amnesty to political prisoners, he said Irish Sinn Féiners were granted an amnesty in the midst of the War. Why should it not be granted to their political prisoners now that the War was almost at an end? He wanted their support to the demand. It was not a prayer, it was the demand of the people of India, the demand of the soul of India, that the Report be thrown in the waste-paper basket, that its recommendations should not find any sort of place in the permanent Statute Book, that all unlawful laws and regulations should

be repealed and above all their political prisoners should be granted an amnesty. He had not the least sympathy with the criminal revolutionary movement, but he wanted to tell Government that condemnation was not cure. They hated the revolutionaries' methods, they condemned their folly, they regretted their unwisdom. But could they honestly say they were not misguided? Had they not been moved by a desire for liberty? Were they not idealists, foolish idealists, reckless idealists, impatient idealists, all the same idealists?

At this stage, the President sounded the gong and the speaker said "Heaven sounds the gong to approve my declaration" and withdrew.

Mr. Synd Hoosain seconded the resolution which was carried by acclamation.

Mrs Annie Besant then moved the resolution on Self-determination.

She said the first clause of the resolution dealt with the reason for a special demand of this kind. She asked them to note that the grant of Self-determination be granted to India also, or rather unless her right to Self-determination be recognised the future peace of the world was endangered. It was not she who threatened it. It was the statesmen who said it. Unless they pretended India was not part of the world, they could not deny her the right of that recognition. Then she asked them to note the word "progressive." When the proposal was first made, all nations were to have this right. But when it was found inconvenient it was decided to extend the right to "progressive" nation. At least India had been progressive and if now her progress was stopped, it was not by her determination, but by the will of another nation. If they failed in getting Parliament to accede to their demands, they would go to the Peace Conference, for it was the duty of the Conference to enforce the principle on any recalcitrant nation if it denied this right to her subject nation. Then the resolution proceeded to deal with the practical side of it. In the resolution they de-

clared there was no liberty in the country unless the executive had no power to touch the person, property or freedom, without the sentence of a court of justice, when a full trial was held and the sentence pronounced. Anglo-Indians said that these arbitrary powers only touch those who chose to move against Government, but it was no liberty if one man could touch another's liberty without law. Liberty at the will of the executive was no liberty, that was only the grace of Government, that was the kindness of Government. They claimed liberty, not favour, they claimed freedom, not the good-will of Government. Freedom was the right of a human being and without the process of law none should have the power to take it.

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said for the Government of Great Britain to declare that they would not govern the Indian nation without these powers was, she admitted, a confession of failure, of which that Government should be ashamed. They could not govern without coercion, but the Czar could govern with coercion. The truth was that no Government could govern without coercion unless they were in sympathy with the legitimate aspirations, legitimate desires of the people, and if they were not in sympathy with the people, then that Government, in the presence of the justice of God, had no true right to govern. The speaker then went on to say that the resolution next proceeded to ask for something positive. They claimed complete responsible Government at an early date. They were not asking for the abolition of the sovereignty of the Crown, they did not attack the throne of the King-Emperor, but they said that in their internal affairs, in the transaction of their own business, both public and private, they would make their own laws and choose those who would carry out those laws. They in fact claimed for the Indian nation that which every self-governing dominion enjoyed. Then they asked for equal rights within the Empire. Mr. C. R. Das in seconding the resolutions, expressed his great pleasure in doing so. He made no speech.

Messrs. Jannadas Dwarkadas, S. Satyamurti, Hon. Abul Quasim, Choudhary Perusing,—a tenant delegate—Pandit Gokarna Nath Mishra, and Dr. Chantaram supported the resolution in Hindi and Urdu speeches which evoked great enthusiasm and the resolution was passed amid loud acclamation.

(To be continued)

MR. TILAK'S WORK IN ENGLAND.

From yesterday letters received from Mr. Tilak it appears that he and others began to do their propagandist work in England as soon as they reached there. They stepped on the shores of England at the end of October and began their work in the first week of November 1918. At that time that Country was full of agitation over the electioneering campaigns of several candidates, and that afforded them a suitable opportunity. Mr. Baptista, who has leagued himself with the Labour party, had already made their path smooth and, at the time of election, through the Labour organisations they

DISTRIBUTED TEN LAKHS OF LEAFLETS

of four different kinds all over Great Britain and Ireland. We will publish those Leaflets when received. The London Branch of the Madras Home Rule League had also circulated a memorandum to the Candidates. The British Congress Committee, it appears, had not the intention to do anything, but at last had to formulate and send some questions to the candidates. The inadequate work of the British Congress Committee and the tone of the *India* has been already criticised in several papers, and we do not now go into that matter. Suffice it to say here that Mr. Tilak and his colleagues think that the sooner the British Congress Committee is placed on a better footing, and sooner the paper *India* is improved the better.

LABOUR'S FULL SUPPORT.

This close contact with the Labour party, which has got its 63 members in Parliament, and which is recognised as an

Opposition there, has resulted in their full support to all our aspirations, and this was the great outcome of their persistent labours.

But they did not stop here. They published

A PAMPHLET ON SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA

with two cartoons, and have sent its copies to the Premier, the secretary of State, Lord Simla, the Maharaja of Bikaner, and to all members of the House of Commons, House of Lords, and other prominent Englishmen. They had also in contemplation, at the time of writing the letter (i. e. 9th January), the publication of another pamphlet on the Montagu Chelmsford Scheme, pointing out its defects and showing why and how it should be improved in accordance with the Special Congress Resolution. This pamphlet too, we believe, must have been published by now.

although the Press Deputation was received by many Press representatives and their institutions in the United Kingdom, no paper except the Labour organ *Herald* has taken up India's questions for discussion. Except,

MR. BAPTISTA'S 3 ARTICLES IN THE 'HERALD.'

and the telegrams about the Delhi Congress in the *Times*, nothing of importance has appeared in the English press about India. Our men are however endeavouring to approach the press. The publication by the *Times* of the appointment of Messrs. Tilak, Gandhi and Hasan Imam as the Congress delegates to the Peace Conference has however undoubtedly strengthened Mr. Tilak's position as a representative of India. Mr. Tilak, though he cannot sit as a member of the Peace Conference, has asked for passports to go to Paris to see some members of it. It was not known, when the letter was written, whether the request was granted or not.

Mr. Tilak hopes that the present Coalition Parliament will carry out Mr. Lloyd George's proposals about reforms.

When the letter was written, and even until the 21st January, he had not received the Congress proceedings and

therefore had not referred to them. The telegram published below would however give some idea about his position with regard to the Congress resolutions; and his advice about the supreme need of unity and resoluteness in our purpose will, we trust, be speedily followed everywhere.

Mr. Tilak's Hopeful Message

Exhorts Adherence To Congress Resolutions.

DISSENSIONS UNDESIRABLE

London, January 21.

"The opposition to Montagu Reforms is negligible. The Commons will support any Government Bill. There is no danger. Mr. Tilak exhorts firm adherence to the Congress resolutions. Dissensions are undesirable. Mr. Tilak is pressing the Congress programme and principle of Self-determination at the Peace Conference through the Premier. Success is probable, but depends upon India's resoluteness."

BAPTISTA & KARANDIKAR.

Tilak-Chirol Libel Case.

London, January 17.

The hearing of the libel action brought by Mr. Tilak against Sir Valentine Chirol begins on Monday (the 27th of January).—(C.M. Gazette)

Home Rule Lectures.

Under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered six lectures during the last three days at Murbad, Shahapur, Padgha, Bhiwandi and Kalyan, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya and others the subject of all lectures being Home Rule.

Protest Against New Repressive Legislation.

At the Bhiwandi and Kalyan meetings the following resolution was unanim-

ously passed and sent to the Viceroy:—

"Public meetings, held at Bhiwandi and Kalyan under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, strongly protest against the new legislation based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee."

Indian Delegation to the Peace Conference.

THE PANEL SYSTEM.

MR. TILAK'S SUGGESTION.

Bombay, Jan., 25.

An official Allied communique states that the British Empire shall have five delegates at the Peace Congress and in addition two a piece for India including the Native States, Canada, South Africa, Australia and one for New Zealand. In selecting delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. The object of the panel is to enable each State to entrust its interests to any two from the panel as different interests may require. Mr. Tilak suggests that for additional Indian delegation all India should elect a panel of twelve, namely, three by the Native States, six by the Congress and Muslim League and three by the Industrial Conference and the Indian Chambers of Commerce and ask the Government of India to nominate them immediately.

Drs. Sathaye and Velkar have, on behalf of the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League, sent the resolution by wire to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"That these Associations strongly protest against the two repressive Bills entitled Bill No. 1 and Bill 2 of 1919 and that urge they be dropped in the interests of peace, order and good Government."

The Secretaries of the above Associations have also issued an appeal to all public men and public Associations to rise to the occasion and wire their protests to the Viceroy without delay, at least before

the 6th February when the Imperial Council meets.

Lest there be any misunderstanding, it is right to explain that the Delegation to the Peace Conference, referred to in the following letter from an Indian gentleman, which appeared the other day in a Durban paper, is not the one which was invited to embark on H.M.S. Minerva. The letter is of interest, for its masterly treatment of the whole subject of delegations:

I am thankful to you for your publishing my letter of the 14th inst. and reply thereon wherein as far as I can understand is, that, although no organisation existing here, delegates elected at a public meeting are in validity to represent the community of their respective province; in similar manner when grievances are laid before the Union Government by means of Public resolution such grievances are in order for consideration howsoever decision they may arrive at, and it also amounts to delegation to the Peace Conference irrespective organisation, if that be the case your version in the leaderette of the 10th inst is altogether confusing and liable for change. I do not wish to make a continuation of a trifle subject but one cannot come to conclusion as how you view the idea.

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PROCEEDINGS.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani moved the resolution demanding women suffrage.

Miss. Anusuyabai Sarabhai seconded the resolution which was supported in very eloquent terms by Mr. B. R. Bomanji of U. P., Mrs. Hasrat Mohani, Lachimi Devi, Saraswati Devi and others and carried unanimously amid acclamation.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. J. B. Petit then moved the resolution relating to the Industrial Commission.

The speaker pointed out, had the Government acted wisely in the past instead of in step-motherly fashion, India would have rendered much more valuable help in the War. They considered it an irony of fate that even now they were compelled to move a resolution of this nature and that a minute had to be attached even to the Industrial Commission's report.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal suggested a certain alteration in the resolution which the mover accepted.

The business was resumed, on Tuesday the 31st morning at 12 o'clock, when the President said the other day one of the telegrams of sympathy was said to have come from Dr. Mann. Dr. Mann now wrote to say that he did not send any message and that in his present position would be grossly improper for him to send one. Evidently, there was a great mistake somewhere and the President expressed his regret for it.

The President then read the following message from Cape Town:—"Indians send heartfelt congratulations for India's noble part in bringing world-war to a successful conclusion. Congress must insist on full responsible Government in India and full British citizenship.—Indians, South Africa."

India's chosen Representatives at Peace Conference.

Mr. C. R. Das then moved the

following resolution observing no remarks were necessary to support the resolution:—"That this Congress, while fully appreciating the wisdom of the recognition of India's right to be represented directly by an Indian at the Peace Conference, protests against the principle of nomination by Government, and demands an elective delegation on this occasion; that this Congress nominates Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak to represent the people of India at the Peace Conference and urges upon the Government to so arrange that Lok. Tilak may attend the Peace Conference as the representative of the people of India, and that telegrams to that effect be sent to Lok. Tilak, the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, the Prime Minister of England, and the Peace Conference."

Mr. G. Horniman seconded the resolution.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. B. Chakravarti moved the following amendment that "this Congress urges that in justice to India it should be representative or representative to the same extent as the self-governing Dominions at any Conference that may be held to deliberate on, or settle the terms of peace or reconstruction. In view of the shortness of time and in anticipation of the request made in the preceding part of the resolution being acceded to by His Majesty's Government, this Congress elects as its representatives, Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Mr. Syed Hassan Imam." The mover said the amendment itself was its recommendation, and he was moving it in agreement with Mr. Das and Mr. Horniman.

Pandit Motilal Nehru seconded the amendment.

Mr. Das said he was in entire agreement with the amendment, and he was happy to accept it as his resolution. The name of Mr. Gandhi should certainly have been there. Mr. Hassan Imam who presided over the deliberations of the Special Sessions of the Congress, was a household name in India.

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya opposed. He said that both the resolutions assumed that a representative of India would be present at the Peace Conference, if India and the colonies were not to be present through their representatives and he maintained only the Independent powers would be there. Passing such a resolution would make them look small in the eyes of the thinking people of the world. If they were passing resolutions only to please themselves, they would do so. If representatives were to be appointed for a preliminary Conference of the British Empire, he wished to point out the colonies were not represented by a man chosen of the people, but by their Government. He fully realised those were popular governments, but he wished them to consider what would be India's position in the eyes of the colonies if their representative did not possess confidence of Government and his views came in conflict with those of the Government representative. Unless and until they got Self-Government, they had to put with certain disabilities and this was one.

Various speakers supported the amended resolution which was carried, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer and Pandit Radhakant voting against.

Sir Dinshah Petit moved a resolution regarding the offer of £45 millions made by India.

It was seconded by Mr. Jannadas and was passed.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONCILIATORY BOARD.

The President then said there was resolution on agenda for appointing a Conciliatory Board under the chairmanship of Sir Dinshah Petit to deal with all questions of controversy arising from time to time between the Hindus and Mohammedans. As such he was sure they all approved of the idea, but to the actual formation of the resolution there was some objection taken. He could not move it from the chair, unless there was unanimity and he had received notice of several

amendments. He was sorry it had to be kept back for the present, but it will go before the All-India Congress Committee and he hoped and trusted steps would be taken in the direction indicated.

Eight other resolutions were passed which are given elsewhere in full and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and the Reception Committee amid loud cheers.

(To be continued)

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 21 March 1919

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

The authorities are resolved upon adopting most adequate measures to prevent influenza assuming epidemic proportions, and, in order that these measures might prove most effective, it is ardently desired by Dr. Park Ross that complete cooperation should exist between the public and his department. We need hardly assure him that so far as the Indian community is concerned every endeavour will be made by its leaders to co-operate with the Health Department in all reasonable measures it may adopt for the eradication of this dreadful disease. Dr. Park Ross feels that as there are only a few cases of influenza in and around Durban, we ought to bestow the maximum of attention upon each individual case, so that, while the patient might be cured on the one hand, the danger of infection might be avoided on the other. From the latest experiences in the American Army considerable information has been gained as to the mode of infection and the knowledge of the disease is far more considerably advanced than what it was in October last. We publish elsewhere the contents of a new circular issued by the Health Department to which we draw the attention of our readers. It is needless to impress upon the public the advisability of following the directions contained in that circular, as the benefits to be derived from such a course of action is apparent. Dr. Park

Ross desires to draw particular attention to the portions of the circular dealing with nursing and nurses, isolation of patients in the case of families, and to the wearing of masks. The nurses have been found to constitute a most powerful source of infection and the use of masks made from cheese cloth has proved the most effective preventive. For instance, in an American Town, near Los Angeles the use of masks was made compulsory with the result that the disease was eradicated in ten days. Influenza has now been made a notifiable disease under very severe penalties. It is, however, not the desire of Dr. Park Ross, to compulsorily remove patients to Hospitals, provided, adequate measures are taken by people to isolate persons affected with influenza in accordance with the instructions of the Government Sanitary inspectors. Masks can be obtained from the various Indian committees and from the inspectors on application.

Educated Classes in India

Not Hostile to british rule.

The Ideal of Self-Government.

London, March 8.—Lord Sinha, Under Secretary for India, was entertained at dinner in London last night. In the course of a speech he protested against the idea in certain quarters that the educated classes in India were not friendly to British rule. He said the educated classes without exception ardently desired to remain in the British Empire as equal British citizens.

The Maharajah of Bikanir, who presided, said the Indian leaders fully recognised that their ideal of self-government could be realised by India remaining an integral part of the Empire. He said the names of Montagu and Chelmsford would go down to posterity as two great Englishmen who helped in the building up of a stronger Imperial fabric. He denied that the Indian princes were hostile to the contemplated reforms. He declared that a heavy responsibility rested on the British Government in connection with

the reforms which, if carried out would enhance loyalty and contentment in India, but if the reforms were whittled down, a situation of extreme gravity would be created.

Aga Khan said that India's desire was to be a Dominion under the British Crown. Loyalty to the King-Emperor was the keynote of their aspirations.—(Reuter's Special Service.)

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Useful Instructions

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Union (Dr. Park Ross) reports that epidemic influenza has now been made notifiable in the Province of Natal. He states that the eradication of the disease depends to a great extent on the precautions exercised in respect of each patient, and for public information the notice is printed for general information.

March 8, 1919.

In view of the continued occurrence of influenza in certain areas in Natal Province, the Union Government of Health wishes to bring before the public the following facts and advice in regard to influenza: The Department wishes to emphasise that unless the public as a whole, and particularly persons in charge of the sick, co-operate wholeheartedly in carrying out the measures detailed hereafter, little headway will be made in effectively controlling the disease. Although these are drafted with special reference to the home treatment of influenza cases, they apply with even greater force to hospitals and similar institutions, and persons in charge of such are earnestly enjoined to see that these measures are strictly enforced.

It has been definitely established that (a) although highly infectious, the germs causing the disease are comparatively easily destroyed if care is taken; (b) influenza is easily transmitted from person to person by acts of coughing, sneezing and expectoration; (c) it is carried on the hands and clothing of persons who have been in recent contact with patients, or have handled patients' discharges; (d) it is also con-

veyed by the handling of dishes, cups, spoons, etc., recently used by patients; or of bedclothes, towels, handkerchiefs or other articles which may be contaminated by patients' sputum or other discharges.

Having in mind the established fact that the one and only source of the spread of the disease is the patient or the articles contaminated by him, it is clear that in order to prevent influenza again assuming epidemic form it is of the utmost importance that each patient and all articles contaminated by him shall be dealt with as indicated* below until he is no longer infectious, i. e., until one week after temperature is normal, and all symptoms, such as coughing, colds in chest or head, etc., have entirely disappeared. It is therefore strongly urged that the following precautions should be taken in all households where there is a case of influenza: (1) The patient should be at once put to bed, and should remain there until completely recovered as indicated above; (2) he should be placed in any airy room by himself, no one should have access to him except those in immediate attendance, and their number should be limited to two or three; (3) where these conditions cannot be fulfilled it is much better for the patient and his family that he be removed to hospital. Persons nursing a case of influenza should wear washable overalls, which cover them from neck to ankles. Overalls should be removed in the sick room on leaving it, and donned immediately on re-entering, and before the patient is approached. A mask, made of an 18 in. square of cheesecloth, folded into a triangle and then refolded so that the centre is six layers thick, should be worn by all persons actually attending on the patient. It would cover the nose and mouth, and be tied so as to fit closely over the face.

A basin of antiseptic should be kept in the sickroom, and should be changed daily. The nurse should rinse her hands in it after each attendance on the patient, suitable antiseptics are: 1-1000 bichloride or biniodide of mercury, one per cent. solution of any of the coal tar disinfectants as Hycol, Jeyes, Lysol, Kerol, etc. Scrupulous cleanliness on the part of the person in attendance is essential. The dishes, cups, spoons, etc., used by the patient must be immersed in boiling water for ten minutes before being washed. Bedclothes, towels, etc., must be boiled before being washed. After the recovery of the patient blankets and other articles that are liable to injury by boiling should be put out in the sun for a day, and turned frequently. The person who handles these articles should wear an overall and disinfect his hands. The patient must expectorate into a cup containing strong disinfectant, and the contents thrown daily into the sewer or sanitary pit or else burnt.

Utensils which have held excreta should be washed out with disinfectant at least five times as strong as specified for the hands. After recovery the room occupied by the influenza patient should be thoroughly cleansed, and aired for a few days. When any doubt exists as to whether the above precautionary measures have been properly applied, persons are enjoined, to consult their medical adviser or the nearest sanitary inspector. The evidence as to the value or otherwise of preventive inoculation against influenza is inconclusive.

Employers of labour are reminded of their responsibilities towards sick servants as defined by Act No. 40 of 1894 (Natal).

Householders should see that in addition to providing proper attention (by a medical practitioner if the disease is serious or obscure), precautions as set out above are taken against conveyance of infection.

In Durban County (outside the borough) and Inonda Division, the Government sanitary inspectors are instructed to call on every notified case and enforce proper precautions. In those in which a doctor is not called in, householders should notify the inspector either direct or through the magistrate, and the former is instructed to call and advise on the best measures to be taken.

In Durban suburbs persons suffering from influenza can be removed to hospital and treated at Government expense only on representations being made to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Union (telephone 568) Durban by a doctor or by a Government sanitary inspector.

Large employers of labour should ascertain daily if any of their employees are sick or in direct attendance on sick persons. If such labour is housed in barracks situated outside the area of a Municipality, and there is no hospital provision for dealing with every case, certain room in the barracks should be selected for isolation purposes and sick employees required to move into them, and a limited number of persons told off to attend on the sick. Persons in attendance should be accommodated in the isolation block. If this is not possible European supervision must be employed to see that the foregoing instructions as regards nursing (paragraph 3) are strictly adhered to.

It is of the utmost importance that there be no carrying of food utensils, etc., from the isolation block to others rooms. Utensils require by patients and attendants must be kept in the isolation block and the instructions as to their regular and thorough disinfection scrupulously observed.

The rooms occupied by a sick person before removal to an isolation block must be disinfected forth with, and all the clothing and bedding, etc., of the other occupants dealt with as shown.

Arrangements must be made for the care of families of isolated persons, whether attendants or sick, and attendants should not live with their families.

The utmost vigilance should be exercised to detect early cases so as to have them isolated at once, and before infection has a chance of becoming general. It was proved during the last epidemic in Natal that properly carried out isolation in a crowded community made a very great difference in the incidence of the disease and also in its severity when compared with what obtained in less crowded communities where isolation was not practised.

By rigorous isolation an extensive outbreak may be prevented and the likelihood of a continued occurrence of sporadic cases in a barracks with consequent dislocation of work, will be greatly diminished.

Natives must be prevented from trying to go home when they turn ill. The employer renders himself liable to prosecution should he send away sick employees housed on his premises, and the employee having been certified as suffering from epidemic influenza is brought under those provisions of the Health Act which deal with the movement of persons suffering from an infectious disease.

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THE DHARMA VILAS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ENGLISH AND HINDI.

VOL 4.

Springfield, Durban, Friday 28 March 1919.

No. 4

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

33rd SESSION DELHI.

PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—“That this Congress most respectfully begs to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor its deep loyalty and profound devotion to the throne and its congratulations on the successful termination of the War, which was waged for the liberty and freedom of all the peoples of the world.”

2.—“That this Congress desires to place on record its profound appreciation of the brilliant gallantry of the allied forces and particularly the heroic achievement of the Indian troops in the cause of freedom, justice and self-determination; that this foregoing resolution be communicated to the governments of the allied nations and the United States of America through His Majesty's Secretary of State of India and to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India.”

3.—“That this Congress re-affirms resolutions numbers 2, 3, 4 and 11 passed at Special Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay.”

No. 2. “That this Congress re-affirms the principles of reform contained in the resolutions relating to Self Government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League held at Lucknow in December 1916 and at Calcutta in December 1917, and declares that nothing less than Self-Government within the Empire can satisfy the Indian People and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and Self-governing Nation in the British Common-Wealth strengthen the connection between Great Britain and India.”

No. 3. “That this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible Government, and repudiates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms.”

No. 4. The Government of India shall have undivided administrative authority on matters directly concerning peace, tranquility and defence of the country subject to the following:—

“That the Statute to be passed by

the Parliament should include the Declaration of the rights of the people of India as British citizens.”

(a) “That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal nor administrative law in force in this country whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature.”

(b) “That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property, or in respect of free speech or writing or of the right of association, except under sentence by an ordinary court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial;

(c) “That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms subject to the purchase of a licence as in Great Britain, and that right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary court of Justice.

(d) “That the Press shall be free and no licence or security shall be demanded on the registration of a Press or a newspaper.

(e) “That Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian subject of His Majesty save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects.”

No. 11. “This Congress places on record its deep disappointment at the altogether inadequate response made by the Government to the demand for the grant of Commissions to Indians in the Army, and is of opinion that steps should be immediately taken so as to enable the grant to Indians at an early date of at least 25 per cent. of the Commissions in the Army, the proportion to be gradually increased.”

4.—(a) “That this Congress also reaffirms the resolution No. 5 relating to Self-Government passed at the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay subject to this, that in view of the expression of the opinion in the country since the sitting of the said Special Congress this Congress is of opinion, so far as provinces are con-

cerned, full responsible Government should be granted at once and that no part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed constitutional reform; (b) that Non-official Europeans should not be allowed to form a separate electorate on the ground that they represent the mining and tea industries and if they are allowed such representation they should be limited to their proportion compared to the population of the provinces concerned.”

5.—“That this Congress views with grave apprehension the attempt made in certain quarters to assign an inferior position to the Punjab in the Reform Scheme and urges that having regard to its political, military and historical importance, its wealth, education and social advancement and its magnificent service during the War the Punjab should be placed on a basis of equality with Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces.”

6.—“That this Congress views with alarm the recommendations of the Rowland Committee which, if given effect to, will interfere with the fundamental rights of the Indian people, impede the healthy growth of public opinion and would also prejudicially affect the successful working of the constitutional reforms.”

“This Congress urges on the Government to remove from the Statute Book immediately the Defence of India Act, Bengal Regulation 111 of 1818, Bombay and Madras Regulation of 1819 and 1827 respectively, the Press Act, the Seditions Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and other similar repressive measures curtailing the liberty of the subject.”

“This Congress further urges upon the Government that all detainees, interned or externed, under the Defence of India Act, or the aforementioned regulations and all political prisoners should at once be set at liberty as an act of amnesty in view of the victorious termination of the War, as also to ensure the success of the new regime under the new Scheme.”

7. "In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and other British statesmen, that to ensure the future peace of the world, the principle of Self-determination should be applied to all progressive nations.

Be it resolved:

1. That this congress claims the recognition of India by the British Parliament and by the Peace Conference as one of the progressive Nations to whom the principle of Self-determination should be applied."

(To be continued)

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 28 March 1919

INDIAN GRIEVANCES

Elsewhere we publish a resume of the parliamentary discussion on the question of the appointment of a Select Committee to go into the question of the disabilities of British Indians. The discussion was initiated by Mr. Alexander, a consistent pleader for justice and fair play for coloured races within the Union, and was ably supported by Mr. Merriman, the champion of the just rights of Indians. To these two gentlemen our community owes a deep debt of gratitude for securing the appointment of a Select Committee. We hope the committee will inquire into our grievances in a conscientious and God-fearing manner and suggest remedies that will tend to remove much of the injustice that is wantonly done to a law-abiding people in this land. The discussion has also served to bring to our notice that notwithstanding the mental cleansing effected by the world-wide war there still exists a body of politicians in our parliamentary circles obsessed with rabid anti-Indian prejudice. The pernicious outcroppings of Messrs Pretorius, Blackwell and Dr. Mac Nellie will prove very infectious especially amongst the ignorant, colour-prejudiced white monsters, who will go on poisoning a gullible European public with their extremely pestiferous breath. Mr. Roeyppen's reply to these criticisms which we publish in this issue is very appropriate. Need one wonder people evading the law as regards holding land when that law is based upon iniquitous and unconscionable grounds? But it is an open question whether the law is being evaded when the Courts have laid down in unmistakable terms that an Indian Limited Liability Company can under the law own land in the Transvaal. The whole discussion should at least have the effect of impelling us to organise ourselves for the unswerving solid defence of our just rights.

Indian Grievances

Parliamentary Discussion

The adjourned debate on the motion by Mr. Alexander, that a Select Committee be appointed to go into the question of disabilities of British Indians, was resumed by Mr. Alexander, who explained that the Transvaal feared that all their trading licences would be cancelled, and that their livelihood would be swept away. Since 1912 the Municipalities of the Transvaal had started on a policy of refusing licences because the applicants were Indians. They did not say that the refusal was made on the ground that applicants were Indians, but on grounds of their being undesirable persons. In every case, however, the decision of the Municipalities had been reversed by the Magistrates. Recently, however, one Municipality ordered a man to close up because they held that under the Gold Law the Indian was not allowed to occupy a certain shop. It was feared that the same steps would be taken in regard to all Indians within the proclaimed area.

Mr. MERRIMAN, in supporting the motion, said that on the East Rand recently some one had got upon a platform and preached what was practically a pogrom against British Indians, and all for the great "crime" that they wanted to open stores to compete with European traders for the trade of the miners, labourers and the poorer classes generally. By doing so they would be able to keep prices to the consumer down, but because they did so they were objected to by the very people who cried out against profiteering.

Dr. Mac NELLIE (Boksburg) held it was undesirable to bring the Asiatic into competition with the European because of the

LOWER STANDARD OF LIVING of the Asiatic.

Mr. PRETORIUS (Witwatersburg) said he had no objection to the motion, but he had seen the difficulties created by Indian competition owing to the latter's lower standard of living. Every penny the Indians made went out of the country. Let Indians remain in places set aside for them. He pointed out that at Krugersdorp a location had been set aside for Indians, but they refused to live there.

Mr. BLACKWELL (Bezuidenhout) said that Transvaal Indians were a parasitic community. If Mr. Merriman went to places like Bezuidenhout he would see how Indian competitors made it impossible for Europeans to live there. Mr. Blackwell proceeded to refer to the impos-

sible position created through Indians who were not allowed to hold land holding land by forming themselves into limited liability companies.

Sis THOMAS WATT moved that Select Committee also inquire into the alleged evasion of the law through Indians becoming property owners by forming themselves into limited liability concerns. He reviewed the position of affairs which had led to the agreement concluded by General Smuts with Mr. Gandhi in regard to the rights of the Indians, but he pointed out that during recent years the law had been circumvented, and land to the value of £200,000 had been acquired by Indians under the cloak of limited liability companies.

Mr. T. M. WILCOCKS (Winburg) said that one of the effects of the Select Committee would be that the fullest information would be supplied. He felt that while not desiring to do an injustice to the Indians the European was not placed in a fair position in having to compete with the Indians.

The motion and the amendment was agreed to, and the House rose at 5.55 p. m.

Indians and Trade Questions.

Reply to Capt. Blackwell's Remarks.

The Land Tenure Subterfuge.

Johannesburg, March 24 (Special).—replying to adverse remark in the Assembly regarding Indians, J. Roeyppen says:

"More than three-fourths of the Indian population are labourers, and these have little or no concern with trade questions. Of these, it was ascertained in Parliament by Mr. Alexander, last month, that after a life of 20 or 30 years in the public service of Natal, they were to-day drawing a salary of from 25s. to 30s. per month—an interesting reflection in these days of £8 per week in another sphere of labour. Even Capt. Blackwell must admit that his words 'parasitic community' can hardly apply to these Indians, but might with truth apply to the white taskmasters who wax fat on the blood and sweat of these 'fellow-subjects,' thanks to legislators of Capt. Blackwell's mind towards subject races. This labouring class, too, besides redeeming Natal, has done wonderful service for South Africa. They fought in the Boer War and helped in the Natal Rebellion, and in the present war they rendered yeoman service in East

Africa—facts probably within Capt. Blackwell's knowledge, but clearly outside his present appreciation. The epithet, moreover, cannot properly apply to the Transvaal Indian traders. The white man is chiefly responsible for the Indians' apparent evasion of the law, but Capt. Blackwell, who nowadays is so strangely abusive of Indians, must feel somewhat discomfited on the reminder that in his obscure days he often appeared on an Indian platform in support of Indian rights and interests, accompanied by the acceptance of Indian hospitality at their public functions. On the main question of the acquisition of land in this Province by Indians, it is clear that the white men are the culprits, for the land was sold to the Indians by Europeans in the first instance, and again, the white man stepped in and held the land for Indians; but recently a Supreme Court decision laid it down that two Asiatics constituted into a private company may hold land in their corporate name. There has, therefore, been no direct evasion of the law, but the whole fuge is not creditable to the Indians who have resorted to it, and it is a disgrace to those whites who have encouraged it and profited by it. The parasites in this instance are clearly those whites who, while loudest for a 'white standard,' enter into these backhand transactions with Indians."

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Further Directions

We have been asked by Dr Park Ross to re-publish the following from our issue of October last. These directions are contained in a circular issued by the Health Department, Pretoria:—

(A) To Avoid The Disease.

(1) Live as much as possible in the open-air and sunshine; keep doors and windows of living-rooms wide open; sleep either in the open-air or in rooms with doors and windows wide open.

(2) Avoid crowds and crowded rooms. Unless you are nursing or have some other good reason, keep at a distance from the sick and from strangers or others who may have the infection, and do not enter dwellings in which cases of the disease have recently occurred.

(3) Attend to your general health; keep fit; take plenty of plain, wholesome food; see that the bowels do not become confined; take a dose of epsom salts, castor oil, or other opening medicine when necessary; keep body and clothing clean; avoid over-fatigue and avoid getting wet or chilled. Alcohol in any form is not a preventative. It is very doubtful whether quinine or any other

known drug is of any use in preventing attack.

(B) Symptoms of Disease.

Sudden headache or pains in the back, chest, or limbs; weakness—especially of the legs; fever, followed by coughing, sneezing, and "cold" in the head and eyes.

(C) Measures in Case of Attack.

(1) Put the patient to bed *at once* in a clean, airy room, and keep him warm; keep windows and doors wide open, night and day but do not let the wind blow over the patient, especially if he is perspiring.

(2) Give a dose of epsom salts, castor oil, or other opening medicine.

(3) Give plenty of hot drinks, such as milk, soup, tea, coffee, etc. No solid food should be given while the fever lasts.

(4) In ordinary cases without any cough or chest trouble, aspirin (one five-grain tablet) may be taken two or three times a day to relieve headache and pains in the body; otherwise in ordinary uncomplicated cases no drugs are required.

(5) In severe pain in chest, apply pieces of flannel wrung out of hot water, or a mustard poultice.

(6) If the patient sweats freely, see that he is rubbed dry and has fresh, dry clothing, so as to avoid chill.

(7) If the fever is so high as to make the patient feel uncomfortable, or to wander in his mind, sponge him all over with lukewarm water, uncovering only part of the body at the time, drying the part thoroughly and covering it up warmly immediately afterwards.

(8) Be careful to keep up the patient's strength with light, nourishing food, such as milk, chicken-broth, soup, eggs and milk, or bread and milk, given often (every two hours during the day and every four hours or so at night), a little at a time.

(9) If the patient's condition gets worse, and especially if the breathing becomes more hurried and painful, or if the spit becomes blood-stained, send for a doctor, but avoid sending for a doctor unnecessarily.

(D) Precautions After Attack.

(1) In ordinary cases keep the patient warm in bed not only whilst there is fever but for a day or two afterwards. No one who has this disease should go back to work until a week has elapsed from first taken ill, otherwise he runs great risk of chest trouble. Many deaths in this epidemic have been due to carelessly getting up too early before the fever has gone altogether, and going back to work whilst in a weak state.

(2) When the patient gets up he should take care of himself, avoiding catching cold or over-exerting himself; he should take good nourishing food and

see that his bowels act regularly.

(3) Clothing, bedding, and similar articles used by influenza patients should, if possible, be boiled, otherwise they may be well aired in the sun before being used by others. Sickrooms should be completely emptied of furniture, scrubbed out, and thoroughly aired. Fresh air and sunshine quickly destroy the infection; so also do boiling and all ordinary disinfectants.

Law And Order Measures.

Passive Resisters in India,

Ghandi at Head of List.

London, March 11.—A Reuter telegram from Bombay states that the adoption by the Viceroy's Council of the recommendation by the Committee headed by Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in favour of strengthening law and order to deal more effectively with seditions, has evoked considerable protest from the Native population.

Ghandi, formerly well known in South Africa, issues a manifesto against the proposed legislation, and has headed a list of pledged passive resisters.—(Reuter's Special Service.)

Law and Order in India.

Opposition to Proposed Legislation.

London, March 12.—Reuter's Delhi correspondent says that Sir Dinsbaw Wacha and Banerjee and Sastri, on behalf of all the prominent members of the Legislative Council, have issued a manifesto registering opposition to the Legislation recommended by the Commission headed by Justice Rowlatt in favour of strengthening the law in order to deal more effectively with sedition, but disapproving of the passive resistance movements advocated by Ghandi, from which they dissociate themselves especially in view of the fact that the Government will shortly introduce a Bill dealing with reforms in the government of India.—(Reuter's Special Service.)

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