

# House of Lords

THE unique Journal of the Protectorate House of Lords (itself without parallel in the annals of constitutional experiment), instituted by Oliver Cromwell, has just been published in a Parliamentary Paper. It is taken from the original MS., which was part of the Cromwellian collection formed by the late Sir Richard Tangye, and now in the possession of Lady Tangye at Kingston-on-Thames. The MS. extends over the whole period of the existence of the "other House" in the time of the two Protectors, and summarizes the work done by the Cromwellian Second Chamber. No other account of the proceedings of this short-lived assembly is known to exist.

Cromwell summoned his Second Chamber to protect the people of England against the tyranny of an omnipotent House of Commons, "the horridest arbitrariness that ever was exercised in the world," and confidently hoped that it would act as a bulwark between the Chief of the Executive and the elected branch of the Legislature, and so prevent any encroachments by the latter upon the liberties guaranteed to Englishmen by the new Constitution. The new Upper House was to be "in the nature of the Lords' House," but, wrote Thurloe to Monk, is not to consist of the old Lords, but of

"Such as have never been against the Parliament, but are men fearing God and of good conversation, and such as his Highness shall be fully satisfied in, both as to their interest, affection, and integrity to the good cause. And we judge here that this House thus constituted will be a great security and bulwark to the honest interest, and to the good people that have been engaged therein; and will not be so uncertain as the House of Commons which depends upon the election of the people. Those that sit on the other House are to be for life, and as any dye, his place is to be filled up with the consent of that House itself, and not otherwise, so that if that House be but made good at first it is likely to continue so for ever, as far as man can provide."

"When the House was called together it was found to be representative of the most important interests upon which the government of the Protector depended. In addition to his sons and other relatives, it contained seven peers of England, one Irish peer, and one Scottish peer, who had supported the Parliamentary cause, as well as four baronets and several country gentlemen of good family and position. The army was represented by the inclusion of many officers on the active list, and there were also representatives of the legal profession and of the official and commercial classes. Only forty-two lords out of the sixty-two summoned appear to have taken their seats.

On February 2, 1657-8, when the House was called over, adequate reasons were given for the absence of nine of these, but the eleven others did not trouble themselves to send any explanation for not having obeyed their writs of summons.

On January 21 Lord Keeper Fiennes "took his place as Speaker" in the new House, and moved the appointment of "one or more Ministers to pray in the House every day of sitting." Next day three judges were ordered to prepare a bill (which never seems to have been presented) for making entailed lands liable for the payment of debts, and a bill for the "better levying the penalties for preparation of the Lord's Day" was read a first time. This proof of practical Puritanism was afterwards referred to a committee, which was directed also to consider and supply any defects in the "laws against swearing and drunkenness." These two bills were the only attempts at legislation of Oliver's peers.

On the third day of their existence the Lords were rather badly snubbed by the Commons. The Upper House carried a motion, "That this House do desire the House of Commons to join with them in an humble address to his Highness the Lord Protector that his Highness will be pleased to appoint a day of solemn fasting and humiliation throughout the three nations." Two judges were sent to the Commons with this message. The Lords then adjourned for half an hour, presumably in the hope of receiving an answer from the House of Commons. But, if this were their intention, they were doomed to disappointment. The judges, as they explained to the House the following day, were kept waiting for an hour before they were called into the House of Commons to deliver their message. They were then calmly told to retire, and, after further delay, were again called in and informed that the Commons would send an answer by messengers of their own.

On January 25 Oliver summoned the two Houses to attend upon him at Whitehall. In the afternoon of the same day accordingly the Lords and Commons met the Protector, "who made a most pathetic speech, showing a necessity of laying aside formalities, and to mind to the Protestant interests beyond seas, and the settling of the Commonwealth at home."

Eleven days later Cromwell, to the surprise even of his friends, decided to dissolve Parliament. His appearance in the House of Lords was evidently quite unexpected. "When the Protector arrived he took his seat on the Chair of State. The judges were sent for, and Cromwell addressed a few words to the Lords present, "taking notice therein of their faithfulness to the public interest and readiness to carry on the Government as is settled in the Humble Petition and Advice, so as he could charge nothing on them as having been wanting in

what might tend to the good of the Commonwealth." The Commons were next summoned, and the Protector, after laying upon them the blame for the failure of the new scheme of government, dissolved Parliament. Cromwell's death took place before anything further was done in regard to the summoning of Parliament, but Richard Cromwell decided to continue the Upper Chamber of his father, and the majority of the Lords who had appeared in the previous Parliament took the oath on January 27, 1658, at eight o'clock in the morning.

In April, on the 21st, Lord Keeper Fiennes announced that he had received a commission from the Protector, addressed to himself and several other noble lords to dissolve Parliament. Their effort to do so had best be told in the words of the original manuscript.

"The Gentleman Usher was sent for the Commons. The House taking notice that the Gentleman Usher had stayed very long without returning any answer, Ordered That the Gentleman Usher Doe knock at the Doore of the house of Commons and let them know he is required to Desire admittance or to retorne an account to this House."

"The Gentleman Usher returns an account to the house that he went to the house of Commons and sent in word by the Sergeant-at-Arms attending that house that he was at the doore, but receiving no answer, upon the direction he received from their Lordships he knocked at the doore but received no answer, and now the House of Commons is risen."

Nevertheless, the Commissioners being "all of them in their places on their seat" (the ceremony continues to this day), Commons or no Commons, the Lord Keeper Fiennes "delivered the Commission to the Clerk of the Parliament." He "returning to his accustomed place read it publicly," and thereupon the Commissioners "did dissolve the Parliament." And so ended the Cromwellian experiment.—Daily Telegraph.

## A PLAN TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

Most great reforms are laughed at when first mooted, and generally they excite more humorous comment than have-brained schemes, whose fatuity should be apparent. The daylight saving bill that was introduced in the British House of Commons last February may prove to be a really epoch-making piece of legislation, should it become law, or it may be simply laughed to death. The latter fate seems improbable, for a careful study of the proposed measure fails to show any good reason why it should not be seriously considered. The bill has, in fact, passed its second reading. It has been favorably reported on by a committee of the House, and the government has recommended the Board of Trade to take the matter into consideration. It will come up for final discussion when the House reassembles in the autumn. In the meantime a great number of prominent men and women are trying to educate public opinion in favor of the measure, so that it seems to have a very good chance of becoming law.

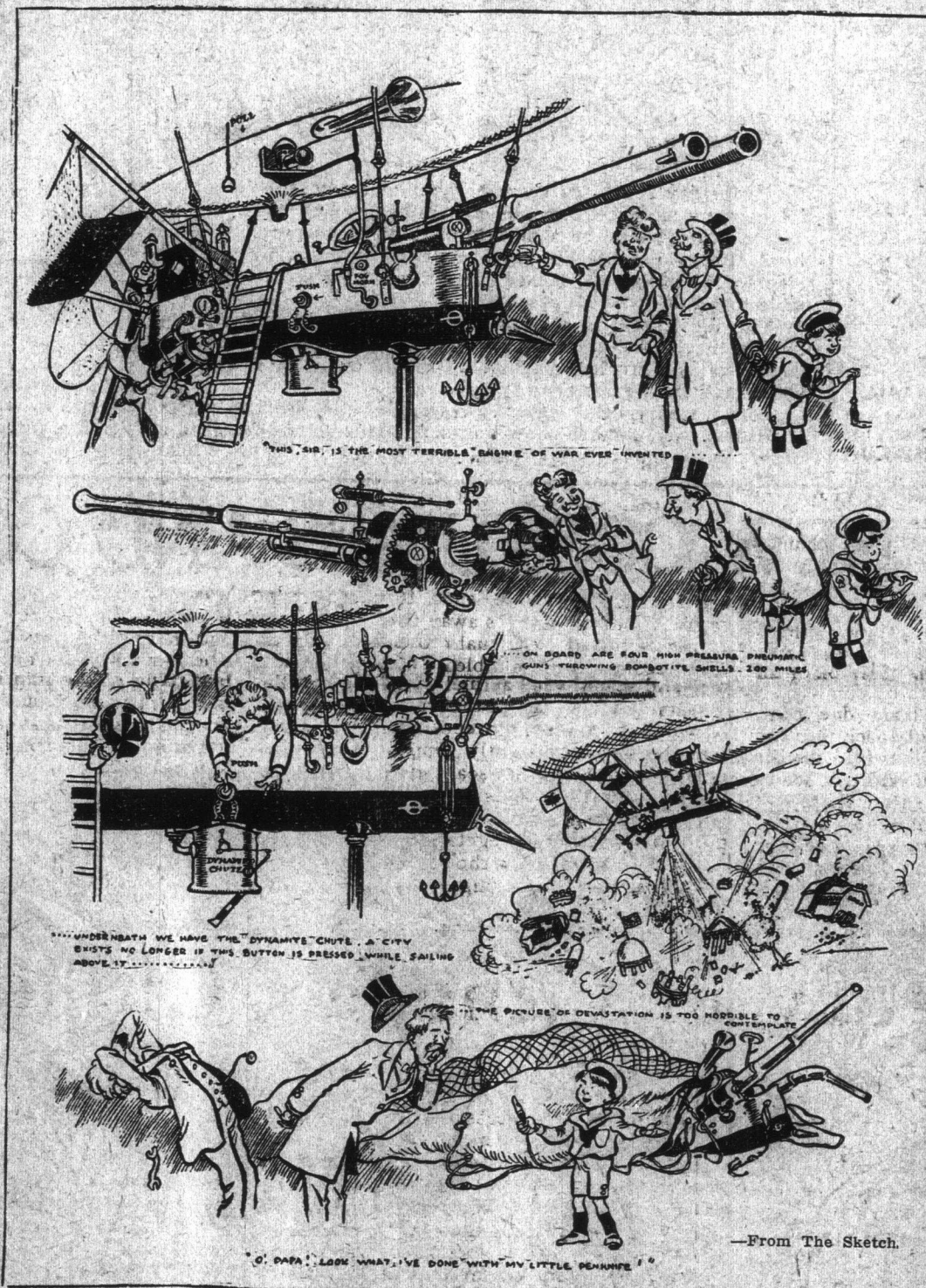
Mr. William Willett is the originator of the idea, and he has written a little pamphlet entitled "The Waste of Daylight," which has been sent to the Mail and Empire. Here we have the arguments in favor of the bill tersely and attractively set forth. Mr. Willett begins by remarking that everyone appreciates the long, light evenings, and laments their shrinkage as autumn approaches. Nearly everyone also regrets that the clear, bright light of early morning in spring and summer is so seldom seen or used. Nevertheless Standard time remains so fixed that for nearly half the year the sun shines upon the land for several hours each day, while the people are asleep; and is rapidly nearing the horizon when they reach home after the work of the day. What a boon it would be if an hour or so could be subtracted from the mornings and added to the evenings in spring and summer.

The daylight saving bill proposes to take time from the morning and add it to the evening. The expedient proposed is a simple one. For four Sundays in April, at 2 a. m., the time is to be advanced twenty minutes, making

eighty minutes in all. On each of four Sundays in September, Standard time will be retarded twenty minutes, thus placing back in the mornings the eighty minutes stolen from them in April. It is argued that pretty nearly everyone can spare twenty minutes after 2 a. m. from any given Sunday in sleep, and it is no great hardship for anyone to lose twenty minutes' sleep after a rest day, even should the time be lost for ever.

But it will not be lost. It will be tacked on Monday evening. So that the men who go to work twenty minutes earlier will get home twenty minutes sooner every evening in the week. At the end of April, having exchanged eighty minutes of unused daylight in the morning for an hour and twenty minutes' daylight in the evening, people who previously worked until six o'clock will be getting off at twenty minutes to five. Of course, instead of going to work at 8 a. m. they will have begun the day's toil at 6:40. In short, they will have traded 80 minutes before breakfast for an hour and twenty minutes after dinner. As it is assumed the extra time in the evening will be spent chiefly out-of-doors, when the weather is fine, the promoters of the scheme figure out that there will be nine hours 20 minutes every week for additional opportunity for recreation and exercise. This amounts practically to an extra holiday every week.

Those who have done much traveling, either at sea or across a continent, know how easily



ANOTHER ESCAPE FOR ENGLAND

they accommodated themselves to the frequent changes of Standard time. It is simply a matter of moving the hands of a watch, which is more easily done than winding it each evening. In 1895 Standard time in Victoria was advanced twenty minutes; in 1892 Cape Colony advanced sixteen minutes, and in 1903 another half hour. In India, too, has made several alterations in Standard time, without disorganizing business. Even crossing the Irish channel Standard time is altered twenty-five minutes.

Objections to the scheme have been made from three sources. The milkmen allege that the cows will not give up their milk twenty minutes earlier than they do just because the hands of the milkman's clock are shifted. It is also alleged that the American market on the Stock Exchange, and the Cotton Market will be prejudicially affected. The railway companies, it is said, will find it impossible to deal with the loss of twenty minutes per week when making connections with Continental traffic. On the other hand, it is calculated that the minimum net savings in gas and oil lighting will amount to \$13,000,000 a year.—Mail and Empire.

A Scotch farmer went to town to have a tooth extracted.

"I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra," said the dentist.

He showed the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep, and before he awoke the tooth would be out.

After reluctantly consenting the customer proceeded to open his purse.

"Oh, never mind paying now!"

"Hoors! I wasna thinkin' o' that, but if I'm gaen tae sleep I thocht I wa like tae coont ma siller first."—The Scrap Book.

# India's Wealth

TWO most interesting articles about little-discussed aspects of Indian life are the subjects of two informative leaders in the Times. One deals with "The Hoarded Wealth of India" and the other with "The Antiquities of India."

Sir Ernest Cable, says the Times, in writing about India's hoarded wealth, "maintains that there is an enormous amount of wealth lying fallow in India, and asks whether some of these dormant resources cannot be utilized for the benefit of the country and the people. His suggestion arises out of the report of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance, which recently held prolonged inquiries in London."

"Sir Ernest Cable complains that the committee do not seem to have taken account of India itself as a possible investor. He points out that the late Mr. Dunning Macleod stated that 'persons of the highest authority' estimated the hidden hoards of India at £300,000,000. That statement, we may add, apparently related to hoards of gold alone, and did not take into consideration the enormous sums also hoarded up in silver rupees and silver ornaments. Mr. Macleod's evidence before the Indian Currency Committee in 1899, in which the statement was repeated, only mentioned gold hoards. Other estimates have put the total of the hoarded wealth of India at a considerably higher figure. The argument of Sir Ernest Cable is, that, instead of coming to the London market for capital, the government of India should seek to tap these hidden stores."

"He suggests the appointment of a committee of inquiry, sitting in India, to ascertain to what extent and by what means the people of India can be induced to invest their savings in state or industrial enterprise. If they could be persuaded to devote the bulk of their surplus wealth to investments in railways and irrigation works and industrial undertakings, the material interests of British and Indians alike would be more closely welded, which would incidentally have an excellent political effect."

"Coming as it does from an authority of so much weight in the Indian commercial world, the suggestion deserves careful consideration. At the same time, it must be pointed out that all estimates of the secret hoards of India are but conjectural and are very much in dispute. That their extent is great cannot be denied, but much mystery surrounds the whole subject, and the known facts concerning it are often curious and perplexing."

"Lord Rothschild told the Indian Currency Committee one such fact. He said that none of the smooth gold bars sent from London to India ever came back. Some bars did come from India, but they were invariably the rough bars which were sent to India from China; and that strengthened his belief that gold was hoarded in India. Financial experts differ very much about the position and character of the hoards. Some authorities maintain that the only really large hoards are those in the possession of various Indian princes and the native bankers. As to the hoards of silver, again, it is contended in some quarters that among the general population a great proportion of the hoards are in rupees, and only about an average of one-fourth is in ornaments. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, on the other hand, thinks that, in Bengal at any rate, very few rupees are hoarded and all the savings are converted into silver jewellery and trinkets."

On "The Antiquities of India," the Times writes: "It was not so very long ago that the general indifference to the fascinating attractions of Indian archaeology was shared by most of our countrymen in India. The story that last century it was officially proposed to pull down the incomparable Taj Mahal for the value of its marbles is now believed to be an exaggeration; but other schemes of almost equally incredible vandalism have sometimes been advanced, and occasionally been actually carried into effect. After the mutiny it was very nearly decided to destroy the magnificent Jumma Masjid at Delhi. The lovely courts and audience halls of Shah Jehan were turned into offices and casual dwelling-places. All over India a similar disregard of the beauty

and the interest of the relics of the past was manifested. Palaces were used for barracks, mosques for post-offices and hospitals, tombs of glorious design were converted into treasuries, or even stables. The utilization of Thebaw's palace at Mandalay, a unique example of Burmese art, as a club-house and a church is now a familiar story; but instances of the kind might be multiplied a hundredfold."

"There was some excuse for the earlier Philistines. Until the closing decades of the century the English in India had little time to give to the contemplation of the monuments of their predecessors. The task of consolidating their rule occupied all their thought and energy. Moreover, the west had not been turned with zealous ardor to the study of the dim civilizations which flourished in the east in the morning twilight of the world. Gradually, however, the conscience of the government was aroused to the duty of preserving the noble ruins that survived from bygone ages. A few devoted enthusiasts entered upon the work, and an occasional niggardly dole from the official exchequer assisted their endeavors. But it was not until Lord Curzon arrived in India with his generous enthusiasm for the achievements of the historic past, that the work of archaeological conservation and research was co-ordinated and systematized, and the department was placed upon a sound footing, with ample funds at its disposal."

"The greatest difficulty under which the Indian archaeologist labors is the comparative obscurity which veils the very early history of the country. India possesses no architectural remains comparable for majestic and venerable age with the mighty ruins of Luxor and Thebes, and the titanic splendor of Karnak. The most prosaic materialist who voyages upon the waters of the Nile soon realizes why Egyptology becomes an absorbing passion to its votaries; but in India the relics of archaic ages are less accessible and far less impressive to the eye. The earliest structure to which a date has been assigned is a stupa, a brick edifice of Buddhistic origin, which is supposed to have been constructed four hundred and fifty years before Christ. The Pyramids were an ancient wonder of the world long before human hands hewed out the first of the great rock caves scattered among the hills of Hindustan."

## A COMMISSION IN FARM LIFE

Desiring to improve social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, President Roosevelt has asked Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture, at Ithaca; Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Service, and Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, New York, to assist him by acting as a committee of investigation, or "commission on country life." "I should be glad," he says, "to have your report here before the end of next December." He intends to use it in making recommendations to Congress.

In a long letter to Professor Bailey he sets forth his purpose. "No nation," he says at the beginning, "has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests." He believes that our farmers are better off than they ever were before, but he asserts that "the social and economic institutions of the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole."

"I doubt," says the President, "if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both Federal and State, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and his family. But when this has been secured the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone, and should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms."

"It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both."

"The farmers have hitherto had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am therefore anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm."