

IMPORTANCE OF MINORITIES PROBLEM IN INDIA

"No Freedom Without Its Solution"

MR. JINNAH ON NEED OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME FOR COUNTRY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, January 5. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, arrived here yesterday morning and was received by a large number of Muslims at the railway station.

The Allahabad Municipal Board presented an address of welcome the same evening to Mr. Jinnah. After mentioning his apprenticeship with great leaders like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozshah Mehta, his defence of the weak and poor and his success as a debater, the address referred to him as a champion of Indian nationalism and hoped he would remain so.

The address referred to Allahabad's glories and to the confluence of its two rivers which symbolized the unity of the two great communities of India.

Replying, Mr. Jinnah said that whatever he said about him by others, he would hold India's interests as sacred. He added that without a real unity between the two communities, India's freedom could not be achieved.

Addressing the Allahabad University Students' Union this morning, Mr. Jinnah advised them to make their contribution to lead India on the path of freedom, in spite of the minorities question.

What India required, he said, was unity. Unity was not a platitude. He never saw such acute tension as existed at present between the two major communities of India. He advised the students to try to understand realities and find a solution to the problem, and as far as possible, show tolerance and understand the viewpoints of one another instead of being divided into two camps.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said, India's problem could not be solved by counting thousands or lakhs of members of an organisation or arrogating to oneself the right to be the master of the destiny of all. He thought that there was no minorities question involved, and the problem could be solved by realising facts and facing them.

He said he was convinced, at the risk of being misunderstood, that that Indian would render a great service to his motherland, who could convince either the Muslim League or the Congress that unless India solved her minorities question freedom could not be achieved.

Referring to socialism and communalism, Mr. Jinnah said the whole Indian problem centred on its poverty and hunger. People said the fight against British Imperialism was a panacea for all evils. India's problem could not be solved through socialistic or communistic doctrines. Russia had tried the ex-

periment and failed. He had read that there were more millionaires and more executions in that country today than ever before. Mr. Jinnah suggested that, if the country wished to find a solution to its poor problem, let its leaders sit down and formulate a constructive programme, and work it in their own humble way.

The speaker asked the students to make their contribution to the solution of the problem by cultivating friendship among themselves. Mr. Jinnah again emphasised that the minorities problem was not a religious one but really a political one and no one should fight shy of it. Other countries had solved that question, but that of India was a more complicated one and far more difficult than that of Egypt or of Canada. The problem needed approach in a national way.

Asked by the students whether there was any likelihood of a settlement between the Muslim League and the Congress, Mr. Jinnah said he hoped that the leaders of both the parties would come in contact sooner than was generally believed to settle the minorities question.

MUSLIMS AND HARIJANS A move for a pact between the Depressed Classes and the Muslim League seems to be afoot. A deputation of certain Depressed Classes waited on Mr. Jinnah here, and Mr. Jinnah's own speech suggested the same when he visited the village of Mahagon, in the interior of this district, where he addressed a big Muslim gathering.

A deputation of the Adi Hindu Depressed Classes Association waited on Mr. Jinnah and asked him for his help in their demands. The deputation said the Poona Pact was a great blunder and asked Mr. Jinnah to try for its abolition and replacement by the provision of separate electorates.

The Muslim leader promised them his support. "MOHAMED ALI DAY" One of the biggest Muslim gatherings seen in Allahabad recently was present this evening, when Mr. Jinnah received a public address on behalf of the Muslims and also delivered a speech on "Mohamed Ali Day."

Mr. Zamir Quasim, who had been a Congress member until recently, today resigned from the Congress and joined the Muslim League. He read the address at the meeting.

The total number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of December 1937, was 12,963.

LORD LOTHIAN IN MADRAS

Talk With Ministers

MADRAS, January 5.

"I had an hour's very interesting talk with nine of your Ministers, but I am sorry I have no statement to make," said Lord Lothian interviewed on the conclusion of his talk with the Ministers at the Secretariat today.

Lord Lothian arrived at the Secretariat at noon and was received by the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan in the absence of the Premier. Lord Lothian and the Ministers had a talk, lasting more than hour. The working of the Prohibition Act and the introduction of Federalism are understood to have been among the subjects discussed.

Asked about his future programme, Lord Lothian said that he was leaving for Mysore on January 6. From Mysore he would go to Bombay, visiting Hyderabad en route. While in Bombay he would visit Mr. Gandhi at Juhu.

HARIJANS & TEMPLES Madras Prime Minister's Promise

"I do not want to throw open temples to Harijans against the wishes of the people, because if you agree with disgust there is no joy in it. So I am biding my time. If it is possible at all, I am not going to die till I throw them open to Harijans," said the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Prime Minister of Madras, speaking at a reception given in his honour by the South Indian residents of Bombay at the Asthika Samaj Hall at Matunga on Wednesday night.

There was a large gathering of South Indians. This was the first visit of Mr. Rajagopalachari to Matunga after he became Prime Minister.

Defending the policy of the Madras Cabinet, Mr. Rajagopalachari, in a humorous speech, explained the important measures they had so far taken. Recently, the Prime Minister had introduced in the Madras Legislature the Agricultural Debts Relief Bill. That Bill, he said, had passed through the Select Committee, which consisted in equal proportion of members of the ministerial party and the opposition parties. The opposition had been satisfied, and he thought that the Bill when passed would be beneficial to the province. He then explained the various provisions in the Bill.

The Premier appealed to the South Indians in Bombay to extend their co-operation to the Congress Ministry in Bombay.

P. Rehmat Ali, of the village of Sarawan (Ferozepore District) assisted by several neighbours chased a party of burglars who were making off with Rs. 4,000 stolen from his house. There was a fight in which Rehmat Ali was killed.

Work for Released Detenus

SCOPE IN BUSINESS FIRMS

CALCUTTA, January 5.

Representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce and other business organisations attended a conference held in the Bengal Secretariat this afternoon to consider the problem of employment of the released detenus of Bengal. The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Premier, opened the conference with a brief speech.

The Home Minister, the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, gave the history of terrorism in the province and described the steps so far taken to give relief to the released detenus.

"Throughout the period during which Government were forced by the campaign of murder and assassination to preventive detention it was realised that there would come a time when an attempt would have to be made to reabsorb the persons dealt with into society," he said. Government had therefore through-out provided facilities for detenus to complete their education, pass examinations and acquire practical training in agriculture and a variety of home industries. It was with this in mind that the Home Minister informed the Assembly in August last that the Government proposed to give allowances for a limited period to released detenus whose family circumstances justified it as long as the release of detenus was gradual and the process of their absorption in employment was comparatively easy. The decision to release 1,400 or more detenus within three weeks had altered the position and presented a problem of a more difficult and more acute form.

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE Government were anxious to see them employed but they could not be expected to proclaim that they regarded past membership of a terrorist organisation as establishing preferential claims to employment—employment which was so often denied to thousands of young men who never had any such connection. He suggested the proper role for Government to accept was that of stimulating, co-ordinating and supporting non-official activity. Money in itself was no solution; it was work that was wanted and work distributed through as wide a variety of occupation and as widely as possible geographically throughout the province.

Representatives of business concerns attending the conference are stated to have expressed their willingness to co-operate with Government in solving the problem of unemployment amongst the released detenus, but before committing themselves to any extent, they wanted to consult their constituents.

It is understood that Travancore University will be opened by the Maharaja of Travancore on March 18.

HEIR TO "GADI" OF TRAVANCORE

Son Born to First Princess

TRIVANDRUM, January 5.

A son was born today to Her Highness Princess Karthika Thirunal, sister of the Maharaja of Travancore. He will be the heir-presumptive to the gadi. Mother and child are both doing well.

A salute of 21 guns was fired by the Travancore State Forces. Tomorrow has been declared a public holiday throughout the State in honour of the event. Sugar candy was distributed all over the town and officials and non-officials, who assembled at the palace this afternoon were permitted to have darshan of the baby.

Princess Karthika is the first Princess of Travancore. She is 21 years old and married Capt. Godavarma Raja in 1934.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE RAIDED

"Hindustan Standard"

On a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code (Sedition), the Calcutta police raided this afternoon the office of the Hindustan Standard, a newly started nationalist daily, and also the Ananda Press, where the paper is printed, and seized all available copies of November 26.

It is stated that the raid was in connection with the publication of an article headed "Where is Bengal Today?" upon the subject of the proposed Secondary Education Bill. The same evening, summonses by the Chief Presidency Magistrate were issued under Section 124 I.P.C. on Dr. Dhrendranath Sen, the editor, and Mr. Upendranath Bhattacharya, the printer and publisher of the Hindustan Standard, directing them to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on January 13.

MADRAS DISMISSED VILLAGE OFFICERS

Government's policy on the question of restoration of village officers dismissed on account of their connection with the non-co-operation or civil disobedience movements is to restore such officers to their old posts unless, after examination, it is found there is good reason to prevent such restoration in any particular case, declares a Madras Government communique.

Esmail Hussein Ali Hasmani, an Indian merchant of Dar-es-Salaam who was sentenced to seven years hard labour on charges of forgery, has been granted leave for appeal.

Japanese Poachers in Burmese Waters

TIGHTER CONTROL OF FISHERIES

RANGOON, January 4.

The Government of Burma is tightening its control in order to prevent poaching in Burmese waters by foreign fishing craft, particularly Japanese.

There have been occasions in the past when Japanese fishing craft were found poaching in Burmese waters, leading to action by the Government under the Fisheries Act.

A Burma Gazette notification says that the Governor has appointed the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's ship NORFOLK and EMERALD to be ex-officio fishery officers under the Burma Fisheries Act, in respect of the fisheries along the sea coast of Burma.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS ACT

Amending Bill

The Bombay Government Gazette of January 5 publishes a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

The statement of objects and reasons says: It is proposed that nominations in the case of all local boards should be abolished and that elective representation should be given by means of reservation of seats in joint electorates to Harijans and backward tribes and, where necessary, to women and to minority communities for whom separate constituencies have been formed in the legislatures under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Clove Boycott in Madras

A consignment of 150 bales of cloves from Zanzibar which arrived in Madras harbour on Monday is still lying in the harbour sheds. Inquiries show that the local dealers are unanimous in their resolve not to do anything with the consignment in sympathy with Zanzibar Indians.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has conferred on Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baazka, of Surat, the membership of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services to the British Government, the State of Mukalla and the public.

INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA

Government to Appoint Agent

NEW DELHI, January 5.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to appoint an agent in Burma for the protection of the Indian labouring classes there. A number of names are being considered in this connection, but it is expected that the choice will fall on an Indian member of the I. C. S.

The question was raised in the Council of State in March last by Pandit P. N. Sarnu, who moved a resolution recommending the appointment of an agent on the separation of Burma. Accepting the resolution on behalf of Government, Sir Jagdish Prasad said Government were waiting for the new order of things to come into existence before taking up the question and were also trying to get additional statistical information regarding the position of immigrants in Burma, the occupations in which they were employed, the number of Indian immigrants Burma required and the number that could be maintained on a reasonable standard throughout the year. As soon as all this material was ready, Government would carefully consider the appointment of an agent in Burma.

NEED FOR AGENT

The need for an agent in Burma was stressed by the Labour Commission, which recommended that he should be an officer who was working in co-operation with the Government of Burma but held no appointment under them. He should have access to the member or Minister responsible for labour and should furnish the Government of India with an annual report on the conditions of labour and on his own work. He should have sufficient experience and standing to ensure that his advice would be given full consideration from the authorities and employers in Burma.

The Commission also declared that the industries of Burma largely depended on Indian labour, in fact the economic life of Rangoon and the industrial activity of Burma generally were dependent on the labour of Indians.

Sir Ernest Burdon

KARACHI, January 5. Sir Ernest Burdon, Auditor-General in India, is expected here on January 23 for a three days' stay, during which he will hold the annual inspection of the Comptroller's Office and meet the Prime Minister, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah.

Scarcity Declared Ended

Government have declared that scarcity ended in the Panch Mahals on December 1.

Gardening Gossip

Hints That May Be New To Amateurs

I wonder how many people who are interested in their gardens realize how much can be done to encourage stronger plants and better flowers with no extra expense, merely by making a daily bandobast and spending twenty minutes at the most carrying out the following few suggestions.

BONES In every bungalow cookhouse a quantity of bones are used, and these after the soup has been extracted, the joint finished, are relegated to the rubbish bin. The khansamah can make no picca out of old bones! I have a standing order that all bones from the kitchen and those the sweeper picks up in the garden discarded by the dogs, shall be placed in the sun for a day or two until perfectly dry. The khansamah's wife then pounds them with a pestle and mortar until they become rich bone-meal. Each week a tinful is thus prepared and I use it in the garden. In all gardening books one reads of the value of bone-meal for sweet peas, tomatoes, carnations, roses, etc., but if this is procured from the Seed Merchants it is quite an expensive item. If the above bandobast is used the cost is nothing, the results well worth the few minutes required to issue the order and see that it is carried out regularly.

ASHES Just think of all the ashes that are thrown away every day from the cookhouse, from the hot-case signi, from the bungalow fires in the cold weather. These are of the utmost value in the garden. I have an old kerosene tin standing outside the cookhouse, and one outside the pantry into which all ashes are placed by the sweeper every morning. Then every morning when I do my gardening before breakfast I give the ashes to any part of the garden which is in most need at the moment. By keeping one's sweet peas, roses, young plants coming up in the flower borders and nearly everything in the vegetable garden freely sprinkled on the earth round the roots and stalks most pests will be kept away. If you do not work in your garden yourself, the ashes can be a routine order with the sweeper who produces them, and the mail who uses them. When you walk round your garden you will see whether the bandobast is working or not.

SOOT This is not so frequently procurable, but on the occasions when your chimneys are swept do not let the chimney sweep take the soot away. If he seems reluctant to leave it give him an anna or two. It is very valuable for making soft-water for your azaleas which benefit amazingly from an occasional watering with this; an occasional

TEA In the majority of bungalows a teapot, half full with tea, will be cleared away by the bearer probably four times a day—chota hazri, breakfast, in the middle of the morning, and tea-time—the bearer may then enjoy a cup himself but as a rule the dregs will be thrown away. I have a large enamel jug in the pantry into which all teapot remains are put; actually I try and remember to fill up the teapot with hot water after we have drunk all the tea we want, so that a full pot is poured into my jug. Every two or three days I empty the contents of the jug on my geraniums! They are inveterate tea drinkers. Aspidistras and other pot plants love tea, too, and it is said that the reason why aspidistras flourish so exceedingly in cottage windows in England is because they afford the easiest receptacle for the dregs.

VEGETABLE REFUSE Unless you keep chickens all the potato and carrot peelings, old cabbage and lettuce leaves, etc., are only thrown away. If some special place is selected, preferably not too far from the cookhouse end of the garden as the sweeper is more likely to take everything there then, and all vegetable refuse deposited in a heap, mixing with it some soot and occasionally having the heap turned over when it comes to the time of year for making the trenches for early peas, and later for the main crop of celery, this refuse heap will be ideal for the bottom of the trench. Sweet peas as well as eating peas will reward the gardener who lines his trenches with a rich, well-rotted mixture as the above.

LIQUID MANURE Your mail will be quite willing to use manure liberally in the garden, but there are few who keep a regular tub for that most valuable garden medicine—liquid manure. If you have your own horse it is simple enough, for horse manure makes better liquid manure than cow. Keep a large tub or bin entirely for this purpose, and have a sack to fill with the manure. This sack goes into the tub, water is poured on the top, and every few days several cans of "medicine" can be drawn off and given to the garden. For most purposes the "medicine" should be the colour of fairly weak tea. It is excellent for roses, chrysanthemums, dahlias, fruit trees and bushes, etc., and should be given in the cool time of the day at regular intervals, if possible.

Continued in next column.

Some Beauty Tips

Shapely Eyebrows. Plucking the eyebrows can be a very unpleasant process, and this can be alleviated considerably by first dipping a piece of cotton wool in boiling water, squeezing it dry, and pressing it for a second or two on to the eyebrows. Bright Eyes. Bathe the eyes with a mild salt solution (1 level tea-



spoonful of salt to a glass of water), boracic acid can also be used. Use an eye-bath. Soft Lips. Smear your lips with a thin layer of white vaseline each morning. A Beautiful Neck. Many women are apt to forget the care of their neck, and this is particularly noticeable if their complexion is otherwise well kept. Treat your neck just as you treat your face, and remember that a skin and tissue cream keeps the flesh of the neck young and smooth.

Continued from preceding column. sible, say every fortnight during the growing season. A large tubful should supply ample for the mail to dose everything that needs it.

TOBACCO This can be bought very cheaply in any bazaar, and the powder is a good remedy for the aphids bug and many other pests which attack the leaves and buds of roses and other flowering bushes. It should be sprinkled on lightly.

CHARCOAL Your bearer should keep a small tin of powdered charcoal with your flower vases, so that when you do the flowers you have this handy in order to put a pinch into each vase. This will help the flowers to keep fresh much longer, and is infinitely cheaper than using an aspirin which is a well known remedy, but not to be advised for daily use!

From the above few hints it will be seen that for practically no cost, merely a little thought and organization can produce several of the most valuable aids to improving one's garden and obtaining the best possible results.

When stoning raisins, pour boiling water over them and leave for a short time. Then squeeze out the seeds at the stem end. This prevents any of the inside being wasted.

Look At The Feet Under The Table!

How To Care For Yours

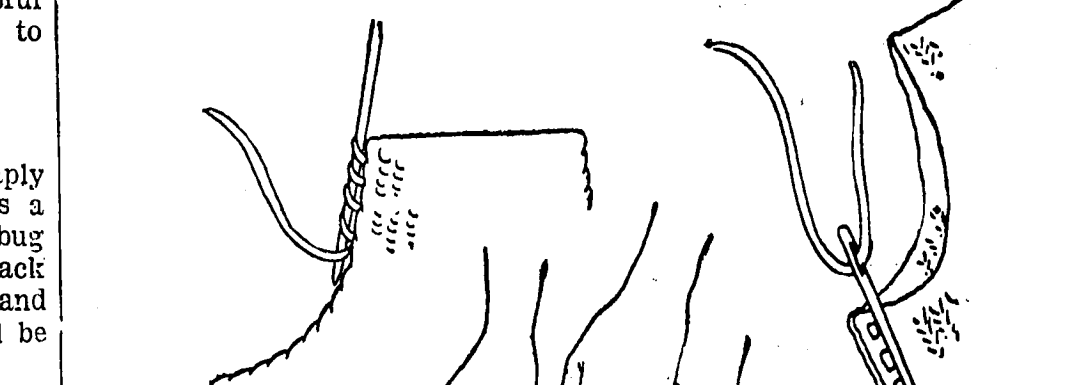
Lunching at some crowded fashionable restaurant on hot days, has your glance ever dropped and strayed underneath the table? If so, you must have been tickled to see the numberless heels, even the silk-stockinged toes, playing impudently, quite shamelessly, outside their cast-off and half-cast court shoes there.

Airing the foot arch this is called. To kick off shoes and be free is the unconscious impulse of every man and woman on reaching the sanctuary of a table. Indeed, the first problem in warm weather is how to keep cool in shoes. None of us seems to escape having swollen feet and ankles; and haven't we all known nights when our body and mind seem to have become one huge burning foot, after long standing, shopping or strenuous sets of tennis in the heat?

Yet this last form of frequent and intense foot fatigue is quite unnecessary if you follow the simplest precautions. To omit them is deliberately to deny yourselves cool foot-ease and health.

INVALUABLE FOOTBATHS Footbaths are really essential and there is nothing more restful. Take one if possible on rising. It should be lukewarm, last five minutes and

Making Up Knitted Garments



Even the most perfectly knitted garment can be spoiled if it is not well made up; here are a few hints for beginners. Picking up Stitches. In picking up stitches, for instance along the neck edge to make a ribbed or fancy border, proceed as follows: Use finer needles than the ones used to knit the rest of the garment, and knit the stitches at the same time that you pick them up; the edge will then be practically invisible.

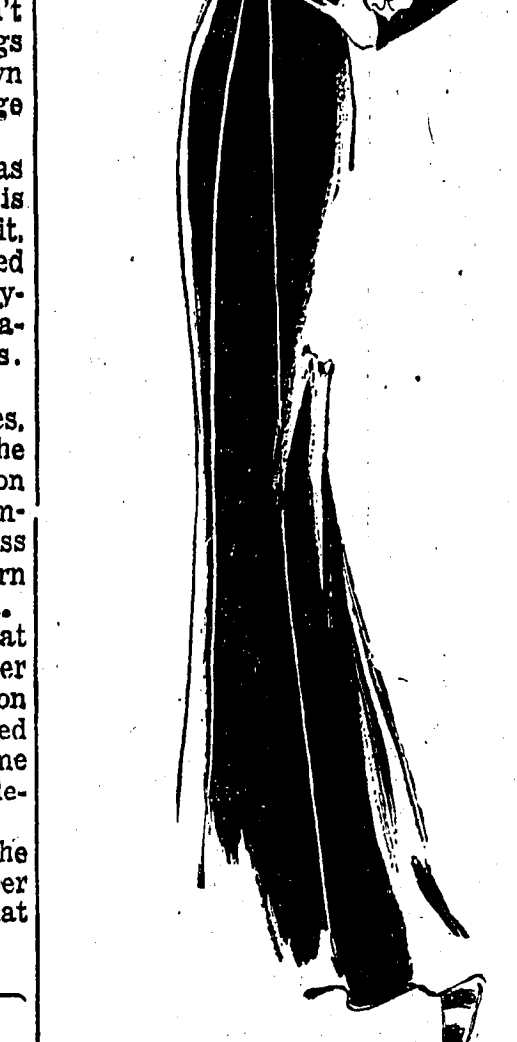
Pressing. Before making up, each separate piece should be pressed. The iron should not be too hot, and must never be applied direct to the knitting, but only through a damp cloth, which should be laid on the wrong side of the work. Ribbing must not be pressed, as it will then lose its elasticity.

Making Up. Stocking stitch and other closely knitted patterns are sewn together by placing the two right sides together, and then sewing along just inside the edge. After sewing together, press the seam to both sides. Lacy patterns are sewn together by making a stitch alternately on each side.

A New Style

Grandma's Ways Are Wrong

New Year Resolutions For Mothers



This evening gown has an amusing heart-shape effect at the neck and elegant, slimming lines.

Apple Meiba Twelve apples, ¼ lb. sugar, ¼ pint whipped cream, 2 pints water, 1 lemon (sliced), red currant jelly. Boil sugar and water together for half an hour. Put apples in one by one after they have been peeled and cored. Cook until tender. Take care they do not break. Lift them on to a glass dish, and when syrup is cool pour round fruit. Fill up the core spaces with whipped cream, and place a piece of jelly in the centre.

A little difference can be made by dissolving half a packet of gelatine in a pint of water, add ½ lb. sugar and a tablespoon ginger essence, put into a pan and let boil 5 minutes; take care that it does not burn. Colour the liquor with cochineal, and pour over apples, in place of the liquor the apples are cooked in. Whipped cream is put into core spaces, grate almonds over cream and strew a little pink sugar over top.

Sweet Cucumber Salad Take 1 packet lemon crystals, 1 small cucumber, 1 orange, grated nuts. Dissolve jelly crystals, using 1 pint water. Arrange slices of cucumber and orange in a mould, sprinkle grated nut in between. When liquid is thickening pour over, and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

French Jellie One oz. gelatine, 1 lb. sugar, 1 cup water. Soak gelatine in ½ cup cold water for 30 minutes. Boil sugar in ½ cup water for 10 minutes, then add soaked gelatine and boil for a few minutes longer. Add a few drops of essence of lemon, or better still, the juice of a fresh lemon. Pour half the mixture into a soup plate, and colour the remainder with cochineal. Flavour with any essence. Let stand all night, then cut in squares, and roll in caster sugar.

Walnut Toffee Two cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Do not have cups so full of water as of sugar. Boil all together until mixture is clear yellow and thick, and when it is brittle when tried in cold water pour out on buttered tin plates and sprinkle with chopped walnuts. Almonds, figs, dates, may be used instead of walnuts. It will keep for weeks in an airtight jar and improves in flavour with age.