

News and Notes

Between Russia and England

The following is the text of the notes exchanged between the British Trade Delegates in Moscow and the Russian Government on the subject of the death sentence passed upon the traitorous Bishops by the latter. From "Vanguard:"

To George Tchitcherin

Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Moscow.

Sir,

By order of His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to direct a pressing and final appeal to you to remit the death sentence which is stated through the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, has been passed upon His Reverence, Boutkevitch. I must point out that the fulfillment of this death sentence can only evoke a sense of horror and indignation throughout the entire civilized world—something scarcely to be desired by the Russian Government, if only from the standpoint of its material interests, leaving aside all other considerations.

I have the honour to be, etc.

March 30th, 1923.

To the British Trade Delegation, Moscow,

The Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has directed me to reply to your note of March 30th, that Russia is an independent country and a sovereign state which has the right to pass sentence in conformity with its own laws upon persons who act in defiance with the laws of this country, and that every efforts from abroad to interfere with this right and to defend the spies and traitors to Russia can only be interpreted as an act of hostility and renewed intervention, repulsed by the Russian people.

It is necessary to remark that, simultaneously with your note, a telegram has been received by Comrade Tchitcherin from the representative of the Republic of Ireland in France, dealing with the same matter. The signatory of the telegram appeals for clemency for Cepliak, and says that he does so regardless of the hypocritical interference of the British Government, which is responsible for the cold-blooded murder of political prisoners in Ireland, where 14,000 persons, including women and young girls, have been subjected to barbarous and inhuman treatment by the will of Great Britain, whose control of affairs prevents the civilized world from hearing about these bestialities.

If similar facts which have taken place in Egypt and India are taken into consideration it is hardly possible to regard an appeal in the name of humanity and sacredness of life from the British Government as very convincing.

G. WEINSTEIN,
Representative of the Department for the Entente Countries
Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

This answer of the Russian Government was not accepted by the British representative who called it insulting, but it reached Downing Street nevertheless. It was never given publicity. We are the first to publish the English text.—Ed.

Newbold Opposes Naval Budget

"England, you are in places where you have no earthly right to be."—Newbold.

The Communist member Newbold was the only one who fought against the Navy appropriation. The leaders of the Labor Party were against any serious opposition, they even tried to prevent their followers from supporting Newbold. But the lonely Communist voiced the sentiments of the working class, which has no reason to be imperialist and which is no more represented by Henderson-MacDonald-Clynes and Co. than by the Curzon-Churchill combination. Comrade Newbold

made another of his fighting speeches against Imperialism. Following are some extracts:

"We shall continue to hear of the necessity of basing the center of the Empire in the East. There seems no definitely established a tendency to think of the Empire in terms of it going East. That is only natural, having to the fact that labour costs in this country are so in excess of the labour costs in the East....

"I vehemently protest against the provision of expenditures for oiling in the various ports named in the report as Gibraltar, to which you have no claim whatsoever have no claim to Malta, except that of the cannon's You have no claim to Port Sudan or Port Said, except pledges and rape. You have no claim except that you are strong enough to steal them from some one who is strong enough to defend them. The story of your position in the East is a story of usurpation. I oppose the amendment this vote, not primarily because of the expenditure, but you are in places where you have no earthly right to

Independence Party in India

Maulana Azad Subhani has given out a draft program for the constitution of the proposed Independence Party with a view to invite public suggestions and criticisms. The program advocates the attainment of complete independence by a (!) revolution. The outstanding feature of the draft is that it lays down means and methods for the formation of a parallel government having necessary departments, stages and the establishment of a Pan-Asian Federation. It suggests that the Congress creed should be changed. Swaraj should be defined as complete Independence. The Congress should be turned into the National Parliament. The Congress Working Committee should be made a permanent body. The National Government having thus established, new laws should be formed for the guidance of the further suggests that Swaraj Loan should be established. The place of Swaraj Fund and that the subscription of membership should be made a national tax from now onwards and that the taxpayers should be given full powers to elect members to the National Assembly.

We are glad to learn that Maulana Azad Subhani has taken the lead in organizing The Independence Party in India. He has maintained that the Indian National Congress should be the future national government, and that it gradually become the rival institution to the British institution of the government till the latter is eliminated from the scene. These steps presuppose the change of the Congress.

The tendencies of present day politics in India are such that the idea of complete independence should be openly among the people of India. The workers should no longer preach the idea of Independence through the medium of secret societies, and take reprisals against the oppressors through terroristic acts, and collect funds by political dacoities. They have served their time now the time has come to work openly.

Today we must appeal to the people in unambiguous language, clearly defining our goal, in the realization of which we must adopt mass action. "Complete independence for India and sovereignty resting with the people," a motto around which all the workers of freedom should rally.

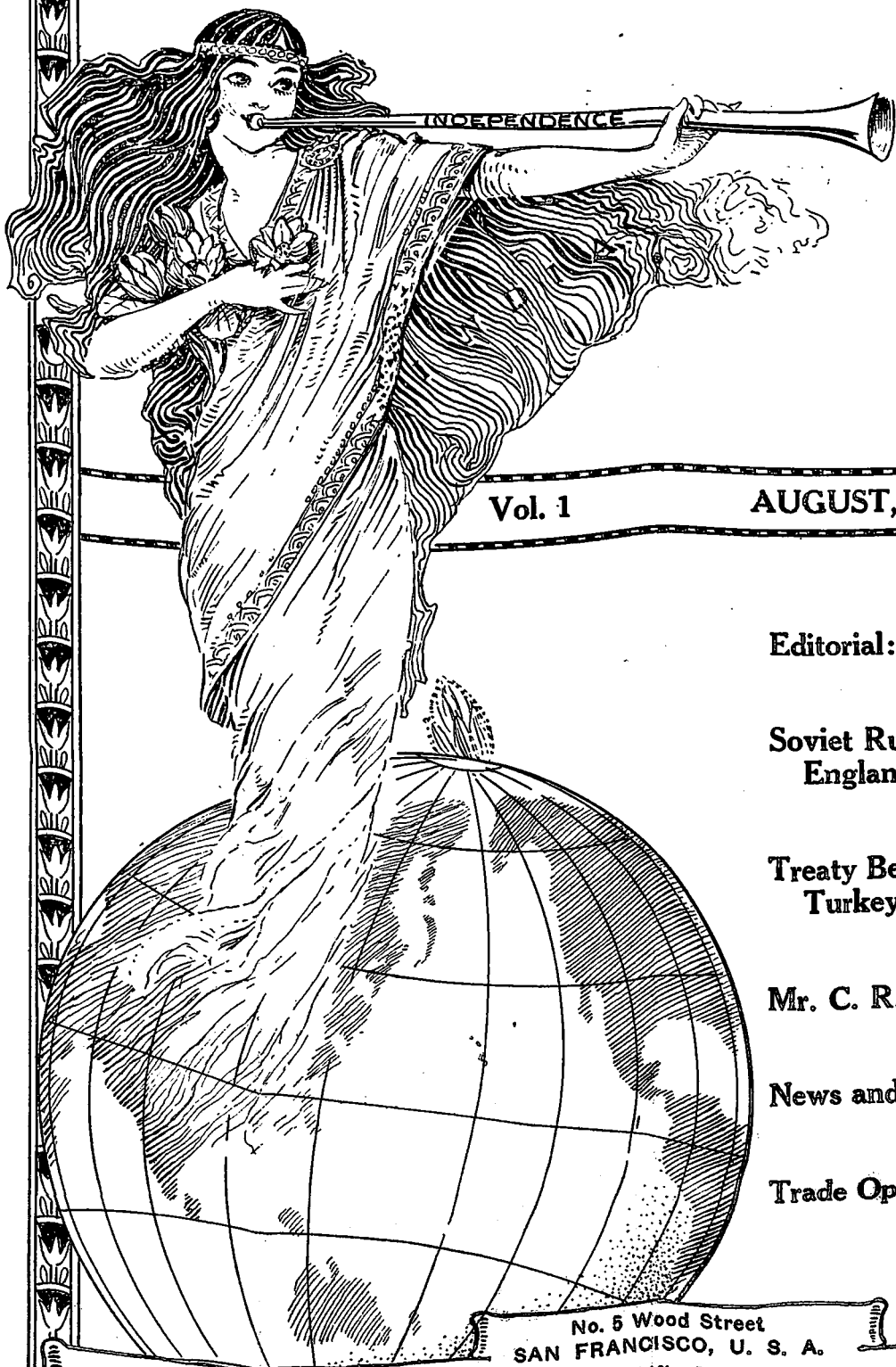
No news has come that the Angora Assembly has decided to release Gandhi and Shaikat and that the Young Turks should not forget that India has suffered real hardships in the past.

NOV 1 8 1923

Begged 20/4/23

The

UNITED STATES OF INDIA



*A Monthly Review of
Political, Economic,
Social and Intellectual
Independence of India*

Vol. 1

AUGUST, 1923

No. 2

Editorial: Attention.

Soviet Russia's Manly Reply to
England's Ultimatum.

Treaty Between Afghanistan and
Turkey.

Mr. C. R. Das and Democracy.

News and Notes

Trade Opportunities in India

No. 5 Wood Street
SAN FRANCISCO, U. S. A.

One Dollar the Year

Published Monthly by the Pacific Coast Hindustani Association

Ten Cents the Copy

INDIA'S DEBT GROWING

ON 31st OF MARCH

1893	262.9
1898	296.5
1903	318.0
1908	367.5
1913	411.6
1914	411.3
1915	417.7
1916	418.2
1917	429.0
1918	557.2
1919	562.1
1920	566.3
1923	781.0

There are some other items, such as debts of the Provincial Governments, etc. The sum total of all is about 925 crores of rupees.

About 50 crores of rupees goes to England every year as interest.

There is a mystery attached to this debt, which can be understood if we remember that the money lenders and those who borrow are the very same people.

The existing public debt of India is the creation of British rule in India. The previous governments had to live within their means, so there was no debt at all.

The total debt at the close of the company's era was Rs. 63.5 crores, every pie of which was incurred for the conquest of India. On the transfer of the

government of India to the British crown in 1858, this debt, together with a payment of 12 million pounds sterling by way of compensation to the East India Company, proprietors, was saddled upon India. India has paid her own conquest and made a net present of her empire to the British Crown.

Again, India has always paid for wars waged in the interest of British Imperialists within and without India.

Then, she must give England a gift, although her free will was never consulted.

These are some of the facts leading to the accumulation of the Indian debt. When India gets her freedom, England will want to collect this debt and try to hold India under mortgage.

The United States of India

A MONTHLY REVIEW

of Political, Economic, Social and Intellectual Independence of India

Vol I

San Francisco, August, 1923

No. 2

Editorial

A Street Song From The Punjabee

The Living Age, January 27th, cites the following translation of a Punjabee Song, published originally in BEACON. The translation is by K. K. Mukerji.

Why throw stones over the wall?
Let the Moon, our enemy, go down.
Go down, Moon! my beautiful foe.
Knit me closer and closer to my Love.
The night is dark and I am alone.
Come, my Love! Come soon!
Dye my apron, O Dyer!
Of the color of my Love's turban.
You may tie up a string if it snaps,
But can you mend love if it breaks?

Attention!

The secret of success in any line is contained in that word ATTENTION.

Men and women who can concentrate their Attention continuously and concentratedly for a long time upon a particular thing, are likely to be successful.

Now that is true not only of individual adventures of a purely personal nature, but also of national and international and organized human enterprises as well.

We say, for instance, that the Irish movement for national independence has shown an extraordinary, and almost unparalleled vitality. We can say the same thing in another way. That the Irish nation has never taken off their Attention from their one object of achieving a recognized National Existence.

And that is true of every movement for human progress.

Also, there is a reverse of this proposition. It is this. The rivals, enemies, opponents of your enterprise will make, and do make, an attempt to divert your attention from your main object. Therefore your opponents will try to start a million side-shows to distract your attention.

Beware of that.

We sound this warning particularly to all those people who are engaged, like ourselves, upon a work the object of which is to improve things, to bring on newer and better methods of government, and social and industrial accomplishments and relations.

Attention! Attention! Attention! Keep your eyes upon the main thing. Keep your hands also at it. Then sooner or later, you will get what you are after.

It is not so easy to do at first sounds.

The human spirit hates to remain rooted to one thing. Attention when long given leads to fatigue.

And, therefore, it becomes necessary sometimes to take rest. All that is, however, possible of accomplishment, provided we take rest or amuse ourselves in and through the work we are engaged upon.

We will say again to our co-workers, go on, don't let up. Keep at it, at it, at it. And you will reach somewhere, very near to the goal.

Our aim is the freedom of India. Our Attention will, and should remain centered upon that mark. And let us go on working towards that end.

Soviet Russia's Manly Reply to England's Ultimatum

The Soviet Government did not avail itself of the ten days' respite granted by the English slave holder, Lord Curzon. On the 11th of May it handed to the English representative a note which will take its place among the archives of honor in the history of the Russian struggle.

The Soviet Government in its note states:

"In the opinion of the Soviet Government, one of the main causes of the constantly recurring misunderstandings between Soviet Russia and the English Government is, that the Versailles peace has created relations in which certain sections of the entente decline to negotiate with

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other states on equal ground. Without denying that, during the last few years, a large number of states have actually fallen into a state of complete or partial dependence upon the entente countries. The Soviet Government regards it as its duty to declare that the Soviet republics are not dependent on the will of any foreign government, and cannot and will not be so dependent. If the ruling classes of England would recognize this fact, the chief obstacle preventing the restoration of normal peaceful relations, such as are in the interest of both states, would be removed."

The Soviet Government declares to the most

powerful state in Europe: Flourish your whip over the capitalist countries which you conquered, whose bourgeoisies cower before you. But we, the first proletarian state, we do not cower before your whip, however much we may desire peace. We are anxious for peace, and therefore we make concession, and do not rattle our sabres, but if you, lords of the world's capital, imagine that you can fasten your yoke upon our shoulders, then just come and try it!

Thus speaks a proletariat which has emancipated itself from its own oppressors, to the victorious aggressors of the world.

Mr. C. R. Das and Democracy

Mr. C. R. Das, President of the last session of the Indian National Congress is reported to have said something to the effect that "democracy" has failed in the West. What he means by that we cannot understand. Perhaps he has been misquoted. Perhaps all he means is that democracy has been very imperfectly realised even in the so-called democratic countries. But if he seriously thinks that democracy—that is government by majority—has not proved satisfactory enough to suit him, he is talking something he has not fully investigated or is incompetent to pass a judgement upon. He should certainly have refrained from making such abstract remarks from the Presidential chair. Why don't the Presidents of the Indian National Congress understand that what is expected now is not philosophic oratory, but cool and calculated executive ability, and statement of concrete but large national policies. Mr. Das's personal political philosophy could have been stated from some private platform or in some newspapers. But as President of the Congress, he should have been more careful.

Mr. Das is, or rather was, a very successful barrister-at-law, one of the most prosperous leaders of the Calcutta bar. That means that he was educated in England for a legal career in the British Empire. He returned from England and established himself in Calcutta. Later on, he became an enthusiastic friend and follower of Arabinda Gosh, who was the first Indian patriot to speak of Complete Freedom as the political goal of India. That was some fifteen years ago. Gosh was tried for sedition. Mr. Das defended him, and secured his acquittal. When the Ghandi movement began, Mr. Das became one of its prominent leaders. He was jailed for a severe term. And when he was released, the nation honored him by electing him the President of the last

Indian National Congress. Meanwhile Mr. Ghandi has been jailed. In the absence of his chief, Mr. Das seems to have suffered a change of mentality; for he believes now in co-operation. That is, while adhering to Mr. Ghandi's tactics of non-violence, Mr. Das proposes to enter the Councils and create nationalistic legislation there. In other words, he proposes to act the part of Parnell and Redmond. But alas! the Indian Parliament is not like the British Parliament.

The trouble is that these lawyer-patriots can't keep out of legislature chambers; they are at home there.

We are in hearty accord with India's co-operating with the Western nations.

But that co-operation is something totally different from this office-holding process called "getting elected to the Councils in India."

Mr. Das could do India, and the world, a supreme service by teaching his fellow countrymen how to co-operate socially, educationally, intellectually, artistically, politically, and martially with such Westerners as are not Anglo-Indian officials.

The policy of non-co-operating with Europeans socially, and co-operating with Anglo-Indians officially, of harassing the chamber, and of keeping the masses "pacific" (non-violent,) this strange policy of Mr. Das makes no appeal to us at all. It is really retreat before the officials; retreat covered by silly and ineffective boasting. This violent non-co-operation was that only Ghandi could carry it out or carry on. It was against the grain of human nature on two counts. First of all the people like to fight, if challenged to fight. When not permitted to return blow

blow, they lose heart in the game. Secondly, people like to co-operate with other people whom they are taught not to fight. The only way out of the difficulty was to fight British tyrants—officers, etc.—and to allow full social co-operation with non-official Europeans, English included, which meant partial and substantial modernizing of India on a mass scale.

Treaty Between Afghanistan and Turkey

Where is Afghanistan? It is an extension of India across the Himalayas, towards North-Western Asia. Its capital, Kabul, is on the same latitude as San Francisco. Afghanistan, like Tyrol, is a mountain country. To India, Afghanistan is what the state of Piedmont and Savoy, close to Switzerland, was to Italy.

There are some ten million Afghans, as the inhabitants of this state are called.

The Afghans are Aryan and partly Semetic. In days before the birth of Islam, they were Hindus. That is, they worshiped the same gods as did the Aryans of India further to the south. The truth is that Afghanistan and India were politically one. In the third century before Christ, Afghanistan was one of the provinces of Asoka's Hindu Empire. In the course of time, it became a Buddhist-Hindu Empire.

One very interesting fact of the history is this: the first discovery of the Pacific Coast of California, was made by a Buddhist Afghan monk. This Buddhist missionary came over from Kabul, Afghanistan, to California in the Fifth Century after Christ. From California, he went to Mexico, to Aztecs, etc. The story is told in Mr. Chapman's Early History of California.

Later on, Afghanistan became a Moslem state. At times, the Moslem Afghan kings ruled parts of North India. But India and Afghanistan became separate states, during the middle ages. The British eventually gobbled up India. They tried to gobble up Afghanistan also. But here, at Khyber Pass, they met defeat after defeat. The Afghans, forgetting all the Buddhist piety and fired by the militant creed of Islam, fought and beat back the British Imperial invaders. These Highlanders remained free from Saxon rule, long after the Scottish Highlanders had become enslaved to Norman-Teuton invaders from the South.

Be it said here to the lasting shame of the Indian soldiers that they—Gurkhas, Sikhs, even Musalmans—enlisted in the British armies that tried to subdue the brave Afghans. At Sargari there is a monument to show where a group of Sikh soldiers had died fighting the Afghans. . . fighting to make the free Afghans the slaves of the British! . . . No wonder, the Afghans held the Indians in contempt, and raided Peshawar and

looted its inhabitants from time to time. . . an infernal situation.

That was the situation until the birth of the Nationalist Movement in India, some fifteen years ago. Nationalist India, Young India, started to restore the ancient and historic friendship between the Afghan and Indian nation. . . The British obstructed this movement in million ways. . . But at last, the Nationalists won out. . . Today, the King of Afghanistan is a champion of Indian Nationalism, of India's struggle for economic and political and social freedom.

The safety of Afghanistan itself, depended upon the fate of Turkey. If the British became established in Mesopotamia and Turkey for good, Afghanistan's doom was sealed. Between British India and British Near East. . . poor Afghanistan was to be enslaved completely.

The British had won the most gigantic Imperial stakes at the Paris Conference. They had been awarded an Empire that would extend from Odessa to Madras! Huger than the United States of America. . . What luck! George Washington had driven the British out of the vast American continent in the eighteenth century. But now Mr. Wilson was helping the same British Royalists and Imperialists to acquire an Empire as large as the one they had lost in North America.

All went well until 1921, when the Turks were resurrected. New Turkey, Republican Turkey, a Turkey that has set aside the Sultan and given the Angora Assembly to elect even the Caliph of the Islamic World, this New and Democratic Turkey determined to repeat the George Washingtonian American stunt once again.

Turkey, free, republican, nationalistic. Also, allied with Russians, Italians, French. . . And united and allied to Afghanistan. . . Afghanistan which binds India to Turkey, Persia, Russia, Italy and the rest of the European continent. . .

The alliance between Turkey and Afghanistan is, from every point of view an event of the utmost significance. The following is the text of the Treaty between the Turks and the Afghans. It was signed at Moscow (note that carefully,) on March 1, 1921:

PREAMBLE:—

"The great States of Turkey and Afghanistan which cherish one and the same desire and the same sacred purpose, have materially and morally great common interests which are identically the same. Each of the said states believe that on the happiness or misfortune of the one depends the happiness or misfortune of the other.

At this time, when, thanks to the Almighty, the awakening of the Eastern world is being observed, these two states are convinced that they can no longer remain unconnected and that they have common historical duties.

These two sister nations, who consider it very natural that the one should be affected by an injury done to the other, like parts of the same body, have now decided to extend the moral and the natural alliance between them, to be politically filed, and we are determined to convert it into an official material alliance. Consequently, they have decided to conclude a treaty of alliance between themselves as a beginning of good fortunes for the happy future of the East.

Delegates appointed to conclude this treaty are:

Delegates of the Government of the Grand National Assembly: Yusuf Kemal Bey, member of the said Government, Minister of Economics; Dr. Riza Nur Bey, Minister of Education; Delegates of the Great State of Afghanistan: General Mejmmed Ali Khan. . .

The above-mentioned delegates, after having presented their credentials, which were found in order, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—Turkey, which by the grace of God, lives an independent life, considers it a sacred obligation to recognize the great State of Afghanistan, to which she is attached by the sincerest and most loyal ties, as independent in the most real and complete sense of the word.

ARTICLE 2.—The contracting parties recognize the emancipation of all Eastern nations; acknowledge their absolute freedom, their right to independence, and certify that each and all of these nations are free to govern themselves in any way they desire, and recognize specifically the independence of Khiva and Bhokara.

ARTICLE 3.—The great State of Afghanistan on this occasion declares and certifies that Turkey which for centuries has been the guide of Islam and, while performing valuable duties, has held the banner of the Caliphate, has set the example in this respect.

ARTICLE 4.—Each of the contracting parties agrees to consider as an offence against itself, any action against the other State by an imperialistic State which follows the policy of invading or ex-

plotting the East, and agrees to remove any su-
offence with all its existing and possible near

ARTICLE 5—Each of the contracting parties promises not to conclude a treaty or contract favor of a State between which and the other party there is a disagreement. Each of the contracting parties promises to inform the other before concluding any treaty with any State.

ARTICLE 6—The contracting parties will either conclude the necessary contracts to arrange their commercial, economic, and consular relations, and will send Ambassadors to each other's capitals.

ARTICLE 7—The two contracting parties will have regular and special mail service between the two countries and will, by the quickest means, inform each other of their mutual, political, educational and commercial situations and of all their needs.

ARTICLE 8—Turkey promises to help Afghanistan in cultivation and to send teachers and officers in Afghanistan for at least five years. At the end of this period, Afghanistan desires Turkey promises to send new teachers and officers.

Sir Valentine Chirol, arch enemy of India's freedom, arch-propagandist for the London Times, very grandly says:

"Out of the ancient world of India we have raised a new India of middle class. . . It has claimed that its leaders were fit to be leaders of a nation. We have conceded that claim."—
dia Old and New.)

The phrase, "we have raised a new middle class" . . . would sound ominously like "we raised a devil" . . . to the poor Britishers who rule in India to keep that country under British rule.

What an American says about Gazi Mustafa Pasha:—

Mr. Arthur Tremain, son of an American Admiral, writing in the Current History Magazine, published by the New York Times Company, reports his impressions and observations of Turkey in the Near East, that they have been made by European imperialists who were seeking subjugate, loot and ruin Turkey as they ruined India.

Mr. Chestor says that Kemal Pasha is 35 years of age. He is tall, six feet and six inches body. His hair is light. His eyes shine with animation. His whole personality is magnetic and commanding. When addressing the Turkish Parliament at Angora, he makes gestures with his hands that are as beautiful as that of a dancer. He has most remarkable powers of inspiring others with faith and zeal.

News and Notes

British Trade Loyal Only to Dollar

We were always under the impression that all the English people are the best patriots in the world. We are surprised to know that some important English capitalists are more loyal to the dollar than to their country.

British traders, during the late war, munitioned and fed Germany. What are a few million mere lives to the British capitalists in comparison with the vast profits they derived out of the war prices?

Rear Admiral M. W. Consett, in his new book, "The Triumph of Unarmed Force," (Williams and Norgate, London) writes: "The blockade could have been rigorously enforced from the first days of the war by mere prohibition of export."

From the evidence which the admiral cites, he is forced to the conclusion that the prolongation of the war from six months or a year for which Germany had calculated her resources, to four and one half years was mainly due to British traders supplying her with foodstuffs and the material for munitions. This was accomplished by ostensibility to neutral countries. The enemy was thus continuously supplied until 1917, when, with the entrance of the United States into the war, the blockade was for the first time enforced, and Germany's gradual starvation began.

Patriotism has a different meaning to different people. To the rich it means more wealth, and to the average man it is the love for his country.

Martial Law to be Declared in India

The situation in the districts of Jullundur and Hushiar Pure, Punjab, India, has become so serious that the British Government is contemplating the necessity of declaring martial law in these districts.

Babar Akalies—the lion spirited Akalies—are active in these districts. Quite a few of the traitors have been disposed of. The remaining see the Akali ghosts in their dreams.

None of the Babars has been arrested yet. The police are afraid of going near the Babars; instead they have arrested and maltreated several innocent people.

The great Akali regular organization is about one hundred thousand strong. The Akalies have shown a marvelous spirit of courage and discipline in the Guru Ka Bagh affair. They have defeated the government by their passive resistance in several conflicts.

Now, these Babar Akalies are different from the other Akalies in that they do not believe in being beaten up without striking back. Their following consists of men of all religions. What worries the government is that they are ever increasing in number and it is becoming difficult for the government to buy official witnesses. What's more, the common people are with the Babars. The police are helpless when it comes to making arrests without the help of the people, who would rather suffer torture at the hands of the police than give their brothers away.

The government seems anxious to suppress the Skali movement, because it is afraid that some day the Babars may join hands with the Akali regulars.

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, the leader of the Labor Party, and of the Opposition in the British Parliament, once wrote a book about India, "The Awakening of India." Perhaps he is thinking of becoming the Viceroy of India, if not the Premier of Britain, some day. But his party must work faster to the goal of power, otherwise it might be too late for him to be India's viceroy; India might become separated from Britain before the Labor Party starts ruling Britain.

The British Repression

Maulana Syed Maksud Ali of Fyzabad after his release from Meerut Jail in an interview said: "Those persons, who firmly and resolutely suffered the hardships and miseries of rigorous imprisonment, were deadly against council-entry. The hardships and calamities of the jail had not told upon their steadfastness, and unflinching zeal to the cause of the country. It was due to their personal sad experience that they were bent upon wrecking the present administration. These were the persons who were determined that the Indian National Congress should change its creed and must state its ideal to the world frankly that the people of India want complete independence and would not stop their agitation till they attained the goal. We are greatly obliged to the government for the wholesale repression to crush the outburst of the national feeling in India. The credit is due to the bureaucracy for the awakening of India."

It has always been the case in world-history that persecution instead of crushing invigorates a movement. A movement for freedom cannot be crushed. The persecuted workers do not want a mystic spiritual Swaraj but complete independence. Their hardships in the jail have awakened them to the reality of a materialistic interpretation of the fight.

The Center of Congress Activities in India

Nag Pur is the present center of the Congress activities in India. About 380 people have been arrested for carrying the national flag of India. Volunteers from all sides are flocking toward Nag Pur. It is yet to be seen, how many people will be put behind bars before the carrying of the national flag becomes legal.

Mahamata Jee, in jail is in good health and is happy, the news says. Therefore, the people do not worry. They do not take any trouble to release him. He refuses to give any message to the people outside, because it is against the jail rules. Even such a law abiding saint is not suffered outside the jail by the British government. It is shameful.

It is true that the Indian National Congress in its last session at the city of Gaya rejected the resolution to boycott British goods? Is this the end of Gandhism or what? But the same Congress upheld Gandhi's policy of keeping out of the Government Councils. And thereupon the President of the Congress, Mr. Das, formed a new party that would try to enter the Councils. Does it mean that it was only Mr. Gandhi's forceful personality that was holding men like Mr. Das to the non-co-operation programme.

Every nation thinks that the only nation free from fools is itself. It is a dangerous illusion. Instead of talking about the folly of others, let nations pay more heed to their follies. And think of the virtues of other nations. That way lies salvation of mankind.

Reformers like C. R. Das will never be able to carry India over the top, with self-rule. What the nation needs is some of the spirit of the Turks.

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Trade Opportunities in India

India is sick of British rule. Sick of everything British. American business men, take notice. Her markets are open to you. Hindus, who have gone to India from America, have spoken of you in good words. To insure success study the Hindu mind, cultivate their friendship and their market is yours. Do not be afraid of British traders. India is on your side. Business is business, any way. The best man wins.

Advertise your goods through "The United States of India" for results.

TO THE HINDUSTANEES

Wake up! Don't sit there with folded hands. Who else is going to fight for you? Are you afraid to shoulder your responsibilities? Do your duty. Help liberate India. Help with each and every means.

TO THE READER

Our success depends upon your co-operation. Help us with your friendly suggestions and subscriptions, and get your friends interested in our new enterprise.

Hand for #3