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EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON
ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR
NEWS PAPERS

1—283

1916

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(Missing Page 129 & 133)

REPORT ON ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS AND VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1916

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For the week ending 1st January 1916.

No.1 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

3. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 25th December, writes:-

The Indian National Congress.

"The Indian National Congress was started in Bombay in the year 1885 and after 31 years it assembled in Bombay again on Monday in circumstances which are not altogether devoid of the stimulus of division and rivalry. .... What has the Congress done during these 31 years, what has it achieved? This is a question which it is very necessary to raise, especially when a movement is afoot which reflects a diminished faith in the work of the Congress. ... Our political condition was not what it could be. We were no doubt contented with our lot. We were proud to fill subordinate positions in service and content to live on without aspiring to political rights. It was the Congress that showed us first the way to better our political condition. The demand for equality between Englishmen and Indians implied a similar equality between Indian and Indian. We have not reached the ideal of equality. But we are undoubtedly approaching it. The pride of caste is less felt among Congressmen and certainly less expressed. ... We have to recognise the effect of the Congress on our national life and aspirations; and we can never forget what we owe to it. India will be committing suicide if it allowes the Congress to be caste into the shade and we can, we believe, depend on our patriotic countrymen and leaders never to commit a folly so disastrous.

Writing on this subject, the HINDU of the 27th December, says:- "We publish elsewhere the text of the addresses of the

of the Hon'ble Mr. D.E.Wacha and the Hon'ble Sir S.P.Sinha, Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, respectively, of the Indian National Congress. The addresses of Mr. D.E. Wacha and Sir S.P.Sinha are both framed for the from the stand point of the moderate party. Mr. Wacha is a veteran in Indian public life and a staunch champion of the aims and objects of the National Congress on the lines on which that great organization has been worked since its commencement. Sir S.P.Sinha is an eminent member of the legal profession and had not taken much part in Indian political life, having been in the past, as he modestly describes himself 'a humble camp follower of the Congress' Sir S.P.Sinha's address is a dignified and weighty utterance, containing a luminous survey of the present political conditions of the country. As proceeding from a lawyer of eminence, there is a balanced adjustment of the arguments operating for and against each side, -- the people and the Government -- leading to a well reasoned conclusion on the main theme. From one who has had so many of the good things under the present regime and with an aristocratic upbringing and outlook it is noteworthy that his views are substantially in agreement with those of the majority of his educated countrymen on all the larger political questions."

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The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 27th December, states:- Sir S.P.Sinha has risen to the occasion and to the height which the people had expected of him in his brilliant presidential address to the Indian National Congress. There is no other living man in India who fills the large space that Sir Satyendra fills in the public mind; his utterance on any political subject must always and ever command the respect and claim the consideration of the people and the Government. To-day, it is all the more so. No Presidential address, since the establishment of the Congress

has been waited with greater eagerness; and no presidential address has so forcibly and plainly as best suited to this supreme hour, described the popular feelings."

The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 28th December, observes:-"The Comments of the Indian papers on the Presidential address of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha show the conflict very sharp indeed in some respects, between the moderate and the extreme schools of thought.No one who has read the masterly address can doubt that he has as definitely demanded self-government as any onne else could have done it. But because he was not prepared to say that self-government should be immediately granted, because he had the courage of his conviction to assert that he would rather displeased his countrymen than injure them by his statement, he is abused. Advocates of Home Rule make mock at him. It is suddenly found that he has had not much to do with the Congress, and his dignified, thoughtful, exceedingly statesmanlike attitude is held up to scorn. ..... Between the school of thought which could derisively comment upon the pronouncement of such a man on such an occasion and the school of thought that Sir S.P.Sinha represents, there can be no agreement. Whether Sir S.P.Sinha's school predominates or the Besant school predominates, depends entirely upon the Government, and the Government alone, which school predominates. In our opinion the Government cannot afford to be indifferent anylonger."

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The Indian Patriot of the 29th December, remarks:- "The most important resolution passed by the Congress yesterday was the demand for naval and military training for Indians. This subject is uppermost in the minds of the people; the deep feeling with which the disability is borne found remarkable expression both in the address of the President and in the speeches supporting the resolution. Always felt as a humiliation, this is felt

most piognantly today. Why? Because of our loyalty. We find that our countrymen make excellent soldiers. We find that tehy they are fighting to the admiration of a wondering world. The eyes of the great Indian population are upon their brave countrymen in the battlefield, and on the gallant stand made by the British forces. If the voice of the Congress had been heard thirty years ago, and the army as a profession been open to Indians, the Military resources of the Indian Empire might have been developed and our brave men, conveyed to the scene of war by the mighty British navy, might have victoriously ended this worldwide war. It is in our power to finish this war. .... It is very strange indeed, that today, when Europe is red with blood and the valour and the might of the Indian army are acknowledged, the representatives of the three hundred millions here should be begging the British Government for admission to the army and the Volunteer Corps on equal terms ~~which~~ the British .

The HINDU of the 30th December, observes:- The Indian National Congress has closed like the session of many previous ones with a mighty gathering of educated Indians from all over the country, with the passing of a large number of wordy resolutions and with fervent expression of mutual gratitude and thanks giving ~~and~~ on the part of those present. One need not be an impatient idealists to put the question what is the good of it all ... It seems to us that the congress has, on the whole, failed to rise to the occasion, and to give an intelligent and practiaal lead to the political forces which are moving in the country at the present juncture."

The Congress and self-government.

4. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 30th December, writes:-"The self-government resolution of the congress, the eloquent speeches of Surendranath Bennerjee and Mrs. Annie Besant, the deep feelings of the people, the excellent record of work of the Indians in

every position to which they have hitherto been appointed, are all be~~for~~ before the authorities. Anglo-Indian newspapers may perhaps care more for the horse races than for the voice of the Indian National Congress. But the Government cannot afford to do so. The goal of self-government is before the people, their ~~herat~~ heart is set upon it. Why? Mrs. Annie Besant has directly answered the question. The economic condition of the people is pitiable. Education of every description is required. Technical schools have to be opened. Industries have to be established. The people must be able to claim a decent home, a decent livelihood and a living wage. All this requires work and money and so far Government have not made up its mind to grapple with the situation. 'We have no money'. That is an answer which can never satisfy the people . The resolutions in the Legislative Councils are disallowed and persistently ignored. We sincerely hope that the Government will not ignore the very serious demand of the people on this subject. The Government must move forward to meet our strong wishes, and, without any more delay, or hesitation, make a determined advance to meet the situation. "

The Congress and the Indian Press Act.

5. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 30th December, has the following:- "The Indian Press Act was the subject of a strongly-worded resolution upon which the Indian National Congress has set its seal. ... It is a weapon in the hands of the vilest police officer to strike against any one he likes. It is a weapon in the hands of the tiniest official, to be shaken, and is always shaken at any newspaper whose policy may not appeal to him. The press of India cannot develop, ~~and~~ as it ought to develop under such dangerous restrictions. ..... The Government knows that the Press Act was not intended to be what is has turned out to be. The lowest criminal Intelligence Department man can scribble the

vilest lie and throw up obstacles against a future printer and publisher. If any one should now read the proceedings of the Imperial Council on the Press Act, and turn round to see how that Act is worked, he will find precious little reason, indeed, to put any faith in promises of Government made on the eve of a legislative measure."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS. (Nil)

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

Lessons on patriotism in schools.

19. Referring to the recent debate in the House of Lords on the necessity of including lessons on patriotism in the curriculs of studies in all schools in England, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th December, says:- While the leading statesmen in England are finding fault with the Government for not making arrangement for the students in every school having lessons on patriotism, the very mention of this word by one in India makes the authorities suspect him to be a seditionist. The Managers, teachers and students of every school in this country are strictly prohibited from dabbling with politics either inside or outside the school-house. Efforts were made by the Government in the time of Lord Curzon himself to suppress the spirit of patriotism evinced by the students in India. These efforts became stronger in the tiems times of Lord Minto and the mangers of schools and other connected with education were frequently warned about it. As history does not form a compulsory subject, the Indian student has no opportunity of reading any book inculcating patriotism. It is indeed regrettable that the Government in this country has from the very beginning been against the students having a love and devotion for their country. Nevertheless, the people of India have

gradually begun to relise her glory and feel that they are bound to sacrifice their all for the purpose of serving mother Bharata.

(k) General.

Military training to Indians.

25. Referring to the possibility of the war, being prolonged, the VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 26th December, says that the only way of ending the war soon is to give military training to the Indians and to supply them with arms.

Students and military Service.

26. Referring to the Convocation address of Dr.Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, the Andhrapatrika, of the 24th December, observes:- It is a question worthy of consideration whether it is not high time to enlist as volunteers college students at least, if there is anything in the shape of a precaution in the words of Dr. Ewing. If young men are sent to the trenches with a training of some four months, it would be beneficial neither to them nor to the Empire. We hope, therefore, that the Government will forthwith institute the system of enlisting the volunteers in India.

Indians amd Military Service.

27. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 27th December, makes a suggestion similar to the one above referred to, with reference to the question raised by Sir P.S.Sinha in his recent Congress speech whether the great evil of leaving the people of India helpless and incapable of self-protection is not a great evil demanding attention.

The Anhdraprakasika, of th 25th December, endorses the suggestion made by Diwan Bahadur Nagamayya in the course of a speech that Indians should be freely admitted into military service and trained, and recommends it for the acceptance of the Government.

For the week ending 8th January 1916.

No.2 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

6. The Indian Patriot, of the 7th January, wx states:-

Students and public life.

"We confess we are rather surprised at the account received of the open-air meeting in connection with the HINDU UNIVERSITY. That the announcement of Sir P.S.Sivaswami Ayyar's donation of a thousand rupees should have been received with derision, and that the meeting itself should have begun with confusion, are incidents for universal regret. We sincerely hope that our school boys had no part in it; but if they had, the whole country would be paid, indeed. ..... We want our young men's presence in those meetings. Public meetings without school boys would be no public meetings at all. And, in our opinion, there is no circumstance more encouraging than that such names as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's would attract our youths from the play-ground. .... But enthusiasm and ardour ought to find vent in other ways than interruption at meetings presided over by such a distinguished man as Sir P.S.Sivaswami Ayyar. There is nothing to show that our young men are responsible for the interruption, but such things xx are generally laid at their doors. The natural conclusion is drawn that they are misguided, and some among our rulers suddenly nod and raise the cry of a pure atmosphere of study or atmosphere of pure study."

10. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 3rd January, states:- "The circumstances of the disturbance at the All-India Moslem League meeting clearly point to a deliberate plan of defeating the objects of the league; and the disturbances came in numbers, and taking their seats as visitors, provoked and assisted the disturbance without any right or status at the meeting. The curious and silly plea was advanced that Muhammadans should not speak the language of the Kaffirs, that they should not wear the dress of the Kaffirs, and they deemed it right to condemn the President himself and argued him to be unworthy to fill the chair of the at a Muhammadan meeting, because he spoke the English language and wore the English apparel. In no constitutional assembly, in no assembly of decent gentlemen, would this outrage on commonsense and propriety be tolerated. But the rowdies had their own way for the time, because the Police, who had come armed with lathis, refused to assist the members of the league to assemble in peace. There is undoubtedly a history behind this attitude of the Police, which, we are sure, will be known by and by. . . . The Moslem League will know how it should in the future guard against a repetition of the disgraceful scenes wantonly created by men opposed to every kind of progress in the community. ..... It is remarkable that the Police countenanced the disturbances prompted by such a feeling. .... We ought to say a word about the conduct of the police. It has been unintelligible to us from the top to the bottom. The Police arriving armed in full strength and taking their seats by virtue of tickets paid for, shows a pre-recognition of what followed. They came clearly to quell a disturbance after it had occurred. The Police commissioner, when appealed to for help, advised them 'not to hold the meeting of the league at all', Was he impotent against rowdism? Or did he think that the disturbers, who were not

The Moslem League disturbance.

not members of the league, were acting within their rights in obstructing the meeting? It has been repeatedly asserted that certain officials in Bombay were hand in glove with those who were opposed to the holding of the league In Bombay. And the conduct of the Police and the advice given by the Police Commissioners clearly tend to confirm this assertion. ... It would be astounding indeed if the Police offered to assist the disturbars by their authority that they interested themselves in frustrating the meeting of the league. Yet that is the complexion in which their conduct appears prima facie. It is to be deplored that, in this quarrel between the constitutional party and the people that are fanatically opposed it, the guardians of law and order should appear to be on the side of the latter. The fact of the Police Commissioner advising against the holding of the Session, which Mr. Jinnah had forgotten to mention, was brought to light by Mr. Rasul, a victim of the Police outrage at Barisal. And it may be hoped that the Police in Bombay will not be supported by the Government as the Police Barisal were by Sir Joseph Fuller."

The cost of administration.

13. The HINDU, of the 5th January writes:- "The cry of economy and retrenchment is heard everywhere, and one suggestion is that the salaries of officials may be cut down. To what extent saving in this direction is possible can be realised from a consideration of a very interesting article which Lala Lajpat Rai contributes to the current number of the MODERN REVIEW on the cost of administration in India, Japan and the United States of America. His point is that India, which is one of the poorest countries, maintains an administration which is the costliest in the world, and from his personal experience in those countries he observes that the purchasing value of the rupee is about equal to that of a dollar in America and a yen in Japan (though the

exchange value of a dollar is Rs.3 and of a yen is Rs.1½ ..... Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai draws the attention of his readers to the phenomenon that the fact that the Indian tax-payer has to pay so heavily for the European services, makes it necessary that even Indian officers should be paid on a comparatively high level, thus raising the cost of administration to a high pitch."

16. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 5th January, observes:- "We started with one organisation, the Congress, and now it has about thirteen satellites moving round it and the combined din they make in a single week is something terrific. One fairly wonders if all this signifies anything tangible in the progress of the country, and if the hundreds of orations that rend the air lead to any substantial results. For our part, we refuse to believe that the multiplicity of conferences means any thing in particular. .... What is worse, the epithet "all-India" so glibly bestowed on these movements is a travesty of facts, as most of them are really sectarian in their significance and tend to divide the different communities from one another, rather than to unite them, which is the avowed purpose of the parent organisation, the Congress. If our leaders be wise in their generation, they should close down the greater number of them and confine their attention to at best three conferences including the Congress. At present the waste of energy and breath is simply frightful, and a saner way of using them ought to be hit upon at once."

The Congress and other conferences.

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) Police.

26. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 3rd January, says:- When the All-India Moslem League which met at Bombay requisitioned assistance from the Police, the Police Commissioner, instead of giving help required for preventing any disturbance, said that, if any danger was apprehended, he would take possession of the pandal and drive everybody out from there, and advised the League not to hold any meeting at all. From this it is to be inferred that the Police Commissioner belonged to the adverse party and that creators of the disturbance on the first day of the meeting had the encouragement of the Police. The object of the Government in establishing the Police force is to prevent offences, and when endeavours to do so fail, to bring the offenders to book. It is not right on the part of the Police to see offences committed and then bring persons not in their good graces into trouble. The Police commissioner has, by his behaviour brought discredit not only to the Police department but also to the Indian Civil Service, of which he is a member. If he wants to free himself from blame, he must publish an explanation of his conduct. He has given causes for the suspicion that he favours one party of the Muhammadans rather than the other. When the Government are endeavouring to free themselves from the unjust imputation that their policy is to divide and rule, petty-minded persons like the Police Commissioner in question behave in the way in which he did, and give rise to vague suspicions in the minds of ordinary men about the rulers. We hope that Lord Willingdon will take note of the Police Commissioner's conduct and bring peace to the minds of the people.

The All-India Moslem League and the Police.

(k) General.

The Indian Civil Service.

33. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 27th December, reproduces an article from the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA, which shows, by a comparative statement of the number of Europeans and Indians in the Indian Civil Service in the different provinces, that only 5 per-cent of the members of the Indian administration is due only to a larger number of Europeans employed in it, the best way of curtailing it, is the reduction of the number of Europeans and increase in the number of Indians employed by the Government.

What is necessary for India now?

35. Referring to the speech of Sir S.P.Sinha as President of the Congress, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 29th December, observes:- Of the many problems which have to be solved by the Government in the interests of the Indians, there are three, which, in the opinion of Mr. Sinha, have to be tackled immediately, and they are --(1) giving military training to Indians, (2) enlarging the local self-government in this country, and (3) developing our trade, industries and agriculture. Of these three, we would say that the third is the most important and should be looked to without the least loss of time. An improvement in the economic condition of the people is as essential as an improvement in the form of the Government. A civilised Government and a rich people always go together and therefore if India becomes rich she will have a good government very easily.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 31st December, comes back to this subject and Says:- Whatever time it may take for India to have Swaraj, no time should be lost in her obtaining freedom in the manner of her trade and industries. She has no freedom at all in this matter now. She has to dance to the tune of the British merchants, who are able, through their representatives in the

British Parliament, to compel the Government of India to adopt only such an attitude as will not affect their profits. This should cease if India is to prosper. The Government of India should be free to adopt any course here for developing the industries without the intervention of the Secretary of State or the British Government. It is only then that India's progress will be secured.

36. In commenting on the proceedings of the Commercial Congress held at Bombay, the Andhra-patrika, of the 29th December says:- The Indian Commercial Congress.

The Government should take into their consideration the suggestion of the President that they should develop the system which they have of late inaugurated on a small scale namely, of raising loans in India ~~loans in India~~ itself for the construction of railways. It is unjust that foreign companies should compete with us to our great disadvantage in the matter of the construction of branch lines. .... When we consider the financial crisis which India is soon going to experience, we find ourselves face to face with the question of fresh taxation. Import duties is a great source of revenue in all other countries. Our country also cannot but have recourse to it by enhancing the present rates of duties on imports. But such enhancement is impossible in the absence of fiscal autonomy, which we are very badly in need of. This is what the President laid stress upon, and it is to attain this ideal of financial independence that the Indian Commercial Congress has been started.

Referring to the Commercial Congress that recently met at Bombay the Kerala Patrika of the 27th December, dwells upon the necessity of our possessing ships and banks of our own, and which alone can improve our foreign trade and secure us commercial independence, and welcomes therefore the formation of an assembly. like this.

40. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 1st January, represents the BOMBAY CHRONICLE to have made the following remarks in the course of an article on the wearing of arms:- Those who have joined the Indian army and are honoured by the authorities for their heroism are even in ordinary times a thorn in the side of the rulers. They must either serve on behalf of the rulers or work against them. So the rulers must take them into their army. ... It is not education that has turned the young men of Bengal into revolutionists, but it is a restriction of their natural rights.

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

46. The SASILEKHA, of the 4th January, prays that in view of the fact that India is a very poor country and that the Indians are groaning under heavy taxation, the Government will reduce the present high salaries of Civilians in India and fix their maximum at Rs.2,000 for Europeans and Rs.1,000 for Indians, and devote the money thus saved to education and sanitation.

The salaries of officers in India.

54. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 28th December, writes:- The thirtieth session of the National Congress commenced yeaterday at Bombay. It is evident that the Congress is a political body consisting mostly of Hindus and just a sprinkling of Muhammadans. But it cannot be denied that only such persons have been honoured by Government who have been prominent members of this body. This fact is attested by the President Sir Sinha in his Presidential address in which he stated "My appointment as Law Member of the Imperial Council was not due to my personal ability but to my connection with the National Congress."

Opening of the National Congress Sessions.

Sir Sinha's Presidential address will have probably caused great disappointment to those persons who have set their hearts on self-government. Although Sir Sinha's speech is entirely free from flattery of the Government and from base ideas, yet one of

the parties will surely abuse him or at least give him the title of 'Overcautious."

Self-government is a burning question and thorny problem; those who heartily desire it and those who reject it are labouring under a misunderstanding that Muhammadans will judge Sir Sinha's policy from his speech and see how far the powerful hand of time is correcting the ambitions of the people and how the tongue gives utterance to words suggested by an independent mind.

Sir Sinha very frankly says that we are not yet fit for self-government, and boldly asserts that there is a great gulf between our desire and its attainment and that the goal cannot be gained without patience, and he adds that no true friend of India will place the question of self-government before us as an aim so long as the essential qualifications are lacking.

The editor concludes by saying that he reserves his opinion to a future occasion, but hopes that the President of the Muslim League, who is not less independent and generous in his views than Sir Sinha, will derive much benefit therefrom, and that the Muhammadans will adhere to their sound views and that we are Indians and India is bound up with our destiny.

For the week ending 15th January 1916.

No.3 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(d) Education.

Indian students in England.

2. The Indian Patriot of the 13th January, remarks:-

"Speaking at Bombay Dr.Mehta, whose name will be associated with the excellent work done on behalf of Indian students, spoke strongly on the half-heartedness of the authorities in England in dealing with what is undoubtedly a serious problem. The one complaint is

that our youths who go there--who have to go there to complete their education , for a purely Indian educated youth is marked as inferior stuff--do not have facilities for practical training .....The Indian Government is making very huge purchases to the extent of five crores of rupees. All this money is paid by Indians and surely it is an elementary matter of business that the people whose goods were bought should give some facilities to the Indian students in their factories. ..... But this the Secretary of State for India would not do. He has a weapon in his hands, but he would not use it. He finds others using it. He is aware that circumstances demand he should use it, but he cares more for the British factories than for the Indian students. ..... What have the Government done for Indian students? The institution in London is a most dismal failure. It serves no useful purpose at all, except as a perpetual annoyance to young India as a mark of inferiority. The Japanese youth or the Chinese youth can be in England without any institution there to keep watch and ward over them. But the Indian student is harassed. The institution is a humiliation and that is all what it is."

(k) General.

8. The HINDU, of the 12th January, observes:- "In spite of elaborate enquiries, commissions, compromises and settlements, the troubles of Indians in South Africa do not seem to have ended ..... Want of common sense appears to have been prominent in the discussions regarding the vexed question of Indian trading licenses in South Africa. ..... The Indian trader is always objected to on the ground of his low standard of living which enables him to undersell his European competitor. While this is the main reason for the prejudice which he meets with, there are always added two other charges (by no means sustainable) that Indians are unhygeinic and are dishonest as a class. ..... In the Trans-

Indians in South Africa.

Transvaal also Indians now experience difficulties which involve a violation of the pledges given by the Government. The Government had agreed that the minors returning from Indian would be entitled to admission ~~xx~~ into the Transvaal on the strength of the possession of a Magistrate's certificate on a specially prescribed form. ..... The Problem bristles with difficulties and does not admit of any simple or easy solution and Mr. Gandhi was not very sanguine about the policy of appealing to the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Parliament though in theory it is vested with the power of veto, has always exhibited a degree of nervousness in approaching the question out of a solicitude not to offend the susceptibilities of the colonies.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

The Hindu-Moslem Problem.

30. The SAMPUL ISLAM, of the 29th December, observes: A resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Fazulboy Kharimboy in Febraury 1914 that arbitration boards should be constituted in every important centre to settle the points of dispute constantly arising between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. His argument was that the intervention of the police in quelling the disturbances frequently occurring on ~~account~~ account of the rub between these two communities had the effect of restoring peace only externally, without striking at the root of the evil and that this could be done satisfactorily by a board of arbitrators consisting of representatives from each community. Still, this resolution was opposed by Sir Reginal Craddock, though he intimated on behalf of the Government that the question of appointing private arbitration boards without any legal basis, would, however, be considered by the Government. But we learn that that, after consulting the Local Governments, the Government of India has come to the conclusion that there is no reason to

to change the present procedure in quelling these disturbances. We are indeed glad to note that the religious differences between the Hindus and the Muhammadans are disappearing gradually, and this is due mainly to the mental development of these two communities, which have now come to realise that they can improve their position only by mutual sympathy. Nevertheless, arbitration boards consisting of popular representatives are necessary to foster and help the growth of this friendly feeling. We do not approve of the view of the Government that the prestige of the district officials will be affected if arbitration boards come into existence. On the other hand, it will lighten their burden a good deal and it will also be advantageous to the people. We know that in European countries all industrial questions are settled by arbi arbitration boards. The Indians have from time immemorial been accustomed to settling their disputes by arbitration. The birth place of panchayats is India. We venture to assert that this is the proper time to establish panchayats, which from the bases of local self-government.

31. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th January comments upon the apathy of the Zamindars in the matter of helping the work of the Congress, and, observing that they have as much to gain as the ordinary people by the work of the Congress, exhorts them to take active interest in this institution.

The Zamindars and the Congress

33. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 6th January, says when the people in England have failed to join the army voluntarily in sufficient numbers, in response to an appeal from the Government, there can be nothing wrong in compelling them to do so. We are at a loss to know why the British Government have not as yet attempted recruitment in India, in which there is every possi-

Army recruitment in England and India.

possibility of the people coming forward in large numbers to fight on behalf of the Empire and defeat the Germans. The Indians should take the present opportunity to let the rulers know that they will be ready to fight for their sovereign, if they are given military training for that purpose, and without delay.

The English and the Indians.

35. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 7th January, extracts in its leader certain passages from the STATIST, which is a paper published in London, in which it suggests the raising of an Indian army to fight for the Empire, and supports the claims of India to be admitted into partnership in the Empire. It remarks:- From the writings of this paper, as well as from those of another paper called the ROUND TABLE, which supports the claims of India to be represented in the Imperial Conference, it will be evident that the English people have now begun to take a favourable view of the Indians, which augurs good for India. It is now our duty to bring home to the minds of the Colonists and the British that we are not now as backward a nation as they consider us to be.

The Anglo-Indians.

37. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, RAKASIKA of the 5th January, says:- The Anglo-Indian Empire League passed resolutions requesting the authorities to withhold grants from educational institutions intended for Anglo-Indians and Europeans, admitting more than the fixed number of Indians with or without European names, and not to appoint Indians with or without European names to posts intended for the Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the Government and the Railway Departments. From these resolutions, the Indian Christians can see how avaricious and the Anglo-Indians are. It would appear that the Anglo-Indians fear the Indians bearing English names more than the Germans. They are selfish, and they can entertain no better notions. Therefore it is that they obstruct the progress of the sons of India.

47. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 1st January, writes:-

"The Congress and ourselves."

Of the resolutions putforward at the congress there are some, at any rate, with which we are in agreement. For instance, the resolutions that the Press Act should be amended is supported by all. This would greatly facilitate the bringing of public sentiments to the notice of our benign Government, while we would be at liberty to freely express our views with regard to them, and then the Government, after due consideration, might pass such orders th reon as it might deem fit. What is the press? Nothing but one of the voices of the public which is able to communicate the feelings of the people to Government.

The amendment of the Press Act ~~may be slightly relaxed~~ does not mean that the press may be allowed to publish inflammatory articles. Our objects is merely that the present stringency of the Press Act may be slightly relaxed.

The next resolution of the congress relates to the grant of commissions in the army to Indians and to a slight amendment in the Arms Act. But for the restrictions of the Arms Act and the exclusion of Indians from commissions in the army, Teutonic and more especially Prussian Militarism would have been crushed in a moment. However we can never agree with the views of the Congress regarding self-government; for India has different nationalists nationalities like Ireland. The examples of the self-governments for India has different national) of Australia, Canada and South Africa cited by the Congress cannot hold good in the case of India, as in those places the people are of the same race, the same blood and the same descent and hence no complications arose when self-government was established there. If, on the contrary self-government be granted to India, instead of proving beneficial it will turn out injurious.

III. LEGISLATION.

A discussion regarding the Press Act

48. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 30th December, writes:- Yesterday Mr. Harniman moved a resolution at the congress that the Press Act should be repealed inasmuch as it unlawfully ~~interefes~~ interferes with the rights of the public. Its indiscriminate interference increases day by day, and newspaper editors are ~~ebing~~ being punished before they commit an offence. The enthusiastic mover of the resolution said: "This Act was passed when an extraordinary state of affairs demanded, it, but I can challenge any member of Government to show that ~~x~~ any such state of affairs exists at the present movement."

Although Mr. Horniman's views have ~~x~~ an absolutely liberal political colour still ~~x~~ apart from his humorous speech, this plain and simple statement ~~made~~ may be made by any one, that the position of editors is very delicate one.

We truly assert that those who are not editors or those who become editors by force of circumstances are unable to realise the difficulties of a genuine editor. It is a true philosophy and correct logic and just as no Government is the enemy of newspaper, no newspaper is disloyal to the Government.

On the present occasion this incident is very interesting. When the Press Act Bill, which was evolved from the complex brain and perhaps perplexing pen of Sir Herbert Risley, was introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council, Sir S.P.Sinha, the President of the Congress this year, held, the legal portfolio. Just as he has now heard the objection of the enthusiastic mover ~~so~~ as when the Bill was under consideration, a couple of the honourable members wanted to impress upon him that the measure was not suitable to the future condition of the country. The difference being that now Sir S.P.Sinha says nothing, while he then coolly and ~~and~~ with great assurance poured the water of hope upon the burning hearts of the objectors.

It appears from a telegraphic communication that Mr. Horniman in his complaint, couched in humourous terms, was so plain that he (solved) shouted in clarion tones: "I ask the President, can he now with the same assurance that he then gave, place his hand on his heart and say these words: "I can and give the assurance that this Act is not severe"? Although it is astonishing and, apparently, objectionable for a mover to speak so bluntly and boldly but the learned historian will recognize in it an example of Islamic liberty and equality.

The mover cited the case of the COMRADE in which the Chief Justice of Bengal acquitted the editor of the charge of an infringement of the law, but Government's expediency could not be ignored.

In our opinion this question calls for the immediate attention of Government. We of course, appreciate the difficulty that most papers are unbridled, blunt and narrow-minded, but this does not mean that editors of approved merit should be bound up with them.

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For the week ending 22nd January 1916.

No.4 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The Arms Act and "Political murders".

2. Referring to the comments of the ENGLISHMAN on the recent murder of a Calcutta Sub-Inspector of Police, the HINDU, of the 20th January, states:- "It is idle to expect an unarmed man, whether a peaceful Indian or a truculent Britisher, to tackle determined and desperate criminals equipped with firearms. .... It is a monstrous thing that an armed murderer should get off scot-free from a crowded locality in Calcutta. Such a state of things would

be impossible but for the Arms Act, which keeps the Indian population in a helpless and emasculated condition. Some of the recent dacoities and murders make it incumbent on the Government to do away with the rigorous provisions of the Arms Act. ....."

(b) Courts)

(e) Local and Municipal.

Ugly "Jokes".

7. Writing on this subject, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 20th January, says:- "We pass by his effort at humour about Brahman scavengers and politician Perialingam but this reference to the Commissioners of the Corporation is certainly intolerable..... Local Self-government was never more a farce than when such a scene is enacted in the Madras Corporation (is certainly intolerable. ....) when the Commissioners sit down and find the little servant of their snapping his fingers at them. Mr. Coates did not intentionally do it. It is in the system. He has been bred in the belif that the Commissioners are inevitable nuisance who congregate to talk and to give the office a lot of petty worries by calling for papers, asking interpellations, and making observations. To Mr. Coates, therefore, criticising the commissioners and starting a laugh at them was the most natural thing in the world. Mr. Coates deserves reprimand in that he had not the good sense to understand that he was a servant of the Corporation.... Mr. Molony or Mr. Coates may rely upon the authority of politician, Perialingam and write off what they no doubt consider very clever sentences, but they cannot change the situation. If they cannot do anything else except write and rouse Indian opposition, they had better make way for Indians who can do better."

(k) General.

Returned emigrants from Mauritius.

18. Referring to the report on the Protector of Emigrants on the condition of emigrants who returned from Mauritius per S.S. UMTA on the 22nd November 1915, the 'Hindu,' of the 18th January, observes:-"The report gives no information as to their moral or material condition. The only heading in the report which approaches to any such information is the one entitled "particulars of estates of deceased emigrants" and the remarks under that column is unfortunately the silent word 'Nil'. Perhaps, an Indian Protector of Emigrants with a good knowledge of their language and their feelings would have been able to judge their condition bet better."

India and conscription.

20. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 12th January remarks:- "The introduction of compulsion in Great Britain cannot but raise mingled feelings in India. Educated Indians and the peoples and princes of India who are as anxious for a victorious termination of the war as any member of the Allies, cannot but look with satisfaction, bordering on pride, at the supreme efforts that Great Britain is making to maintain the integrity of treaty obligations. .... Why does Great Britain still waver and hesitate especially after the splendid services which the Indian troops as represent repeatedly acknowledged by the Field-Marshal Commanding the Army in France, have rendered in the war? ..... While the process of the depletion of the manhood of Great Britain is steadily going on by compulsory recruitment, why should her statesmenship still hesitate to indent upon an adequate number frm India for an emergency army?

"There is one reason which seems to us to be of great importance that British statesmen should not forget at the present juncture. It is not the AMOUR PROPRE of Britain, their natio

national conceit, that stands in the way of their appealing to the manhood of India; but it is consideration of political expediency. British statesmen feel that Indians will have their eye upon the main chance and if they enlist in hordes, will expect adequate return by way of political and other concessions as a reward for their co-operation. ..... To take such a narrow view of political expediency --- Which after all can be the only reason why Indians have not been enlisted as a special army in this war---is to ignore the mission of Great Britain in India and to regard it as nothing else than to keep the people for ever in pupilage and political subserviency..... To the world, India is made to present the spectacle of an inert, lifeless, effiminate mass of humanity who cannot bear arms even for the defence of their great empire. Other nations will not have noted the reasons of political inexpediency that at present govern the conduct of the British statesmen, but they will only note our utter imbecility and helplessness. .... It is in the interests of Great Britain itself that we implore them to raise a few army corps even if it be only for the purposes of the present war. The army may be disbanded as soon as the war is over. To have trained two millions--and they are the least costly--if India will afford them in less than a year an armed strength which will be a powerful factor in striking the final blow at the heart of the enemy and--if peace comes sooner--in formulating our demand."

The Indian Chirstian conference.

23. In commenting on the Presidential address of Raja Sir Harnam Singh at the All India Indian Christian Conference at Allahabad, the UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 20th January, states:- "Two causes have contributed to the growing discord between the foreign Missionary and the Indian worker. The first is the sense of social superiority so difficult for a

a Missionary to set aside. The white man in this country be he a Missionary or trader or official, always feels that he is called upon to play the role of the apostle of a higher civilization to the barbarous inhabitants of this country. There neve was a time in the history of this country when the pretension of ~~a higher~~ the foreigners to moral superiority is so keenly resented as at present. This claim for racial pre-eminence, the cause of so much discontent and bitterness in the political world, is misplaced in a Missionary who comes here as a servant of the humble Nazarene. ... The petulant impatience of the Missionaries at any criticism from their Indian workers, the obvious reluctance to associate Indians in the administration of Mission funds, have not unnaturally lead to the suspicion that the above attitude is due to a desire to cover the fact that more money is spent on Missionaries than on Mission work."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS

The granting of commissions to India.

33. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 13th January, in a lengthy article on the marginally-noted subject, says:- A strong resolution was passed at the last session of the National Congress at Bombay that commissions in the army should be granted to Indians in the same way as they are given to Englishmen, that they should receive military and naval training and they should be allowed to join the volunteers and allowed the use of arms. Mr. Wacha the President of the Congress Reception Committee, said in his address that at the commencement of the present war thousands of Indians offered to volunteers to go to the front to crush the enemy but it was a matter for regret that the English rulers declined to grant their request and that this refusal had greatly disappointed the people. All the people of Russia had volunteered and were entering the army. In the British Colonies volunteers

and were entering the army. In the British Colonies volunteers are forming many regiments, but it is astonishing that they have refused to make use of the services of the crores of people in India. This refusal has created the general impression that our rulers do not yet trust or rely upon us. The Indian soldiers have fully established their bravery and valour, fighting shoulder to shoulder with white troops on the battlefields of Europe in this war and they have shown that Indians are capable of performing with efficiency and a due sense of responsibility, the duties of higher officers.

If England were only ready to make use of the services of India's crores of men in the army this much is certain that she could wage war successfully against enemies for a quarter of a century. There would not be the slightest shortage of soldiers. Further, there would never be any need for compulsory service in England if they would only utilize India's millions of men.

Unaccustomed to the use of arms for centuries, Indians have become effeminate, and it is therefore hoped that the Government will remedy this defect by teaching us the use of the weapons.

Sir S.P.Sinha, the President in his Presidential address strongly supported the resolution. Sir Narayan Chandra Vaker moved this resolution that on hearing of the bravery and daring of the Indian army in Europe the hearts of the young men of India have been stirred with a feeling of loyalty and a desire that an opportunity of going to the front should be given to them.

(k) General.

40. The VAISYAMITRAN, of the 13th December, compares the privileges enjoyed by India and the Colonies and observes:- The Indians do not aspire for all the privileges demanded by the colonies. All that they want is that, as far as India is concerned they should conduct the administration of the country. But even this

The aspirations of India and the colonies.

is considered to be a grand boon by the official and non-official Anglo-Indians. Though every order connected with India is couched in definite terms, the British Ministers are not prepared to commit themselves in any way regarding her future, beyond the vague statement that it will not be what ~~it~~ it is now. Why should such a dubious language be employed in speaking of India, while the claim of the colonies to have their say on every subject is accepted in definite terms by the British Ministers? India has done as much as and even more than the colonies of ~~the~~ Britain both in times of war and peace. It was India that sent the largest contingent to the front at a very short notice. The valour and equipment of the Indian troops have attracted the admiration of ~~every~~ the Germans. Even in times of peace, India pays larger sums of money to Britain than the Colonies. In the matter of loyalty too, India can give a better account of herself than the colonies. Has there been any occurrence in India like the riots in South Africa? So the British Ministers are not justified in treating India differently from the Colonies.

Compulsory military service.

41. Referring to the controversy now going on in England regarding the question of compelling the people to take to military service, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 10th January, suggests the introduction of this scheme in India and assures the Government that it will have far more beneficial results in this country than in England.

Self-government.

52. A correspondent to the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 13th January, makes the following remarks on self-government:- The Secretary of State for India is in fact an arbitrary authority although it is stated that he is responsible to the Parliament, which in its turn is responsible to the people of England. The India Council only "plays second fiddle" to him and does not

differ from him. In India all offices of high authority carrying high salaries are the monopoly of the Civilians who being only temporary residents of India, do not evince much interest in the welfare of the people. Such arbitrary administration leads to demoralization. As stated by Mr. Gokhale, the well-being of the Indians is subordinated the interests of the Military and civil officers and of English merchants. The educated classes dislike this state of things and ask for a thorough change in the administration. The reforms introduced by Lord Morley and Lord Minto have not satisfied the public. Even in the time of so sympathetic a Viceroy as Lord Hardinge, laws were passed which are a source of dissatisfaction among the people. Even in these war time when the need is felt for a large army, Indians are suspected and are not enlisted as volunteers. The present methods of administration are disastrous to the interests of the Indians, and it is our firm belief that nothing less than self-government like the one obtaining in the colonies will save this country.

Indian Civil Services examinations.

53. Writing on the subject, of the Indian Civil Service examination, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 15th January, says: Every time the Secretary of State referred to the Indian Civil Service examinations, he stated that no necessity will arise to put the new Act into operation till after the close of the war. But it is now notified that the examinations will be held in August 1916. We are at a loss to know why the Secretary of State has behaved like this towards the Indians. It is to be regretted that there still exist some English statesmen who are under the impression that the Indians are ignorant fools and that they can behave towards them in whatever manner they please. As for the concessions mentioned in the notification, the Secretary of State has not made them to apply to the Indians. Is this safeguarding the interests of the Indians? Why does not Lord Hardinge bring to the notice of

of the Secretary of State the defects in the present system of the Indian Civil Service Examinations?

65. The QAMI REPORT, of the 11th January, has the following:- Muhammadan purdah ladies are devoid of national enthusiasm. This secret should be revealed to them that they are not the offspring of their natural mothers but the daughters of the pure spouses of the Prophet, the mothers of the Faithful, and as such they should acquaint themselves with the history of their ancestors. Further it is incumbent upon them to serve Islam with the same feelings of love and zeal as the mothers of the Faithful Fathima, Zuhura and Rabia-al-Basari, etc., did. The fine disposition of the lady, Zubaida, the intelligence of Nur Jehan and the wisdom of Razia afford us living proof of female capacity.

The national enthusiasm among women.

Some people argue that the existing purdah system has destroyed their powers and kept them back. But a discussion of this question at present is irrelevant. We can, however, say this much that our sisters in the north have established a conference of their own in purdah. When it is possible for them to create such a stir in purdah why should not the women of the south be allowed to take similar action.

But I am of opinion and many gentlemen also agree with me that, at present there is no real necessity for a women's educational conference in the south. On the other hand a religious gathering would certainly be proper and requisite, the Prophet's Birthday is the most suitable occasion and in addition a Zenana conference should be held on every feast day.

The Editor regrets that in spite of the fact that the number of educated women in this Presidency is on the increase day by day, some of whom have undertaken the responsibility of diffusing progress and enlightenment yet they are negligent in giving a practical proof of their sincerity.

By Progress is not meant that they should give up their old customs with regard to dress, etiquette, table manners and personal decoration, that would be change and not reform. Progress connotes this, the perfecting of present conditions and when our women choose to slavishly imitate those of foreign races they are cheated out of enlightened ideas and fall into the errors of narrow-mindedness.

The editor says that first and foremost there is a need for a religious awakening in the community in this the women rather than the men should take the lead.

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For the week ending 29th January 1916.

No. 5 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) Police.

Anarchism in Bengal.

1. In an article under the heading "The Cry for Repression" the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 25th January, observes: "Those who thought that India during the world's great war has changed the vision of those amidst us who ~~corrected~~ were not particularly given to sympathise with us, must find themselves corrected by the criticisms of the PIONEER on the latest wave of Bengal anarchism. The old familiar howl of repression is most naturally raised. If a police officer is shot dead, the Government must throw itself body and soul on the scene, terrorise the whole neighbourhood by inflicting a punitive police, perhaps placing a territorial at every door, insisting upon the soldier's daily expenses being met by the householders. And why? Because a revolver shot was fired in the street and the assassin was seen running. He has not been caught, and therefore, it is taken for granted that the whole neighbourhood is to blame. Why did not

every householder rush out at the sound of the pistol, howl and pursue every youth on the road, pounce upon every suspect and arrange a decent haul of anarchists? This they failed to do, and, therefore they are to be handled to the dictates of the worst instincts. ..... The reign of terror which we are accustomed to hear from Belgium under German sway must be established in Bengal and Lord Carmichael must flit from street to street, from village to village thirsting for vengeance, strike terror in every household, set up Gurkhas to warn the people against their impending fate, in short, make another Eastern Bengal. .... If such ferocious proposals are made with perfect equanimity, when Indian blood and Indian money flow freely and enthusiastically, what can we expect when peace is proclaimed and the future of India is on the anvil?"

(K) General.

15. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 25th January, states:-

The Pariah Mahajana Sabha.

"The Pariah Mahajana Sabha meets periodically and airs its views. The few men among them who have received some kind of education feel the degradation of their class and their inability to rise higher. When they meet, their energy is mostly spent in declaiming against higher castes, and they have very little to show in the way of work which they have done for their community. Every discontented community shows its discontent against those who have taken advantage of the opportunities they find before them, and the Pariah, if he is a Christian is all the more vehement against the higher castes. ..... The higher castes are not the worse for the periodical abuse of them delivered from the platform of the Pariah Mahajana Sabha; but if the Sabha exerts itself to improve the position of the community, to make it better educated and richer the higher castes will feel their position weaker and will learn to adjust their pretensions to the realities of the situation. .... Reform after reform has been introduced

but the Pariah has never been thought of as a force to be counted with. Why? Because the Pariahs are no force at all. Nobody cares for their periodical thunderings. .... The higher castes view their vapourings with amused contempt; and we think that those who cry out will do well to realise that nobody is in the least affected by their abuse of higher castes. If instead of ~~venturing~~ venting their spleen against the higher castes, they will attend to their own needs in point of education and material advancement they will help themselves a great deal."

The Government of India and Industries.

21. Referring to the resolution on the subject of State aid to industries to be moved at at the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 26th January says:- "Why not the Government make it a point to send at least a couple of hundred men abraod to learn such industries as can be profitably started and worked in India? Why not they start a few polytechnic schools where these objects can be taught to the youths before they are sent abraod to get the finishing touch to their learning? Surely our Government are contennt simply to 'govern' the country 'efficiently' they should promote national prosperity by all means in their power."

European conscription in India.

24. The HINDU of the 28th January, states:- "Before Lord Hardinge lays down the reins of his office, it is expected he would arrive at a final decision as regards the desirability of introducing the principle of compulsory military service among European residents in India. ..... The question may relevantly arise whether as a war measure it might extent to Britishers in India; but evidently that is not the purport of the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. There are technical difficulties in suggesting the application of an English Act to British residents

in India, but of course the best way of dealing with the situation should such a course be resolved upon will be for Government of India to enact a regulation under which British men of military age, unless they are exempted, would be liable to compulsory military training and compulsory military service in the war that is now going on. The cost of the training in such a case will fall upon the British War Office and all operations in connection therewith will have to be carried out by authorities acting under the immediate direction of the War Office in England. Subject to these reservations, the Indian public may not have any ground to be adversely disposed to the idea of temporary conscription affecting Britishers of unmixed descent in India.

" But such is not the demand of the Bengal Chamber. The war is simply an occasion for introducing compulsory military training for European arrivals in India at India's cost, and it is to be unconnected, as nothing appears to the contrary from any immediate obligation of compulsory military service outside India. .....To introduce compulsory military training for one section of the population at the cost of the general revenues of the country, while the people born and bred up in it for countless generations and who have no other country to look as Europeans in India, have to take out a license even to keep or purchase an inefficient breach loader, where stout handsticks in Indian hands are dealt with by the executive As Arms where protection from wild animals has to be virtually foregone in many cases on account of the stringency of the Arms Act, and where even the Indian Police are too inadequately armed and consequently have to come to grief in the pursuit of desperate criminals -- in a country that bristles with problems of this kind -- it is impolitic and unjust in the highest degree to reserve the benefits of compulsory training to one section of the population to the exclusion of all others, and at the cost of

all others. .... Ignoring the importance of Indian view in this matter, should His Excellency Lord Hardinge's Government decide to accede to the demand of the Bengal Chamber, we can only state that it will be a most unfortunate enunciation of military policy for India under the present circumstances. As it is, every European in India is infinitely better able to take care of himself under all conceivable emergencies than an Indian. To introduce the principle of conscription on the lines indicated by the Bengal Chamber will be highly impolitic in more ways than one, apart from the political and administrative injustice that it involves in the opinion of Indians."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.
II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.
(k) General.

48. In the course of a leader under this heading, the BHARATI, of the 14th January writes:-

Our public movements.

Every true patriot is bound to feel disappointed at the speech of Sir Satyendrama Sinha as the President of the last Congress. Knowing that all his brethren are thirsting for SWARAJ, he said that they could not hope to have in it in the near future. There is no use of blaming Satyendra Sinha. The ~~xxxx~~ blame rests with those who selected as the President of the last Congress. Knowing that all his brethren are a ~~ma~~ man like him, who took no interest in any public movement till now. Really the Congress itself cannot now claim to represent the people of this country. Many persons, who take part in it, posing to be public men, cannot be said to be the true representatives of the people. It is one of the wonders of the present time that several men who do not know anything of the difficulties or aims of the people, are considered to be public men and popular leaders on account of their wealth and position. The Congress has met. What benefit has the country derived from its work for the last thirty years? One can immediately give the reply "nothing" . The

money spent on it may well be utilized for other useful purposes.

Swaraj.

50. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 17th January observes:- Some foolish people object to the grant of SWARAJ to India on the ground that it will only lead to men of the higher caste treading down men of the lower caste. This is tantamount to saying that they would rather continue to be slaves than see the more cultured among them occupy a loftier position. Some others argue that, if India is given SWARAJ, it will lead to the predominance of the Hindus, who will be partial to their own community. But this is a defect which exists in every community. Even the British rule is not quite impartial. It was clear from the report of the Royal Commission that many of the teachers and their assistants in England were the sons or relations of Judges. In India, the Indians do not receive the same treatment as the Europeans. All this shows that partiality for one's brethren is a common feature in every community. A third Argument adduced against the grant of swaraj to India is that it has not sufficiently advanced in the matter of education, trade, etc., to be fit for it. Even this cannot stand. All the countries in the world which are now enjoying swaraj did not acquire it after they had reached a stage of perfection. If this test is true, the fact that the self governing colonies are treating the Indians as slaves should render them unfit for swaraj. Thus it is stupidity to say that India is unfit for SWARAJ now. If she is given swaraj, She will easily reform herself in the necessary direction.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 22nd January welcomes the speech said to have been delivered by the Hon'ble Mr.P.C.Lyon Member of the Executive Council in Bengal, as a timely pronouncement by a high civilian in authority advocating the justice of the claim of the Indians for swaraj, and observes that, if other civilian officials also would view the demands of the people in the same sympathetic light as Mr. Lyon, the long-existing differences bet-

ween the rulers and the ruled in India will easily disappear.

51. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 22nd January says:- It is to be regretted that while England herself is resorting to protection in trade, Mr. Chamberlain stands in the way of such liberal statesmen as Lord Hardinge doing something in the direction for India. The advisers of Mr. Chamberlain in the India Council must be held responsible for this policy. India being a market for English goods, they might have feared that if she should be allowed to advance commercially, England might forego her greatest customer. But it did not strike them that Japan is capturing India's trade. We hope that the English people will not pursue a policy that is beneficial neither to themselves nor to the Indians.

Protective tarriff

55. Referring to a proclamation of the French Government at Chandranagore that the French Indian subjects will be enlisted as volunteers to receive Military training immediately and fight on behalf of the French Republic, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th January, expresses its anxiety to know when the British Government will follow the example of the French Government and enable the Indians to wear arms and vanquish the enemies, of the British empire.

The French Government and the Indian Volunteers.

56. In commenting upon the speech of the Hon'ble Mr.P.L. Lyons delivered before an audience consisting mainly of students, the KERALODAYAM, of the 25th January expresses satisfaction at this apparent change of attitude on the part of the rulers, who had hitherto been averse to talking politics to students.

Students and politics.

"Industrial education in England and Indians."

60. The Mushir-i-Dakhan, of the 24th January, says there is no doubt that for a long time there has been a general complaint that the treatment shown by the English factory owners towards Indians is not what the latter deserve, after putting themselves to the inconvenience inseparable from a journey to England for the expressed purpose of receiving industrial training. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's statement supports the complaint ~~(indus)~~ regarding this grievance and is worthy of acceptance, because having lived in England for a long time she has had opportunities of observing the condition of her fellow countrymen there.

It should be the duty of influential men of England to endeavour to create feelings of sympathy for Indians in the minds of the factory owners for the ambition of such Indians is bound up with England from whom they seek industrial training. But because of the indifference and coolness shown by the factory owners they are obliged to return without having gained their object.

The paper adds that India has great claims upon England than upon any other country in the world and consequently morally and legally England is bound to treat India with more sympathy than she should show to any other country.

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For the week ending 5th Febraury 1916.

No.6 of 1916

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The Thirtieth session of the Indian National Congress.

23. The VAISYAMITRAN, of the 10th January, writes:- When the British statesmen and the popular leaders in India are busy devising schemes for improving the condition of this country and creating for her a prominent place in the British Empire, one would have expected the Congress which is supposed to represent the views of the people here to have given a clear expression to their aims and aspirations. But the President of the Congress this year has declared that the time has not yet come for the Congress to claim SWARAJ for India, and that it has to be content for the present with demanding the introduction of certain reforms. As the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA observes, Sir P. Sinha has benefited neither himself nor the country in any way by going to Bombay as the President of the congress. He says in effect "your ideal of swaraj is no doubt ever before you. But it is like the moon and you should not therefore hope to atch it." We would ask, like the NEW INDIA, which European country waited to have SWARAJ until it was fit for it? The people of Phillipine Islands were subject to America for only twenty years. Did they not attain swaraj after that? The Indians have, on the other hand, been subject to the British rule for over 175 years, if, in the opinion of Sir P.Sinha, they do not deserve to have SWARAJ as yet when are they to have it? Even the Negroes of Liberia are managing a Republican Government wit out the help of the westerns. Are the people of India, which abounded with philosophers at a time when the people of other countires roaming like savages, inferior to these Negroes? Though men like Mr. Sinha, think th

that India is not yet fit to have SWARAJ, the British Government is well aware of the new spirit that has arisen in the country and therefore there need be no doubt whatever about our having swaraj in the near future.

Are the Bengalees timid?

24. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 24th January, protests against the statement of the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal that the Bengalees are a timid peoppe people and observes that the volunteering of a number of Bengalees to be enlisted as members of the "Bengal Ambulance Corps" even after hearing of the losses sustained by this corps at the front is sufficient proof of the courage of the Bengaless and that, if they have not been assisting the Police in Bengal in arresting dacoits, it is not due to their timidity but to their being unarmed, while the dacoits are fully armed.

Compulsory military training.

33. Referring to the suggestion of the Bengal and the Karachi chambers of Commerce that the Europeans in India should be given compulsory military training, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 31st January, remarks:- When the tax-payer in India does not enjoy the privilege of holding even a long stick, it is unjust to expend this money for the purpose of giving military training to others. Moreover there are onlya few Europeans in India who may be used for the defence of the Empire. We cannot believe that the Government will give compulsory military training to one race while keeping all the Indians defenceless. If they give they ought to give such training to all. The present war required a very large army, and the Indians who are by far more numerous ought to receive such training first. We hope that the Government will not overlook the claims of the Indians when the question of compulsory military training comes us for consideration.

For the week ending 12th Febraury 1916.

No.7 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

9.The UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 3rd Febraury observes:- "We are

The Pariah Mahajana Sabha.

"A public meeting, convened by the Pariah Mahajana Sabha of Madras, was held recently at which several speaker including members of the Hindu, Christian and Buddhist communities of Madras took part in its lively proceedings. Mr. J.D.Benjamin had some just, if severe criticisims of Mrs. Besant's claims to be considered a social reformer. He referred to her former condemnation of the Panchamas who, she said, were only reaping the fruits of their previous evil Karma. It would take several generations, she had said, before they would be fit to associate with high caste children in public schools. This monstrous statement from the apostle of universal brotherhood of men met with a well-deserved rebuke from Mr. Benjamin."

12. The HINDU, of the 8th Febraury, remarks:- "It is im-

Indians in the Fiji.

possible any longer to tolerate the pernicious system of indentured labour, and India will be most disappointed indeed if the proposals of Lord Hardinge's Government for its abolition, now stated to be before the secretary of State did not receive a speedy and satisfactory disposal. A system whose laws sanction the prosecution o a woman for staying away with her husband on Saturday and Sunday nights, after the full completion of her week's task of a 'free' man for harbouring his minor daughter-in-law who happened to be the child of the parents ,under indenture, is well nigh barbarous and must be discarded. .... We hope the day

day is not distant when the indenture system with its unscrupulous methods of exacting work and meeting out justice will be a thing of the past.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Confinement under the Defence of India Act.

61. Referring to the confinement of several men recently under the Defence of India Act, the Swadesamitran, of the 5th Febraury, agrees with the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA, in thinking that it is unfair on the part of the Government to permit several men being kept in confinement under this Act, relying solely on the report of the police, and says that this confinement of many apprently innocent persons is causing much of heart-burning to them and their friends.

Indian Industries.

63. In commenting on the resolution moved in the Legislative Council regarding Indian industries, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 4th Febraury says:- One reason why the Director of Industries is that the Secretary of State for India has restrained our Governments' freedom of action in this matter. The advisors of the Secretary of State have not yet realised the danger of Japan and America trying to establish a commercial Empire in India. Unless our Local Governments and ourselves work with patience and preservation preservance in this matter, there is no possibility of the industrial regeneration of the country.

66. The ANDHRACHANDRIKA? of the 3rd Febraury, contains sentiments similar to those contained in the Andhrapatrika, of the 31st January, already abstracted on the page 215 of the weekly report under the heading "Compulsory Military training".

Compulsory military training.

74. The QAMI REPORT, of the 1st Febraury, has an extract from the AGRA AKHBAR under the marginally noted heading which is briefly to the following effect:- Mission work is being conducted with much enthusiasm in India and Christianity is making daily progress in the country. In the district of Nudhia in Bengal more than fifteen thousand Mussalmans have embraced Christianity. In the districts of Khulna, Barisal and Maldah Christianity is one the increase. Christian Missions are succeeding in the districts of Chota Nagpore, Aram, Odessa and Behar, Christianity is enthusiastically welcomed in other districts also. Taking this progress of Christianity into consideration any sensible man will admit that, if Christian Missions continue their propaganda in this way and Mussalamns continue to be equally indifferent to and ignore such matters, India will one day become England.

Will India become England?

It is however a noteworthy fact that, while Christianity is being accepted in India, every week or every month a couple of distinguished families are converted to Islam in England . If this continues it will not be a wonder if some day or other England becomes India.

The AGRA AKHBAR Bitterly complains o the indifference of Muhammadan preachers who are, it says, nominal propagandists and tell them that the British Government tolerates every religion and hence asks them to acquaint those Mussalmans who are ignorant of the tenets and superiority of Islam, with the blessings to be derived therefrom and to admonish those who have gone astray that the salvation can only be obtaining by crossing the Sirat-al

Sirat-al-Mustaquim (the straight bridge.) whose other name is Islam.

75. The JARIDAH-i-Rozgar of the 1st Febraury says:- It is now generally known that the Urdu press has not the power and the prestige which the press of civilized countries enjoy. Some think that if the press Act were repealed and, if education were general in the country, then, possibly, the Urdu, press would be similarly honoured.

"The condition of Urdu editors."

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For the week ending 19th Febraury 1916

No.8 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General

14. In commenting on the change of opinion in England with regard to free trade, and the decision of the Home Government to foster British trade and industries, the HINDU, of the 17th Febraury, says:- "In all these considerations of the national and commercial interests of the empire, of the mother country and of the dominions, there seems to be no place for India and her interests. Perhaps, she is ignored because she is neither a commercial nor a fighting country, however much the empire may need her for its commercial and for its fighting strength. The dominions are self-governing units with trade policies of their own. This is the essence of self-government and the Imperial Government is trying to make the best of it. The case of India is entirely different and she can easily be dictated to. She cannot afford an independent trade policy. She is but a handmaid at the Imperial table, a poor waiter of no consequence..... If the Indian Government will not readily and with alacrity move

Industries in England and India.

move with the times and secure what is best for us, with a devotion to Indian interests first, and th those of all others next; if they will not embark on a large policy for the State protection and pro fostering of nascent industries; if they will not assist immediately with the opportunity which the war has given them to usher in an era of machines and factory industries in the place of the old dying and the dead ones; if they will not at once take the people by the hand and advance them industrially and commercially -- we say, if they will not do these and other things, they would have proved conclusively the justification, for a truly national government in their place."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Swaraj.

49. Referring to the decision of the Government of the United States of America to grant self-government to the Phillippine Islands, the BHARATI, of the 11th Febraury, says:- When the Phillippine Islands, which have been under the United States only for 18 years and the people in which are only half civilised, have become fit for having swaraj, how can it be said that the highly civilised Indians, who have been under a strong Government like the British for more than 150 years and derived numerous benefits therefrom, and not yet fit to have it? If after 150 years of training under the British Government, the Indians are not fit to have swaraj, it is a sad reflection indeed, upon this Government. But fortunately the number of those who think that India is not fit for swaraj is gradually being reduced, and the grant of this privilege to the Phillippines will, we are sure, open the eyes of even the few who still hold this view.

British Government and the future of India.

50. Referring to the starting of an Economic Association in Calcutta last week, the SWADESA-MITRAN, of the 12th Febraury, says:-

The constant cry of the Indians that economics should form part of the Indians that economic s should form part of the curricula on studies in schools in India was not till recently headed by the Englishmen who work out the educational system of the Government. It is stated that our new Viceroy Lord Chelmsford wanted to improve economic education in this country and that the association started in Calcutta was the outcome of the deliberations of Lord Carmichaeal and Lord Chelmsford. The speech delivered by Lord Carmichaeal on the day of the opening of this association was a unique on in that it contained some plain statements wchih which few Englishmen in India would like. He said that, if the future generations of Indians are to be grateful to the English men now conducting the Indian administration, they should be granted political privileges and the economic condition of their country the people would by their own efforts, improve its economic condition of their country should be improved. The Government and the English officials used to argue till now that, if peace and order were restored in the country, the people would, by their own efforts, improve its economic condition. The cry of the Indians that this is an unsound argument, that the economic advancement of the Indians was impeded by foreign competition that this impediment should be removed only by the intervention of the Government, was a cry in the wilderness till now. It is really a matter for gratification for the Indians that their rulers have now begun to realise that their intervention is necessary to secure the economic advancement of India and that the Government is as much bound to grant political privileges to the people as to maintain peace and order in the country.

Fiji Islands.

51. Referrin to the disabilities of the Indian coolies in the Fiji Islands, the ANDHRA-PATRIKA, of the 10th Febraury, says:- The article of Mr. Manilal on this subject will cause great sorrow to the Indians. The Government of Indian Act relating to emigration, which was passed in the interests of coolies emigrating to foreign lands, is a dead letter now, and does not protect them from the hardships inflicting on them by the employers. Under the system of indentured labour the coolies are helpless and could not redeem their liberty. Even on payment of heavy ransoms Mr. Manilal mentions one very sorrowful incident. In the Fiji Islands, there are some persons belonging to Kshatriya caste. The wife of one of them being a handsome woman, the European Employer began to subject him to various hardships. The husband and wife spent a large amount of money to obtain their freedom, but they got it only after their master went to the battlefield. The employers have no respect for the caste of the coolies, and sometime engage them in slaughtering cattle. They got scavenging done by those who are not scavengers by caste.

Indian finances.

52. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 10th Febraury, says:- The unsatisfactory state of Indian finances is due to the fact that they are regulated from London and not from Delhi. It is an anomaly that our surplus money is kept in England, and lent to merchants on a low rate of interest when our indigenous industries are starving for want of funds. It is improper that the Secretary of State for India should sell HUNDIES and help to develop the trade of English merchants, while our country is sustaining a heavy loss. This state of affairs can be redressed only by financial independence being granted to the Indians. Such independence will also lead to the establishment of SWARAJ.

Indian finances.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 15th February, says:- Neither the English merchant nor the Secretary of State who is partial to the English merchant, is competent to deal with the question of Indian finances. Any high officer in the Government of India is as much better person to deal with it, but if he is a European it is difficult for him to withstand the pressure of the other Europeans. If he is an Indian, we fear that he cannot afford to be independent because he is appointed by the higher authorities and is not a representative of the people. If the Government wish to do us justice, they have to give us the right of representation in the Imperial Conference without that there is use ~~xx~~ even if they give us some measure of self-government.

South Africa.

54. Referring to the incident in which the South African Government ordered the deportation to India of two boys from South Africa, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 15th Febraury:- Mr. Polak tried his utmost to get the order cancelled but in vain. Instead of taking the responsibility of sending away the boys themselves the South African Government asked the boys' guardians to do acts. it. From this it would appear that the Government try to screen their own acts. Is their promise of sympathy which they made in 1914 only lip sympathy? Should there be a struggle once again? Cannot the Imperial Government warn them?

Australia and India.

55. The DESAMATA, of the 9th Febraury, refers to the fact that Australia has taken the opportunity afforded by the war, and is manufacturing within her own bounds the articles which she had been getting from Germany before, and says:- The reason why India does not show the same activity in Australia is that the latter country enjoys self-government while the former does not. The representatives there are men with life in them, while

those here are men with life in them while those here are mere dolls made of flour.

60. The SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA of the 14th Febraury writes that the Bengalis have from time immemorial been noted for their valour and hardihood in war and that even in Clive's army the Bengalees formed the best troops but that it was only during Suraj-ud-dowla(dowla's time, owing to his misrule, that they behaved badly and were condemned by Macaulay. The paper deplores that the Government have been unable to gain an insight into their sterling qualities and have not heeded their prayer to be allowed to serve the empire in the present crisis.

Military training for the Bengalis.

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For the week ending 26th Febraury 1916.

No.9 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(d) Education

8. The HINDU of the 21st Febraury, writes:- "We publish elsewhere the Government account of the facts relating to the assault upon Professor Oaten of the Presidency College, Calcutta, On the 16th instant. The attack was a dsatardly one, and must be reprobated by all right-thinking men and women. There seem to have been some amount of provocation on the part of the Professor, but nothing can extenuate, still less justify, the cawardly assault. .... We are not among those who advocate discipline among the students of such a cast-iron character as to smother manliness and a spirit of independence among them. The student of todyay is the citizen of tomorrow is a well-known truism; and the Madras student generally conforms this ideal. It is regrettable, however to notice that sometimes youthful

The Calcutta Presidency College.

enthusiasm, even in Madras, overlaps the limits of good breeding and manners. We are informed that at a recent public meeting in which Mr. Gandhi was the principal speaker, when the president of the meeting, a European lady of position, was introducing him to the audience. Some of the students present noisily expressed impatience and desired that Mr. Gandhi should begin his speech. Such an exhibition of bad manner cannot be justified."

24. In a leader under this heading, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 26th Febraury, observes:-

"The empire of the future."

It is rarely that an Indian speaks in a self-governing colony with so much hope and confidence in his future as Mr. Rustom Rustomjee spoke at the Canadian Club, Montreal. In a colony like Canada the Indian finds himself in a strange land, surrounded by strange people who do not show to him the consideration which he thinks he is entitled to. The European residents there deem themselves supreme owners of the land, and all Asiatics as inferior to them who can never be admitted to equal rights of citizenship or to existence itself. The Indians, in these circumstances, must get dispirited and depressed, and can possibly have no hopes or aspirations. Bu t the war has changed this aspect. It has enabled the colonies to realise what India means to the empire, what a source of strength the contentment of India is."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

54. In reproducing an appeal made by the Governor of Pondicherry to the Indians there to join the French Volunteer Corps, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th Febraury, says:- While France has freely thrown open the ranks of her army to her Indian subject, why does the British Government hesitate to confer a similar privilege on

An appeal to the Indians in Pondicherry.

crores of its Indian subjects? If it had acted upon the repeated recommendation of the Congress and allowed the Indians to join the volunteer corps, Germany would have been wiped out of existence by this time.

Attack on Mr.Oaten.

57. Referring to the attack of Professor Oaten in the Presidency College at Calcutta, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 19th Februaury, says:- The students who attacked the Professor of coursedeserve to be punished adequately. But every impartial man must admit that Mr. Oaten is the cause of all this disturbances. He caught hold of the neck of one of the students making noice while going by the side of his class, and called him a rascal; he had been guilty of similar conduct twice before. This shows that the he utterly lacks patience. Besides punishing the students, the Government have to tell the Professor that persons of his type bring discredit to the English by their impatience. It will be well for the College, the students, and the Professor to transfer him to some district. May the Government act impartially in this matter and free the students and their parents from anxiety!

The Andhrapatrika, of the 21st Febraury, says:- Professor Oaten states that he did not roughly handle the student, not call him a rascal. As professor Oaten's statement represents one side of the case, it is not possible to say who is to blame until the matter is enquired into impartially. If the college is closed definitely, the poor boys will suffer and it is not just to punish all for the mischief of some. It is well that a committee has been appointed to investigate the matter. It is well-known to every student that unlike the Christian Colleges, the Professor in Presidency colleges think highly of themselves and look down upon the students. It may be said with certainty that neither in Christian Colleges nor in Hindu Colleges could matters ever come to such a pass as in the Calcutta Presidency College. We trust

that the matter will be enquired into fully so that due provisions may be made that such disturbances may not recur.

A Bengal Lady interned.

58. Referring to the internment of the Bengal lady named Lila Mazumdar under the Defence of India Act, the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 19th Febraury observes:- It has not yet been published why this lady has been interned. If it is not done soon, people are liable to misunderstand it, and the fears regarding the Defence of India Act will increase If the Government think that it is wrong for the Indians to go and trade in Japan, they would do well to declare so. But we cannot bring ourselves to say thaat this is the view of the Government. It is the opinion of some that there cannot but be some proper reasons for the Government to intern Lila Mazumdar. In cases such as this we think it proper for the authorities to publish the reasons for the internment to save alarm.

Indians and military service.

59. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 23rd Febraury, in a leaderette refers to some statemen s appearing in the columns of the STATIST, an English paper, advising the Government not to mistrust the people of India, who have shown perfect loyalty in the war, and declaring that it is the duty of the Government not only to place implicit trust in the Indian subjects, such as they place in their British subjects, but also to proclaim it to India and to the world and adds the following comments:- No more is needed by way of revealing English heart. Will persons such as the Secretary of State for India who have forgotten themselves on account of their authority pay heed to this sincere English voice that comes from a corner? .... While from one quarter in England sincere English heart gives a fair response to our hearts, elsewhere in India the members of a European Asso iation., who are

like jackals that are accustomed to the taste of the body of Indian commerce are in search of means for making the relations between the rulers and the ruled insupportable. The Secretary o of the said Ass/ociation gives alarm of some rebellions breaking out among the native subjects in the Eastern Dependencies, and suggests that the Europeans therein must be given compulsory Military training. .... Whn a few wicked fellows growing impatient on account of repressive measures enacted in India one after another and following the lead of the Western countries, burst out into lawless acts, they appear as so many rebellions to this European secretary. Why does he not consider what a small fraction their number is of that of the anarchists in the western countries, and blame his own civilization? While, the King-Emperor downward are praising the innocence and sincere loyalty of the Indians, how could this Secretary bring himself to make such perverse statements? .... We cannot understand why such short-sighted Europeans here try to create unfounded alarm. It is from out of the milky ocean that the 'halahala' poison as well as nectar (Amritam) have sprung up. So do we find among the freedom-loving and liberal English, some that resemble halahala. There is nothing unnatural in this. The Government will, we trust have an eye on such and render them harmless just as, on that memorable /occasion, the halahala poison was rendered inoccuous.

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For the week ending 4th March 1916.

No.10 of 1916-

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

15. The UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 2nd March has the following:- "Regis-

The Government of Behar and Orissa and European and Anglo-Indian clerkships.

trar of the Ranchi Secretariat recently published an advertisement inviting applications, from EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS only, for the appointment of clerks and stenographers in the Secretariat. We would like to know why the choice has been so narrowly restricted and why Indians are sought to be debarred from these appointments? We hope that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will look into the matter and rectify what we cannot but characterise as a bad blunder, indefensible at any time."

18. In commenting on the tribute paid to Indian ambitions and Indian capacity by Dr. Fisher,

England's debt to India.

Vice-Chancellor of the Sheffield University, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 4th March, says:- "The part that the Indian soldiers have played in the war has most forcibly brought to the notice of the world the greatness of the Indians. The world had known him as the coolie in Africa or Canad if anything, the rumblings of a nation in travail never reached its ears we know our powers and our capacity; we had given forth, in our own time, to such giants as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Gokhale who could have filled the most responsible position in the most highly advanced country with distinction. .... Because there is caste system or child marriage, it is certainly no reason why Indians should not ob ain commissions in the army a larger share in the higher branches of the public service, an

an offic unofficial majority in the ~~Viera~~ Viceroy's and in Provincial Councils, and a national army. .... This is surely not the time when Englishman ought to create difficulties or exaggerate drawbacks. The spirit of the people of India is most unmistakably manifest; their ambitions are well knwn. They are suddenly fired with a desire to be great and to be, man for man, as efficient as the best people upon eath earth. They want to be entrusted with the highest responsibility in the administration of their country. Only the densest or the most irresponsible could laugh at the sincerity or slight the resolution of a great people.

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

A case of assault by a European in Bombay.

53. Referring to a case in Bombay in which a European got off with a light punishment of a fine of Rs.50 for having assaulted an Indian voluntarily, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th Febraury, observes:- The public mind is perturbed much by the accused in such cases being punished lightly. Unless Europeans who openly insult even respectable Indians are punished exemplarily, so as to prevent the recurrence of such aases, the efforts now made to bring about a feeling of amity between the two communities will never succeed.

Self-government.

57. Referring to the grant of Self-government to the people of the Gilbert Island, the ANDHRA-PATRIKA, of the 26th Febraury, says: Are we not as civilised and intelligent as the people of Gilbert Islands? We have been under the British rule for the past 150 years, whereas the people of Gilbert Islands came under it only in 1892. Nobody will say that we are now inferior to the uncivilised people of those islands.

59. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 26th Febraury, says:- Even an arbitrary Government will not

Internment.

Government will not intern a person except during the war. But in India, where there is not much war scare, the law relating to internment is enforced to the great annoyance of the people. We do not of course say that the Government are doing an injustice in the matter. We submit that their action is causing great anxiety to the people, and creating unrest and discontent where there ought to be perfect peace.

74. The QAMI REPORT, of the 28th Febraury, in a leader on the marginally noted subject, says:-

Discord among Muhammadans.

If the taunt of the local paper, the MADRAS TIMES, were not cutting, its misconception would certainly be interesting. Times are changing and so are Muhammadans and the ancient method of Islam. The present age in India is a political one and preference is given to political questions. The young men of Islam have begun to think for themselves and to become politicians.

We are amazed that the Times has taken so long a time to begin to understand Islam and that it has started with misunderstanding it.

If its idea of politics is that dreadful science which makes European inventions weapons of war for rebellion and fills the arsenal with arms then it is right in saying that Islam never was, nor is, nor ever will be, friendly disposed to such politics. That system of administration known as politics Islam has acquired through the teaching of the Kuran, and it was this that equipped it for its propaganda. The real and correct meaning of the word politics is to ascertain and understand the state of affairs existing around us and then to form an opinion on them based upon experience, observation and exigency, that is Islamic politics.

Our contemporary has probably been deceived because it has tried to find politics in Islam similar to what it considers politics from the view point of European education and training and when it fails to find men like Cromwell, Pitt and Bradlaugh in Islam it considers there are no politics in Islam for it does not find in Islamic history any record of noisy discussions of politics, or of Honourable Members resorting to fisticuffs or, in their zeal throwing chairs at one another.

We do not certainly admit that there are no useless and unnecessary politics outside of Islam, but at the same time Islamic politics are so comprehensive and far-reaching that they include the whole sphere of national and international knowledge and action.

It is a matter of regret that owing to the lengt y nature of the discussion we cannot support the foregoing few lines with proofs cited from tradition.

The Philosophical view which it has taken of the change of the discussion world cannot be denied, for assurely the world (cannot be denied, for a (cannot be d) assuredly the world is changing and likewise the people. Although it is equally true that the form of those who deny the faith does not change, their hearts, soul, creed do change, but the stability of Islam does not depend upon these changeable persons, for Islam is nature and nature is Islam and the true God says:-

"Thou wilt not find any change in divine dealings (Kuran).

"There has not been, nor can there possibly be any change in the commandments and signs of Islam, for God has fixed its limits and commanded: 'These are the laws of God transgress them not' (Kuran)"

If Islam should undergo a change or if anyone should wish to modify it or if he thinks that it is undergoing a change, then it is a misconception on his part. If he is not a Muslim, he has

not studied Islam and if he is one he has not understood it.

We do admit that a non-Muslim may have in view many Muslims who change not only their appearance but also their hearts and creed. But because it sees a few Mussalmans who are false to their community, forgetful of the faith, and destroyers of the country changing and observes their varied aspect, to say that Islam is changing in like manner, is wrong and involves an injustice to Mussalmans.

III Legislation.

75. The BHARATI, of the 18th Febraury says:- Many persons have been kept in custody under this Act in the north. It cannot be said that all of them could have harboured a criminal intention against the Government. Recently a lady who returned to India from Japan, whither she had gone with her husband, has been kept in custody under this Act. this is the first time a lady has beeome a victim of this Act. Those who do not know anything about this lady may naturally ask whether proceeding to Japan is also a crime. It is clear that the operation of this Act depends solely on the suspicions of the Police, which may in many cases prove to be groundless. It is time the attention of the authority is drawn to the fact by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Defence of India Act.

76. Referring to the discontinuance of some papers and prosecution of some other since the passing of the Indian Press Act of 1910 the editor of HUMANITY writes to the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 24th February as follows:- Every editor knows that there is no exaggeration in the remark of Sir-S.S.P.Sinha that the Press Act, which was with honeyed words placed around the necks of editors as a garland of flowers, has at last turned out to be a viper. The authorities not finding such a repressive measure in

The Press Act.

in England, have applied to India a law in force in Austria, and this shows how far the law is opposed to British traditions. It may suit the taste of the bureaucrats, but is a fruitful source of annoyance to the lovers of the country, and is a nightmare over the bosom of the editors of papers.

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For the week ending 11th March 1916.

No.11 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Bengal and the War.

13. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 9th March states:- "WE do not know whethe even now the Militar department in India have learn t to realise the enormous enthusiasm among the Bengalees to participate in the great war in the capacity of soldiers. They are prepared, and are anxious to lay down their lives -- at any rate, the Indian newspapers, which certainly reflect the opinion of the masses, assert that there is this feeling in a large number of young men. .... It would be a pity indeed, if this feeling of the people should be damped by neglect. England has given her best and has entered the compulsory zone. But Bengal is eager to join the fray. Why should not the young men be given their dealy-desired chance of displaying the fine qualities which, we are sure, would bring credit to all India. To say that the Bengalees are no martial race, and that therefore, they should not be enlisted, is to offer an excuse. As we have often said, a military race will cease to be military race if it has no opportunities to fight; in the same manner as a people who are actuated by the patriotic fervour, such as the Bengalees seem to be actuated by, can hold their

own with any military race. ..... There is magnificent material available and it would be a mistake to neglect it at this supreme hour of need. No political considerations of any description shoul stand in the way of raising a Bengalee regiment or two ..... If this patriotic upheaval in Bengal, to fight for their king and to show their powers in the eyes of the world, should not be utilised in the hour of need, the Bengalees would have a legitimate complaint."

III. LEGISLATION.

The Indian Tariff Bill.

18. The HINDU, of the 8th March, writes:- "The reception gives at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to the amendment to the Indian Tariff Bill proposing an increase in the import duty on cotton goods from 3½ per cent to 6 per cent and to the suggestion that the excise duty on salt should be left undisturbed, will leave a most painful impression in the country as to India's helplessness in regard to the ordering of her own affairs, when the interests of British manufacturers, are affected. The result after the frank statement made by Sir William Meyer will not surprise the Indian public, who, however, will find it extremely difficult to reconcile the recent solicitude of British statesmen for India with this latest exhibition of what is nothing else than unfriendliness to Indian interests. The moral effect of the failure of the Imperial Government to recognize the long-denied right of India to protect her own cotton industry will, we fear, be tremendous, as affording a forestate of the extent of which India's right to an equal place in the Empire along with self-governing units will be recognised after the war. .....The injustice done to India by the action of the Imperial Government apart from the political aspect of the question, is quite patent. The additional duty on salt need not have been imposed at all, and the excise duty on cotton goods could have been abolished if

if the import duties on cotton goods had been advanced by, say, three per cent and a half. ..... Such an act would have left the poor Indian free from the enhanced salt duty, resulted in the removal of vexatious burden on an indigenous industry besides encouraging its development and brought in an additional revenue, besides constituting an act of high statesmanship. .... Financial aspect injustice to India could not be effectively removed unless fiscal independence is given to India. And any inter-empire re-adjustments after the war, which does not confer their life-breath on India cannot be of much benefit to the people who have borne and still bear enormous burdens without the least semblance of voice in ordering their own finances."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

41. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th March, writes:- We do not know if Lord Hardinge will recommend to the Secretary of State the entire aboligion of the system of sending indentured labourers to the colonies, before he leaves India. But there is no doubt that this will be the first duty of Lord Chelmsford, as soon as he takes charge of his office, Numerous are the hardships, which the Indian albourers sent out from here suffer. Firstly, the Indian woman 's honour is lost in other countries. The rules provide that there should be not less than 40 women for every 100 men sent out. These women are mostly unmarried and they naturally lead an adulterous life when they reach the colonies and thereby give room for the foreigners having a very low idea of the Indian woman. The few rupees which the Indian labourers are able to earn can never be a proper set off for the humiliation they have to suffer. Have the poor Indians been created by God only to work as slaves under all the miners

The system of sending indentured labourers to the colonies.

and planters in the world? When it is possible for them to have a decent livelihood in our own country is it reasonable to send them out in order to fatten foreign capitalists? It is not these foreigners that rule over India and they have no right whatever to claim the obedience of the Indians. So the British Government will not at all be justified in allowing the colonials to enrich themselves by means of Indian labour.

Indentured labour.

42. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 1st March, reports Mr. Gandhi to have remarked as follows: It may emphatically be asserted that indentured labour is more or less slavery. I Know some good employers in Natal. They treat their coolies like beasts. The condition of the coolies under the present contract system being no better than that of beasts; may the Government see their way to abolish the system altogether !

Mr. Gandhi and the doctrine of passive resistence

49. In an article expatiating upon the doctrine of passive resistance, the SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, of the 4th March, expresses its admiration for the tenacity with which Mr. Gandhi adhered to it in the South Africa and thereupon remarks:- Mr. Gandhi trusts to the power of the same doctrine to make the Britishers in this country follow the path of justice. He has sown the seeds of this creed all over India. These seeds are already showing signs of successful germination. We pray to God that He may grant to Mr. Gandhi long life and health so that he may help the British authorities to establish the Government of this country on the basis of truth and righteousness.

Political dacoities.

50. In an article under this heading the SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA of the 16th March says:- From the fact that even the intelligent and educated in Bengal have taken to armed dacoities it must be presumed that this deplorable state of things is the result of lack

of firmness on the part of the local administrators in these tracts. Although the Government have no difficulty whatever in dealing wit this grossly wicked class of crime in a ruthless manner, the fact that they have so far been assuming an indulgent atttitude towards the people seems only to embolden these robbers to worse deeds. We are glad to learn that the Government of Beng Bengal are contemplating more effective means of putting down this lawlessness.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Press Act.

56. Referring to the great number of papers that have suffered under the Press Act of 1910, the ANDHRACHANDRIKA, of the 24th Febraury writes:- Will not the people of other countries, who come to know of this entertain doubts about the loyalty of the Indians? That So many papers should vanish altogether is a discredit to the rulers as well as the ruled. When will the Government treat the organs of public opinion with greater regard?

For the week ending 18th March 1916.

No.12 of 1916.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The Midnapore case.

33. The CHAKRAVARTI, of the 11th March, also refers to the Midnapore case reported on page 427 of Report No.11 and observes that the vagaries of certain European officers can no longer be tolerated and that the mere passing of strictures will not make these cruel officers feel ashamed of their conduct.

White versus Black.

34. Referring to the assault on Professor Audhya, who intervened when a European Railway officla was beating a jutka wallah in the street, and to the sentence of a fine of Rs.50 inflicted

on the accused, who confessed to having done so under intoxication, the CHAKRAVARTI, of the 11th March, says:- The case ended thus. But the resultant disgust and dissatisfaction among the Indians still continue. Can a European, living in India and maintaining himself with Indian money, beat and insult an Indian leader in the open street? Can it be under intoxication that he did so? Is a mere fine of Rs.50 the punishment for it? The arrogance of some white men exceeds all limits. A gloss is put over even their gravest offences against Indians, and this grievance has been a long-standing one. It should be remembered that the policy of fatting the Europeans on their backs, whether they beat, kick or kill Indians, instead of meting out condign punishment to them is an indelible stain on the British administration in India.

(k) General.

Are the Indians fit for Swaraj?

51. A correspondent of the Swadesamitran, of the 10th March contributes a long article on this subject, in which he dwells upon the administrative efficiency of the ancient Hindu and Muhammadan Kings who ruled over India and argues that the Indians are justified in claiming swaraj for their country on the lines of the British colonies.

Mr. Lajpat Rai.

54. Referring to the proscription of a certain book entitled "Thoughts on Indian Politics" by Mr. Lajpat Rai the ANDHRAPATRIKA of the 11th March says that this event cannot but agitate the minds of the people and hopes that it would perhaps have been better if the book, which is written in English and can be understood only by the educated classes had not been interdicted.

59, The KISTNAPATRIKA, of the 11th March refers to the internment wit out trial of certain students by the Bengal Government and remarks:- We regret that such arbitrary things take place under the British rule. At the instigation of spies, many student had to fall a victim to the wrath of the rulers and to repressive measures. Nothing can be more deplorable than to sacrifice young men to cruel laws especially at a time when the whole country is praying for the success of the British arms.

The internment of students.

For the week ending 25th March 1916.

No.13 of 1916,

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

5. In a leader under the heading "Trust or no Trust" the SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, of the 13th March, remarks:- At this supreme crisis of the British Empire of which India is proud to form not an inconsiderable part, the question naturally arises of trusting the Indians or not trusting them at all.....There is no question of India's undoubted loyalty and that, in spite of some sporadic attempts at terrorism in some parts of the country which are dwindling down day by day, has been openly admitted throughout the Empire. Princes and peoples have, with one accord responded to the Empire's call and a few of the members of the ruling families in India have volunteered their personal services to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the ground that they claim the hereditary right of serving in person their sovereign in time of necessity. .... Now the consideration is, how best India can help the Empire at this hour of its need. Happily the idea of common citizenship is gaining ground and a commonness of pur-

India and the Empire.

in the Empire's endeavours to protect itself against the common foes is distinctly visible. Colour or race or all other things which have been such a rich fountain for so many troubles have been for for the first time in the annals of the empire cast to the winds. There is only one cry, 'Rally to the Empire'..... On behalf of India, we wish to say this. India is, unfortunately, a poor country. Her financial resources are not such as to give any substantial support in that direction. But her resources in men who would prove equal to the best trained soldier of any other part of the Empire are unbounded. ..... India has, up till now, given only two lakhs of men and she could give two millions or four or even ten, provided England is able to see her opportunity in India and give her sons military training. ... A national army is the ideal which the Congress set before its vision, and we believe that the time has cor the Government to take steps slowly but surely to enable the attainment of that ideal by the people of this country."

Indentured labour.

8. The HINDU, of the 20th March, writes:- "An independent enquiry into the conditions of indentured labour in Fiji was recently undertaken by two good Christians -- Messrs. C.F. Andrews and W.W.Pearson --- and the result s of their labour of love are embodied in a report which is most fittingly decided dedicated to the memory of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale who, of all our countrymen has done his best to expose the iniquities of the system and get it abolished. ..... Even if all the extenuating circumstances pointed out in the report are given their face-value, the report discloses facts which make a strong case for the immediate abolition of the indentured system. ... If we turn to the actual conditions of service and treatment it is another sad and pitiable tale of extreme hardship and injustice.

The safeguards against these are the Protector of Immigrants and the Magistrates. These safeguards, though excellent in theory are in actual practice more illusory than real. The following frightful figures regarding suicide rate and murder rate will speak for themselves while only one in every twenty thousand commits suicide in India; among the indentured Indians one in 950 has committed suicide this year. Taking the average for the last eight years, the suicide rate is 20 times as great as that of India. .... To get at the causes of this horrible state of affairs, we must take into consideration the fact that labourers are recruited at the rate of forty women for every hundred men. The life in the cooly lines, where no privacy is possible for women, where every regard for the modesty and gentility of women is flung to the winds, has undermined all ideas of the sanctity of marriage and the conditions of the sexes in coolie lines is described as 'the moral of the poultry yard. Over and above the suffering and hardship of the people, the very high death-rate, the frightful immorality which is inseparable from the system. we have to consider how degrading it is to the people of India from a national point of view. .... It is true that the conditions have improved somewhat of late years, which in a large measure is due to the solicitude of our noble viceroy but there are still many considerations which demand that the system should be put an end to as early as possible."

9. The HINDU, of the 21st March, states:- "His Excellency Lord Hardinge has laid this country and its people of all classes and grades under a lasting sense of gratitude for his highminded action in respect of Indian indentured labour in the British Colonies, for the deeply interesting speech in which he detailed the various reasons which influenced him to take a humane and sympathetic view of the matter, and the successive steps which

His Excellency the Viceroy and indentured emmigration.

which marked his endeavours to obtain the promise of liberation to those unfortunate human beings who go by the name of the Indian indentured labourers. .... It will endure to the undying fame of Lord Hardinge as a great statesman and a beneficent ruler, that he felt deeply for and with the people in vital questions affecting their welfare, such as the indentured labour, and brought about the down fall of the system. The touching and manly words in which the sagacious and noble-minded Viceroy concluded his speech are worthy alike the occasion and of the man."

Writing on this subject, the NEW INDIA of the 21st March says:- "The form of slavery called indentured labour received its death-blow yesterday, when His Excellency the Viceroy accepted the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's resolution that the Council recommended the Governor-General in Council to take early steps for the abolition of indentured labour..... Neither mover nor acceptor could have been better chosen--the one known all over India for this passionate sympathy with his his poor and helpless countrymen; the other, noble ruler who stepped forward to lead the South African movement and won the honour of denunciation from the anti-Indian papers in England. We rejoice that this acceptance marks with fresh lustre the closing days of the well-loved Viceroy's Indian rule, for from no more suitable hands could this succour have come. .....All will rejoice at the abolition of this curse, and will be glad that the Viceroy has had the honour of killing it. And thanks are due also to Messrs. Andrewes and Pearson for their valuable report, throwing light on one of the dark places of the earth. May all other marks of political helotry follow indentured labour!

The Indian Patriot of the 21st March, writes:- "At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya moved that 'early steps be taken for the abolition of the system of Indian indentured labour,' and

and His Excellency the Viceroy accepted the resolution. .... The Council received the Viceroy's announcement with a sincere acknowledgment of gratitude; and the whole country will share the satisfaction which has been expressed by the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council. ..... The self-respect of India has revolted against a system which renders such things possible: and the refusal to endure it was first made in South Africa, under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi. It was the fire that Mr. Gandhi kindled in South Africa that has spread elsewhere and for a long time, many people in India itself had no notion of the sufferings of these wretched Indians abroad. ... No race could be so degraded as not to protest against this treatment; and India protested along without any affect, until at last Lord Hardinge came to sympathise with the depth of feeling in India. .... Allhonour to His Excellency for terminating a cause of discontent which, for him, would have continued, though it could not be perpetuated Lord Hardinge has manfully stood by India from a sense of duty as the head of Government and from a sense of duty as the head of the Government and from a sense of justice an Englishman. We are deeply indebted to His Excellency for his efforts to enable the people of India to realise that the Government of India thoroughly sympathise with them in their aspirations as well as their aims and that, as far as possible, the policy and measures of the Government of India are in accordance with their wishes."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General

The administration of India.

47. The SASILEKHA, of the 17th March, says:- The Government do not attach great weight to the views of the representatives of the people in the Indian Legislative Councils, in spite of the fact that these Councils have been reformed and enlarged. The

The people ask for the sort of independence that prevails in the Colonies. His Excellency Lord Hardinge has, to some extent, recognised this aspiration of the Indians. English statesmen declared many hundred years ago that it is theft to levy taxe s from the people without their consent and that it is cruelty to enact laws withou the assent of the subjects affected thereby The hope is entertained by many an Indian that the rulers will vest the people with great administrative powers at the close of the war.

The depressed classes.

48. In commenting on the resolution regarding the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Andhrapatrika, of the 18th March, says:-(The Government hesitate to do any good to these classes for reasons, social nd religious, and leave the matter to be looked after by the Christian missionaries. This attitude has resulted in great loss to the strength of the country. The Government are helping, with funds, criminal settlements like the one at Kavali in this Presidency, managed by Christian Missionaries. Should Criminal settlements formed by Government be left to be managed by Christians who avail themselves of the opportunity to propagate their faith? While undertaking to help an institution the authorities ought to see that they do not violate their pledge of religious neutrality.)

Indentured labour.

51. The Andhrapatrika, of the 21st March, dwells in its leader on some of the evils of indentured labour and feels highly thankful to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for accepting the resolution of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohun Malavya recommending its abolition altogether.

The Manorama, of the 21st March points out that, while in spite of Conservative opposition, the Liberal Government abolished Chinese labour in South Africa, the same policy was not

followed in the case of the Indians in that country, but rejoices that the Government of India and the Secretary of State have now accepted the Hon'ble Mr. Malavya's resolution demanding the abolition of indentured labour, and observes that the people should be ever grateful to the Government and the Honourable Member for the same.

The condition of Bengal.

57. Referring to the increasing dacoities and murders in Bengal and to the various measures taken under the Defence of India Act., the CHAKRAVARTI, of the 18th March, points out that, as the police may at any time search the houses of respectable persons, the people in Bengal, especially those in Calcutta and its suburbs, have no peace of mind and observes that nobody knows what the end of all this may be.

III. Legislation.

The Arms Act.

60. The ANDHRAPATRIKA of the 15th March, says:- That the Indians do not join the Army has killed in large numbers is due to the fact that the Arms Act has killed their mettle. They cannot hold a sword or a musket even in self-defence. The Algerians and the Indians under the French rule use arms freely. So also do the Turkomans under the Russian rule. The dacoities in Bengal can be put an end to by allowing the people the use of arms in self-defence. It, therefore, behoves the Government to apply the Arms Act less rigorously, if not repeal it altogether.

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For the week ending 1st April 1916.

No.14 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(d) Education.

The Indian students' Department at the India Office

7. The HINDU, of the 28th March, remarks:- "It must be well known to our readers that the Secretary of State for India has been maintaining an 'Indian Students' Department' in England for the last few years at a cost of nearly one lakh of rupees of India's money a year. ..... From the existence of such a department, it would be perfectly natural to expect that at least the numerous disabilities which our students were labouring under would have disappeared by this time. But strangely enough, instead of any such thing happening, in an authoritative statement adopted at a representative meeting of Indian students held in London during May 1914, we find the suggestion made that consi- consciously or unconsciously the department had been the cause of fresh troubles to Indian students."

Indian Military expenditure.

13. The HINDU, of the 28th March, writes:- "The statement made by Sir William Meyer in his speech introducing the Financial statement that we, in India should recognize that the experience and lessons of the war must also add in some direction to our permanent military changes has no we are inclined to think, attracted that prominent attention that its importance demands. Sir William was himself a member of a committee which sat a few years ago to consider what economies were possible in Indian military expenditure, and the fact that he has made the subsequent statement makes the situation quite serious. .... In view of eventualities, it is well that Indian publicists should be forewarned of the threatening burden and be prepared to resist such fresh manifestoes manifestation of covetousness on

pared to resist such fresh manifestation of covetousness on the part of the British War Office, as may be exhibited at the end of the war. .... It is instructive in this connection, to trace the stupendous growth of Indian military expenditure which now absorbs something more than the amount contributed by land revenue, the proportion of rise in military expenditure being much greater than the growth of land revenue. ..... In the course of thirty-three years, the military expenditure has very nearly doubled, the and the crushing burden is proposed, presumably by experts, to be further increased. Such drain in the case of her ruin, for it means that the other more highly important national purposes such as sanitation, irrigation and educatio are starved in order to keep up an army on a war footing. .... The {footing} present war has shown in a manner which should leave no doubt even in the most sceptical minds that the bloated Indian army is kept at a strength much beyond Indian needs and means and that, therefore, it is but fair, just and equitable that the British Government should bear a reasonable proportion of the expenditure incurred by India because that army enables the British Empire in the east to be free from anxieties as to hostilities."

14. The Hindu of the 31st March, remarks:- "Some time back we dealt with the demand for the {introduction of conscription in India, making it applicable} Accentuating the colour bar. the introduction of the conscription of India, making it applicable only to European residents in this country. We showed what an unwarranted and indefensible step it would be to give weight to such a demand and we were glad to see so far that Lord Hardinge has not to the knowledge of the public, committee himself to any statement favouring the proposal. But we are surprised to find that in its place, just on the eve of his departure, his lordship has accorded sanction to a new scheme of enlistment of 'Anglo-Indians'. .....

Such a scheme, although meant to last during the continuance of the war, is on the very face of it, a concession on a section of His Majesty's subjects to the exclusion of equally or even better deserving classes of men who as military materials have been time after time depended upon to acquit themselves not less worthily than any other body of persons in this country. In fact, the very vague ness of the information accompanying the notification of the scheme does not help the public to feel convinced that these privileges have been bestowed irrespective of all notions of untenable sectional preference. ..... We hope that, along with fiscal and political readjustments to be brought about at the conclusion of the war, the entire polity of military recruitment both in war and peace time will form not the least important one. As we have had occasion to point out in our recent issues, the military expenditure of India is threatening to go up--as a direct consequence of this war. It goes without saying that it would be exceedingly hard, indeed, not to speak of the sad impolicy of such a step should India be asked to pay more and more for its defences, but should continue to be kept under a differentiating military policy to the detriment of the self-respect and the highest possible efficiency of the people themselves."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) Police.

The police and the Defence of India Act.

25. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 28th March, says:- The Defence of India Act was passed by reason of the present war. But the Police have taken undue advantage of it. They need not now enquire into cases of dacoity and highway robbery. The only trouble they have to take is to charge the accused under the Defence of India Act. The accused will then surely be sentenced to deportation or transportation to the Andamans. It is said that in this

way the Police in Bengal are very cleverly protecting the people from the dacoits. All civilised nations agree that a man should not be convicted without enquiry Cannot the change in the angle of vision which is the result of the present war, concede this much to India?

(k) General.

The condition of India after the war.

45. Referring to the informal discussion now going on in England about the best means of securing the trade of the British Empire after the war and of uniting the different portions of the Empire by a closer tie, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st March observes:- It is rather surprising that no reference at all is made to India in this discussion. Mr. Bonar Law and others plead that, as the Colonies have rendered admirable assistance to Britain in this war, they deserve to be rewarded by being linked with the British Empire by a closer tie after the end of the war. But has not India rendered equally admirable assistance? Not only has India sent her troops to the different theatres of war, but the Indian Princes and people have rendered pecuniary paid aid to an enormous extent. The Colonies Cannot pray for victory to Britain more ardently than the Indians. So, the conduct of the British and Colonial ministers in ignoring India altogether in their discussion about linking the different parts of the empire more closely after the end of the war will create nothing but dissatisfaction among the Indians. India is hoping to derive innumerable advantages from this war, one of which is an equal position with the other parts of the British Empire. If she does not achieve this object, it will be a great disappointment to her. It will not be creditable to thegreatness and glory of the British Empire, if the promise made by the British Ministers that they would reward India for the admirable help rendered by her at this critical juncture is to be forgotten after the crisis is over.

The indentured labourers in the Colonies.

46. In welcoming the announcement by the Viceroy that the system of sending indentured labourers to the Colonies will be abolished altogether, the SWADESAMITRAN of the 22nd March, says:- It is really magnanimous on the part of Lord Hardinge to have admitted openly that the Government of India had not till now realised the extent of harm rendered to the Indians by this system. Lord Hardinge seems to have realised this soon after he came to India; but there were numerous obstacles in the way of th his giving effect to his opinion. He has, therefore, done a mighty piece of service to this country in brushing aside all these obstacles and carrying out his object. We hope that, while the credit of having ended the misery of the indentured labourers rests with Lord Hardinge that of relieving the hardships of the numerous Indian labourers working in the coffee and tea pa plantations in India and elsewhere will be claimed by his successor Lord Chelmsford.

Referring again to the announcement of the Viceroy that the system of sending indentured labourers to the colonies will be abolished altogether, the SWADESAMITRAN of the 24th March, says:- It is quite in consonance with the magnanimity and sympathy for the people ingrained in the nature of Lord Hardinge that he should have conferred this boon upon the people just on the eve of his departure from India. As expected by us, the Indians are by nature sensitive, and therefore they are ready to applaud the good intention of Lord Hardinge and appreciate the efforts made by him to understand their feelings and treat them with respect, even ignoring the fact that they have not obtained very many privileges in his regime.

Repressive measures.

54. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th March, says in a leaderette as follows:- Nobody will find fault with Lord Hardinge for not repealing the Defence of India Act. But the other repressive measures passed in his time are now unnecessary. These were passed before the war to grapple with the suspicious condition then prevailing in this country. But the war has placed India above all such suspicions, and the continued existence of the measures on the Statute Book is a discredit to India, and a stain on the famous rule of India by Lord Hardinge.

Indentured coolies.

55. The Andhraprakasika, of the 22nd March, expresses its profound gratitude to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for accepting the resolution of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya, and assuring the public that the Secretary of State and the Government of India have decided to abolish eventually the system of indentured labour.

The SASILEKHA, of the 24th March, feels gratified that the troubles which the poor Indian coolies have been experiencing at the hands of Europeans in distant countries and which some times drove them to commit suicide, are now at an end.

"The effect of the war on the press."

68. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 21st March, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject, writes:- The present world-wide war has affected practically every-thing. One result is that the Anglo-Indian and the Indian press are united in their condemnation of it. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS writes that paper is running short. Many newspapers with very large circulation have been obliged, for want of this commodity, to stop publication, and those that are being issued, for want of this commodity, to stop publication, and those that are being issued, have raised their

subscriptions. In India about 220 papers have ceased to appear.

The newspaper-world regrets that the famous old English paper the STANDARD HAS cesed publication. Reuter telegraphs that it was started in 1827 that a short time ago it was notified that the plant ~~of~~ and copy-right were for sale. It is a matter for of regret however that nobody was inclined to buty it and hence its disappearance.

The MADRAS TIMES, referring to this subject, remarks that the present war has proved a calamity to the press also. There is no doubt that during the war the cost of telegrams has increased, while the number of advertisements has, owing to decline in trade, falled off and the price of the paper has been doubled.

The same paper writes that the high price of paper has extended as far as India. The INDIAN DAILY NEWS OF Calcutta has reduced the its size from the 14th March. It complains "not only is paper dear but an alarming rise in the price of other printing materials has taken place."

Another famous Calcutta Newspaper the HABLUL MATIN (English edition) has reduced its bulk and stopped using thick paper it formerly employed.

There are only a very few paper mills in India and the three In Bengal can barely meet half India's demand.

69. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 22nd March, has the following:- The problem of Indian indentured labour in the colonies has been one of India's most serious and complicated grievances.

"The end of Indian indentured labour and Lord Hardinge's last great speech."

The condition of the cooly was worse than that of a slave. Many of these people either by fraud or decepitom or by appeals to their avarice were shipped off to different countries. The agents connected with this work had recourse to make believe and misrepresentation and sent the labourers wherever they liked. It has frequently so happened that children of the middle class have

also been entrapped. These Indian coolies are regarded as worse than slaves in the colonies and are not considered to be even British subjects, although they are naturally entitled to the liberty and rights which such subjects are supposed to enjoy.

Our kind ꝺ readers will remember that this unfortunate question to extinguish the flames of the revolt, but the self-governing colonies strictly adhere to their old methods and so the complaint of India remained unredressed and her sons in a condition that called for pity and fair-play.

The day before yesterday the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya moved a resolution in the Viceral Legislative Council that the present system of emigration of coolies should be stopped when the popular Lord Hardinge rose and announced that the Government accepted the Resolution.

The editor remarks that Lord Hardinge's generous act has increased India's indebtedness to him. This popular Viceroy has always regarded India's joy and sorrow as his own. The list of Lord Hardinge's benevolent acts is a long one, but the greatest and best of them all is the abolition of indentured labour.

It is an open secret that, if there had been any one else in place of Lord Hardinge he would not have advocated the cause of India with the same sincerity and sympathy. This Act of Lord Hardinge will be written in letters of gold in the history of India.

The editor thanks His Excellency on behalf of the country and the people, and desires that his hopes ꝺ may be realised. He also states that Lord Hardinge's record of work will be a guide for ꝺ future generations and that this country will ꝺ ever remember with pride, his sympathetic and popular rule.

76. The QAMI REPORT, of the 23rd March, has a leader on the marginally noted subject which runs thus:- The Government freq-

"Government and appointments."

frequently make honarary appointments the necessity and utility of which it is impossible for the public to understand. The selections and nominations made by Government generally rpove prove to be neither suitable nor profitable. The most astounding question of all is, what do these people mean? Do they desire to perpetuate the misapprehension of Government or do they wish to deal a death blow to public opinion? The intention of the Government is undoubtedly good. By selecting or nominating person it is their aim to benefit the public, but on reflection they would themselves admit that these nominations are based on neither experience nor observation.

Taking into consideration the circumstances of the case when we come to the conclusion that these people deceive and mislead the Government. For example the selection of members of Council is a very important matter. The Government probably observes and hears what a number of candidates offer themselves for a vacancy with what enthusiasm each one puts forward his ability and fitness for the office and the excitement worked up by his supporters and the scrutiny the people subject his outward and real character to. In a word after thousands of tests and examinations the member who occasionally unfortunately turns out later on to be unsuited, is elected. On the other hand, the Government quietly nominates a person who in his own heart knows "I am the man I know myself to be" and who also known perfectly well that his community would never elect him, but the Government nomination has carried him over all difficulties and exempted him from all tests and examinations. An incident in the last elections is sufficient to give food for reflection. The Government nominated a person from whose hand or tongue neither themselves nor the community nor the country had derives any benefit. The Mussalmans could however pride themselves upon the fact that a Mussalman has been added to the number of council, and the

and the Government derive pleasure from the thought that they had strengthened ~~x~~ the weak Mussalmans with an additional representative. Scores of Similar examples can be quoted. Deserving people rarely, and in only exceptional circumstances get anything. We believe it is the subordinate officers whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of the country and community and to submit to Government the names of deserging people in genuine sympathy with their fellows,, who are responsible for this bad state of affairs. This is the source of the blundering and misapprehension. It is astounding if the authorities cannot distinguish between the real thing and the sham.

We want to see men on the councils and committees between whom and the people there exist mutual knowledge, understanding and friendship.

For the week ending 8th April 1916.

No.15 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

15. Writing under the heading "a plea for sympathy", the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 3rd ~~May~~April

The depressed classes in South Canara.

States:- "So far as we are aware nothing, as yet, has been done by the Government of Madras to alleviate the daily load of misery and suffering pressing heavily upon the depressed classes in South Canara. His Excellency Lord Pentland, during his tour in that district, won the hearts of those hopelessly submerged classes by accepting a memorial and by receiving a deputation. More sympathy in words, with a few concessions in the matter of school fees, are not enough to raise them. What is wanted is really an effort on the part of the Government, a resolution to break aside from the iron chains of

of formalities, in fact, to feel for the real difficulties they undergo. ..... Though slavery has been legally abolished by the Government, it lives to the present day among them. A debt varying from Rs.25 to 50 borrowed by a Panchama, binds him to the master in perpetual servitude. The debt, however old, is neither extinguished by the law of limitation nor repaid by the bo rower, in spite of his paying interest at exorbitant rates. In several villages in South Canara the Panchama borrower, whether he works on the land of his master or is permitted to work elsewhere the works on the land of his master or is permitted to work elsewhere by him gets only three-fourths of the quantity of paddy or rice that is given as wages to free-coolies; the remaining onefourth of his day's earnings goes to his master towards payment of interest. In spite of the payment of interest in this manner, not taking into account any unremunerated service rendered, the debt lasts until the last breath of the borrower. "

The inspection of emigrants.

22. The HINDU of the 6th April writes:- "There was only another instance of the melancholy tale of the imperviousness of the Madras Government to well-informed popular opinion in the rejection of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolution asking the Government to empower non-official representatives of the Indian community to inspect emigrants at the depots priot to their embarkation from different parts in this Presidency. ..... In the fate of this resolution there ismuch food for reflection, subjects to point of moral and adorn a tale. In the current number of the CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, Sir William Wedderburn, a distinguished retured member of the Indian Civil Service, in writing of the Retiring Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, saysthat one of the greatest difficulties of an Indian Viceroy, which is equally true of a Governor, is the fact that the Government of India is dominated by the permanent Civil Servants who are not servants but masters.

..... In our view when a principle like that contained in Mr. Kesava Piallai's resolution was pressed on the Government of India is dominated by the permanent Civil Servants who are not servants but with all the weight due to the phalanx of non-official Indian as well as European opinion which supported it, the Government was bound to have given effect to It. It is a gross defect in the constitution of the Indian Gove nment that permits the anomaly of solid non-official opinion being powerless to make itself felt against bureaucratic opposition. We have said that the resolution was defeated, there being eighteen in its favour, and twenty-one against it, three members having remained neutral; and who are these three? We are informed that they are European non-official members in the Council, two of whom spoke in favour of the resolution, viz., the Hon(ble Mr. Gorden Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. Barber, and the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson..... In the present case, what is amazing is that some Honourable European non-official members supported Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolution by their speeches in the Council, but when votes were taken they chose to abstain from taking part in the division, remaining neutral. It was a meagre victory for the Government as the polling stood, but if the European members who stood neutral had also voted according to their expressed convictions, it would have been of a more shadowy character."

Writing on this subject, the NEW INDIA of the 6th April, says:- "The resolution on the subject of the inspection of emi grants evoked considerable interest in the Legislative Council yesterday. The problem to be dealt with is extremely complicated due mainly to the fact that emigration from India had in the past been controlled or influenced, to a considerable extent, by Colonial Governments. ..... While the problem to be tacked is immensely complicated, we are unable to understand why the Government opposed the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's resolution. They would have,

in every way, acted wisely in accepting it. ... We do not think Mr. Cardew was justified in his fears that non-official visitors would induce the coolies to break their concretes--except in extreme cases where, on all grounds, justice should be done. If the coolies have been tricked, is it not the duty of the Government to thank the non-official visitors who succeeded in exposing the tricks?"

The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 8th April remarks:- "One of those striking instances, where the Government display a total lack of imagination and fail to rise to the height that would not only satisfy the people, but rose their enthusiasm for the Government, occurred at the Legislative Council on Wednesday over the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai on the condition of emigration depots. ..... The demand of the people was that not one of their brethren should be a victim to the emigration agent, that every one should know, before he embarked whatt treatment and what life awaited him. The non-official of position and responsibility ought to go into their midst, interview them, tell them what awaits them abroad, impress upon them the advantage of working here on lower wages than see their wives separated from them in the Colonies and married to others. ..... What a wail of misery, what heart-rending accounts of suffering, rose from member after member in the Council? It seemed as if, for a time, we had lost claim to being civilised. ..... The Government of Madras let the opportunity slip; they could have displayed their love for the people, concern for their safety, and determination to save them from themselves. ..... The discussion revealed the astounding situation that the Madras Government were helpless to interfere with the depots, in fact that the depots were placed where the Government of Madras could not enter nor ascertain whether those who left were willing to leave and whether they could not be persuaded to come back to their homes. Here was a

situation that was really appalling and the confession that came from ~~the~~ Mr. Cardew was not at all to the credit of the Government. Our Government was impotent to do anything to the thousand who were being decoyed by the wily agents. ..... This confession of helplessness pictured the Government that dealt so well with the jails in a most unfortunate plight. The demand was for the play of humanity and justice; and instead of being indignant and anxious with the people, the Madras Governmentshuts its ears and quotes a rule."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police .

39. The NAZRANI DEEPIKA, of the 4th April makes a detailed reference to the Lahore conspiracy case, the hearing of which was concluded last week, and rejoices that the Government have been able to trace and bring them to book those wicked persons who tried to spread anarchism among the people.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

eral.

54. Referring to the last speech of Lord Hardinge in the Imperial Legislative Council in which he is reported to have stated that India should not hope to have SWARAJ in the near future, the VIDYA BHANU, of the 30th March, says:- We do not question the view of Lord Hardinge that the Indians may not succeed in having SWARAJ immediately. His motive in making this statement may after all be to warn the enthusiasts among the people against hoping to have SWARAJ for this country very soon. This indicates only his statesmanship but we do not agree with him in thinking that the Indians are not yet fit for swaraj. This opinion, we think, is John Bull's and not that of Lord Hardinge. History will prove that the Indians have long ago known what is swaraj.

Swaraj for India.

58. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 29th March, says:-Mr.Muha-

HAMDARD. mmad Ali is the proprietor and editor of the COMRADE an English ~~xx~~ weekly and of HAMDARD, an Urdu daily. He is a graduate of Oxford University, and is one of the young Mahammadan leaders who work for the union of the Hindus and Muhammadans. It is no exaggeration to say that he is worshipped all over the country by the young men of the Alighar Muhammadan College. By devoting his life to the service of the world, he earned fame both in India and in Turkey. When a security of Rs.10,000 was demanded from under the Press Act, the readers of his papers heartily contributed a larger amount than that. This shows how much he is esteemed by his readers. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi directed the publisher of HAMDARD that nothing should appear in the columns of that paper which had not been submitted to and passed by a censor appointed by him. Mr. Mahbub Alum, Extra Assistant Commissioner was appointed as a censor over the paper. The whole life of this gentleman has been spent in serving the Government. It seems he himself said he had never read a paper. What was expected to happen by the appointment of such a man as censor happened. He rejected even useful articles as dangerous to the peace of the country and thus acted blindly. The assistant editor requested the Chief Commissioner to say definitely what he could publishe and what not for his guidance, but he did not comply with his request. The managers of the paper had at last to stop the paper altogether. It is strange that the paper had been subjected to such perverse censorship in the very head quarters of His Excellency the Viceroy. The censor did not allow the publication in the paper of even the war news that is ordinarily published in the Indian ~~app~~ papers. He did not pass even the small note regarding the note of the editor. Even to those looking from a distance, the Government appears to have done all this out of party feeling. But the act of the authorities has served to

party feeling. But the act of the authorities has served to evoke the sympathy of the whole country for Mr. Muhammad Ali. The profession of editing an Indian newspaper has become very hard on account of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act. Since the time of Lord Curzon the privileges of newspapers are vanishing one by one. Persons like Mr. Mahbub Alum, who have never seen a newspaper, are appointed censors over editors. This is bad both for the rulers and the ruled. We hope that Lord Chelmsford will begin his Viceroyalty with repealing the repressive measures.

India and the Military correspondent to the Times.

61. Referring to the statement of the Military correspondent to the TIMES that India has not done its utmost to put down down German intrigues in Persia, and that Indian conditions should undergo a thorough change if the strength of India is to be availed of fully, the ANDHRAPATRIKA of the 31st March says:- The Indians will be happy to put down German intrigues not only in Persia but in alltheatres of war. But if the Government do not avail themselves of their services, what could they do? Will the TIMES Agitate on behalf of the Indians and prevail on Lord Chelmsford to give the Indians military training.

Indentured labour.

73. The papers noted in the margin also rejoice at the abolition of the system of indentured labour, and pay a glowing tribute to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for this magnanimous act of his at the close of His Excellency's administration.

The Eurasians.

75. The KERALA SAMCHARI, of the 5th April, points out that the granting of the new privilege in the army to the Eurasians, whom, however, it congratulates on the same cannot fail to cause considerable disappointment to crores of other people in India,

and hopes that the Government will be pleased to consider their claims as well.

79. The MANORAMA, of the 4th April, questions the soundness of the contention of Dr.Moulton that the caste system stands in the way of self-government being granted to India, inasmuch as Ireland where there are serious religious differences, and South Africa where also the caste system prevails are, in his opinion, fit to receive it.

Dr. Moulton's lecture on self-government.

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For the week ending 15th April 1916.

No.16 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

13. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 11th April, writes:- "Around the mysterious walls of the emigration depot, into which no one can enter, raged one of the most interesting debates ever known to have taken place in the Council, with the result that the Government agree to lift the veil to the privileged vision of a trained non-official, so that he may see and admire the arrangements, say aloud to the people how heavenly the depot is, and perhaps by this advertisement, lead in others to the board of the sailing steamer. While the discussion is about whether the Government have the power to enter into what are, by an irony of fate, called free emigration depots, the Indian railway passengers to Ceylon are held back and oppressed. The seven days' quarantine to Indians --Blessed are the Europeans, for they are free--prevent free travel. ..... Why should this meaningless oppression be tolerated? Cannot we bring little ceylon to its senses? ..... And why the deposit? A passenger who fails to report is liable to prosecution, and to the forfeiture of deposit? And a European cannot

The inspection of emigrants.

cannot tell a lie, and so he is free from deposit. This is a misterable subterfuge to keep back the poor. Ceylon wants, in its own way, to play the South Africa with us. It wants only our wealthy. It wants of course our 'free' coolies--the miserable, the ignorant villagers, the wife separated from the husband, the daughter from the parent who are allured into the depot which is independent of the Madras Government and are passed for free cool ies. ..... Madras had the rare honour of echoing to the resolute voice of Lord Hardinge on the South African problem. How we wish that echo still lingers in the ears of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Self-government for India.

18. The HINDU, of the 15th April, observes:- Sir Walter Lawrence, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and ex-member of the India Council, made some novel suggestions on the future Government of India in a paper which he read before the Royal Institute in London. We do not think the people of India will congratulate Sir Walter on this his ingenious scheme. Indeed, it does credit to an officer who has seen service some years as political agent in certain political agent in certain States in Rajaputana and who was Private Secretary to Lord Curzon; but it hardly befits one who lays claim to statesmanship or accurate knowledge of Indian aspirations. Sir Walter seems to think that what India wants is any change in the method of Government or merely the substitution of Indian officials for the Europeans. We are afraid he is totally mistaken in his diagnosis of thee Situation in India. Indian aspirations are not based merely or chiefly on any racial consideration. Perhaps Sir Walter thought that his scheme would give us what we want, i.e., Government of Indians, by the Indians and for the Indians. But he has failed to grasp an essential thing. We want real responsible Government, that is, a form of Government with an executive who will be

answerable for all their acts to an elected Legislature, completely under the control of the people of India. Sir Walter would let us have ths shadow, reserving the substance to other more favoured than ourselves. We do not think such schemes as this will be very agreeable to them for those benefit they are ostensibly prepared. "

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

30. Referring to the ever-increasing difficulties that Indian students experience in getting admission in institutions in England, the DESAMATA, of the 5th April, remarks:- If we are to make any progress, we have to see that the education now given in foreign countries is imparted in this country. As far as possible, the education of our boys should be in our hands.

Indian students and English institutions.

(k) General.

39. Referring to the order of the Government that Eurasians can be enlisted in the British army, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 3rd April, observes:- The Indians have often complained that the Government was very partial to the Eurasians and granted them special privileges. It is not known in what respect the Eurasians are superior to the Indians. When three crores of Indians are ready to go to the front on behalf of their King, the Government is giving room to much discontent by ignoring them altogether and calling upon the Eurasians alone to enlist. Five of the Commanders-in-Chief in India have objected to the enlistment of Eurasians in the British army, and it is therefore a gross mistake on the part of the Government to grant this concession to them, ignoring the claims of the Indians, who are undrudgingly sacrificing their life and wealth in the present war.

(the Lokopakari, of the 3rd April,)
The Eurasians and the British army.

war. If the authorities recognise that India is for the Indians and not for the foreigners, they will not do things, now and then, which cause a good deal of discontent among the people. The British subjects in French India are freely taken in the French army and it is surprising indeed that they are not allowed to enlist in the British Army.

Referring to the same subject, the SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, of the 3rd April, also takes exception to the decision of the Government to allow the Eurasians to enlist in the army on the same terms as Europeans, and observes:- The Eurasians are not superior to the Indians either in numbers or in their fighting capacity. So the only special qualifications they have is that they have not progressed in education and that they have assumed European constume. The present order of the Government, coupled with a secret order passed in the time of Lord Curzon that the majority of the appointments in the Telegraph department should be given to the Eurasians, will make one think that the Government is very partial to this class. We are not sorry that the Government is favouring this class. We are only sorry that they are not equally favouring the Indians. If the Government decides to allow the Indians to enlist it will not only get sufficient help but will also be raising thestatus of the Indians. It is neither reasonable nor statesmanlike on the part of the Government, which has not heeded the prayer of the congress and the conferences that the condition of the Indians should be improved, to spend the money collected mostly from the Indians on improving the means of livelihood of the Eurasians, who are not in a position to pay much even by way of taxes.

44. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 6th April, expresses its regret at the Government having opposed the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that a Committee of non-official Indians should be appoin

Emigration of the Indian coolies.

appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition of the Indian coolies who emigrate to other countries before they are allowed to embark from any port and observes:- It is need indeed surprising that the Government stated in so many words that it was not in its power to prevent Indian ~~Coolies~~ Coolies being coaxed to emigrate to other countries by the false promises of the agents. It is more surprising still that it refuses to amend the law in such a way as to have his power. We do not see why the Government of Madras should be disinclined to take any step in this matter, even after the Government of India have decided to prohibit the emigration of Indians to the colonies. The report of the Commission recently appointed by the Government of Ceylon to enquire into the condition of the coolies clearly brings out the necessity of preventing the emigration agents dragging innocent Indians to the Colonies by means of false promises.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 7th April, also comments in the strain upon this subject.

The VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 9th April thinks that this resolution was lost only because Lord Pentland himself spoke against it, and wonders why there should be a Legislative Council, when every resolution brought up in it is lost on account of official opposition.

45. Referring to the statement said to have been made by Lord Hardinge, in his last speech in the Legislative Council that the Indians were not yet fit to have swaraj, the VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 6th April, remarks:- All the people in India were eagerly expecting that Lord Hardinge would confer many privileges on the Indians on the eve of his departure. After all the outgoing Viceroy has left them to rest contented with the remark that they had not yet acwuired the capacity to rule. It is this man that is going to take up the brief for the Indians after reaching England and help Indians to acquire SWARAJ.

SWARAJ for India.

"Are we slaves?"

48. Under the heading "Are we slaves?" the ANDHRAPARAKASIKA of the 8th April, says:- Those who, like the Indians, are forbidden to wear arms in defence of their life, honour and property are worse than slaves. The selfish among the English and the editors of English papers say that India has been conquered by the sword and is to be retained by the sword. But the events of Indian history do not substantiate that the statement at all. This disarmed condition of the Indians is not traditional. During the Moghul period, the Hindus were free to wear arms. The English have granted self-government to many lands, and it is now the turn of India to get it. We pray that our rulers will at the close of the war grant us self-government in return for the help that India has rendered at the present crisis.

The Hindus and the Muhammadans.

51. The DESAMATA, of the 5th April, reports Lala Lajpat Rai, to have stated in an article under the heading "The dawn of a new day," that since the educated classes among the Muhammadans and the Hindus have now joined to gether in asking for self-government and since more friendly relations now subsist between the two communities, the British statesmen should know that it will be well to change, at this early stage, their policyof Indian administration.

India and the war.

60. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 3rd April, has the following:- We have frequently dawn the attention of our brethren in this country to the fact that the time has come when the Indian people can find a place for themselves in the heart of the Government. If this point be carefully examined it will be found that helping the Government does not mean merely assisting it but rather helpless helping oneself; for whatever we do is for the safety and defence of our own country, and when we have received thousand

thousands of benefits from the British Government in time of peace it is incumbent on us when our Government is engaged in war against a formidable foe to help it in every way so that we may not show ourselves politically down-hearted.

The paper says, "We have expressed our various views on different occasions with regard to this matter and invited the attention of the public as well as of the local and foreign papers to fall in with our(selves) views, but all in vain."

We are however, glad to observe that the papers dealing with po itics admit that the people of India are taking very little interest in matters connected with the war, and that they have taken a very small share in rendering monetary aid to the Government; those papers also admit that it is the supremacy of the British Navy that has kept India untouched by this war; and in conclusion they urge that the British Government should adopt the sternest measures to wipe out German trade from the Indian continent."

For the week ending 22nd April 1916.

No.17 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

"The curse of the Arms Act"

2. Writing under this heading, the Indian Patriot, of the 18th April, observes:- "Dacoities on a large, and as appear from the details available, on an organized scale are reported from Bengal and the Punjab. The Police have failed, in many instances to give relief to the people affected. Of course each dacoity is attended with vigorous police investigation, but ends in nothing. We do hear of men being interned and segregated, but ends in nothig. We do hear of men being interned and segragated, cut off from

contact from the world,--dangerous characters whose free movements at this critical period of the world's history may perhaps change the entire course of events. These formidable characters, on whom the police place their hands appear to the public as ordinary, harmless students, or honourable pleaders who protest that they are ignorant of their crime and ask that they may be guarded in their own houses or be told why they are dangerous at all..... The Government are unaware that they are additing to the panic in the bazaar by every internment without sufficient reason. ..... The police can never keep watch at every door, and the only solution has always appeared to the Indians to be to call the people themselves into alliance. One rifle in a house, whose inmate knows its use, will do the work, in the hour of need, of one hundred policemen who rush to the scene of dacoity after the dacoits are safety out of reach. ..... The firearm is denied to the people, but it is avaliable for the European shop-keepers to shoot jackals. .... If the Europeans in India can have firearms to shoot jackals why not, we ask permit the houseowner to have it to protect his property against dacoits and the Government against a general panic at undetected dacoities, which invariably ends in the free application of the Defence of India Act? ..... If the Europeans in India can have firearms to shoot jackals, why not, we ask, permit the houseowner to have it to protect his property against dacoits and the Government against a general panic and undetected dacoities, which invariably ends in the free application of the Defence of India Act?" Today when nations up are up in arms against one another, and the world is ablaze with war, the dacoit can stalk about amidst the teeming millions of India, defying the police who are incapable and the people who are helpless."

11. In a leader under this heading the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 17th April, says:- "It seems, after all, as if it is easy for some people to applaud Indians from afar on their brilliant achievements on the field of battle and on the large and very responsible part they have taken in this great fight against a terrible enemy; but it is very difficult for them to change the convenient conception of Indians as an inferior race. Those who think that the people of India would care to be treated with lesser consideration at the handss of Europe than is vouchsafed for Japan, are very much mistaken, indeed. They have failed to understand the meaning of New India; they have either closed their eyes deliberately against the realities or the realities are too dazzling for their eyes. ..... A recent discussion in the Union House of the Assembly in South Africa, characterised by rather unequivocal utterances of brutal frankness, raises misgivings. The committee stage of the Railway Control Bill came up to a particular clause giving the railway department power to reserve accommodation the exclusive use of 'males or females, white or coloured persons'. The Minister moved the delection of the words 'white or coloured persons'. ..... The Minister has certainly learnt to entertain a better conception of Indians -for Indians are coloured people in South Africa--and although he would have still the differences maintained by the Railway Companies, he would erase from the statute books any invidious references to colour. Of course to the Indian pulled out of the first class compartment of the train, it makes absolutely, no difference at all whether it is the Railway Company Act or the Railway Rules that subject him to that treatment. It is enough for him that he is pulled out. He is indignant and protests against the wanton insult to his race and civilization. The Minister's amendment, therefore, to delate any reference to colour has no real effect upon the situation.

The Empire and the colour bar.

But still it is a welcome attitude. It speaks to a desire to deal with the backward races with justice--we might add, with humanity. As a first step, but only as a first step towards a border outlook, this attitude of the Minister is welcome. ..... The general trend of the discussion, crowned by this frank statement of the greatest man of South africa, must cause disappointment. General Botha, anxious as he is to rise to the present occasion has failed to so rise when he claimed for the coloured people the right to be ruled well. Speaking on behalf of the Indians in South Africa they will not be satisfied with this sorry conception by the State of its responsibility for them. Ther there are other signs of anxiety, and by a bitter irony of fate, these signs are being seen at this supreme hour of war. It is well,known that Indians are not allowed to own lands or houses in south Africa. This is directly due to the prejudice against them. This denial of ownership of fixed property to Indians causes deep resentment. ..... Whatever else the war may do, it seems as if the colour bar would not be broken down."

13. The HINDU, of the 19th April, writes:- "It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death which occured last evening, of Mr. G.Subrahmanya Ayyar, the veteran journalist and the versatile patriot of Southern India. Among the distinguished sons of this country who have borne the heat and burden of the regeneration of modern India, there is no name more worthy to be honoured and remembered than Mr. G.Subrahmanya Ayyar. .... His progressive views in regard to social matters brought him into conflict with the orthodox section of his countrymen. His political views and scathing exposure of official misdeeds brought him under the official ban. ..... In the dark days of Sir Arthur Lawley's regime a wholly misguided prosecution for sedition was started against Mr. G.Subrahmanya Ayyar for printing certain articles in

The late Mr. G.Subrahmanya Ayyar.

in the SWADESAMITRAN, It was withdrawn on certain humiliation humiliating conditions being submitted to by the veteran publicist who was in declining health at the time. Since them Mr. G.Subrahmanya Ayyar had abjured all kinds of activity in public and contented himself with contributing his valuable views on public questions to various journals. He retained his mental alertness and absorbing interests in matters affecting the public good up to the last days of his life."

Writing on this subject, the NEW INDIA, of the 19th April says:- Every patriotic Indian will mourn for the passing away of Sri Subrahmanya Ayyar who died last evening. Although long ill, he was still a power for liberty and justice, and his illness did not blur the keenness of his brain, nor the strength of his heart. He was one of the best known publicists of India, the editor of the HINDU, and later, of the Swadesamitran, and he suffered for his courage. (As a congressman, he ever showed flawless courage, and some of the most valuable and outspoken speeches of the early days of the National Congress fell from his lips.) Peace be with him, and may he soon return to us to work once more for the motherland."

The Indian patriot, of the 19th April, remarks:- "Madras and whole of India will hear with intense regret that Mr. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar is dead. Although not in the thick of fray during the last few years, and therefore, not so intimately known to the younger generation, Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar is thefather of public life in this Presidency, and was one of the first and the very few to whom education meant something more than a salaried appointment and a plenteous home. .... Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar's is a life most strenuously lived; and we do not know whether there is another man in India who is at least as much acquainted with the several questions affecting this country. .... He utilised his large influence with the people and the Government for high

purposes. The Madras Government made the great mistake of arresting him for sedition, but the prosecution was at once withdrawn. It is impossible to conceive that Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar, who knows the Government and the people so well, should ever entertain for the Government any other feelings but of good-will. .... Sick as he was, disabled and weak, Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar rose to the occasion and stood by the pople whom he had, as much panic stricken Government. No mistake could have been graver, but it was averted in time. .... The mind reels under a sense of a dire national calamity. ... An all-India personality, held in deep veneration and looked up to for inspiration and guidance, disappears, and India is most perceptably the poorer for it."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

22. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 10th April, complains that the quarters built for Indian sub-Inspectors are not so spacious as those built for Eurasian Sub-Inspectors and that there is a difference even in the house allowance paid to them and observes:-

Indians in the Police department.

This policy of basing the scale of allowances and other facilities offered by the Police department on the race of the party concerned is against the promise held out in the Proclamation of the Queen Victoria that India would be ruled without distingtion of caste or creed. When Indians are insulted like this, how can they be expected to enter this department in large numbers? When they are in no way inferior to the Eurasians in Education, capability or loyalty, it is very unfair on the part of the Government to deny equal privileges to them with the Eurasians. It is such conduct of the officials in India that create a feeling of discontent in the minds of the Indians against the Government.

(k) General.

Indian coolies in Ceylon.

31. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th April, has a long leader on the hard-ships suffered by the Indian coolies in Ceylon and says:- It is stated that the Government of Madras has no power to prevent the emigration of Indian coolies to Ceylon. Granting it is so, is it not the duty of this Government to invite the attention of theGovernment of India to this matter and seek its intervention? When the Government of India has come forward to prohibit the system of sending indentured labourers to the colonies, whose number does not exceed 7,000 a year, will it hesitate to take action in the case of a fair larger number of Indian Indians who proceed to Ceylon?

Signs of the times.

32. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th April, observes:- After Lord Ripon Lord Hardinge was the next Viceroy who has enshrined himself in the hearts of the people. Before the time of Lord Ripon, the authorities never cared for the feelings of the Indians and treated them as an inferior race. Of course, some of them tried to do good to the Indians. But it was done with a patronising air. Though the chorus of every Royal Proclamation was that India would be ruled without distinction of race or creed, this principle was not followed in practice. It was at this time that Lord Ripon arrived in India, and realising the feelings of the people strove to remove the hardships they were labouring under, and no wonder that he earned the gratitude and admiration of the Indians. After Lord Ripon left, many changes occurred in India. The congress came into existence and the people began to claim for privileges. Some Englishmen sympathysed with the Indians and supported their claims, the most prominent among them being Mr. Bradlaugh. Though he brought forward a Bill in the House of

of Commons for improving the Indian administration, he had to withdraw it on the promise of Lord Cross, the then Secretary of State for India, that he would himself introduce a Bill on the subject . Though the latter Bill was introduced and passed, it did not affect much good beyond modifying slightly the constitution of the Legislative Councils. The successors of Lord Ripon were entirely under the thumb of the civilians surroubding them, who, having enjoyed power from a long time, were disinclined to give it up and had no regard for our desires and aspirations. When, however, it was announced that Lord Curzon was coming as the Viceroy, the Indians expected that many advantages would be derived by this country during his regime, as it was stated that he was a resoluteman and had the courage of his conviction. But as he strongly believed that the Europeans were born to rule and the other races were born to be ruled, he did not like to give the Indians a share in the administration of the country and did everything to crush their api aspirations. The civilians had every thing in their own way and as the Conservative Party was in power in England then the cry of the Indians fell on deaf years. It led to certain set of irresponsible men in Bengal resorting to the commission of anarchical crimes. It was at this juncture that Lord Minto came to India. If he had promptly allayed the fears of the people many calamities that occurred during his regime would not have taken place. Instead of this, he wanted to make an exhibtion of his power and introduce many repressive laws. The Liberal Party came into power in England at this juncture and Lord Morley became the Secretary of State for India. Though he too approved of the actions of Lord Minto in the beginning both of them soon realised that India of this day was not the India of old, and seeing the necessity of introducing some reforms, did so. As a result of these reforms, the Legislative Councils were enlarged and an opportunity was given for public opinion being heard to

a certain extent. Indians were given seats on the Provincial and Imperial Executive Councils and even in the India Council. It was at this time that Lord Hardinge became the Viceroy of India. As there was no use in introducing fresh reforms, before judging of the utlity of the reforms already introduced, he set himself to remove the hardships the Indians were labouring under ~~k~~ in administrative matters. As the spread of education would increase the influence of India, he took steps to bring it about. Though he did not give as much as the people wanted in this matter, what he ~~y~~ gave was far more than what they had before and this gave them satisfaction. His timely intervention in the Cawnpore mosque, affair his untiring labours in the matter of abolishing the system of sending indentured labourers to the colonies, his having secured an opportunity to the Indian troops to proceed to the front and show that they were capable of fighting against the Europeans and the numerous other benefits he conferred upon India during his regime have raised him in the estimation of the people to such an extent that they adore him as much as they adore Lord Ripon.

Separation of judicial and executive functions.

43. Referring to the acceptance by the Government in a modified form of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, demanding a reduction in the number of sub-magistrates who exercise both executive and judicial functions, the MANORAMA, of the 11th April, observes that though the Government accepted the resolution only with some modifications, the acceptance may be regarded as opening the road to the final separation of judicial and executive functions, for which the people have been clamouring sofar.

For the week ending 29th April 1916.

No.18 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(d) Education.

Students and discipline.

13. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Srinivasa Ayyangar's speech at the Kumbakonam College Day Celebration, the UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES for the week ending 27th April, remarks:- "One of the Madras newspapers tried to exploit the Wesley College trouble for its own anti-Missionary purpose; and Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar had nothing but scorn for the empty-headed students of Cocanada, who, egged on by some unscrupulous 'public' men of the town had actually the effrontery to hold a protest meeting against their headmaster and for the silly students of the Bezwada high school who, too attempted to convene protest meetings and to interfere in the dispute between the headmaster and the committee responsible for the management of the school. ..... How we wish that all aspirants for popular leadership took the same sober and sensible view of the situation! On the other hand, several 'leade including, we are grieved to say, the editors of a few Indian journals thought it consistent with their duty to the motherland to encourage the weak-brained and half-crazy students who were inclined to be troublesome, to rebel against the authority of those who have been placed above them. We are glad that Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar successfully resisted the temptation to gloss over the whole question, but indulged in a little plain-speaking which is as rare as it is necessary now-a-days. .... Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar has deserved well of the student population for his plain, blunt speaking, ignoring the resentment it is likely to cause in certain quarters where persistent attempts have been made to cause in certain quarters where persistent attempts have been madet to

to cause in certain quarters where persistent attempts have been made to cause a widespread demoralisation among the students/ population of the country.

(k) General.

28. In a leader on this subject, the INDIAN PATRIOT of the 22nd April remarks:- ""Once again, with the dissolution of the second Reformed Councils, the mingled cries of disappointment and hope have risen from all parts of India. ..... Prepared, as we are, to acknowledge the responsibility of the members of the Council for much of the sho tcomings and disappointments, we must attribute to the official a larger share of the responsibility. We fear very much that the official has not got over the feeling that the non-official member who demands information and explanation is a nuisance. ..... The people are aiming at much; they will not be satisfied with any patronising attitude and will not be put up with impatient conduct. They insist on getting much. They have been trained to look upon the official -- he is called the bureaucrat in the political dictionary of India -- as their natural enemy. The official must more rapidly readjust himself. ..... The public will be slow to acknowledge the faults of their representatives; they will believe, for they have been trained to belie ve anything against the officials. The officials therefore, have a greater responsibility to behave with reason and consideration, so that the Legislative Council may not be described a failure."

Failure of Legislative Councils.

29. The HINDU, of the 22nd April observes:- "In spite of the much talked of "new angle of vision" and 'more sympathy' with Indian aspirations, the difficulties of our countrymen in South Africa seem to be increasing. .... At a meeting of the Union House of Assembly of the South African Union Parliament , the Minister of Lands was asked if he was aware that Asiatics in the

Indians in South Africa.

Transvaal were evading the law with regard to obtaining transfer of landed property in their own names by forming limited liabilities companies and the reply was that the Government were considering the matter. It is extremely difficult to understand the attitude of those who are not satisifed with a legal deprivation of one of the most fundamental rights of human beings to subjects of His Majesty the Emperor to whom they also owe their allegiance. We do not know what will be the results of the Government's consideration of the subject but we hope that at least in the cases of persons who are already permanent settlers and virtual owners of immovable property, the Government will see their way to abolish the disabilities which serve no other purpose but to create and foster race prejudice and hatred."

37. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 25th April, writes:- "Great enthusiasm and sense of joy at the breaking down of an obstacle, characterised the proceedings of the Anglo-Indian meeting yesterday. ..... India, as a recruiting ground affords immense possibilities but the full significance is not yet realised. The success of the Anglo-Indian Regiment movement, of which we have no doubt at all, will certainly open the eyes of the Government to the possibilities of this country. A backward class not highly educated sunk in poverty, the Anglo-Indians of the Paracherry, who have been the theme of poets to weep out their sympathy, will bloom out as excellent soldiers. What more striking assurance could the Government of India have of the vast resources of India India, with its national spirit, its patriotic feelings and the undoubted higher level of intelligence and sense of responsibility to the country? If the Anglo-Indian of the Paracherry can be made into a soldier--and he will, we are sure, be soon an accomplished soldier -- every Indian, in any part of the country of the military caste or of the non-military Indian, in any part

Anglo-Indians and the War.

caste can be made into a fine soldier. That has been the contention of the political India. That has never yet been contradicted but that will be proved beyond all doubt by the proved fact of an Anglo-Indian Regiment. When will Indian India stand out for the privilege now accorded to Anglo-Indian; then will the military profession as a career for young India be a reality. We welcome the Anglo-Indian movement. We pray for its success and watch its progress with the greatest sympathy."

Indians and the army.

38. The HINDU, of the 25th April, writes:- "The sentiments of the people of India cannot we think, be ignored any longer in respect of their patriotic desire to be allowed to bear arms and fight for their country and the empire. Circumstances have recently occurred, the significance of which, we trust, will be appreciated by the British Government and lead them to grant the sons of the soil the long-denied military career. It will be a sad and imprudent political blunder of an unexampled kind if the authorities do not take advantage of the offer of Indians to serve in the army and fight the empire's battles. It is an egregious error to suppose that Indians do not follow the passing events and inwardly contemplate upon the neglect if not scorn with which their wishes in respect of the matter are, in their opinion, treated . One of the last acts of Lord Hardinge was the permissic granted to the Anglo-Indian community in India to form an Angl9-Indian regiment, and the concession has created such widespread rejoicing s in the community that the recruiting meetings held ib in different parts of the country are characterised by great earnestness and enthusiasm. A very successful meeting was held in Madras last evening, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser, in alluding to the grant of the permission to form the regiment, said:- 'It (the meeting) signifies a victory gained by your leaders on your behalf after striving and persevering for 40 years , marks

a victory which secures for you xx the privilege of bearing arms voluntarily in the service of your King and country .'

The Hon'ble Mr. J.O.Robinson, addressing the representatives of the community, was equally emphatic about the 'epoch-making' character of the event. .... The moral of these utterances is plain. Anglo-Indians have obtained, after an arduous struggle, the highest right of a citizen, while Indians, the sons of the soil, have so far been denied that right--the right of bear arms in defence of thei King and country. We cannot think that the Government are so oblique as to think that this differential tratetment will not arouse feelings of eep pain and regret among Indians, and make them ruminate over the causes of such marked favouritism. In point of education, culture, patriotism and loyalt they are not in any way inferior to Anglo-Indians, though, in the matter of appointments in railways and the public service, the latter have been systematically preferred to Indians. That a regiment of Anglo-Indians is to be formed and trained at the expenses of the country the rights and privileges of the greater portion of the people of which are at the same time uncared for cannot but be a source of constant irritation which a Government responsive to public opinion and desirious of meeting out even handed justice to all classes of the population, cannot, we submit, afford to ignore. .... The contrast between the attitude of the Government of India and of the French Government cannot but provide a perennial source of irritation, and we trust that in the highest interests of the country Indians will sooner than later become the recipients of the honour and confidence shown to Anglo-Indian and French subjects by the French Government. That Indians are at least as ardent and enthusiastic as the Anglo-Indians, appears to us to be beyond a shadow of doubt. In another column we publish a letter by 'S.' , an Indian commanding position in the public life of the country, in which he suggests that a contingent

of a thousand men, representative of all the provinces of India, should be formed, and placed at the disposal of the French authorities for being trained and sent to the front. .... The moral effect of this organisation should be tremendous, and we should heartily commend the idea to the public, provided, of course, that even after the latest developments, the British Government should sti l turn a deaf ear to the request for the enlistment of Indians in the army. .... There is unmistakable evidence that the denial of a military career for Indians is deeply resented and it will be a mark of wisdom and statesmanship if this national and patriotic sentiment is availed of and utilised by the Government. "

Writing on this subject, the NEW INDIA, of the 25th April says:- "We sincerely trust the ENGLISHMAN is not correctly informed in regard to the correspondence now going on between the Government of India and Dr.Mullick concerning the formation of a Bengali- All-Indian Regiment. For it will hardly create any feelings except of humiliation if the Government has to state that the present condition of India is such that a force of more than a thousand officers and men cannot be raised with safety from among them. There is no justification of any sort for such a restriction, and when it is known everywhere that the Allies are badly in need of men, and that England is finding it necessary to yield her last able-bodied inhabitant, the raising of a small force in India - so small as to make it a matter of no military importance at all-- is no other than a stigma on Indian loyalty, and as such the Government of India will be well advised in not sanctioning the scheme of the Government of India will be well advised in not sanctioning the scheme published by ENGLISHMAN .... As we stated the other day, all fears of disloyalty should be given up and unless that is done, we do not know how to evaluate the repeated statements of the Government that the loyalty of the vast majority of the Indians is above reproach. .... We trust

Lord Chelmsford will appraach this subject in the braad and statesmanlike spirit of his predecessor, and confound once more the enemies of the empire who have suicidally reckoned on India's infidelity to the British throne."

The Indian Patriot of the 25th April, remarks:- "We publish elsewhere interesting particulars of a scheme of citizen soldiers which Dr. S.K.Mullick of Calcutta has drawn up and submitted to the military authorities. The readiness with which Indians have been welcomed by the French Government In India, the full privileges which have been accorded to them the sincere speech of the French Governor-General to the Indian soldiers which sounded almost as if General Joffre was addressing the defenders of Verdun, have all made a powerful impression in the minds of the Bengalis. The Young Bengali is eager for the fray. He has shown himself fit for active work. ... No part of India has so persistently and so sincerely shown a desire to participate in the dangers of the battlefield than Bengali. New India is most visible in Bengal, and therefore this offer display the qualities which have had no opportunities for display .... Out of all the speeches and offers of personal service, comes this bold, yet simple, and eminently practical scheme. It is the offer of a people to fight and fall for their sovereign and their country. Will the Government of India grant the people this privilege? India will hear the Answer to this question in the reception that the Government records to this scheme. It is, of course encouraging to be told that Lord Chelmsford has discussed the scheme. We expect something to come out of this. The Government not carelessly throw the offer by, for the people are very serious and will feel very much if they are not granted the privilege to die for their country."

The Indian Civil Service.

39. The HINDU, of the 25th April, observes:- "It is an axiom with the Government of India that members of the Indian civil Service are fit to take up any branch of work in the public service. A civilian is fully equipped according to this theory, to discharge at a moment's notice the duties of a Police officer, a Magistrate, a Judge of the High Court, a Settlement officer, a Municipal President, a Press Censor, a Professor in a College, a Director of Agriculture and Commerce, and a Director of Industries. We note that an appointment of the last mentioned catagory has been made in Madras. This optimistic belief in the encyclopaedic character of the knowledge of the Indian Civil Servants is not we find shared by some well-informed persons. In the course of a letter to the London TIMES on "science and the Empire," Sir E.Ray Lankester, the eminent scientist, gives his opinion as follows:-

"The only chance for the escape of this country from commercial and industrial disaster in the future is that its public servants shall cease to be ignorant. And to bring about this change their school education must be changed. If all candidates for admission into the higher posts of the Home and Indian Civil Service and all officers in the Army were required to have a moderate amount of knowledge and training in the natural sciensciences, not only should we have useful public servants, but the education of the whole country would be reformed.

"Some of the devotees of the antiquated scheme of education at present established in this country do not hesitate to claim the Indian Civil Service as their special monopoly. The history of the neglect of the tungsten discovery in Burma, and of monozite in Travancore, which is given in your leading article to-day, is only one of hundreds showing the incapacity and disastrous ignorance of the Indian Civil Service in respect of matters of enormous importance to the welfare of the empire. Some knowledge of chemistry, physics and geology in place of the Greek and Latin languages, literature and philosophy, would quicken the wits and enhance the administrative utility of our Indian public servants."

40. The HINDU, of the 26th April, observes:- "Even the most careless observer of current events must have been struck with the volume of discontent which has grown up in the country at the ineffective character of the enlarged Legislative Councils, in fulfilling the main functions which they were designed to promote under the scheme of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. The last budget meeting of almost all the Legislative Councils in the country have borne eloquent testimony to the feeling of disappointment and chagrin felt by non-official Members at the waste of energy on their part, and the imperviousness of the Executive Government to the repeated manifestations of popular opinion. We have printed elsewhere the opinions of the heads of four Local Governments, two Governors and two Lieutenant-Governors, which seek to justify the existing state of things on one ground or another. No thoughtful person will consider the apologia of these high personages as either sound or satisfactory. .... The remarks which His Excellency the Governor of Madras has made lead us to infer that His Excellency is under a misapprehension as to the scope and nature of the Morley-Minto scheme and is unaware how greatly its working has fallen short of popular expectation.... The truth as regards the Morley-Minto scheme is as expressed by Mr. Bernard Houghton, a late member of the Indian Civil Service 'Bureaucracy so far from assisting in the birth of this reform has done its best by narrow and illiberal regulations to curtail its scope.'"

The Reformed Legislative Councils.

45. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, of the for the week ending 26th April, remarks:- "The one great service which the last session of the Indian National Congress was able to do to the country was to free politics from the control of certain adventurers who wanted to usurp power for their own selfish ends. The control

The All-India Congress Committee.

happily has not passed into their hands, but their influence still remains and now and then we hear strange attempts made by them to give direction and force to the political future of the country irrespective of such considerations as are necessary for the construction of the edifice on a solid basis. We cannot say how far their evil influence is likely to spread in Allahabad where a couple of dozen members of the All-Indian Congress Committee have met to lay down the future constitution of India, but we should not suppress our fear that though on the banks of the Ganges and in the ancient seat of the Pandava rulers, we are not likely to get fair play. For one thing, the meeting does not seem to have been held under favourable auspices. The political atmosphere of Allahabad itself just now seems to be charged with discontent and internal dissension, which does not seem to be merely provincial. On a question of grave national importance there has occurred a breach not only between Hindus and Moslems, but also among Hindus themselves. .... Another consideration which does not seem to augur well is the paucity of members who have responded to the invitation of the general secretaries.... More regrettable than the absence of a large body of members is the absence of some of the most note-worthy members of the Committee. .... It is clear that in the anxiety to play the familiar role of constitution-makers, after the fashion of the French Revolutionaries the convenience of the majority of the members has not been caref for by those who have precipitated the holding of the meeting at this season of the year. There is one other circumstance to which also we must advert that is that the committee is holding its session at a time when nothing is known about the steps that the Moslem League may be inclined to take. ... The Moslem League has not met, nor is anything known as to whether it wi l meet at all. The value of the scheme will have been considerably enhanced if a joint session of the executive of the

League and the Congress could have met under the same roof, or if that is impossible, if they met under separate roof s at the same time, so that there would be occasion and opportunity for a freer interfourse of and mutual understanding. The reason why no attempt has been made is not clear. The meeting seems to have been hurridly got up without the conveners having a definite programme before them."

47. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 27th April, has the following:- "What in other countries is the most natural event during the war suddenly becomes when applied to India, not only unnatural, but positively dangerous. Nothing, perhaps, is a more common feature of public activity in England, France, Germany or Russia, than the census of ideas and thoughts on Europea after the war. But the moment any discussion is started on India after the war, the impatient question is asked:- "And are you loyal because you expect a prize? .... When it comes from responsible quarters, it is answered in the only way - that we expect no prize for our loyalty. But we should not be surely loyal to ourselves and to our country if we did not expect a return and a splendid return to England. Why should we not discuss what that should be? What is dearer to India to day than political concessions; in othher words, the possession of larger powers of initiative for Indians. Why should we not think out schemes, just as the highly developed nations now shedding one another's blood in considering the relations of trade and commerce after the war. We have not much of trade or commerce. We look to the day when the Indian patriots will occupy positions of trust and responsibility and do for the development of India what Japanese patriots have done for the development of Japan. Hence our demand, persistently, for political concessions. Let not the dread of what is described as controvery falter our leaders. We must discuss politics, because we are

After the war.

interested in politics. They are discussing trade because they are interested in trade. ..... The fear that our enemies might taunt us with setting a prize on our loyalty will never shake us from pursuing the goal we have set before us long before the assassin struck at the Austrian prince and Europe set itself on fire to quench the royal blood that was spilt."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General

South African Indians.

75. Referring to the disability under which the Indians in South Africa still labour in regard to possession of property, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 22nd April, hopes that the matter having come up for consideration, the South African Government will decide it in such a way as well not clash with the settlement come to in 1914.

Hindus and Mussalmans.

85. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 22nd April, writes:- It is but a short time ago that an agreement relating to concord and unity between Hindus and Mussalmans was made.

But there is really a grave risk of table friendship losing its power.

Mussalmans hoped that Hindus would share their joys and sorrows. But on the other hand, the object of Hindus was that the Government should think they were all unanimous on the Home Rule.

When the Mussalmans took part in the latest session of the Congress session they joined the Home Rule League. Immediately afterwards the Hindus broke the agreement. Previous to this they had thrown obstacles in the way of a Muslim University and to give the scheme less chance of success they established a Hindu

University. Moreover, when the Mussalmans hesitated to accept the conditions offered by the Government they cameforward annd accepted them and thus blasted all Mussalman hopes and left nothing for them to do but to accept their University.

Last week a proposal was accepted in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces to the effect that Mussalmans should be granted separate electorate. Immediately the Hindus sounded the trumpet of hostility against the Mussalmans, held a meeting at Allahabad under the presidentcy of the Hon'ble Madan Moham Molaviy and even declared that Mussalmans have no right to a separate electorate.

Where are the Mussalmans who regard a friendly agreement with the Hindus as a celestial tablet? Where are those philosophers who regard friendship with the Hindus as the essence of faith? Can they explain why their ideas, their belief and their faith have been spoiled like a broken charm? Will the Hindus, who do not consider the Mussalmans have a right to elect their oown representative to the Municipal Council, appoint a Muhammadan to the (Government) Governorship of a Province?

Hindus have a sacred wish that the Muhammadans should not watch them in the progress.

They want to elect the Mussalmans for the municipality who are puppets in their hands nd nod their heads in agreement with them. But it should not be concluded from that the policy of all the Hindus is the same. Now we refer to Pandit Molaviya and his party who have waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy with a memorial and complaint that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has granted a separate electorate to the Mussalmans and has practised high-handedness on the Hindus.

The editor in inviting the attention of the Mussalmans to the subject asks them to take warning and endeavour to get on.

It is not nefessary that we should be hostile towards the Hindus and hurt their feelings. Islam is our holy faith and conscientiousness is our religious policy. We should endeavour personally to improve matters. It is not reasonable that we should ruin ourselves for the sake of the existence of our friends. We can be substantially benefited by the laws of the British Government that have often recognised our special rights. It behoves us to be friendly disposed towards the Hindus being our countrymen and to drive the coach of life ourselves.

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For the week ending 6th May 1916.

No.19 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Indians in Fiji.

24. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 2nd May states:- "No one can read, without indignation, the tale of misry , shame and immorality which Mr. Andrew and Mr. Pearson have written in the pages of the MODERN REVIEW about the life of Indian Immigrants in Fiji. A severer condemnation of a system there could never be than that: it destroyes all feelings in man and woman. The father selling the body of his daughter, the husband agreeing to part with his wife, so that she may be the wife of another, murder, suicide - these are the events of daily life in the Indian cooly lines in Fiji The finer qualities distinguishing man from the brute are absent here. The beauty the love, the harmony of the Indian home, sung by the poets and admired by the world, are entirely, unknown in the cooly lines. The very name of God is unuttered and the thoughts of man never go beyond the food for the day and the satisfaction of the animal pleasures. ... What of the living Fijis in the depots in Madras, to which, the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai sought in vain, to direct public attention? The problem of cooly

emigration as a whole must be faced."

The Censor.

26. The following appears in NEW INDIA of the 6th May:-

"Mrs. Annie Besant arrived in Madras this morning. She is curious to know what has become of the long summary telegraphed from Dacca concluding her Decca lecture, the first half of which appeared in our issue of Thursday. Why has the Censor suppressed her arguments against the use of violence, and her pleading for the substitution of law-abiding methods for dacoity? Do the authorities object to young men being dissuaded from violence and being urged to pursue constitutional means for obtaining Home Rule? Or why have they suppressed the telegram? We could understand their suppressing incitements to violence, but to suppress the reverse has an unpleasantly sinister suggestiveness."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION .

(k) General

Indians and the army.

52. In a long leaderette, the KERALODAYAM, of the 2nd May dwells upon the necessity of Indians being freely enslisted in the army which is absolutely necessary for the future greatness of India, congratulates the French Government on what they have done in this direction, and hopes that the importance of this subject will, among other things, be brought home to the English people by the Congress leaders who go to England on deputation shortly.

Military service.

59. The Andhraprakasika, of the 29th April, refers to the fact that certain Bengali young men who are French subjects ∅ left Chandranagore to receive military training at Pondicherry, and asks when the Indians under the British ruler are to enjoy similar fortune.

65. Almost all the Malayalam papers refer to the good qualities of the Late Mr. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, pay him a glowing tribute for his services to the country, and express deep regret at his death.

The late Mr. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

68. The KERALA SAMCHARI, of the 3rd May points out that though the civilians and the Anglo-Indian papers are of opinion that India, even after one hundred and fifty years of British rule, is not yet fit for self-government, the Indian leaders and educated Indians clamour for more powers in this direction, and tat that the first and foremost benefit which India expects to derive after the war is the grant of self-government, and hopes that such Englishmen as are sympathetic towards the Indians will work with the latter for the attainment of their object.

Self Government.

69. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 26th April, has the following Information has just been received that the annual meeting of the Muslim League was held at Burdwan on the morning of the 24th instant under the presidency of Mr. M.A.Rasul Barrister-at-Law who delivered an excellent appropriate and instructive address. The president is an old adherent of the Congress. Just as he has admitted, the Mussalmans formerly considered him a dangerous person. But at present if it is not the wish of all India it is at least the desire of the Hindus to get the Government of their country into their own hands like Australia, Canada and South Africa. To strengthen this claim the Congress has commenced endea endeavouring to bring about concord and unity among Mussalmans.

"The Session of the Bengal Muslim League."

It is, however, an open secret that real concord lies in mutual agreement between the poor and the destitute. But fortunately concord and unity have so far been confined to the extensive scope of the garden party or to the more restricted area of the dinner table.

In this connection the most important question of all is what advantage will the Mussalmans derive from SWARAJ.

The editor in concurring ✗ in the views of Mr. Rasul regarding self-government and with Hon'ble Mr. Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Choudri in his opposition to cancelling of the partition of Bengal Muhammad Siddiqut Rahman in urging the immediate repeal of the Press Act and Mr. Azuz-ul-Haq in claiming the righ right of a separate electorate for Mussalmans, says that these proposals are very reasonable and call for careful consideration. We have discussed these questions from time to time, and it is the duty of every true Muhammadan to bear them in mind and to and to draw the attention of Government to them.

The Bengal Muslim League, besides expressing its unanimous views on those profitable propositions, has also declared in clarion tones that no Government subsidy should be given to any newspaper for it is really improper. If newspapers are supposed to be rub on commercial lines there is no reason why some of them should be accorded Government patronage while others are denied it.

The Defence of India Act should not be too hastily applied. Besides much regret was expressed at the expulsion of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and an amendment of the Arms Act was moved.

The problem of newspapers and expenditure is so complicated that we cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt regret in the matter. Alt ough we know that the law actually affects Mussalmans to a greater extent, yet we are certain that its operation will itself reveal its unnecessary severity.

We should not lose heart under the trials Providence subjects us to; patience and endurance under them will be more profitable to us, for--

"Be pure, brother, and fear no man. It is by beating the

soiled garment upon the hard stone that the washerman makes it clean."

"The Madras Government and Muhammadans."

70. The QAUMI report of the 25th April referring to the approaching expiry of the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's term of offic as Member of the Executive Council, says that it will not be forgotten that the first Indian Member to hold that office was the late Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, who died before his term of office was up, and that the present member succeeded him.

We have recently heart that certain Hindu gentlemen suggest that Sir Sivaswami Ayyar should also be succeeded by a capable Indian. Possibly they may consider Muhammadans also to be "Indian But it is becoming more or less patent that by "capable Indians" is meant Hindus Only. If it is really so and this is what is intended then we indignantly protest.

Whether the Hindus regard us "competent Indians" or no, we will not be behind in demanding our rights and, in unequivocal terms we invite the attention of Government to the proposition that the successor of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar should of necessity be a Muhammadan.

The Bengal Government has appointed the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda as the first Indian Member. The Bombay Government like the Madras Government first appointed a Hindu Similarly Lord Minto appointed Sir Ali Imam as successor to Sir Pl Sinha in the Viceregal Council and Lord Hardinge appointed a European as Law Member, but gave the Educational portfolio to an Indian, Sir Sankaran Nayar, again the successor of Sir Ali Imam is a Hindu.

There are some people who are sceptical as to the existence of a Muhammadan capable of succeeding Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, but we consider that question to be nothing more than a little bit of sophistry. Who could be aware of the latent ability of

of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar before his appointment to this office? Ø In the same way the natural ability of Muhammadans may be latent Only a glance round is necessary and if it be taken with due fore-sight it is certain that many Muhammadans can be found fit for the exalted office.

In case there is no capable Muhammadan available in Madras which we very reluctantly admit, yet we are not prepared to forego our own claims and those of our community. In such a case we suggest getting a Muhammadan whereever he can be found, and we shall not be displeased at being pronounced as incapable of ourselves.

It is an open secret that Sir Sankaran Nayar was summoned from Madras to hold office in the Viceroy's Council. From this it is not to be understood there is a dearth of capable men in Northern India and consequently they were obliged to apply to Madras; emphatically no !

Likewise we can manage with a Northern Indian Muhammadan. He will come and be one of our religious and national fraternity. We are Mussalmans and with us there is no question of caste pollution, nor do we recognise any social distinction. If this be the case, what difficulty will there be if a Muhammadan outsider comes How could we regard each other as strangers?

We simply desire national progress. Amongst Hindus distinctions are made in a friendly way between Brahmans and non-Brahmans, but in our desire for national advancement we make no difference between Shaikhs, Syeds, Northern and Southern Indian Muhammadans.

This we consider a sufficient reason for the appointment of a Muhammadan and none other.

We hope that the desire of all the Muhammadans of the Madras Presidency will, without fail, be realised, that is the honour of being a member of the Executive Council will be conferred on a Muhammadan.

For the week ending 13th May 1916.

No.20 of 1916.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Afghanistan.

19. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 3rd May, referring to the relations existing between Amir Habib-ul-lah Kahn, Amir of Afghanistan, and Great Britain, says:- When the present Amir succeeded to the throne he issued a proclamation to the effect that the friendly relations, which had existed with great Britain during his father's time, would be maintained.

Although German spies began their intrigues in Afghanistan they produced no effect on the Amir who has been true to his word and ever since the war began till now he has observed neutrality.

At this critical juncture the Amir has prevented the Boarder tribes from creating any disturbance with the result that peace and tranquility have prevailed on the Frontier.

In a word, Amir Habib-ul-lah Khan is a faithful friend and well-wisher of our Government, and we are fully convinced that he will adhere to his neutral policy till the end of the war and regard, with contempt, Germany, the enemy of Islam, which had made preparations to put a stop to the promulgation of the sacred religious and the principles of Islam.

(k) General.

The operation of the Defence of India Act in England and in India.

41. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 6th May, observes:- It will be interesting to note the difference between the operation of Defence of India Act in England and in India. In England, the permission of a Judge of the High Court has to be obtained before any one is kept in confinement under this Act, and the person confined has also to be informed of the offence for which he is confined and of the evidence which

which the authorities have for the same. But in India, neither of these rules obtains. It is an ordinary rule of justice that one who is punished should be informed of the reason why he is punished. It cannot be that the Government is unaware of the dissatisfaction that may be caused to the people by remanding one to custody merely on the report of the police. It is time, therefore, that the system followed in India in the application of the provisions of the Defence of India Act is changed and brought in conformity with that followed in England.

The Lokopakari, of the 8th May, also complains of a number of men in Bengal being imprisoned on the report of the police, and warns the Government that such promiscuous confinement of the people is sure to create unrest in the country.

Indians and Indian Civil Service.

49. In commenting on the rules for nomination of Indian candidates for the Civil Service of India, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 6th May, says:- It will be plain from the rules that the Indian candidates have not been saved from the open competitive examination. It is stated that the number of Indians admitted as selected candidates should not be less than the average number of Indians annually so admitted during the ten years ending 1914. But why should the authorities xx strike an average? Why should they not now adopt the greatest number ever admitted during those ten years? Is this the time when the Indians should not be shown such generosity?

The Nayar regiment.

52. While giving the purport of the rules promulgated by the authorities in connected with the enlistment of men in the proposed Nayar regiment, the MANORAMA of the 5th May xx observes that so far as this regiment is concerned, these rules, are, on the whole, very beneficial to the recruits, and hopes that a great number of Nayars wi l come forward to enlist themselves and that

the Nayars, who are traditionally known to possess martial spirit, will distinguishe themselves by their acts and bring credit to themselves and their regiment.

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For the week ending 20th May 1916.

No.21 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

10. Writing on this subject, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 15th May, says:- "We sincerely hope that not only the Government of Madras, but also the Government of India will read the remarkable address which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai delivered as the President of the Madras Provincial Conference. .... As one of the earnest and most devoted of public workers who has been engaged for a longer period in public service than any other public man now living in Southern India, and as one whose transparent sincerity and whole-hearted devotion to the poor and the suffering humanity has been acknowledged, Mr. Kesava Pillai occupies a position in the public mind of South India which can be described as unique..... No wonder, that Mr. Kesava Pillai's speech is one great struggle between hope and despair, hope that India has demonstrated her capacity for self-government by her wonderful efforts at a trying hour, despair that even now the glory of India has not attracted the blindmen who rule the empire from London. .... We do not count our servants when we discuss important family affairs, and India is a servant. Canada, Australia or New Zealand are daughters. .... The indifference of England to India is a haunting spectre in Indian mind. This indifference will cease only if India should cease to be a dependency and is a

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.

self-governing country. This is no return for loyalty; this is no return for the blood we have shed in Flanders, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia. .... Britain has roused thoughts in us and fed us with hopes. We wait for the fructification of these hopes. Whcih which hour is more opportune than now? But the clouds are gathering round the mind, for the angle of vision has not changed after all in quarters where alone a change would be useful to us."

Indians in South Africa.

11, In a leader under the heading "The Right to Live" the Indian Patriot, of the 16th May states:- "INDIAN OPINION, the organ of the Indian citizens in South Africa, is an appeal, every week, to the people of this country to remember their countrymen abroad, to realise their sufferings and to relive those sufferings by making the Government of India move. ..... As a dependent nation, its voice ignored, and its feelings unrespected, we have not been able to do anything. Our Government have not been able to do for them what, for instance, under similar circumstances, the Government of Japan would have done for the Japanese citizens. ... Our dignity and self respect are at stake. Our Countrymen are about to unite on a grand fight against Boer selfishness. The bugle call has sounded, and the blood of the passive resistance has been stirred already. It will be a pity if a controversy should rise now, but it seems as if it is inevitable. Will the Government of India stand by its citizens abroad, or will it watch in unconcern this wholesale persecution?"

Indians and the Army.

13. The HINDU, of the 17th May, writes:- "The Provincial Conference which is being held at Madura has done well to draw prominent attention to the subject of Indians in the army. There is no topic which has created such intense public feeling in recent years as this one of the admission of Indians into the army and of the justice of conceding their claim to form themselves into

their Volunteer Corps. ..... The galling distinctions maintained and the denial of the rights of Indians to be admitted to the higher ranks of the army have constituted causes of deep discontent in India which true statesmanship should not allow to spread. ..... There can be no doubt, however, as to the fact that any half-hearted measure designed to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people will be justly resented, as perpetuating the gross injustice against which Indians which protested so far in vain."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION .

(a) Police.

29. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 11th May, says:- The Hon'ble Mr. Fazul Haque asked the Government of Bengal two questions regarding the improper way in which the Criminal Investigation Department makes searches, and obtained answers thereto. The Criminal Investigation Department thereupon wreaked its vengeance on him by depriving him of the conduct of the appeal in the Barisal conspiracy case which ordinarily he ought to have conducted, and which would have fetched him some tens of thousands of rupees. Should a lawyer, who, as a member of a Legislative Council, serves his constituency by criticising the police or any other department, lose any income that he might otherwise get from the Government? If he should, how many members would care to represent the grievances of the people to the Government independently and fearlessl Many would out of self-interest, remain silent. Then what is the good of elections and councils? The Administration of the country could as well be left in the hands of the police constables. We hope the Government will consider this and do the needful.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

(h) Railways.

Indians proceeding to Ceylon.

35. The HINDU NESAN, of the 12th May writes:- We do not know when the hardships suffered by Indians proceeding to Ceylon at the Mandapam station will cease. It is very regrettable that the quarantine officials there should treat the people like cattle. We do not see why the Indians alone should be subjected to all kinds of hardships and compelled to get vaccinated, while the Europeans are allowed to go scot-free. Perhaps the Europeans will never catch the contagion of any disease ! It appears the officials at this station do not interfere with any Indian who pays them Rs.50/-. How long are the Indians to put up with this ignominous treatment?

(k) General.

The privilege claimed by the Indians.

37. In the course of a long article under this heading, the VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 27th April, observes that the SWARAJ demanded constantly by the Indians means nothing more than the privilege of occupying all the higher appointments in this country, and dwelling upon the merits of Mr. Parankusan Nayudu and K. Vaithialingam Pillay, prays that they should be appointed permanently to the Posts of Commissioner of Police and Post-Master-General, respectively.

Government subsidy to Newspapers.

38. The VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 4th May, takes exception to the Punjab Governmenment having paid a large sum of money to the CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE and says:- This is almost tantamount to bribing a newspaper for the purpose of making it write in a strain which is approved by the Government. The CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE is an Anglo-Indian paper and has never been favourable to the Indians. If such a paper is subsidised by the Government, it will only lead to its becoming still more hostile to the

to the Indians. It was in time of Lord Curzon that the Indian newspapers began to lose their privileges and they lost almost all of them during the regime of Lord Minto. The articles now written by them have no spirit whatever, and no wonder it is so, for any straightforward comment by them is immediately mistaken by the authorities. While such is the plight of the Indian newspapers, it is most unfair on the part of the Punjab Government to give a large sum of money to an Anglo-Indian paper. This action of the Government is most unreasonable especially at this juncture when expenditure is expected to be economised all round.

"Subsidised Newspapers."

39. The QAMI REPORT, of the 11th May, writes:- At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Punjab Government held on the 19th April, the Government in reply to a question, said:- "The Government do give grant to certain papers; for instance a sumof Rs.18,000 was spent under this head last year. Of this amount Rs.12,300 was paid to the FADJI AKHBAR and Rs.5,000 to the CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

The PAISAH AKHBAR of Lahore, in commenting on the statement in its issue of the 4th May said:- "Even if such a circulation afford some benefit to subscribers it is not advisable that the public exchequer should be burdened with the charge inasmuch as the common folk do not lay much stress upon the statements and writings of subsidised newspapers."

The HABL-ul-MATIN (English) also, in discussing the subject in its issue of the day before yesterday, said, "The public has no confidence in subsidised newspapers and scoff at their notions of loyalty." In fact, it is a disagreeable source of income for newspapers. The press should always be free and independent.

The HABL-ul-MATIN thinks journalism is the noblest of all professions, because editors have to act in accordance with their religious and political principles but the papers that have sold their freedom can derive little benefit from their independence.

We know that such papers produce a very unpleasant effect on the public mind. In the first place the people pay no attention to them. and in the second they express their ideas so tactlessly that the people, whether they will or no, become suspicious.

It is true that the Government, instead of publishing newspapers or slips of war news, subsidises certain papers; but they do not appear to have taken into consideration the results that accreu. Those to whom the Government causes papers to be supplied gratis also take in papers which are not subsidised. They do not rely upon the statements of those subsidised papers until they have compared them with those of independent journals.

In the opinion of the public they every thing of a subsidised papers are a stigma and a disgrace to us and they should therefore be excluded from the Press Association."

But we think that those people have not yet been touched by the genuine enthusiasm of the press and that they are still under the impression that they are luckly to get anything at all from the Government. They regard the Government as a rich miser who should not be allowed to get off cheaply when an opportunity occurs. When these papers thoroughly understand that Government money is public money, and that it is the duty of the press to help the Government without any remuneration whatever, they will, of their own accord, condemn their degraded practice. As long as there is no esprit de corps among editors they cannot render the Government or the public any real service.

54. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 13th May, says:- As stated by us more than once in our columns India and the Paris Conference. our Secretary of State for India has no sympathy for us. He did not give a favourable and satisfactory answer to Sir J.D.Rees who asked him if India would be represented at the Paris Conference. India expected that Lord Hardinge would be appointed Secretary of State, but he has been appointed the Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry into the Irish Outbreak, while the present unsympathetic Secretary of State has been enabled to continue as such. This is unfair to the Indians. We hope that Lord Chelmsford, who has made up his mind to govern the ∅ Country in a liberal spirit like Lord Hardinge, will communicate with the Secretary of State and secure for India equal representation with the Colonies at Conference in which questions affecting the world and the British Empire are disuussed and settled.

55. In commenting on the prodeedings of the Madras Provincial Conference, the Andhrapatrika, The Madras Provincial Conference. of the 15th May, writes:- England, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are independent powers, and they are all to unite together to form one big sovereign power. India is to be subject to them all. Is this the reward of our sincere loyalty? Are five masters to take the place of one? We have been subject to England for long. England is a country reputed to grant independence to countries which appeal to it for help. We can be happy as subject of England. But how can we be happy as subjects of the Colonies which subject the coloured races to great disabilities? India has entertained great hopes, but it must now be admitted that, as stated by the President of the Conference, there is this great danger ahead. Why should not Mr. Asquith and others now declare that no injustice will be done to India is in full agreement with the President in his prayer

that His Majesty might be pleased to order the enlistment of the Indians in the army and enable them to help the defence of the empire. We hope that our new Viceroy will commend this prayer to His Majesty.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 15th May, writes, in another column:- It is the strong belief of Lord Northcliffe that the empire is composed only of five members. The population of England and the Colonies is not even 6 crores, and though the Indian number 31 crores and odd India is deemed unfit to be a member of the empire. It is a source of mortification to the Indians that at the time when Imperial questions are about to be decided, the liberation liberal statesmen are silent on the relations that should subsist between India and the Colonies. The Government have to state what position India is to occupy in the empire.

63. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 10th May writes:- .....

"Lord Chelmsford's first work."

India is dependent on foreign merchants for every single thing and although we have commercial transactions with some friendly countries yet the major portion of Indian trade is directly or indirectly connected with the enemy. India has the right too to develop its trade and it is certain, that if proper factories were established, the Government would make the necessary arrangements. ... .

III. LEGISLATION.

65. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 10th May, says:- The

The Arms Act.

people being disallowed to bear arms, the havoc caused by dacoits and wild beasts is on the increase. We pray that the Government will respect public opinion and relax the provisions of the Arms Act.

For the week ending 27th May 1916.

No.22 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Indians in the Postal department.

17. In a leader on this subject, the Indian Patriot, of the 23rd May, states:- "The attention of the public is mainly concentrated on those sections of the public service with which they are familiar and they rarely take an interest in other branches of the service such as Post and Telegraph which are assigned to the background. Yet these departments and by no means unimportant and the Indian, who e merits and services are grossly ignored and depressed, have good reason to complain against the treatment which he receives. ..... All the highest paid offices are filled exclusively by Europeans. There is no Indian getting a salary higher than Rs.1,000; only one Indian getting a salary of Rs. 1,000 one getting from Rs.800 to Rs.1,000; and two getting from Rs.600 to Rs.800. .... This disparity is quite unintelligible to those who like ourselves are acquainted the grade of Postmasters-General carrying salaries ranging between Rs.1,750 and Rs. 2,500. Not one is held by an Indian. The whole is monopolised by Europeans. In every other department Indians can rise very high. They can be Judges of High Courts and Members of Council, but they are debarred from the Postmaster-Generalship. Why this difference? It is a scandal that a department which employs such a large number of educated Indians in the lower ranks and which contains Indians of exceptional capacity and meritorious service have not one Indian in the higher offices, only four in the inferior grades of the higher service. ..... Here in Madras, We have an Indian Post Office official of exceptional ability and varied service in our Presidency Post-master. He has a splendid record Yet when the Post-Master-Generalship is vacant, a man is

a man is brought in to fill the vacancy from outside and from the Telegraph department, in utter disregard of the claims of an officer of established repute. Mr. K.V.Lingham has had a va-varied experience as Superintendent of Post Offices, as Personal Assistant to the Director-General, as Deputy Postmaster-General, as Assistant Director-General, and as Presidency Postmaster. Yet this able officer is neglected when a vacancy arises, to which he is legitimately entitled to succeed. There are several other able officers in Madras. But all of them have to stand back, because there are Europeans, unfit for Post office work, to be provided for. We wish this injustice disappeared, and every man was given his due according to his merit and service. We suggest to some member of the Imperial Legislative Council to take up this subject and to vindicate the claims of colour to justice and fair treatment."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Indians in the Transvaal.

26. The HINDU NESAN, of the 18th May, writes:- We were glad that the days of suffering for the Indians in South Africa had come to an end. News is received now that they are still subjected to hardships and this time it is in connected with trad licenses. In the year 1912, the Municipal Councils in Transvaal were given the power to compel merchants, who dealt in provisions within the limits of each Municipality to take out licenses for the purpose and the option of granting such licenses was also given to these Councils. Now they have begun to exercise this power to the detriment of the Indian merchants and this is quite against the agreement entered into by the Colonial Government in 1914. This agreement does not deny the right of Indians to trade

in any portion of the Colony and yet they are now prevented from vending provisions. It is not only fresh applications from Indians for licenses that are rejected; but those who have licensed shops in one portion of the Colony are also refused licenses for having branch shops elsewhere How can the same man be fit to be given a license in one place and unfit for the purpose in another? Matters have not stopped here. It appears a notice has been issued by one of the municipalities in the Transvaal on an Indian firm which has been doing business from a long time, that its license would be withdrawn. What greater injury could be done to the Indian merchants in the Transvall than this? The Government of India cannot shut its eyes to the unjust way in which the Indians are being treated in the Transvaal.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

38. The Tamil supplement to SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, of the 8th May, says:- Our Government is rendering pecuniary help to a few of the newspapers, to enable them to publish promptly correct news about the war and distributing copies of the same in towa towns and villages. The money spent for this purpose comes to more than a lakh of rupees. On mature consideration, there does not seem to be much necessity for paying a subsidy from public funds to private newspapers, conducted with a view to profit. It is in the interests of the newspapers to compete with one a other in the matter of furnishing correct news about the war to their readers, and there is the censor to prevent the papers from publishing any news, which may be, false or may do any harm to the Government. If a paper succeeds in publishing any such news, in spite of the watchfulness of the censor, there are the Press Act and the Defence of India Act under which it can be booked. So, when the papers are bound to supply correct and up-to-date news

The Government and newspapers.

to their readers, why should they be paid from public funds for this purpose? Cannot the amount spent in this direction be utilised for spreading education among the people or for helping the Indian troops which are now fighting valiantly in the differnt theatres of war? If our Government wants to furnish its subjects with news about the war, free of cost, it can well get official communiques printed at its own Press and distribute them broadcast among the people. If the Government favours a few papers, ignoring the rest, it may give room for jealousy. Moreover we think that the papers chosen for being subsidised by the Government should be such as realise their responsibility and have a circulation in the villages. We hope the Government will attend to this subject.

Indians and the army.

42. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th May, observes:- Referring to the resolution passed at the Madras Provincial Conference held at Madura, dwelling upon the claims of the Indians to be given the higher appointments in the Indian army, the MADRAS MAIL remarks that several classes of Indians have already joined the Indian army, that the admission of all classes of people into the army will not only have an adverse effect upon its strength but also increase military expenditure enormously, and that it cannot be denied that the enlistment of a large number of Indians either in the army or in the Volunteer corps may perchance prove to be prejudicial to the British Government itself. There is nothing surprising in these remarks of the MADRAS MAIL for to a jaundiced eye everything looks yellow. It is true there are a large number of Indians in the lower ranks of the army. But the grievances of the Indians is that they are not given the higher appointments. It cannot be said that the Indians are not fit for these appointments. Those who have read the Indian history of the 18th and 19the Centuries, and those who know the ancient history of the Indians can given the lie direct to this argument.

Are the Indians to be distrusted even after the loyal services rendered by them in this war? But a timid man sees a snake in every bush. We hope our Government which has been known for its farsightedness and magnanimity, will not listen to the petty sugge suggestions of these papers.

In welcoming the resolution passed on this subject xx by the Madras Provincial Conference held at Madura, the HINDU NESAN of the 19th May says:- The extent of dissatisfaction among the Indians at their having no opportunity to show the world their valour, courage and other warlike qualities cannot be gauged and the recent action of the Government in permitting the Anglo-Indians to enlist in the army has only wounded the feelings of the Indians still further. The loyalty of the Indians in the present war is no doubt being praised on all sides. Bu t the Government should not stop with this praise. Let it dispel its usual suspicion against the Indians and give them the higher appointments in the army. It will then see what they are capable of. Some people seem to suggest that, in order to make a show of satisfying the demand of the Indians, some educated men among them may be taken in the regimens already stationed in Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Why should any difference be made between the educated and the uneducated Indian? Is it that the educated Indian alone possesses warlike qualities which the other lacks, or is it that the loyalty of the former can be confided in while that of the latter should be doubted? We hope the Government will not pay any heed to such mean suggestions. It is again a futile argument to say that the Indians are lacking in warlike qualities without giving them any opportunity to exhibit the same. Even the argument of some that, if the Indians are given the higher appointments in the army, it will increase the military expenditure cannot hold water. On the other hand, the admission of the Indians into the army will reduce military expenditure. It cannot be that

the Government is unaware of all these facts. It is not all at all desirable that the Government should even after the events in this war, act upon the advice of those who are against the Indians being given the higher appointments in the army.

An Indian army.

43. Referring to the notice issued by the officer Commanding the troops in Egypt, directing that every British citizen between the ages of 18 and 41 should furnish his name, address, etc., the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 24th May says:- From a perusal of the notice it will appear that the order applies to all including the natives and the Indians, and that all will be compelled to serve in the army. ..... Who will be of greater service to the British Emire than the Indians in fighting with the Turks? Is it not in such circumstances desirable to extend the volunteer system at least to India? Will not Lord Chelmsford see his way to get up, ready for fight, an Indian army before the Mesopotamian and the Turkish theatres become one? Is the day in sight when the Indians will feel glad that the opportunity to overthrow the enemy of the Empire has at last come to them?

The Secretary of State for India and the Under Secretary.

47. Referring to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain on the trade policy after the war, and Lord Islington's statement on Indian aspirations, the Andhrapatrika, of the 20th May says:- This is the first time that the Secretary of State for India has spoken on a financial question since the outbreak of the war. But he has not in his speech referred to the financial policy of India. His attitude has been that of a stranger to Indian interests. This is very strange. Lord Islington stated that official control in India would be relaxed with the rise in public spirit and morality. Indians are not very much wanting in public spirit and morality. Even supposing that there is any want ∅ it cannot be removed without exercising public rights. It would be

be well if Lord Islington has looked at this side of the question It is evident ~~x~~ from the unsatisfactory nature of the speeches of the both the Secretary of State for India and the Under Secretary that Indian opinion does not carry much weight.

51. ~~Refe~~ The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 24th May, says:- In one of her speeches at Poona, Mrs. Besant has stated that India will be loyal to the English Sovereign and not to the Colonies. She said emphatically that at the close of the war India should be placed on an equal status with the Colonies. We trust that English Statesmen who have stimulated the self-respect of the Indians, will aft the close of the war, treat them with regard and not falsify their own words.

India and the Colonies.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 22nd May, commends the comments of the DAILY POST, Bangalore, on the HON'BLE Mr. Kesava Pillai's speech at Madura, to the effect that there is no love lost between the Colonials and the Indians, and that there can be no greater injustice than that the Indians should be made to accept, as teachers and judges, Colonials who have subjected them to various indignities.

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For the week ending 3rd June 1916.

No.23 of 1916.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

18. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th May, writes:- The Government of the United States is about to pass a law which is prejudicial to the Indians. The preamble to this law says that it is intended to prevent "Hindus and others like the Japanese, who cannot become American citizens" from settling permanently in America and the Japanese Consul in America seems to have taken exception to this measure on the ground that it was unnecessary as long as Japan was acting according to the terms of her treaty with America, and pointed out that the name of the Japanese shoul should not have been coupled with that of the Hindus in the preamble. Two things have to be noted here It is because Japan has a Consul in America that he has objected to this measure. Ind India which is far bigger than Japan, has no Consul, but Britain has one in America. Perhaps he thought that he was not bound to speak for India. The Japanese, who became a nation only yesterday think it to be derogatory to be coupled with the Hindus !

Indians in America.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

28, In the course of a long leader under this heading, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 23rd May, takes exception to an amendment proposed to be introduced in the Government of India Act of 1858 for the purpose of exempting the Secretary of State for India from being sued in civil courts in certain cases and observes:- The main object of section 58 of this Act was clearly to permit the Secretary of State for India to sue and be sued by any person in any court in India. The amendment now proposed

The Government and Courts.

indirectly gives power to the Government to make a law that no British subject can sue the Secretary of State for India in a court of law for establishing his rights in certain cases. If this amendment is passed, the people will not be able to have any legal remedy in certain cases. We are really surprised at the Government having introduced such a measure at this juncu~~t~~ juncture. Though the Defence of India Act curtails even the ancient liberty enjoyed by every man that he should not be imprisoned without any trial, the people patiently put up with it in view of the present critical situation. It is not fair on the part of the Government to take adv antage of this and force a law upon the people which has no connection whatever with either the war or the present situation. A law which in effect screens the executive officials is never a desirable one. So the Secretary of State for India is not well advised in introducing a measure at this juncture which is directly contrary to the British principle of ruling according to law.

(k) General.

The racial difference.

36. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 22nd May, says:- It appears that one Mr. Tulsiram, a Punjabee who served in the North-Western Provinces Railway for nearly 31½ years had recently to resign his appointment on account of his claims for promotion having been suspe superseded by the Railway authorities. This gentleman seems to have been acting as head clerk on Rs.250 per mensem from 1912, and now a European, whose service is only 8 years, has been appointed permanently to this post. It is clear that Mr. Tulsiram's claims have been superseded merely because he was an Indian. The Government officials say that Indians are not given high executive appointments, because they attach much importance to distinction of race and caste; and it is really discreditable

that they should themselves commit this folly. It is education and character and not race that make a man. It is only stupid people that will make race a criterion for preferment.

Indians in the Postal department.

40. The HINDU NESAN, of the 25th May, complains that Indians are not given the higher appointments in the Postal departments and observes:- The Public Service Commission of 1886 recommended that competent Indians should be given the appointment of Postmaster-General. This recommendation is still a dead letter. There are ten posts of Post-master-General and not giv even one of them is held by an Indian. When Indians have been found to be fit to be members of the India Council and the Imperial and Provincial executive Councils, it will be an incongruous argument to say that they are not fit to be Post-masters-General. There is no lack of educated and capable Indians in the Postal department and yet only four of the higher appointments, and even these only of the lower grade, are held by the Indians. The grievances of the Indians have become more acute after the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments in 1914 as after this, officials of the Telegraph department, with no experience of Postal work, have freely been appointed as Postmasters-General The recent appointment of a Telegraph officials as the acting postmaster-general, Madras can be quoted as an instance. We wonder at this appointment when there is a capable and competent hand in Mr. K.V.Lingam to occupy this post. He has risen from the lowest ranks to the position of the Presidency Postmaster, and he has also acted as Deputy Postmaster-General and Assistant Director-General. We hope the Government of India will interfere in this case at least and see that Mr. K.V.Lingam gets his desserts by being appointed permanently to the Postmaster-Generalship.

The Government of India Bill.

45. Referring to the Government of India Bill now under consideration in the House of Lords, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th May, says:- The Bill has not yet been published in India. We do not know what it contains except what we gather from the discussion in the Parliament. During the war, controversial questions should not be discussed. But this Bill affects the met od of Indian administration. A failure to consult Indian public opinion, and the putting forward of views in the House of Lords as if they are the views of the Indians, are the wonders of the 20th century. In drawing attention to the clause relating to appointment to civil posts and military commissions of the subjects of Native States and adjacent territories like Nepal, Lord Islington said that the proposal would give satisfaction to the Indians. If would have been well if his Lordship had stated whether any session of the Congress required such a change in the Government. Under adjacent territories, Lord Islington mentioned only Nepal. If His Excellency the Governor-General likes, he can include the Afridis. Such a change will be disastrous to the Indians. Should the kindness of our friends be repaid only by conferring on them appointment in India? By such an arrangement, are not the Indians deprived of some of the very few appointments that they can now hold. It is a presumption to say that the proposal will please the Indians. The Bill proposes to enable Executive Councils to obtain the services of an eminent banker or merchant to serve on them. But what is the good of this proposal if it only enables a European merchant to draw big salary for a number of years? Without giving the Indians an opportunity to discuss the Bill, Lord Islington stated that the Bill was a definite advance in the political development of India. Bu the Indians cannot in this 20th century be easily led to believe it.

Referring to the speech of Sir N. Chandravarkar In Bombay on the Government of India Bill now under discussion in the House of Lords, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 30th May, says:- Sir Chandravarkar showed clearly that the proposed amendment deprived the ryot of even the small right to sue against the arbitrary decisions of the Government. Sir Chandravarkar questions the statesmanship of the Lords who have set about shortsightedly to amend the law. This shows his courage and wisdom. We cannot believe that in spite of this criticism, our Government will continue to be indifferent to this matter. We hope that Lord Chelmsford will come to the rescue of this land and communicate to the House of Lords Indian public opinion on the Bill.

The Indian Military expenditure.

46. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th May, says:- The MORNING POST has stated that the Military expenditure of India has gradually risen from 18 lakhs of pounds to 20 lakhs. These figures show that England is not well-informed of even the most important statistics relating to India. In the course of 33 years, the military expenditure has increased more than two-fold. It is now greater than the whole land revenue of India. Is this not an unbearable burden? The MORNING POST is ignorant of this. How then can we get justice done to us?

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 31st May, says:- From a speech delivered by the Russian Foreign Minister on the question of what Russia will be contented with, it will be seen that the fear of a Russian invasion of India, which has enormously raised the Military expenditure during the last 35 years, is unfounded. This one item of expenditure is now swallowing the whole of the land revenue of India. We hope that the rulers will see their way to reduce this expenditure after the war.

52. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 26th May, says:- It is said that it is the opinion of the London TIMES that in connection with the India Council, questions will crop up requiring prolonged consideration. The question of relating to India Office in any review of Indian administration must necessarily be a big one. The India office is an institution with arbitrary powers. The Secretary of State is not responsible to anybody. He overrides the Indian administration. He has tasted the pleasure of ruling 31½ crores of people from a distance of 5 or 6 thousand miles. He is ordinarily an Englishman addicted to old ways. It is well-known that his followers, the English merchants, live happily with the Indian money, through his influence. So the English merchants also are glad that they have an arbitrary officer in the Secretary of State for India who is not responsible to anybody. If the English Government should really intend giving India any measure of independence, it is inevitable that this arbitrary office of the Secretary of State should cease to exist or almost end. The Government of India should then be necessarily vested with greater powers. Will the London merchants easily allow such a change to come over and surrender the powers now eielded by themselves and by the Secretary of State? It is the opinion of Indian leaders that if India should get independence, the India Office should be abolished. As to the proposed Council of Indian princes, it is of course for better that the Princes have direct relationship with the Government of India than that they are at the mercy of the Residents. But these Princes should never be deemed to be the representatives of the Indians.

India Council.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act.

66. Referring to this Bill, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th May, says:- We regret to learn that this Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords. Lord Islington's speech in favour of the Bill, wired by Reuter, shows that, besides the Provisions already referred to, it proposes to give the subject of Native States some of the rights enjoyed by the British subjects and also to change the constitution of the Provincial executive Councils in this country. The Congress and other public bodies in India have been repeatedly demanding a modification of the constitution of the Executive Councils with a view to admit a larger number of Indians into them. That this prayer should have been ignored and an attempt made to alter the constitution of these Councils in a different manner indicates only the contempt of the authorities have for India public opinion. It seems the Indian industries wi l thrive well after the war and then there will be a necessity for a gentleman of commercial experience to be in the Executive Council. But why should this necessity be foreseen? Why should not the Government think about this reform when the other reforms demanded by the Indians are considered? We are surprised at the statement of Lord Islington that the Bill will raise India by one step in its political status. We cannot understand how this Bill improves our condition. How can we gauge its effect upon us, without knowing what it is? Why cannot the Government of India publish it in India and ascertain the opinion of the people here regarding it? Political associations such as the Madras Mahajana Sabha should therefore lose no time in agitating for the publication of the provisions of this Bill in this country.

For the week ending 10th June 1916.

No.24 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General

20. In a leader under this heading, the HINDU of the 9th June, writes:- "The spirit of socia

Social prejudices of Europeans.

prejudice and exclusiveness which keeps the Englishman aloof from the people of the country, has been manifested in a pronounced and offensive from in the protest which has been recently made by a large number of the English residents of the hill station of Coonoor to the Maharaja of Travancore acquiring, by purchase, a bungalow in the neighbourhood of the Coonoor Club. ... Negotiations were completed wit the owner for its purchasse, but on a representation by some of the English residents that the sojourn, however temporary of an Indian State ruler with his retinue near where they congregate, would be obnoxious to their habits and tastes, we learn tha the Madras Government have disallowed the proposed purchase under the departmental order of the Government of India which requires theat sanction should be obtained for Rulers of Native States purchasing landed property in British India. The order in question cannot have been intended to apply to a case of this sort. It contemplates contingencies arising out of political consideration, and it is a perversion of the object to which it is intended to be applied, to make it serve the purpose of keeping the ELITE of the white population of a place screened from the social proximity of an Indian ruler and his retinue."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

51, In commenting on a letter published in "India" by Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 7th May, says:- When India was under the rule of the East India Company, the Parliament used to send once in twenty years its representatives to this country to enquire into matters connected with its administration. On the basis of their report, the Parliament was doing justice. But ever since India came under the direct rule of Queen Victoria, this practice has disappeared. The officers that exercised arbi rary authority in the Company's days being the representatives of the Company, the British Government did not feel it a dishonour to themselves to criticise their conduct and hold them in check. But no sooner had these very officers become the representatives of the English Government, than than check was withdrawn. The Secretary of State is responsible to the Parliament only in name. The latter in fact never exercised authority over the former. As even the salary of the Secretary of State for India is not borne by the Parliament, it has no inducement to see what he does. It is, therefore, a heavy loss to India that the old practice of instituting an enquiry in India into Indian affairs once in 20 years was put an end to. It will doubtless conduce to the welfare of all to institute such an enquiry at invervals of 20 years so long as India does not enjoy self-government and so long as bureaucratic methods form the chief feature of our Government.

Indian administration.

61. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 26th May, in a leading article, says:- Recently the Government of Madras resolved that the commercial relations with Russia should be improved and developed. Mr. Chadwick, I.C.S., was nominated and the European Chamber of Commerce consulted in the matter. The Chamber suggested the association with Mr. Chadwick of non-official European Colleague.

"Colour in Commerce."

The Madras Government accepted the suggestion and they asked "what part of the travelling expenses of the commission it would be prepared to pay. The Indian Chamber of Commerce replied that a native should also be associated with Mr. Chadwick.

From the correspondence, however, it appears that this suggestion has been rejected by Government; and the Indian Chamber of Commerce has been again asked "what part of the travelling expenses it was prepared to pay?" We understand that the Indian Chamber of Commerce has this delicate and ridiculous situation under consideration.

If the Government is anxious to establish commercial relations with Russia, we think it should not have allowed official interference in the matter in the beginning. We do not know how far Mr. Chadwick, who in rank is a Collector, is likely to succeed in conducting business matters.

Again, we cannot understand why the proposal of the European Chamber of Commerce should be accepted and that of the Indian Chamber of Commerce rejected. This is hardly a bit military or a naval strategy, but a matter relating to the commerce of the country. Trade belongs to Indians, business belongs to Indians, the needs are Indians. In spite of all this no Indian Commercial expert is to accompany a Government official. It is possible that the Government of Madras may have in view some other idea of expediency, but it is advisable that this secret should

be revealed, for this will not be a new play to be useful to the enemy. If it is so very delicate and complicated a question that it is not considered advisable that even an Indian trader should accompany a British officer to Russia, it will be better if the question is postponed till after the war. Evidently there does not appear to exist any such necessity.

The paper hopes that the Government of Madras will, at an early date, reconsider the matter. Indians in general are amazed at this question and answer and they want to know when Indians are fighting shoulder to shoulder with British officers at the front, and when the black and the white assemble together at the dinner table and when the Government wishes to render more help to Indians in the matter of ℄ trade, why should an Indian be prevented from accompanying a British officer as if it were a case of Brahman shunning the company of a Sudra.

If the journey to Russia is in fact unsuitable to an Indian at present and his commercial knowledge is of no value, Government should say so plainly; or, if the Government ℄ were to reject the proposal on the grounds that a European has already been appointed without regard to the effect that he is a European, we do not understand why the matter should not be reconsidered.

At a time when an Indian can be had it would be better if he were made use of. We heard that an officer of the Madras Bank who is now in London has been selected. Now the Government can clearly understand that one experienced in the banking business can hardly be expected to be acquainted with commercial matters. However the matter calls for consideration, and it would be advisable if it were settled in accordance with popular opinion

62. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 2nd June, writes:- This Act is so beneficial for the Indian journalism that it saves the press from the risk of being taken to task. The Government has placed such restrictions upon the press in regard to discussing political questions and other problems that it is impossible for it to enlarge upon them.

The Press Act and newspapers.

To open the eyes of certain papers which have vainly urged its amendment, we would refer such to Japanese papers that do not possess even a quarter of the liberty enjoyed by the Indian press. The conditions contained in the Press Act, are far fewer than those imposed by other countries. Furthermore, the Act is intended to shut the doors of sedition and mischief. If any one desires its amendment what is to be deduced but that he must be against the closing of this door. The Press Act arraigns such as write either plainly or ambiguously against the intentions or orders of the Government and this we assert this a crime that can never be condoned.

65. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 5th June, has the following:- There is no doubt that the honour recently conferred by the King-Emperor on the Aga Khan is the reward of his past loyal services. The steps taken by the Aga Khan since the beginning of the war to ensure the loyalty of his own followers and that of the Mussalmans of India to the British Crown have already been published in the English and the Urdu papers. But the Muhammadans of India are not loyal merely because of the influence exercised by the Aga Khan, but their religion teaches them the importance of being loyal to their rulers. Aga Khan's endeavours and advice have however, produced one good effect that of not allowing the bad characters to join the Germans whose hold might otherwise have proved too great a temptation.

"Aga Khan and India."

68. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st June, writes:- The Statesman of the Calcutta thrown further light on some of the provisions of this Bill. It appears that the Bill proposes to do away with the existing rule that bankers and merchants who are appointed as members of Executive Councils should give up their connection with the bank of trade as the case may be. This rule has been in force from the time of the East India Company. The reason assigned for the proposed modification is queer. It appears that when the system of appointing an Indian to the Executive Councils was first introduced in 1909 the Government of Bengal wishes to nominate Sir Rajendra Mukerjea to its Council, and that it could not do so as he refused to cease his connection with Martin & Co., of Calcutta of which he was a partner, so the Government had to lose the valuable services of this gentleman on account of this rule, and hence it appears that the present modification is proposed. We will say that it is not desirable to change the law, whatever may be the capacity of the men, whose services the State may have to lose on this account. It is a most valuable provision. It may cause slight inconvenience now and then. But in view of a mighty advantage on all fours with the law here. Our readers may remember that three years back, the master of Elibank the Liberal Whip, resigned his seat in the Cabinet on account of his having become a partner in an oil concern. The departmental rules in England prevent officials from engaging in any trade. The fact that on account of this rule, the State may lose the services of a capable man occasionally cannot be a justification for changing a very beneficial provision.

The Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill.

The Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 6th June, writes:- It appears that this Bill proposes to make it possible for Native Chiefs in India and their subjects and the subjects of foreign states on the borders of India to take up appointments in the Indian military and civil Departments. Lord Islington in speaking on this provision, said that the people of India would welcome the appointment of Native Princes as officials and members of Legislative Councils. We do not know how the Under Secretary found out that the Indians would like it, without publishing the provisions of the Bill in this country and ascertaining the opinion of the people. Of course, when the people of the British Colonies like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., are freely admitted into the Indian Civil Service, it may be a desirable move to permit the subject of Native States like Travancore, Mysore, etc., to enter British service. But these Native States should reciprocate this concession by throwing open their service to people only on certain conditions. We strongly object to the amendment connected with the appointment of Native Princes as officials and members of Legislative Councils. A member of the Legislative Council is expected to have a clear idea idea of the country and the condition of the people. How can Native Princes be expected to have this idea? What interest can they have in the advancement of the people of British India? Besides, the Native Princes are equal in status to the Governor in British India and by accepting a seat in the Legislative Council they would be lowering themselves. So for several reasons, they should not get into the Legislative Council. The same arguments apply with greater force to their appointment as officials in British India. Now coming to the Military service, one of the reasons for permitting the subjects of Native States, and foreign countries to enter this service in British India may be that they are martial races. As

for the matter of that, there is no dearth of warlike tribes in India. There is no reason why the opportunity, which, is proposed to be given to the subjects of Native States and foreign powers should not be given to British Indian subjects.

The Government of India Bill.

The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 3rd June, refers to the Government of India Bill now under discussion and observes:- The Bill contains many controversial points. In spite of the fact that the British rulers have warned the people against engaging in the discussion at the present crisis, of things which are of a controversial nature, they have introduced the Bill in question in the Parliament. Again, they have not given publicity to the Bill in India, but are amending the law as they please. This is hard. The Bill deprives the people of their rights to sue the Secretary of State forIndia, which they possess under the law as it now stands. It is a pity that the rulers do not see the injustice involved in this.

The Indian Arms Act.

69. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 5th June, writes:- The Arms Act is being enforced very rigorously in India. The Indians are not allowed to possess arms even for self-protection. If this rule is enforced equally in the case of all people, there would be no room for complaint. It is the fact that Europeans and Eurasians are allowed to possess fire arms without license, and the Indians are not given even licenses to possé them that causes discontent The Raja of Kollengode gave a very practical illustration of the invidious distinction made in the application of the Arms Act, while speaking on this subject in the Malabar District Conference and the Raja of Ramnad also referred to it in the Madura Conference. It is not at all fair on the part of the Governmen tto suspect the loyalty of the Indians still.

For the week ending 17th June 1916.

No.25 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

4. Writing under the heading "a perverted defence of Indian emigration", UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 8th June, says:- "Mr. R.B. Wood, I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, recently addressed a public meeting at Tirupanandal when he gave expression to some extraordinary views on the Indian emigration question. The subject was of ihnaa incalculable interest, as remarked by Mr. Wood, and we wishtthat he had spoken in the spirit of a statesman instead of that of a bureaucrat. At the outest Mr. Wood referred to the necessity of avoiding controversial questions at the present time. We only wish he had followed his own advice. Instead of doing so he indulged in special pleading for the labour system. He remarked that the attitude of indifference and contempt towards increased emigration. We are afraid that Mr. Wood has indulged in unconscious exaggeration, for the attitude of indifference and contempt for labourers does not exist in this country, while, on the other hand, it is common knowledge that the treatment accorded to these men in the British Colonies bears unmistakable traces of such attitude of indifference and contempt."

The Collector of Tanjore on Indian emigration.

12. In a leading article on this subject, the HINDU of the 15th June, says:- "There is grave danger that unless Indian publicists keep themselves in the closest touch with Imperial movements and carry on an organized agitation for the generous recognition of her claims for an equal position in the empire with the dominions and for reforming the internal empir affairs

India's place in the empire.

so as to vest the Government in the hands of Indians, the case of India will go by default. .... The unblushing demand on the part of the dominions to take part in governing India, will, however, be received in this country with the keenest resentment and the peopoe will wonder that self-governing colonies which exhibited such furious and determined antipathy to Indian settlers should now be deemed fit to govern India. The proposal is one which is sure to rouse the greatest indignation throughout India and English political sagacity will do irreparable injury to its reputation if it entertains the obnoxious idea for a moment!

III. LEGISLATION.

13, Writing on this subject the HINDU, of the 16th June, observes:- "The text of the Government of India (Amendment) Bill will be found elsewhere, and an examination of its provisions makes it abundantly clear that it is a highly controversial measure which has been introduced into Parliament in flagrant violation of the definite pledges made as to the avoidance of controversy during the pendency of the war. Apart however, from this asoect, it must be stated that the public in India, who are deeply affected by it, have been very badly treated in their having been deprived of earlier knowledge of its provisions. This legislating behind their backs has rightly caused the deepest resentment in this country and it ill accords with the repeated declarations made both in England and In India as to the desire of the British Government to consult public opinion in India about matters in which they are interested. This constitutional defect is to be highly deplored, and the tendency to persis t in such a course should be resisted by the force of public opinion of India. ..... We have said enough to show that many important changes of a very controversial character are proposed to be made, without so much as even formally consulting Indian public opinion

The Government of India (Amendment) Bill

III. LEGISLATION.

13, Writing on this subject, the HINDU, of the 16th June observes:- "The text of the Govern- The Government

We are told in the preamble that the amending Bill is, apart from certain provisions designed to confirm the existing constitutional practice or propose minor amendments needed for administrative convenience or clear away enactments which have fallen into deseutude. If such were the objects, then we have no hesitation to say that the Bill is grossly defective."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

30. Under the heading "The disabilities of the editors of Indian newspapers", the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 10th June, has a cartoon of a person in a prayerful mood, with a various statutory provisions such as the Press Act represented as daggers around her, with the following exclamation underneath against the name of Mrs. Besant:- O,Lord ! O,Gods ! O,Great men ! We do not know when we will be freed from these difficulties. Save us, save us.

Editor's disabilities.

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For the week ending 24th June 1916.

No.26 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

(nil)

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II . HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Vernacular papers.

41. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 20th June, says:- It is widely known that the rulers and the ruled have not the same regard for vernacular newspapers as for English ones. Orders were issued for the publication of the notification regarding the loan which the Government intend to raise only in the prominent English papers. But some, at any rate, of the vernacular papers evidently command a larger circulation and are of far greater importance than some of the English papers thus patronised by the Government. We trust that the rulers will show the vernacular papers also the same regard that they show to the English papers.

British citizenship.

42. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 19th June, says:- It is an undoubted fact that Indians have not got the natural rights of citizenship in their own country. They are unfit to hold high positions in the country of their birth. A European or Eurasian is qualified to be a volunteer and to bear arms, while an Indian is not, however educated rich or strong he may be. People of other countries can enjoy Indians are not treated in other countries with regard and recognition. India has been the birth place of great kings, sages, poets and statesmen. It will be in the interests of the British Empire to secure for the Indians both here and elsewhere regard and recognition suited to their ability and intelligence., and to make them the devoted and loyal citizens of the British Empire.

44. The QAMI REPORT of the 14th June, writes:- "The head of submission bowed." NEW INDIA displayed more political pluck than was necessary Government took greater action than was expected and the day before yesterday sympathisers showed more enthusiasm than usual. These are the facts and we have a shrewed suspicion that Mrs. Annie Besant, the Government and the people of the country have all done their duty in a bona-fide manner.

All this enthusiasm will probably remind the Government that the defunct Mussalmanâ papers were never mourned for after this fashion. Harshness was not met with harshness. The poor people's unfortunate papers are no more, but in their obscurity they still cry out--

Upon our humble shrines no lamp or rose is placed,
No wing of the moth rests thereon,
No song of the nightingale delights the ear.

The Muhammadan press obeyed, with manly courage, calmness and fortitude, the orders of the Government regarding security and confiscation. Their journals departed and left this message which we all repeat--

If forgiveness is granted, how fortunate !
If not, there is nothih to complain of.
We bow our heads in obedience
To whatever our friend wills.

Mussalman editors were destined to be transported or keppt under surveillance and they submitted to their fate. Although Mussalmans also knew how to convene meetings to protest against the law and to raise a cry against the pressure put on by the authorities and to invite the attention of the Government yet the community did not consider it proper to embarrass the Government.

Our prisoners did not advocate Home Rule, or teach the lesson of opposing the law or disobey the orders of the Government. The Government which observes the present state of affairs will also recall to mind our attitude. Suffice it to say that in loyalty no community can compare with the Mussalmans.

There is no doubt the severe restricts of the Press Act are unbearable, but those who hage undertaken the risk are fully aware of their innocence and the anxiety of the Gobernment. We say nothing bevause eventually the Government itself will apreci te the severity of the Act. When pe ce and tranquility are re-established we shall show our wounded heart and publicly give expression to our grievances.

Our attitude proves our loyalty, if the Muslim press ha wished to embarrass the Government and if the Muhammadan community had been hypocrical it would have openly expresses its feelings of sorrow over the defunct papers and assisted at their internment.

In accordance with the teachings of our faith we are patient; and "Verily God iw siwh with the patient.(Koran)"

We have observed the revolutions of the time, and we believe that God is Creator of good and evil. In our sorrow and grief we appeal to Him, and we have no desire to disturb the peace and tranquility of the public with out wailing and lamentations.

God's spirit comforts us and our firm belief i that the divine law is eternal and essential, while all others will sometime or other be modified or repealed.

We pray that Mussalmans may increase in fortutude and patience and then our boast will be just.

Amir ! Who can be a target like me?

There are hundreds of arrows against my heart alone.

III. LEGISLATION

45. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 16th June writes:- We see from a copy of this Bill, which reached us only recently, that it contains some amendments, which were not communicated by Reuter.

The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act.

One of them is in connection with the term of office of a Member of the Executive Council. As it is a member holds office for five years and if within this term he is placed on any special duty for one or two years, he cannot continue in the Executive Council for this period on the ground that he was not in the Council during that time. The present Bill proposes to modify this provision by permitting the Government to treat any period during which a Member of a Council may be on other duty as special leave and to allow him to continue in the Council for this period, even after the term of five years is over. It goes without saying th t this is not a desirable change. Members of the Executive Ciyncil are not expected to claim their position as a matter of right. If the proposed amendment is passed, they will become as much attached to their offices as the civil servants. Moreover it will also lead to the Government helping a favourite Member of Council by placing him often on special duty so as to enable him to continue in the Council as long as it likes, Thus he will, in a way, become a permanent official. There is no necessity for introducing important changes like this official. There is no necessity for introducing important changes like this now. It is not fair on the part of the British Government to reform the constitution of the Government in India, without ascertaining the opinion of the Indians in this matter. The constitution of the British Empire as a whole will have to be changed after the en end of the war, and it has been often stated by men occupying responsible positions that the question of improving the position of India in the empire would then be considered in a "liberal

spirit." It is, therefore, the duty of our people to agitate against the hasty introduction of any important reforms in the constitution of the Government of India, which is a part of the British Empire.

The Government of India Bill.

46. In commenting on the Government of India Bill, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 17th June says:- The very changes which the authorities said they did not intend to make, when they enacted the law of 1915, and which the Indians requested them not to make, have been introduced by the present Bill. We have already explained how it deprives the Indians of some of their important rights. While the Indians, and the British rulers in India, are expecting greater concessions, it is surprising that the House of Lords is trying to deprive us of the existing rights. While India is praying for the abolition of the India Council and of the office of the Secretary of State for India, who is opposed to greater freedom being gr nted to the Indians, the present Bill is making the Secretary of State more arbitrary than ever. Under the proposed law, the Secretary of State need not consult the Indi Council even in matters affecting the welfare of the people of India and the Defence of the empire. He can send orders direct to the Gov rnor-General or to the Governors, and he need not lay before the Council the despatches received from them. With such power in his hands, he can pass any repressive order in the name of the well-being of the people and the Defence of India. The Bill betrays a want of confidence in India, and treats the loyalty of the Indians lightly. We hope that Lord Chelmsford, who has promised to follow the example of Lord Hardinge, will espouse the ca se of the people and maintain the honour and independence of India.

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REPORT ON ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, AND VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1916.

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For the week ending 1st July 1916.

No.27 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

The Indian Press Act.

6. The HINDU, of the 26th June observes:- "The public meeting held at Bombay on Saturday last, under the auspices of the Indian Press Association, with the object of upholding the liberty of the Press and of protesting against the Press Act of 1910 seems to have been a very successful one, and the resolutions passed at the meeting will command the approval of every thinking man in the country. The Press Act was passed in a moment of panic without due deliberation on the part of the Government and without the public being afforded an opportunity to express their opinion and under special circumstances which no longer exist."

The Indian National Congress and Home Rule.

7. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, of the 28th June, remarks;- "We have repeatedly taken exception in these columns to the unseemly manner in which discussions about congress Presidentship are allowed to be carried on in India. It cannot be helped, perhaps, when the candidates have to be nominated by different committees and finally approved by the Reception Committee of the place where the Congress meets. We wonder if the thinking section of the Congressmen really believe that this system is better than the old one, when a few responsible leaders made the choice. .... But these are the days of Home Rule and democracy, and nothing is too sacred to be discussed in the limelight of the press."

The INDIAN EMIGRANT and the PRESS Act.

9. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, of the 28th June, writes:- "We are glad to hear that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has withdrawn the order demanding security from the editor and proprietor of the INDIAN EMIGRANT, a monthly journal published in Madras, in the interests of the emigrants from Madras settled in other parts of the world. The editor frankly confessed his inability to conduct the journal if the security was insisted upon, but that, we suppose, did not enter into the calculations of the chief Presidency Magistrate when he cancelled the original order. The editor was not offered by unknown friends the security money; perhaps be he was not well known and meetings were not got up by his friends protesting against the action of the Government. ..... It shows clearly enough that the Government of Madras are not pursuing a policy of vindictiveness in regard to the Indian Press and that they are willing to reconsider their position whenever necessary. We are sorry that Mrs. Besant has rendered it impossible for the Government to take a similar action in her case; but she insists upon her 'right'. ..... Even supposing that the Government of Madras had acted in anger--for we do not think they are capable of doing anything in spite--a more conciliatory attitude would have avoided the contretemps. But Mrs. Besant was advised otherwise."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) General.

Public opinion about the Press Act.

30. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st June reproduces the substance of the views of Mr. Horniman Editor of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE, on the deleterious effects of the Press Act and the extraordinary powers it gives to police and the magistracy and implores Lord. Chelmsford to listen sympathetically to the representation that

will be made on this subject by deputation of the press representatives which will wait upon him soon. It says that he can be said to be walking in the footsteps of Lord Hardinge only if he repeals the Press Act, as prayed for the people.

The VIJAYAVIKATAN, of the 26th June, reproduces the substance of the comments of the INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER of Bombay on the application of the Press Act to NEW INDIA.

An Indian army.

33. Referring to some cases of death due to sunstroke that occurred among English soldiers on their way from Karachi to Rawalpindi, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 22nd June, says:- The authorities have to learn one thing from this. They should, as far as possible, avoid bringing soldiers to India who cannot bear her tropical heat. They have to enlist a greater number of Indians in the army and enable them to defend their country by giving them the required training.

An Indian Army.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 24th June, says:- If, without making any difference, the rulers raise an Indian army, competent men from all sections of the people of India will come forward in defence of the empire. Indians poor as they are will then not hesitate to meet the military expenditure for the time being for the benefit of the empire. The appointment of a Military officer as Vic roy, the determination to raise a Brahman regiment in the Mahratta country, and the unprecedented references in the House of Lords to the question of raising an Indian army, raise in us the hope that the expectations which we gave expression to while welcoming Lord Chelmsford will be fulfilled.

In commenting on the speech of Mr. Churchill on India in the House of Commons, the ANDHRAPARAKASIKA of the 24th June, says:- The Indians have from the very beginning been asking why

the authorities should resort to compulsory recruitment in England instead of raising a large army in India. It is unfortunate that the rulers have not heeded this request. If the same facilities are afforded to Indian soldiers as to Europeans, it will be very easy in this country to form a large army of Indians. May the rulers at least now follow the suggestion of Mr. Churchill?

III. LEGISLATION

42. Referring to the provision in the Bill to amend the India Consolidation Act that Native Princes and their subjects can become Members of the Legislative Councils in India, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th June, says:-

Native Chiefs in Legislative Councils.

It is an admitted fact in western countries that Legislative Councils should be fully representative in character and the House of commons which is the Legislative Council in Britain, is really so. But as the Indians do not enjoy the same liberty as the British a number of officials are nominated to these Councils in India to support the the Government. This, in effect, prevents the popular voice having ha a predominating influence in the Councils, and therefore the Indians have been demanding the curtailment of the number of officials therein. Such being the case, we cannot understand the rationale of allowing Native Princes to get into the Legislative Council. They cannot be said to be the representatives of the people. There is no connection whatever between them and the British subjects. No subject affecting their territories are discussed in the Legislative Council, and so they cannot be said to represent even their own subjects. It may be stated that they are brought into the Council to be expert advisers to Government. But they cannot be so as they are not better than the officials and the people in British India, either in administrative capacity or legal knowledge. So it is clear that the presence of the Native princes is unnecessary in these Councils. Let us see if any

advantage can be derived by their being in them. As they cannot be expected to have much sympathy for the aspirations and rights of British Indian subjects, their presence in the Council cannot benefit the latter in any way. On the other hand, it may not be in the interests of these Princes to speak for the people against the views of the officials, for though nominally they are the Allies of the British Government they have practically to bow to the Government of India or the Provincial Governments. So they cannot plead for the British subjects and they will not do so. The influence of the popular representatives in the Council will, therefore, be weakened by these princes getting into it. When the public demand that the voice of the representative members should have a predominating influence in the Legislative Councils it is undesirable to introduce into them persons who cannot have any idea of the interests of the people and who will have to play to the tune of the Government. If this provision in the Bill is approved, it would set back the clock of progress in India, while every other portion of the British Empire is progressing fast.

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For the week ending 8th July 1916.

No.28 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

India and the Paris Economic Conference.

17. The HINDU, of the 5th July, states:- "The studied exclusion of India from the deliberations of the Paris Economic Conference has justly caused wide-spread disappointment in this country. The Conference was convened to consider the economic policy of the Allies including the British Empire and not that of England alone As such the fiscal policy of India must also have surely been considered. Reuter announced a few days back that the economic policy of the empire after the war. There is, therefore, no

room for doubt that the future fiscal policy of India has been shaped in the Paris Conference. It is extremely regrettable that India should not have been represented at a Conference which decided in whatever measure it might be what her own future economic policy should be. ..... The fact, therefore, was that all the Colonies had practically two and Canada three representatives, while India had not only no representation but had also to submit herself to the humiliation of her policy being determined, no doubt (intolerable position and as a correspondent in the Bombay Chronicle suggests must be) to heir advantage, by the Colonies as well as by Britain. This is an utterly intolerable position and as a correspondent in the BOMBAY CHRONICLE Suggests, must be very strongly resented through memorials to the Secretary of State from all parts of the country."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

The Indian Army.

43. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 26th June, observes:- Five million men have joined the British Army voluntarily in England. The Indians are dejected at not having this privilege. They are ready to sacrifice their body and life for the sake of the British Empire. The British Government has accepted only pecuniary support from them, but has declined to permit them to serve in the army. They deem this to be an insult to them and feel dissatisfied.

The KISTNAPATRIKA, of the 24th June, institutes a comparison between the strength of the army in India, and that in other countires, and concludes that the Military strength in India is inadequate for the de ence of the country and that an inordinately large sum is expended on it. The paper observes that the rulers are averse to the creation of reserve forces and condemns

the want of confidence in the people that lies at the bottom of this. It strongly advocates the creation of an army of volunteers which would considerably lighten the burden on the people while abiding adding to the efficiency of military strength of the country. It condemns this want of confidence in such an army in these days when the Emperor down to the Governor-General openly acknowledge the loyalty of the Indians.

The Congress Presidentship.

44. The HINDU NESAN, of the 26th June, writes:- We learn that the names of Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. Vijayaraghava Achariyar of Salem, Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, Mr. Hasan Imam, Babu Ambicacharan Muzumdar, Mr. Taji Appaji Khare, Mr. Setalvad and Mrs. Besant are among those proposed for the presidentship of the coming Congress. Of these Sir S. Subrahmania Ayyar is too old to aspire for this honour, and we can surely say that he will not welcome the proposal. As for Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, the public may think that, having been in service till recently, he will look at public questions through official eyes. We had a taste of a retired Government official being the President of the Congress in Mr. S.P.Sinha last year and that is sufficient. If Sir Sayyid Ali Imamm is chosen this year, it will give room to the complaint that the system of selecting a retired official of the Government of India as the President of the Congress has come into vogue. As regards Mrs. Besant, there is no necessity to think of her, when there are several Indians capable of occupying this position. So the choice will have to be made from the remaining five gentlemen. Of these, we would choose only Mr. Vijayaraghava Achari. He has been a sympathiser of the congress for many years. He has made a mark already, both in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. We are glad to note that the LEADER of Allahabad also endorses our view.

India after the war.

46. Referring to a portion of a speech said to have been delivered by Lord Willingdon at Bombay in which he is reported to have asked the Mahratta leaders not to rouse the public feeling at this juncture by allowing a discussion about political reforms to be introduced in India after the end of the war, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 27th June, says:- No Indian denies the fact that it is a primary duty to strive for securing victory for the British in this war. But it is not at all reasonable to prevent the people from considering about the reforms, the necessity for which has been brought out by the war itself. The war may come to an end at any moment. It is because the westerns know that the war may revolutionarise several institutions that they are seriously considering about the means of securing thecommercila and other interests of the country after the war. The British Colonies are all of them trying to bring about a thorough change in the very system of administration What is then the justification for preventing the Indians lone from thin ing about their condition after the war and making any effort in view to its improvement? What harm can result from the Indians thinking about it? While the whole world is appreciating the readiness of the Indians to help the Emperor to obtain a victory in this war, why should they be suspected unnecessarily like this? With the LONDON TIMES, We will say that the present juncture is the best time for considering about the reforms to be introduced in India in consonance wit the changes resulting from such reforms will affect their power and influence. Our statesmen should not therefore pay any heed to their opposition.

The South African Indians.

51. Referring to the appeal of the Indians in South Africa for ~~the~~ a reduction of the freight on the necessaries of life, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 4th July prays that His Excellency Lord

Chelmsford will follow the policy of Lord Hardinge and consider the appeal favourably.

The Secretary of State for India.

52. With reference to the rumour that Lord Crewe will once again be appointed as Secretary of St te for India, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 4th July remarks:- Mr. Chanberlain has not only adopted any new angle of vision and pursued any liberal policy in relation to India, but he has also not given expression to any liberal views. His father was an advocate of the policy of protection in trade. But the son did not even think of introducing such a policy in India. The time of no other Secretary of State for India has been more barren of any good results. India will not therefore very much regret to part with him. But she cannot, at the same time welcome the appointment of Lord Crewe as Secretary of State for India with any great enthusiasm. It hopes that the authorities will appoint Lord Hardinge to that Office.

The Administration of India.

53. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 4th July, reports Mr. Radcliffe to have made the following remarks in the course of an article contributed to the NATION published in London:- The authorities have now crushed the life of India and Lord over her. They have made it impossible for the teacher, the newspaper editor, the political reformer, or the social servant to open his mouth and serve the country. They are wielding the bureaucratic machine just as they please. The deplorable way in which the enthusiasm of the Indians wishing to join the army and serve the empire was suppressed, will one day be laid bare. The wonderful loyalty and patience manifested by India cannot stand firm unless we follow the policy of mutual confidence, advocated by Lord Hardinge. ..... The Irish rebellion is a warning to us, and the Government of India has to note this warning well.

54. The HITAKARINI of the 25th June, contains a Telugu version of Mr. Tilak's speech at Ahmednagar already abstracted from

Swaraj.

KISTNAPATRIKA, of the 17th June on page 1099, of the Weekly Report heading "SWARAJ, our right."

56. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 28th June, says:- We are not in agreement with those who demand SWARAJ in return for the services rendered to the Empire by India during the present crisis We do not want any wages for what we have done. We urge that the Government should repose the same confidence in us as we repose them and that it is their duty to give us the same facilities of administering the country as they do to their countrymen. We can emphatically assert that the coloured races are in every way equal to the Europeans. To say that the former cannot be compared to the latter is selfish.

The Europeans and the Indians.

57. Referring to the dismissal from office of a supervisor drawing a salary of Rs.200 in the District Boad of Muzafurpore for the mere fault of failing to get up from the seat and greet a European lady, the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 1st Juy, remarks:- The supervisor has been grossly insulted by the lady in question and her servant and also by certain European officers and then dismissed from service. If the rulers are given to such price and arrogance, it is impossible that the ruled will place any trust in them.

The rulers and the ruled.

III. LEGISLATION.

62. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 27th June, refers to the proceedings of the meeting held last week in Bombay at the instance of the Press Association and repeats its arguments in favour of the abolition of this Act.

The Press Act.

The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 1st July contains an article on the Press Act in English, which concludes as follows:- "Therefore it is not as much the repeal of the Press Act one should wish for, but its modifications in such wise as to provide for effective judicial intervention even in such an admitted case as that of the COMRADE. There must be a provision for appeal to the High Court to compel the Government to disclose their grounds for penalizing any paper. The compulsion on the Government to disclose their grounds of action against any paper must be absolute and if this result could be achieved, it would be more than repealing the Act."

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For the week ending 15th July 1916.

No.29 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

III. LEGISLATION

22. The HINDU, of the 10th July, writes:- No Candid person can deny that the demand for Home Rule or self-government in India has been immeasurably strengthened by the introduction of the Gov rnment of India Amendment Bill in the House of Lords Containing provisions which have evoked Universal protest from Indians and Anglo-Indians alike from all parts of British India. That a piece of mementous legislation of this sort has been conceived, introduced and is likely to be passed over the heads of the vast population of India without their having been even acquainted with its provisions, until a very late stage, is the strongest condemnation of the system of Government under which they now live. .... One cannot but feel indignant at the shabby manner in which the people of this country and their interests have been treated in this matter. The measure in question is bereft of all the true elements of legislation so far as the people of this country are con-

The Government of India Amendment Bill.

concerned. .... It is scarecely necessary to enter into the merits in detail of the proposed legislation. There is no gainsaying the fact that they are of a highly contentious and controversial character. It is either sublime ignorance of the nature of the legislation or sovereign indifference to the views and interests of the people of India that has induced the India Office authorities to introduce the measure. In any case, as things now stand a wide yawning gulf is disclosed separating the Government from the people even in respect of matters vitally affecting their interests, a state of things much to be deplored."

Writing on this subject, NEW INDIA, of the 10th July, says: "The Secretary of State for India has thrown to the winds the doctrine of the avoidance of political controversy during the the war, for we must hold him responsible for the egregious Government of India Amendment Bill, the attempt to slip which through Parliament unnoticed has p oved a disastrous a failure. Only the other day the Governor of Bombay was preachnig preaching non-controversy during the war, serenely indifferent to the fact that the United Provinces Government had introduced and forced through the Legislative Council the most contentious Municipalities' Bill setting the Provinces afire by fanning the dying embers of the Hindu-Mussalman disagreements, and that the Imperial Government was, in a most unnecessary hurry, trying to rush throug the Imperial Parliament a specimen of the most controversial legislation."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

48. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 3rd July, condemns the anarchical crimes frequently committed in Bengal and observes:- It is pity that the Bengalees do not gain anything from their acts. On the other hand, they are casting a slur upon the reputation of the Indians as a whole and provoking the authorities to introduce repressive laws. But at the same time we do not approve of the Government making the whole country responsible for the follies of a few. The best course for it would be to punish the delinquent youths severely and at the same time to protect the others. If some of the Bengalee youths have been constantly committing anarchical murders, they have learnt it only from their association with the Germans. It is because the Germans were allowed to get into this country and run big mercantile concerns that they have succeeded in spoiling the minds of some of the young men in Bengal. We hope this experience at least will make the British Government prevent foreigners from getting into India for purposes of trade. It is the duty of the Government to prevent foreigners from trading with this country and to improve the local industries.

Anarchical crimes in Bengal.

51. The SWADESAMITRAN OF THE 5th July, expresses its regret at India, which is admitted to be the brightest jewel in the Imperial diadem, not having a representative in this conference, which is convened to consider about the means of safeguarding and furthering the commercial interests of the British Empire after the end of the war, and dwelling upon the sacrifices India has made for the empire in tis war pleads for her being treated in the same way as the Colonies and allowed to have a representative at least in

The Allies' Economical Conference and India.

second conference which is to be convened soon.

Lord Carmichael and repressive measures.

53. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 8th July, says:- Lord Carmichael has stated that 190 persons have been interned in Bengal that 21 persons have been deporeted and that seven have been driven out of Bengal. It is a surprise that even after putting into operation Regulation III of 1818 he wished for the existence of more repressive measures. But being a liberal hearted ruler, he said the next moment that the Government would treat the prisoners justly. But it is evident that more than two hundred persons have been condemned without an opportunity being given to them to explain their conduct. While a rebel like Sir Roger Casement was heard before being convicted it happens in this country that the defendant is not heard in his defence at all. Although England is close to the war theatre, yet a man is interned only after regular trial. This country is 6,000 miles away from the war theatre, the people are loyal and law-abiding, and the country is peace-ful. The Government will have to consider how the operation of repressive measures will affect the people under such circumstances.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Government of India Bill.

64. Referring to the meetings of protests against the Government of India Bill in Madras and Bombay, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 10th July, says:- The intended changes violate the fundamental rights of the people. The Indians have not been given an opportunity to criticise the Bill. They are at one with the Europeans in India in condemning it. We trust that the House of Lords will do well to give up the idea of passing the Bill in the teeth of such strong and unanimous opposition.

65. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd July, reproduces the substance of the comments of the SOCIAL REFORMER, a paper published in Bombay, on the baneful effects of this Act.

The Press Act.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 8th July, has a cartoon of a man representing the Press Act and of a lady representing NEW INDIA with the following thereunder:-

THE PRESS ACT:- What wickedness ! What arrogance ! Newspapers shudder at the very mention of my name. Who can stand before me?

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 5th July, says:- The Press Act is a standing menace to newspapers as it places them at the mercy of the authorities and thus makes them lifeless. The Government should repeal it and take the people i to their confidence, so that the magnanimity of the British Empire may shite out all the more and the loyalty of the Indians grow all the stronger for it.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

68. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 3rd July, says:- A curious practice obtains in Travancore and that is that, in a Darbar, all Europeans, whatever may be their position, are allowed seats, while all the Indians, including the highest officials in the state, are made to stand. In the Darbar held last month, the Europeans District Police Superintendent had a seat, while the Indian District Magistrate, District Judge, Diwan-Peishkar and others had to be standing. What an unjust system? If the Indians are in insulted like this even in a Native State, what is the wonder in foreign Governments insulting them? We do not object to privileges being granted to foreigners. Our view is only that people of all castes and races should be treated alike. It is surprising indeed that the Maharaja of Travancore has not realised this. He has, perhaps, forgotten that the Europeans in Coonoor have in a body objected to his purchasing a bungalow there on the ground that Indians should not live near the European quarters !

Distinction of caste.

For the week ending 22nd July 1916.

No.30 of 1916

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION,

(k) General.

13. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 17th July, remarks, "We regret to find that even the great European War, and the brilliant part that Indians have played in it hsve not obliterated in the South African mind the deep aversion to Indians. The hostility to the self-restraint self-reliant and thrifty Indian traders still rages in all its fury ; the subterfuges which the European employed against the free development of paying business by Indians still continue....That Indians should be treated with such persistant malignity points to only one consideration, that they do not want Indians (still continue ....) on any other term except as indentured coolies. The Indian, who is found unfit for self-government in India, is found in South Africa by the South African Government so formidaBle, that special laws are enacted to keep him out."

Indians in South Africa.

III. LEGISLATION.

21. Writing on this subject, the Hindu, of the 17th July, says:- "We have read with considerable amazement the reply of the Secretary of State to the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Indian Consolidation Bill. Its inevitable result is to produce a feeling of utter helplessness among the people to obtain any remedy in a matter in which they apprehend gave injury to their rights and interests. The Bill now before Parliament seeks to confer on the legislatures in India the power to enact (provisions taking away the right of suit in the subject against the Secretary of State for India (away the right) in Council. We do

The Government of India consolidation Bill.

not know whether any of the provincial legislatures or the supreme Legislative Council has ever demanded that these powers should be conferred upon them or whether even the executive Government of the country the Government of India and the various provincial administrations, have ever complained that they wa have been handicapped in the administration of this country for want of such power..... The Government of India and the various Local Government should, by this time, be aware of the momentous risks they are running in permitting legislation which has given rise to a most acute controversy in this country being undertaken just at this juncture, and we trust that they will truly reflect the public opinion of this country and 'stand up for the people,' as Lord Hardinge had done on more than once occasion.

"Leaving aside these weighty considerations for dropping the measure for the present, we should like to emphasise that the right of suit in a Court analogy of the petition of right under the English law has no application to the circumstances of this country. In England the buraucracy of the Indian type with the same aloofness from the sense of superiority to the common people the same belief in their omniscience and the same angry impatience af criticism does not exist and cannot exist. .... We sincerely trust that even now better counsels ill prevail, and that the Secretary of State would at least consent to a postponement of the measure till after the war. We would, in this connection urge that public bodies in India such as the provincial organisations, the All-India Congress Committee and the All India Moslem League should lose no time in forwarding their protest to the Parliament against this measure."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

44. In the course of a leader under this heading, the Tamil Supplement to SOUTH INDIAN MAIL? of the 26th June, observes:- The valour echibited by the Indian troops at the front has been the subject of praiseon all sides. That it has been appreciated by His Majesty himself is clear from the large number of Victoria Crosses awarded to the Indians. Even as memb rs of the ambulance corps, the Bengalees and other Indians have made a mark. The Indians have proved their capacity not only in the army, but also in politics, by successfully discharging the duties of the high posts held by them. How can it be said then that they are unfit for Swaraj? Recently there was a big rebellion in Ireland temporarily, in order to pacify the people whose discontent has been found to be the cause of the riots. We are really glad that, instead of curtailing the privileges of the people of Ireland as a penalty for some of them having created a serious disturbance, the English statesmen have decided to grant Home Rule to them. In India, the loyalty of the people has often been praised by Lord Hardinge and other statesmen and we hope, that, when the war comes to an end and reforms are introduced in connection with the Empire, the whole of thi country will not be condemned on account of the disturbances caused by some stupid persons here and there, and that the same consideration will be shown to her as has been shown to Ireland and her position raised to that occupied by the colonies.

England, Ireland and India.

45. The Tamil Supplement to the SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, of the 3rd July compares the rapid progress made in the development of industries in Mysore with the lethargy of the Industrial department

Union between the rulers and the ruled.

in British India, and dwelling upon the facility afforded by the Economic Conference held periodically in Mysore for the officials and the popular representatives to exchange their ideas about improvin the economic condition of the State, observes that in this respect, Mysore is in a position to teach some lessons to British India.

47. The HINDU NESAN, of the 7th July, writes:- We have reason to think that the hatred of the Europeans against the Indians often exhibits itself, in spite of the serious efforts made by prominent members of both the communities to strengthen the bond of friendship between them., merely because it is ingrained in them. The members of the European club at Coonoor recently objected to the Maharaja of Travancore purchasing a bungalow in that place on the ground tht it was close to their club. This is one instance of the innate hatred of the Europeans against Indians. for the Europeans of Coonoor have exhibited their hatred against an Indian in spite of the fact that many Europeans enjoy the friendship of, and are serving under the Maharaja of Travancore. The action of the Government in having listened to the protest of these Europeans and prevented the Maharaja from purchasinng the bungalow has caused great dissatisfaction.

The East is East and the West is West.

III. LEGISLATION.

69. In commenting upon the proceedings of the public meeting held in Madras to protest against this Bill being passed into law, the HINDU NESAN, of the 10th July, invites the attention of the authorities to the fact that the Bill is opposed in India by all people alike, Indians and Anglo-Indians, and adds that the House of Lords will be doin wanton injustice to India if it passes this Bill in the face of the unanimous opposition of the people of this country.

The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act.

Referring to this subject, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th July, repeats its arguments against every provision in this Bill and observes:- Amending Bills are brought forward only for the purpose of making verbal alterations in existing Acts. But this Bill proposes to introduce many objectionable changes and to take away certain important privileges now enjoyed by the people. It will never be possible in a country where popular opinion is heard to curtail the privileges of the people, without their being allowed to have their say in the matter.

71. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 11th July, writes:- In these days the people seem to be bereft of their senses. God alone knows what these half-witted people are about. the Fact is men of sound sense, in fact men of commanding intellect, are extraordinarily busy. The minds of all whether Europeans or Indians, are pre-occupied with the same though, viz., what will be the state of the world after the war and what changes will necessarily take place in the colonies of the British Empire.

"An Indian Bill in Parliament."

In this time of stress and storm the Parliament is anxious to pass in Indian Act!

No one sees the necessity for introducing such an unnecessary, unsuitable and complicated Bill with an active enemy in the field against and great anxiety is prevalent everywhere among the subject of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Where is the necessity for voting on it when the Parliament can pass a better Act than this and when we can devote our a ttention towards somet ing more profitable? The gist of this Act may be divided into three heads and none of them is such as can be objected to by a Christian, a Hindu or a Muhammadan of India. For instance the proposed Act requires that (1) in future no one should be empowered to sue the Secretary of State for India (without any specified condtions or restrictions); (2) any ruling chief or officer may be nominated for, and admitted to the Legislative Council (3) a member

(3) a member appointed to the Executive Council may be permitted to follow his trade or profession.

Obviously the first condition is contrary to constitutional law and political custom and practice, for the Secretary of State for India is responsible for Indian affairs and every citizen has a right to sue him in legal matters. This practice prevails even now. We cannot understand why a citizen should be deprived of his right to seek redress to which he is legally entitled. Law Courts are governed by justice law and Royal commands and if, for example a court requires the attendance of the Prime Minister or the King-Emperor, there is nothing wrong about it. Similarly the interference of Native States in Indian affars is unnecessary for an Indian Ruling Chief or any of his officers are just as ignorant of our political affairs as one of our rulers would be of their. It is a case of [illegible] "Jesus has his religion and likewise Moses his."We have nothing in common with them, nor have their affairs any comparison with ours. We do not understand the wisdom of any such interference, or what Indian Princes are going to do or what lesson they are likely to learn on the councils.

The third question seems to be a very complicated one as every member of the Executive Councils is paid by Government and, therefore he is a Government servant. According to the Civil Service Regulations when a poor Government servant, who is in receipt of a small salary, is not permitted to engage in any trade even when he has a number of dependants upon him, how can the head of the firm or a merchant be allowed to derive benefit from his business and at the same time draw a Government salary especially when his Givernment colleagues cannot enjoy a similar privilege?

It is evident that in these respects the proposed Bill is open to very severe criticism.

But we are of opinion that this is no time for such discussions, besides the Government has already notifed that

permission will not be granted to introduce any contentious matter in the council. Parliament, however, pays no heed to this pronouncement and compels the country to open the door of disputation.

"Thou hast plunged me down in the depths of the sea.
"And then bidst me 'beware and keep my raiment dry' !"

From one end of the country to the other protest meetings against the Bill are being held. We hope that the intelligent members of Parliament will consider and understand and not make matters still more complicated.

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For the week ending 29th July 1916.

No.31 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

India and the Imperial Conference.

18. The HINDU of the 25th July, writes:- "The important announcement that was made, according to Reuter, by Mr. Asquith that an Imperial Conference will be held as early as possible to consider commercial policy to be adopted after the war and that representatives from India will be included in the Conference will be welcomed throughout India. .... Mr. Asquith's mention of India's participation is, we think satisfactory enough and we trust that on the same basis, India will be allowed to take part in the Imperial Conference was accepted by the Government, Indian public opinion has declared itself unmistakably that the scheme will be deprived of its charm and utility if only officials of the Government in India are allowed to represent India. That representation will be a sham and a delusion. Representation should be adequate -- quite as much as is allowed to the Dominions -- and true considering thst subjects of the first rate importance

are to come up, the necessity for sending to the Conference Indians chosen by the people and having their confidence, cannot be exaggerated."

The Madras Presidency and the Defence of India Act.

22. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 26th July, remarks:- "We hope there is no foundation for the rumour t at Madras is going to be declared a province under the Defence of India Act. It is impossible to conceive that there are elements in this quiet province which are likely to disturb public safety and Lord Pentland's Government know how peace-loving people of Madras have always been and how little inclined they are to embarrass Government at the present time. There may be one or two who insist upon making themselves notorious, but for their sake to visit this province with such a punishment is obviously unjust. The credit of the non-application of the Act to this province belongs to Lord Pentland and his colleagues who are no less sympathetic than his Lordship, and it is not to be detracted from even by the Home Rule agitation of Mrs. Besant. If the truth is to be told, nobody outside certain printing offices is agitated about Home Rule, and if the Madras Government obtain the sanction of the Government of India to extend the Defence of India Act to this province they will lay themselves open to the charge of taking the Home Rule Propaganda as seriously as the printing offices we have referred to."

The Censor.

28. The HINDU, of the 29th July, states:- "Mr. N.C.Kelkar writes to us that he handed in a at Poona Telegraph Office meant for the HINDU, on the Sunday evening last. It was an express press message giving a short account of the celebration of the birth day of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It appears that the telegram was duly despatched at Poona. But we have not received it up to the time o of writing. The only inference that is possible under the circumstances is that the Censor at Madras has prohibited its being

passed on to us. The way in which messages have been dealt with in Madras quite recently make us believe that the person responsible for censorship does not know what he is about. He hardly seems to realise that, in withholding telegraphic messages intended for the press, he is aiming a blow at the liberty of the press. ..... Our local Censor is apparantly not a person with any turn for humour. For, he does not seem to recognise thefact that in suppressing such messages, he is not achieving anything which is effective and for which either the public or the Government may think him. If the sender of the message takes care to post to the destination a copy of it, the paper could publish it a day or two afterwards. The local censor has to be told that his actions are devoid of inte ligence, and that he should use his discretion at least to better purpose."

III. LEGISLATION.

29. The SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, for the week ending 24th July, states:- "The Home Government have introduced a Bill to amend the Government of India consolidation Act into the House of Lords. The introduction of the Bill at such a juncture is highly objectionable on several grounds. The amended Bill contains provisions of such a grave controversial character that the country finds it difficutl difficult to understand why the Government should propose to have a recourse to its enactment in such a hurried fashion especially in view of the fact that all controversial measures deserve to be postponed for sonod consideration till the end of this war. ..... When the Government claims that movements such as the Home Rule one should be pushed aside for the present in consideration of the deadly struggle in which the Empire as a whole is engaged, it is but barest justice to expect that measures such as the Indian conso lidation Act Amendment Bill involving important consequences to

The Government of India Amendment Bill.

to the people of India and necessitating a detailed and thorough examination of its several provisions before it can be put on the Statute-book should be introduced with due deliberation to the interests of the people concerned."

VERNACULAR POLITICS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Swaraj for India.

65. The HINDU NESAN, of the 17th July, writes:- In spite of the difference of opinion that exists regarding the advisability of India being granted, SWARAJ immediately, the aspirations of the Indians to acquire SWARAJ for their country can no longer be said to be a day dream. Though we cannot definitely assert when we can have it, there aresufficient reasons for us to be sure of having it sooner or later and to strive for it quietly and constitutionally. Apart from the agitation in India regarding the grant of swaraj to this country, there is a strong feeling even in England that this concession cannot be postponed for a long time and a regular Association called the "Home Rule for India League" has been formed there with the object of preparing the British public for the grant of Home Rule for India at an early date. The directions in which this League intends working are clearly laid down in the first hand-bill issued by it and every one, be he a Britisher or an Indian, who has been watching Indian politics will entirely agree with the views of the Associa expressed therein. The Indians are bound to feel deeply grateful to this Association for its having come forward to help them. It was only recently that Mr. G.K.Chesterton, the editor of the paper called a VOICE FROM INDIA published in London, was reported to have told Mr. Harendranath Mitra that the loyal help rendered by the Indian princes and people to Britain in this war was sure to bind her to India by a chain of gold that the time was not far off when India would

be administered for the Indians. Mr. Chesterton is not the only Britisher who holds this opinion. His views is shared by a large section of the British public and the Home Rule League now starte in England is therefore a timely God-send. We can safely leave the work of acquiring SWARAJ for India in the hands of this League and avoid serious agitation about it here in this time of war.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st July, reproduces the substance of a letter of Lala Rajpat Rai to the INDIA, in which he scoffs at the suggestion of Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishnagupta that a Parliamentary committee should be appointed to enquire about the feasibility of India being granted SWARAJ after the war, and says that our asking for the appointment of a committee at this stage will in a way be an admission on our part that we had our own doubts about it, which is not the case, and that the appointment of a committee will only lead to further delay in the consideration of this question. He adds that there are no two opinions that the Congress deputation, that is to proceed to England to lay before the English public the claims of India for SWARAJ, should be quite definite in their demands and not make unwise admissions about the competency of the Indians or otherwise, which will only serve as handles for mischief in the hands of our enemies, without benefitting us in any way.

How to root out anarchism.

66. The HINDU NESAN, of the 17th July, reports the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA, to have written as follows:- In India anarchism can ne never be rooted out by despotic rule. This has been possible in no country in the world. We do not hear of Nihilism in Russia now not because of the repressive laws of the Government but because of patriotism, which has bound every party in the country by a close tie. After the war, the Russian Government may be run on liberal principles and this Nihilism may disappear altogether from the country. Even in India a favourable opportunity has occurred.

Many Indians are eager to go to the front and fight for the protection of the country. There may be a few anarchists among these. But patriotism is the best remedy for this evil trait. If the Government forms some Indian regimens, selecting men from each Province, it may appeal to the minds of the people and root ou t anarchism from the country. When the French Government has allowed the Indians to join the army, it does not look well that the British Government should keep them out. It will be more profitable than harmful to the Government to allow the Indians to enlist themselves in the army.

The South African Indians.

69. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 2 st July, (xpresses its) regret at Diwan Bahadur L.A.Govinda-) says:- The South African Indians feel their condition unendurable once again. They have to obtain licenses before selling provisions anywhere in a town. It was rule in many places that no fresh licenses would be given to Indian merchants. It is stated that where old licenses are still in force, the license holders are teased in every way. The people of South Africa enjoy in India equal rights with the British while they annoy the Indians in South Africa. May the English statesmen consider if this is a desirable state of things in the British Empire ! Where is the principle of reciprocity advocated by Lord Hardinge?

The Americans and the coloured races.

70. The SASILEKHA, of the 21st July, says:- While the Europeans and the Americans come to India and live happily, Indians are not allowed to work and live happily in the Colonies and other places. The Negroes in America are subjected to great disabilities by the white men there and are treated like brutes. Governors and Judges do not interfere on behalf of the Negroes even in cases in which they are handled brutally by the Americans. It is to be regretted that though the Americans are more advanced than the

Europeans in every respect, they are iniquitious in their treatment of the coloured races.

72. Referring to the charge of sedition brought against Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Tilak, ~~a~~ the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of of the 24th July, remarks from this it will be clear that the Government officers in Bombay wish to adopte a repressive measures and silence the tongues of the agitators for Home Rule. Lord Willingdon was liberal hearted ~~m~~ during the time of Lord Hardinge, and Lord Chelmsford has promised to follow(ourse) Lord Hardinge's ~~p~~olicy. Under such circumstances, we cannot easily bring outselves to believe today's news abot Mr. about Mr. Tilak. We should regret if Lord Chelmsford's policy is not a continuation of that of Lord Hardinge.

III. LEGISLATION.

~~76~~. The DESABHIMANI, of the 16th July, says:- It is no~~t~~ ~~righ~~

77. In the course of a leaderette under this heading, the A cry in the wilderness.

SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th July, says:- We learn from Reuter that a ~~deputment~~ deputation sent by the London Chamber of Commeree waited upon the Secretary of State for India on the 11th instant, and requested him to postpone the condideration of the Bill to amend the Indian consolidation Act and to delete the second sectio of the Bill which refers to the right of a British subject to sue the Secretary of State for India in a court of law. We cannot have a more influential body to support our opposition to this Bill than the London Chamber of Commerce. The British empire iteself is based on trade; and the deputation which waited on Mr. Chamberlain consisted of persons who are deeply interested in this trade. It appears that the prayer of this deputation, whose interest are adverse to those of ours, was that this Bill should not be passed into law until the opinion of the Indianw was ascertained and considered. It is rea ly regrettable that even this prayer was not

heeded by the Secretary of State for India, which this clause proposes to abolish, is an ancient right enjoyed by the Indians. We cannot see what has happened now to necessitate the abolition of this right of the people. On the other hand, there are many reasons why it should not be abolished. It is stated that the decision by the Privy Council that certain Acts passed by the Legislative Council in Burma taking away the right of appeal to a court of law by the people in the case of certain taxes has necessitated the present amendment. But it is now four years since this decision was passed and it has not cause any inconvenience to the Government till now. The same state of affairs may continue till the end of the war. Why should not then this Bill be introduced after the end of the war, after consulting all the parties concerned? Instead of doing this and satisfying the Indians and Anglo-Indians alike, the Secretary of State for India has tried to appease the Anglo-Indians alone by saying that this provision was introduced only to repair the injustice done to Mr. Momant, a merchant in Burma, by the Government. He has not thought it necessary to satisfy the Indians. The Englishman have often expressed their admiration of our loyalty and their gratitude to us for the help we have rendered. They have stated often that Indian affairs would hereafter be viewed in a liberal spriit spirit and that we would not be mistaken in expecting to have SWARAJ on Colonial lines granted as when the very constitution of the British Empire is changed after the war. All the same when the people of this country unanimously demand that a certain obnoxious measure should not be introduced, the officials decline to grant their request. As long as the Legislative Councils in this country are not constituted on popular basis and as long as the executive officials continue to exercise their powers without any reference to public opinion, we are afraid there is no possibility of our avoiding such mishaps.

The PRAPANCHAMITRAN, of the 14th July, also takes exception to the provisions of this Bill, and expresses the hope that the Secretary of State for India will take into consideration the that that it is opposed by every one in India and that the Indians who are directly affected by it, have not been heard about it, and withdraw it immediately.

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For the week ending 5th August 1916.

No.32 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

III. LEGISLATION

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill.

21. The HINDU, of the 2nd August, writes:- "Reuter telegraphs to us today that two important clauses of the Government of Of India Act Amendment Bill have been dropped by the Joint Committee which consisted, among others, of able lawyers and one or two members of the House of Commons who take genuine interests in the welfare of India, deserves the best thanks of the Indian public for their having realised the grave risks to individuals and the administration alike which were involved in allowing these particular provisions to become law. .... It is a matter for gratification that the Joint Committee have perceived the calamitious consequences of depriving the people of India of a valuable right they have long enjoyed of seeking redress in the ordinary courts of the land against arbitrary executive acts. .... Now that the clauses considered to be most important and urgent by the Secretary of State has been practically withdrawn, it behoves the Government to consider whether it is worth their while to persevere in the attempt at present and whether it is not desirable to bring forward, as soon after the war as possible a comprehensive measure dealing with numerous other anomalies in the Indian Consolidation Act."

Writing on this subject, NEW INDIA, of the 2nd August, says:- So far as can be gathered from a brief cable gram published elsewhere, the two offending clauses of the Consolidation Act Amendment Bill have been omitted. The thanks of this country and the empire are due to the Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament for that wise decision. They evidently found Mr. Chamberlain too dangerous a politician to follow his lead. The main aim of the measure as amended is to permit the subjects of Indian States to serve under the British Government. To that there is little opposition in the country."

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill.

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h) Railways.

39. Referring to the recent affray at the Fort Station between some Eurasians and some Indian students, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 27th July, says:- The MAIL sought to justify the practice of reserving compartments in trains for Eurasians and Europeans on the ground that their social conditions differed from those of the rest of the people. This is a meaningless contention. Is such a difference observed in the first and second-class carriage? The Eurasians think they are entitled to special privileges and hence the brawl at the Fort Station. They are encouraged in entertaining this impression by the special favour with which they are regarded by the Railway authorities. The partiality on the part of the authorities, is not only unjust but is also a source of riots. It is highly objectionable to continue the practice of the reserving compartments for any class of people even after a court of Law has declared it illegal.

Eurasians and Europeans.

A correspondent to the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 28th July, says:- If those who dealt blows to boys at the Fort Station are

men of the savage aboriginal classes, they may be excused. But they are white men and men who are intelligent and civilised. It is rumoured that one of the boys died. It is not known how far the rumour is true. It is said that it was wrong to have printed and distributed leaflets, and that the boys were to blame for entering reserved compartments. It may, perhaps, be decided finally that in breaking the skulls of schoolboys, the Eurasians did a lawful thing.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA of the 1st August, remarks that it is not right on the part of the Railway authorities to perpetuate the practice of reserving compartments to certain classes of people in the face of the fact that it was declared illegal by the Bombay (Government) High Court, and hopes that they will soon discontinue it.

(k) General.

The Defence of India Act.

49. Referring to the rumour that the Defence of India Act will be extended to the Madras Presidency, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 31st July, says:- If there is any truth in the rumour, we trust that Lord Pentland will consider again and again before extending the Act to this Province. In the hands of the subordinate officers, the Act has been a very bad weapon. The assistant editor of the BENGALEE was first arrested under the ordinary law of the land, and was released for want of evidence. The Police were not satisfied. They rearrested him under the Defence of India Act, and wanted to see him suffer, no matter if he is innocent. The Madras Presidency is peaceful, and we trust that Lord Pentland and his colleagues will not be hasty.

"Enforced silence."

59. The QAMI REPORT, of the 24th July, writes:- The present unfortunate war has given a compulsory holiday to some newspapers while others are spending their days in enforced silence.

We do not know how far the Government is responsible for

the latter procedure. Censors and Press Advisers have been appointed to lead and guide the press on behalf of the Government, but we do not know what their duties, are. These officers generally note the publication of news which they disapprove.

The office of a leader or a guide is really a lucky one but as regards Indian or rather the Muhammadan press we find it is so unfortunately placed that it understands little of affairs and learns next to nothing about correct events.

Recently some Members of Parliament raised the question of the Mesopotamian campaign, and Mr. Asquith and others stopped them by telling them that any discussion of those events at present would be opposed to public interests. We admit that there are many things regarding which discussion would, in the interests of political expediency be out of place, but the question is to what extent are purely religious and domestic Muslim affairs connected with politics?

Such matters as are unconnected with the declared policy of the Government are surely not opposed to public interests. Probably the authorities are unaware of the effect produced on the public mind by the sudden silencing of the voice of the press or of the difficulty and embarrassment experienced by a single editor having to reply to and explain the question of the people individually.

Recently a report was published regarding Mrs. Besant to the effect that the Bombay Government had prohibited all the papers of that presidency from commenting upon the case.

Whether this is true or not the effect produced on peoples' minds by the revealing of the secret is, perhaps, unknown even to the Intelligence Department. Surely these people know best who "in the world of common people" see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears. It is the same case as regards silence in other matters.

Rumours are the worst enemies of the Government and the

and the difficulty that we are not afforded the privilege o of contradicting or representing matters in their true light. Would that subsided papers had taken up the matter with reference to which had to observe silence. Certainly intricate problems cannot be understood by those who keep aloof either at theirr houses or in their offices.

The press has the power to destroy ~~xxpxxi~~ suspicious, contradict rumours and dispel doubts and misgivings; and it is our personal experience that during the present war, this power has been found to be most usefl and effective. But when certain authorities allow the public to feed on gossip and do not permit the press to remove misconceptions, surely the error does not lie with the press.

It is no necessary to mention the practice hitherto adopt by the Islamic press and how we succeed by acting with perseverance and courage in the performance of our complicated duty. Undoubtedly we believe that loyalty to the king is an important and bounded duty. We do not complain of the Government or the law, but we consider the proceedings unreasonable, injurious and destructive by which the liberty of the press is taken away and its mouth is closed while false and perplexing ideas spread among the people. We hope that our responsible authorities will inquire into these matters and not allow us to remain in the present unfortunate position any longer.

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For the week ending 12th August 1916.

No.33 of 1916

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The Tilak case.

7. NEW INDIA, of the 11th August, remarks:- "We have to thank the BOMBAY CHRONICLE for securing and printing the o ficial translations of Mr. Tilak's incriminated speeches as put in by the Crown. The translation is very rought, and some sentences are unintelligible, but the meaning is limpid and simple, even through the official woodenness. When the present proceedings are disposed of, we hope that Mr. Tilak will give us a translation as pungent as evidently was the Marathi original in the strong English style of which is is a master."

(k) General.

Enlistment of educated Indians.

31. Writing on this subject, the HINDU of the 11th August says:- "While the solicitude of the MADRAS MAIL which acts instead of filling the air with lamentations is commendable, so far as it purports to be in the interests of the educated Madrasis, the latter may, we fear, be inclined to smell a rat in the mystery with which thematter is invested, in the medium of communication through which such a valuable proposal is made publ9ic / and in the prefatory remarks with which it is announced. Why should the Commanding officer not put himself in direct communc/ation wwith the educated Madrasis and is the MADRAS MAIL the journal which is most in touch with them? / ..... The previous expressions of opinion by our contemporary on the topics mentioned above are hardly consistent with the sudden anxiety of the MADRAS MAIL to afford the educated Madras an opportunity to participate in the war. If the conversion is sincere/ we shall welcome the change, but it is not impossible that the MADRAS MAIL is trying to

to be clever in its own superior way. Saul MAY be also among the prophets, but if it is only a masquerade for ulterior motives the public will know how to treat the MADRAS MAIL's activities in its behalf."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Indians in South Africa.

37. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 22nd July, writes:- When the struggle between the Government and the Indians in South Africa was brought to an end by the compromise, many among the Indians there thought that the terms of the compromise were not sufficiently comprehensive and that justice would require that all the grievances of the Indians should be redressed once for all. The soundness of this view has now been proved by the unjust way in which the authorities there are using their powers to the detrimennt of the Indians. The present grievance of the Indians is in connection with the trade licenses granted to them. Their complaint is that the authorities are refusing, not only to grant them fresh licenses to trade in the colony but also to renew old licenses. There is nothing surprising in the officials doing so, for it is not to their interest as white men to allow the Indians to compete with them. But it is really strange that they should do this under cover of law. An Act ~~is~~ passed in 1912 by the Colonial Government empowers the ~~municipalities~~ municipalities in the colony to insist upon any Indian vending or storing foodstuffs, taking out a license therefor every year, and also vests in these municipalities themselves the discretion of determinging whether an Indian deserves to have the license or not. In a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court, it has been laid down that there is no appeal against the action of the municipalities in this matter, beyond a reference to the Magistrate. Thus it is an arbitrary power that has been given to these municipalities, and there is no

wonder that composed wholly of Europeans they are using it to prevent the Indians from settling in the colony as merchants. When it is admitted all round that the Indians are now rendering yoeman service to the British Empire, it is not fair that they should be trated like this in South Africa. Will the British statesman and Lord Chelmsford turn their attention to this matter and try to set it right?

Indian coolies in Ceylon.

38. Referring to the report submitted by a committee appointed by the Ceylon Government to enquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 24th July, says:- The object with which this committee was appointed was to find out the truth in the complaint that the Indian coolies were being badly treated by the planters. But it chose to enquire only 10 coolies, while it examined 35 Europeans. Nothing is said in the report of the committee as to what was stated by the coolies; but the statements made by the Europeans are described in detail. Many of the latter are the superintendents of plantations. How can they be expected to admit the existence of defects in their management? But in certain cases even they had to admit it and to account for it also. The causes of the high rate of mortality among these coolies are stated to be want of sanitation and hunger. We have not heard of labourers in India having died of Hunger. The report shows that the coolies rarely communicated their grievances to the superintendents. But there is nothing wonderful in this. They could reach the superintendents only through the KANGANIS, to whom they were indebted in numerous ways and who were directly responsible for the sufferings of the coolies. Apart from the one-sided nature of the report of this committee, there is no gainsaying the fact that one of the causes for hundreds of the Indians dying of hunger and disease in Ceylon is that no efforts are being made in India to improve their condi

condition. It is the same hope, that of making money, that is attracting both the Europeans and the Indians to Ceylon, The former succeed in their object, while the latter fail. The p planters cannot carry on their work without the coolies. Cannot the coolies eke out a livelihood without the planters? It is for the Ceylon Government and the planters there to ponder over this question and see that the coolies are treated with kindness. If they will not bestow any thought on this subject our Government should interfere and make them do so.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The arrest of the sub-editor of the Bengalee.

62. Adverting to the arrest, in Bengal, of the sub-editor of the BENGALEE of the SWADESA-MITRAN, of the 22nd July, reports the AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA, to have written as follows:- The glossary of the Criminal Investigation Department has a different meaning for the word sedition from what is given to it by the ordinary people. Why? Even the iron safe of Babu Surendranath Banerjea in the office of the Bengalee did not escape the search of the Police ! It is really strange that they should have expected to find the stolen articles and several anarchist documents in his safe. We need not say that the arrest of the sub-editor of the BENGALEE has cast a gloom throughout Bengal.

India after the war.

64. The HINDU NESAN, of the 24th July, writes:- Though we cannot definitely say now what position will be allotted to India in the British Empire after the war, it is expected generally that there will be a change for the better in her condition any way her condition after the war is bound to be better than her present one. The supervision and control now exercised by Britain over her should be released. It cannot but be admitted that, though India may not be given larger powers than what she

now enjoys in internal administration, she should have at least a preponderating influence in it, especially in the matter of income and expenditure and of trade. It is these privileges that India hopes to have after the war. The Indians have now realised their true condition and feel that they are entitled to certain privileges by reason of their education and culture. This is known to the British statesmen and they know also that the Indians will go on agitating until they acquire the privileges to which they are reasonably entitled. While India is thus determined to have her desserts and while she believes that the time is not far off when her objects will be accomplished, we are really surprised to hear that there is a proposal to delegate to the colonies certain functions of the British Government especially in the matter of its control over the Indian administration. While India is aspiring to be raised to the position of the Colonies in the Empire, it will be curious indeed if the Colonies are allowed to share the rights and responsibilities of Great Britain in Governing India. We hope there is no basis for this rumour. The Colonies have never been sympathetic towards India. We know how they have been maltreating the Indians, considering them to be a coloured race and even the British Government is not unaware of this. How can the Colonials, who would not allow the Indians to set foot in their land, be expected to rule over India satisfactorily!

The LOKOPAKARI, of the 24th July, dwells upon the invaluable help which India has rendered to Britain in this war and expressing its surprise at her name not being mentioned at all in the conferences which are now held to consider about the readjustment of the different units comprising the British Empire after the war, observes:- The Boers of South Africa fought with the British and they have been granted SWARAJ. Ireland in which there was a serious rebellion even when the war was going on is about to have SWARAJ. The uncivilized Phillippine Islands are going to

are going to have Swaraj. But the highly civilised, loyal and quiet India has not yet obtained SWARAJ ! The cry for (civilised) SWARAJ is now ringing throughout the length and breadth of India. It cannot be suppressed hereafter. Every Indian is dreaming that his country will which is sacrificing her body, wealth and soul for securing the stability of the British Empire, will get numerous privileges after the war. It is the duty of the British Government to see that this dream becomes a reality ...

The Imperial Conference.

66. The HINDU NESAN, of the 26th July, hails with satisfaction the announcement made by Mr. Asquith that an Imperial Conference will be held soon and that representatives of India will be present therein and observes:- Important subjects are expected to be discussed at this conference, and it is therefore necessary that the points to be considered and the proposals to be made in it should be published in India, so that her representatives may ascertain public opinion thereon in this country and communicate the same to the conference. Now that the Prime Minister has definitely asserted that India would be represented in this conference the question has to be decided as to who should represent India. Ever since the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference was accepted by the Viceroy, it has been printed out that it is only non-officials and not officials that can truly represent India. As important questions will be considered by this conference, it is only such men in whom the Indian public have confidence that should be selected for this purpose. When the self-governing colonies are allowed to have a larger number of representatives, it is not fair to send only one representative from India.

In commenting upon this subject, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th July, dwells upon the necessity of a non-official Indian or Indians representing India at this conference and says:- It is our sincere conviction that none of the British Ministers

have often being forced to listen to the importunities of British capitalists and that the Government of India had to act upon the instructions of the British Ministers even when they were determined to detrimental to India. We had a glaring instance of it recently, when the proposal of the Government of India to raise the import duty on foreign cotton goods was vetoed by the Secretary of State. So, India can ise in the estimation of the world, only if she is free to look to her own interests in pecuniary matters, without caring for the convenience of any other country. The representative of India in the Imperial Conference should impress this view upon it.

85. The QAUMI AWAZ REPORT, of the 3rd August, writes:- The "Moulana Abul Kalam Azaad." Bengalee brethren have submitted a memorial signed by 50,000 people to His Excellency Lord Carmichael requesting that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad may be permitted to return to his city on the grounds that he is a religious leader and his absence on the occasion of the I'd will be felt by Muhammadans in general.

It is strange that the Government of Lord Carmichael convicted him of being a political offender and expelled him from his beloved native place ! But it is time now to take this case into consideration and to put an end to his anxieties. Whether the occasion of the I'd is appropriate or not, the principle of British justice demands that the unnecessary trials of all Mussalmans in custody should be terminated. The present state of affairs shows that Muhammad Ali , Shankat Ali and Hasrat, etc, had not inspired the community with any Satanic spirit or constructed an any subterranean arms factory. If, God forbid ! such a thing had happened the smouldering embers would ere now have burst forth into flame and a dreadful commotion would have been created in the Mussalman world of India. If these people had not been State offenders, and had been punished as a pecuniary measure by this

time earth and sky would have been silent and no sensation would have been caused. Mirza Ghalib may speak for them--

There must be a limit to punishment for chastening.

After All, we are sinners and not infidels !

Alas ! The I'd has come and gone, but the term of those innocent persons has not yet expired. May God preserve their souls from a living death ! It is hoped that a loyal Government will not reject the appeal of 50,000 loyal subjects.

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For the week ending 19th August 1916

No.34 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(b) C o u r t s.

7. The HINDU, of the 12tH August writes:- The District magistrate of Poona has given his order in Mr. Tilak's case directing him to give security. He speaks of the Government having take a lenient view in not having direct a prosecution under the substantial sections of the Penal Code, and his order reads more like that of an executive than of a judicial officer. The decision will not come as a surprise upon the public, and we must reserve detailed comments upon it to a future issue."

The Tilak case.

Writing on this subject the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 14th August says:- "Mr. Tilak has been hound over for hood behaviour for one year, himself in the sum of Rs.20,000 and two sureties of Rs.10,000. The security is heavy, and may be justified on account of Mr. Tilak's influence in Maharashtra. But the decision of the Magistrate on the merits will not be accepted so easily. He was administering a law and not a war measure; and law is not to be interpreted in view of the circumstances of the day. ..... The impression that the speeches have produced upon our mind is that the Government of Bombay have been to much influen-

influenced by the circumstances in which the speeches were delivered and by the time chosen by the speaker."

The Tilak Case.

The HINDU, of the 14th August observes:- "In giving his decision against Mr. Tilak in the security proceedings the District Magistrate of Poona is said to have supercilliously remarked that Mr. Tilak should consider hinself very furtunate that the Government did not proceed against him under the substantive section 124-A of the Penal Code. .... Excepting as an incident in its campaign of coercion of those who are engaged in the Home Rule propaganda in this country, it is difficult to account for the Bom Bombay Governmen having started this p rosecution. It begaan with an order preventing the entry of Mrs. Besant into the Bombay Bombay Presidency for which no colour of an adequate ground has yet been disclosed to the public. ..... The campaign of repression in regard to Home Rule began in Madras with the taking of security from Mrs. Besant, the keeper of the NEW INDIA Press, under the Indian Press Act. The repressive measures so far taken by the Madras and Bombay Government are in themselves sufficient to show how illusory are to Indians the rights of freedom of speech freedom of the Press, and freedom to assemble peacefully for the consideration and emphatic statemen of political grievances which, Professor Sidgwick says, are specially prized by Englishmen and which Indians believe to be part of their heritage as loyal citizens of the British Empire. The conception of sedition in the mind of Anglo-Indian officialdom seems to vary according to persons, placed and its whims. While any amount of carping criticism is tolerated when it proceeds from the Anglo-Indian Press the Government is quick to scent sedition and disloyalty in utterences from Indians calculated to awaken the people of the country to a just sense of their inferior position and to make efforts to better themselves in the scale of national advancement."

The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 16th August writes:- The Judgment in the Tilak Security case has occasioned a lot of heated controversy about the extent connotation of the word SWARAJ.) Clever lawyers and political partisans may detext subtle shades of meaning in the word, but to the average mind it can convey only one idea and that is the Government of a country by its own people without any control from outside, whatever be the rigour or laxity of that control. Applied to India, the word SWARAJ can only signify absolute independence of Britainl Any qualified kind of that independence will not mean SWARAJ. And also so when public men speak of SWARAJ or Home Rule they must be understood as aspiring for independence of the British Government, and it is a proposition which the Britisher cannot be expected to acquiesce in. However legitimate xxx that aspiration may be in the abstract, as a working proposition it will not have the countenance of the Government in power. If they should adopt means to stop the spreading of such ideas, those who raise the cry of SWARAJ haveno reason to feel aggrieved. It is idle to expect the British Government to help in cutting the ground under their feet and it is but natural that they should take care that attempts at it are effectively checked."

(4) Railways.

13. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 9th August remarks:- "Leaging alone the question of the legality or otherwise of reserving compartments for a particular class or race of passengers, we have not much faith in social intercourse being fostered on board a railway train. The railway is no doubt, credited with helping to throw down the barriers of xxx caste and class in India, but it is half a fiction which will not bear a close analysis. .... If that is the case among Indian passen-

Compartments reserved to Europeans.

passengers, it is idle to expect that inter-racial amenities will be propoted between them and Anglo-Indian or Eurasian passengers. Habits of life are so different that an Indians and Anglo-Indian passengers are obviously disinclined to chum together in a railway compartment. To avoid such happenings we would invite the railway companies to reserve compartments on their trains for the different races of passengers and see to it that an Indian passengers is not allowed to enter into a compartment reserved for Anglo-Indians and the latter are not allowed to occupy compartment compartments reserved for Indians. Even though there may not be legal sanction for it, it can be winked at if only to prevent lawlessness on railway trains. We may look elsewhere to the promotion of inter-racial amenities, as a railway train is the least likely place for it."

(k) General.

The India Office and the India Government.

28. Referring to the comments of INDIAMAN on the proposed appointment of a Medical Adviser to the India office, the HINDU, of the 18th August, says:-'When bureaucracies fall out' the intelligent reader can complete the quotation for himself We are led to this amendation of an ancient proverb by the increased strife which is likely to take place between the Bureaucracies in India and In England to whose joint control are confided the destinies of India. ..... It is quite clear that the Indian public in the absence of a better state of things would rather be governed by a bureaucracy in India than by one in England The reason is simple one. The Indian bureaucracy is one on the spot answerable, however imperfectly to the Indian Councils and and amenable to a certain extent to the pressure of public opinion The bureaucracy in England is a law unto itself. At its head is a professional politician who too often takes his post as a huge joke and is content to leave the running of it to the

pressure of public opinion. The bureaucracy in England is a law unto itself. As its head is a professional politician who is too often takes his post as a huge joke and is content to leave the running of it to the permanent permanent officials. .... We need only instance of heckling in Parliament over the Mesopotamian "muddle" and the large extent to which the Indian Government is being harried on its turn by the India office and asked to furnish scape-goats to appease the British public. Undoubtedly the existing state of things is extremely unsatisfactory and the only remedy is to remove this anomalous and mischievous interference of the English bureaucracy. This, however, cannot be done without a struggle, and if the Indian Government wants to win, its only course is for it to be be more amenable to public opinion and to take the public into its confidence to a much greater extent. It cannot do better in this respect than follow in the footsteps of the late Viceroy."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

(a) Police.

Police arrests in Bengal.

37. Adverting to the frequent arrests made by the Police in Bengal and the acquittal of the majority of the persons arrested after an enquiry, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st August observes:- This proves beyond doubt that Many persons are arrested without sufficient cause and proper evidence. Apart from the injustice of arresting any man on mere suspicion, what about the indignity he suffers by being kept in confinement for some days? If the Police go on arresting people without any forethough t and then releasing them, will it indicate their capability or intelligence? There is nothing strange in such promiscuous arrests creating unnecessary anxiety in the minds of the people.

(b) Courts.

38. Referring to the case against Mr. Tilak, the ANDHRA-

(b) Courts.

Mr. Tilak.

38. Referring to the case against Mr. Tilak, the ANDHRA-PATRIKA, of the 12th August says:- The public who read the reports of the proceedings were under the impression that the case would not stand. The decision of the Magistrate therefore came to them as a surprise.

In commenting on the judgement in Mr. Tilak's case, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 14th August says:- When important words in a speech are given one meaning and the speech is read, it conveys one sense, and when the same words are given a different meaning altogether, the speech may convey quite a different sense. Mr. Tilak criticised only the Government officers and the Civil Service and not the Government. If in the place of the former words, he used the latter one, he might certainly have been guilty. We fear that the injustice of giving a wrong meaning to his words has been done to him. If a criticism of the acts of the Governor down to the police constable be construed as a criticism of the Government then public life will become an impossibility. From a perusal of the abstract of the judgment it seems as if the Magistrate took the security from Mr. Tilak because he was determined to take it, not because there was a strong case made out against him. Even the MADRAS TIMES, which recommends that speeches like those of Mr. Tilak should be put an end to is of opinion that some of the criticisms of Mr. Tilak which formed the subject of his prosecutions, were not objectionable. It is unsatisfactory that the Magistrate considered even such criticisms as objectionable. We trust that the higher courts and the Government will do justice to Mr. Tilak.

(h) Railways.

The fracas at the Fort station.

47. Referring to this incident, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 31st July, says:- It is really a high-handed act on the part of

the Traffic Inspector to have beaten the Indian students instead of trying to prevent the disturbance. It is the Railway authorities that seem to be at the bottom of the whole mischief. The Railway Board and the Government should now see that the Railway Companies in India are not justified in reserving a compartment for Eurasians.

(k) General.

Indian students.

49. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the Lokopakari, of the 31st July, says:- There are numerous obstacles in the way of Indian students having higher education. The prohi bitive cost of education has made it impossible for parents having small incomes to educate their boys. The constitution of the Indian Educational Department is not such as to help the Indians to have higher education. Even those students who succeed, in spite of these difficulties, in coming up find it difficult to get through the University examinations. This has been clearly approved by the heavy slaughter in the last Intermediate examination of this University. Besides these difficulties, the European Professors do not treat the students in the higher classes properly. They not only insult them but even go to the extent of beating them. The incidents in the Wesley College here, and the Colleges in Calcutta can be quoted as instances of this. The reason for this is that these Professors consider themselves to be heaven-born beings and have not the breadth of view to realise that the Indians are as much British subjects as they are. But the spread of English Education has opened the eyes of the Indians and they are ever on the alert to secure the rights to which they are entitled. As this spirit is shared even by the Indian students English Professors should treat them with respect. If, instead of this, men like the Rev.Macphail, who described the Indian students who appeard for the last Intermediate examination

as rikshaw coolies at the last meeting of the Senate, are to be appointed as Professors in Colleges, there can be no amity between the Professors and the students. Professors of the stamp of the Rev.Machphail should be removed from the Colleges, as it is the high-handed acts of these men that create discontent in the minds of the Indians against the British. As if all these will not do, the Educational authorities are introducing new text-books every year, with the object of patronising the editors and book-sellers. Even in thecase of a note-books, the students are forced to buy the costly books prescribed by the department. What an unjust order? The Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpe recently brought up a resolution in the Bombay Senate that the duty of choosing text-books, the students are forced to buy the should be left to the headmaster, because the existing system of leaving this matter in the hands of the Text-book Committee is causing serious hardship to the students. We heartily endorse this view. Our opinion is that it is the worst books that are being chosen by the Text-book Committee.

Referring again to the use of the words "Rikshaw Coolies" by the Rev.Macphail to denote the class of students in the last Intermediate examination the same paper observes:- It is really strange that a teacher and a Missionary as he was, the Rev. Macphail should have lost his patience ! Perhaps it did not strike him that it was discreditable for him to be a teacher of rickshaw coolies ! The Government should censure and punish those Europeans who speak disparagingly of the Indians.

The HINDU NESAN, of the 4th August, refers to the difficulties experienced by the Indian students in England and says:- It is because the education imparted by the Indian Universities is not considered to be a sufficient passport ~~of~~ for the Indians gett getting higher appointments in any department here they proceed to England to give a finish to their education. There is, no doubt

an association called the Indian Students' Advisory Committee in England. But this association is not able to help the Indian students to get admission into the colleges in England easily. The Indian students are not admitted by the Industrial concerns in England to learn work in them considering the hardships to which the India students in England are subjected in the matter of prosecuting their studies, it appears a memorial has been presented to His Ecellency the Viceroy detailing all the facts, and we hope he will make an impartial enquiry into the matter and redress the grievances of the Indian students.

The British angle of vision regarding Indians.

50. The Tamil supplement of the South Indian Mail of the 31st July, writes:- It is now many months since the Under Secretary of State for India declared in Parliament that there would soon be a change for the better in the British angle of vision regarding India and yet we see no change. There were many occasions on which the British Government's attitude towards India could be plainly seen and on all those occasions it was clear that it has not changed a bit. In the course of his speech at the Guild-hall on the occasion of the reception of the Australian Premier, Mr. Bournar Law, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dwelt upon the sacrifices made by the Colonies in this war for Britain, and stated that, when there is a readjustment of rights and privileges of the different constituents of the empire after thewar, the colonies would be given larger privileges than what they now enjoy and that they would also be allowed to share the powers of the Imperial Gove nment. If this is to be done and India is to continue in her present condition, we need not say that it will cause a great deal of discontent among the Indians. It is a known fact that the colonies have never regarded India as a unit of the British Empire, and that they have been preventing the Indians

from getting into their territory and otherwise ill-treating them very much. If these colonies are now allowed to exercise some of the powers of our rulers, we cannot say what will be the condition of India. Now comparing the advantages Bri tain is deriving from the colonies and India respectively, a little consideration will show that while the duty of protecting the colonies entaisl some expenditure on the empire without any corresponding advantages iNida is, as a matter of fact enrighing the coffers of the mother country. Even in the war, India has been helping Britain a great deal and if she has not done more, it is due to her poverty. Considering the fact that both in extent and population, India stands, foremost among the different units of the Empire it is most unfair on the part of the British Ministers to omit India altogether in discussing about the readjustment of the rights and privileges of these units after the war. We hope the British Government will in the future at least, change its attitude towards India.

Mr. Tilak and the Government.

53. The HINDU NESAN, of the 1st August is surprised at the Government of Bombay having declined to give a passport to Mr. Tilak to proceed to England to conduct his case against Sir Valentine Chirol and says:- If Mr. Tilak is prevented from going to England now, he is sure to lose his case and suffer serious loss. It is not fair on the part of the Government to refuse a permit, without assigning any reason doing so. The action of the Government gives room to two gives room to two complaints. The first is that it makes Mr. Talak loos e his case and the second is that it tries to help Sir Valentine Chirol as much as possible. We do not know on what We do not know why the Government of Bombay has issued an order which gives room to this dubious interpretations.

The PRAPANCHAMITRAN, of the 4th August also expresses its

surprise at the action of the Government of Bombay and observes:- We do not know on what ground the Government of Bombay has refused to give a passport to Mr. Tilak to proceed to England. For aught we know, it can have no connection whatever with the present war and yet this system of issuing passports to people proceeding to foreign countries was introduced only as a result of the war. We are afraid that, in the absence of the publication of the grounds on which the passport has been refused, an impression is created in the minds of the people that the Government has taken this action in order to help Sir Valentine Chirol and prevent Mr. Tilak from successfully prosecuting his case against this gentleman. We regret very much that the Government of Bombay shoul be giving room to such an impression. As long as the Government holds back the reasons for its action, we should consider it to be an unreasonable one. We have only to presume that all the hardships, to which Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. Tilak are now subjected are due to their efforts to secure SWARAJ for India. The word SWARAJ seems to terrify the seems to terrify the Government of Bombay and that is why it has ruled that Mrs. Annie Besant should not enter that Presidency and that Mr. Tilak should not leave India. It is rumoured that it was the fear that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak would go to England and lay bare the defects in the Government here before the British public, which made the Government of Bombay prevent Mr. Tilak going to England, and that the Government proposes to intern Mrs. Besant in some place on the same grounds. We do not know f how far this is true. Anyhow this action of the Government of M Madras in demanding security from NEW INDIA a very trifling one.

The LOKOPAKARI, of the 7th August, also raises its voice against the action of the Government of Bombay and hopes that Lord Chelmsford will interfere and have the order cancelled, considering the esteem in which Mr. Tilak is held by the Indians and the discontent that will be caused by this action.

56. Referring to a deputation representing the Indian Christian community which renently waited upon the Viceroy and pressed its claims for having separate representatives in the Legislative Councils and the sympathetic reply of the Viceroy thereto, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 2nd August says:- Though the Indian Christians are very few in number, they form an important class by themselves in view of their educational qualifications, and we are glad that Lord Chelmsford has promised to consider their prayer for giving them a representative in the Legislative Councils, when the question of reforming these councils is next taken up. This shows that the Viceroy is convinced of the reasonableness of the prayer of the Christians. If so, why could not he try to redress their grievance immediately, as far as it lies in his power? Lord Morley has stated that the power of nominating additional members has been conferred upon the Government only to make it possible for small communities like the Christians, the Buddhists, and the Eurasians to have their representative in the Council. Why cannot the Provincial Governments exercise this power and nominate an Indian Christian member? Why has not a member of this community been nominated to a seat in this council may be said to be a representative of the Christians. But whatever may be his merits, he cannot be taken to be the representative of the Indian Christians. We hope the Provincial Governments will act on the view of the Government of India at least in the future.

Separate representation for the Indian Christians.

59. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th August, condemns the action of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee in having chosen Diwan Bahadur L.A.Govindaraghava Ayyar as the President of the next Congress in preference to Mr. Vijayaraghava Acharya of Salem, who is, in the opinion of this paper better fitted to occupy this position, and expresses the hope that the other Congress Committees will ignore the one-sided choice of the (voice Madras Committee and nominate Mr.Acharyaas the President with one/

The Presidentship of the next Congress.

63. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th August, reproduces the comments of the Bombay Chronicle which learns with surprise that it has been decided to publish the Report of the Public Service Commission and to bring into force immediately the non-contentious recommendations embodied therein, and raises its voice against such publication on the ground that, in view of the important changes which have occurred since 1914, the recommendations of this commission may not fit in exactly with the existing conditions

The Report of the Public Service Commission.

The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 12th August, learns that the India Office has undertaken to publish the report of the Public Service Commission, and says:- When asked why it should be published before the close of the war, Lord Islington said that the war may continue for a long time yet, and that it is unnecessary to postpone the publication till its termination. While Mr. Asquithand others expect an early termination of the war, it is curious to hear from Lord Islington that it may last for a long time. India expects great concessions at the hands of England on the termination of the war. If at this juncture, the rpeort in question is published, the rulers may, when the question of concessions com up for consideration after the war, be disposed to say:- "We carried out the suggestions of the Public Service Commission only the other day. It is therefore not proper to grant further concessions so soon." The authorities will thus blind the English people and blunt their enthusiasm. It will be well for the Secretary of State for India and also Lord Chelmsford to consider deeply whether it is not expedient to postpone the publication of the report of the Public Service Commission till after the war.

65. Referring to the judgment of the District Magistrate of Poona, binding over Mr. Tilak to be of good behaviour for one year with heavy securities, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 12th August observes:- Though our readers have been closing following the progress of this case day by day, there was nothing in the prood proceedings to warrant the conclusion to which the magistrate has arrived and the undesirable remarks which he has made about Mr. Tilak at the end of his judgment. The public will not, in any way, agree with the magistrate in his opinion about the lectures of Mr. Tilak. Anyhow we are quite justified in saying that the method adopted by the Government of Bombay in getting rid of disloyalt and sedition is not a proper one. The following observation of Sir Francis Maclean, who was the Chief Justice in Bengal 18 years ago and who had nothing enough of experience in trying cases of sedition, is worthy of note here:-

The Tilak case.

"Ever since I came to India numerous remarks about sedition and the methods of suppressing it have fallen upon my ears. But it appears to me that there is only one way of suppressing sedition and that is to who sympathy for the people and to extend an unbounded sympathy for their wants, their grievances and their legitimate aspirations."

66. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 9th August, says:- By removing the two clauses in the Government of India Act Amendment Bill, that affected the interests of the Indians, the Joint Committee appointed to consider the measure have deserved the gratitude of the Indians, and have strengthened the confidence of the people in the British sense of justice. There are also certain unnecessary classes in the Bill, which the authorities will do well to omit also. Under the provisions of the Bill Native Chiefs may be appointed to our Legislative Councils. The

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill.

The people and their leaders deem this provision unnecessary. We hope that the authorities will drop the Bill for the present and take it up for consideration after the war.

Disabilities of Indian students in England.

67. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 12th August, says:- We are very much pained to learn that the Indian Students who have proceeded to England to prosecute their studies are there are treate with scant courtesy and are subjected to great disabilities. Those for instance who study for the Engineer's examinations and and who have to gain practical knowledge by working in factories and workshops are not attained in admitted into them. The Oxford and Cambridge Colleges receive a certain remuneration from the Government of India for entertaining in them students preparing for the Indian Civil Service Examination. It is therefore improper that the authorities of these Colleges should treat the Indian students will disregard. We humbly pray that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India will interfere on behalf of Indian students and see that their grievances are redressed.

Indian questions.

69. Referring to a statement of Mr. Asquith that arrangements will be made to discuss Indian questions in the Parliament if desired, the Andhrapatrika, of the 11th August, says:- The foremost of all Indian questions is that of self-government. The higher authorites have recognised the legitimacy of the ideal of self-government. The Courts have decided that self-government is a legitimate aspirations of the people. But the Police and other officers say that it is sedition even to criticise the authorities and other officers say it and they try to bring to trouble even the loyal subjects of His Majesty for advocating the cause. There is the Defence of India Act which is agitating the countr Indians are deported in hundreds without reasons being assigned

assigned for doing so. There might be some wicked men among the deported, but the country believe that most of the deported but the country believes that most of the deported persons are innocent. The question of an Indian army has been satisfactorily soved to some extent, but much remains to be done yet and the people pray that the same terms should be offered to the Indian army soas to an Anglo-Indian army. Reuter does not say whether Mr. Asquith had all or any of these questions in his view when he made the statement referred to above. Reuter is so very brief that he seems he is sporting with our affairs.

Self-government.

72. In its leader on Local self-government in India, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 15th August remarks:- It is now 32 years since the law relating to local self-government was passed. It is ten years since the SWARAJ movement was set on foot. There have been small reforms, but they have not effected any improvement in the administration. If we rely upon such reforms, it will take centuries for the administration to improve. We cannot expect lovers of authority to effect any improvement in our self-g verning insti tutions. It is the higher authorities and the people of England, whose freedom is their heaven, that should give us independence. They should not leave that work to be done by the lower authorities. We hope that neither the liberal-hearted Englishmen nor our leaders will fall into the error that India will obtain SWARAJ by small reforms. It is the grant of self-government and not anything else that can lead the Indians to the goal of self-government.

The grievances of the South African Indians.

73. Referring to the letter addressed to INDIA on the subject of the grievances of the South African Indians in the matter of obtaining licenses for selling foodstuffs, the Andhrapatrika, of the 15th August, says:- Our brethren in South Africa are now

carrying on an extensive trade in foodstuffs, laying out a large capital on it. The South African Authorities are now imposing restrictions on the issue of license to them. If, for instance, an Indian has already one confectionary shop and wishes to open another the authorities refuse to grant him a license to do so. Can anything be more unjust than this? If the present rules are little harder, Indians in South Africa will lose their only means of sustenance, and be reduced to great difficulties. It is therefore highly essential that the authority of law should be invoked to safeguard the rights of our Indian brethren and restrict the arbitrary powers of the municipalities in South Africa. The work of Mr. Gandhi in South Africa has to be continued. Indians should not therefore sleep over the matter, but should enlist Lord Chelmsford's sympathy, march another step forward, and help to bring about harmony in the Empire.

A separate electorate.

90. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 9th August, writes:- The friendly relations between Hindus and Muhammadans have been tested in the United Provinces and now the attractions of Home Rule are making the people mad. Accordingly in the councils there are separate elections for Muhammadans and Hindus. On the same principle further progress has been made in the United Provinces Muhammadans and the Hindus have been given separate electorates in municipalities and the Hindus themselves took an active part in the moving and supporting this excellent separation. But, as we have already stated in these columns, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, with loud vociferations, raised the standard of opposition and gathered his community beneath it. The effect of this disagreeable commotion was that some of the Hindus, who has supported a "separate electorate", seceded it and by their repeated words and actions prematurely roused the Mussalmans and

and made them conscious of the fact that the treatment, which they now receve is meted out to them at a time when law prevails and regulations are observed, but as regards the treatment they are likely to get when the period of "Home Rule" comes, the less said the better!

III. LEGISLATION.

91. 94. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 2nd August, welcomes the news by Reuter that the Select Committee) The Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act. Committee to whom this Bill was referred has recommended the omission of the two clauses which proposed to abolish the right of British subjects to sue the Secretary of State for India in a court of law and the restriction that a Member of the Executive Council in India should not have any connection with a mercantile concern and observes:- Though the first class, referring to the right to sue the Secretary of State, ~~it~~ was opposed even by the English chambers of Commerce in India, the objection to the other clause relating to Members of Executive Councils was raised only by the Indians. As both these clauses have now been deleted by the Select Committee, we deem it to be a victory won by the Indian public opinion and welcome it as such. It was stated that the first clause was necessitated by a decision of the Privy Council in the cause of Mr. Moweut. When this clause itself has been deleted there is no necessity for introducing the less important changes embodies in the Bill. So we hope the consideration of the Bill will be postponed for the present.

92. In raising its voice against the proposed extension of this Act, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th August, says that there is no necessity whatever for applying to this Presidency the loyalty of which was admitted by Lord Pentland at the last

The proposed extension of the Defence of India Act to Madras.

meeting of the Legislative Council, the provisions of an Act, which is meant only to deal with conditionsconnected with the war and which has no reference whatever to politics.

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For the week ending 26th August 1916.

Nol 35 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(d) Education.

Indians students' troubles.

8. UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 17th August, writes:- "The present day Indian students seem to be getting out of hand. Quite recently there was the Presidency College trouble at Calcutta. This was followed by more or less serious disturbances in the Wesley College, Royapettah, and the Pittapuram Raja's College at Cocanada due to cause into which we need not enter here. Now comes the news that the Hindu students of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur have gone on strike. ... The frequent manifestations of the lawlessness on the part of the Indians students fill us with grave misgivings as to the future of the country. .... It will be an evil day if the old spirit of reverence for the teacher were to disappear and its place taken by lawless propensities manifesting themselves in acts like the assaults on Professors Oaten and Surendranath Das. These disgraceful attacks on teachers should be made impossible of occurrence if the rising generation is to progress on right lines."

(h) Railways

14. The following appears in the HINDU of the 23rd August

South Indian Railway grievances.

"We have received a number of letters setting forth various grievances of the travelling public and the subordinate Indian staff on the South Indian Railway. We have forwarded these letters to the Railway authorities for their consideration, and we are glad to state for the most part of the replies have been satisfactory. An exception is to be found in the case of Railway retiring rooms, about which a correspondent complained that the Indians were excluded from retiring rooms at junction stations, the Railway authorities holding that such rooms have been designed for and are constituted according to the requirements of Europeans. The racial distinction is according to the rea invidious and it is extremely desirable that a distinction like this, provocative of much ill-feeling should be done away with, and that the test of eligibility of much ill-feeling, should be done away to use the rooms in question should be based upon respectability rather than race."

(k) General.

27. Referring to the decision of the Government to publish

The Public Services Commission.

the report of the public Services Commission, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 22nd August, writes:- "We are glad of this decision, and so far as the publication of the report is intended to secure considerable of the claims of Indians for increased employment of Indians, it is a matter for sincere satisfaction. It points to a conviction on the part of the Government that the delay in enlarging dealing with the question is inexpedient. The opinion in India is that the claims have been long overdue, and that further postponment of them would naturally dissatisfy Indian opinion."

28. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 22nd August states:- "The voice of warning comes from Ceylon that the lot of the Indian coolies there is no way better than the lot of their unfortunate brethren in Singapore or Canada. It is also affords us the proof that we need not seek for misery in indenture; but free emigration of ignorant and helpless people means as much oppression as indenture ..... It is true that the Indian cooly who comes to Ceylon is not indentured in theory, but in practice he is as bad as any of his brethren who leave their birth place and home to distant parts of the empire in quest of pastures new, under the indentured system. The trouble he undergoes and the ill treatment he receives at the hands of those who are appointed to overseer the transfer of his body and soul to Ceylon is a doleful tale and we shall not repeat it here."

Indian labour in Ceylon.

33. The HINDU, of the 23rd August, remarks:- "A good specimen of the kind of literature on matters relating to India with which that small section of the British public interested in the subject is usually treated, is afforded by a small pamphlet published by T. Fisher Unwin, Limited, London, entitled 'Some American opinions on the Indian Empire.' Some of the opinions clearly prove the necessity and supreme importance (if any proof were needed) of our leaders carrying on a systematic propaganda of enlightening the Brit sh Democracy about the true state of affairs in India. ... Our readers will easily see how the account of these persons who are blinded by ignorance and prejudice with regard to India (however otherwise estimable and eminent they might be) is not a whit better or more accurate than the description of the elephant by four blind men in the familiar story."

"Some American opinions on the Indian Empire."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

I. FOREIGN POLITICS

39. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 14th August, writes:- It appears that a rule is to be enforced from the 1st September, 1916 that any Indian proceeding to British East Africa should, before disembarking, pay down Rs.40 as security or that some one staying there should pay it for him. If this order is notified at the ports at which Indians embark for East Africa, they may stop their journey. It is surprising that restrictions should be imposed on British subjects even in British territories. It is doubly strange that the British Government should have approved of this uncivilised and unjust order. If Indiawere a self-governing country, the Government of British East Africa would have been afraid of passing such an order. When Indians are subjected to restrictions in England itself, what is the wonder of their being subjected to restrictions in the British colonies? If the Government of India now passes an order than an Indian port, may be a proper set off for the order passed by the Colonial Government.

Indians going to British East Africa.

40. The HINDU NESAN? of the 16th August, says:- In every country, the English planters are treating the coolies on their estates worse than slaves and the main cause for this is the special privilege granted to these planters by the Government of the country. Sometimes the Government winks at the unjust acts done by these planters. The laws connected with the coolies in plantations are all in favour of the planters. When these laws permit a cooly, who refuses to work in a plantation as agreed by them, being punished with rigorous imprisonment, it goes without saying that they treated worse than slaves. We understand that this barbarous habit of inflicting rigorous imprisonment on recalcitrant coolies was in vogue in British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica

The Ceylon Government and the Estate Coolies.

the Fiji Islands and Ceylon till recently, that it has now been abolished in the Fiji Islands and Ceylon till and that it is being given up in every other colony, we are surprised that the Government of Crown Colony like Ceylon should be disinclined to abolish it. In reply to a representation made by the local Social Service League that the women and children coolies who are now undergoing rigorous imprisonment under this law should be released and that the custom of inflicting rigorous imprisonment on coolies in plantations should be abolished, the Ceylon Government seems to have declined to xxx grant their request and said that if women coolies are exempted from the operation of this law, there would be much confusion in these plantations. We cannot under understand what confusion will result by such exemption. If Coolies working in the plantations should stop away without giving notice, it can only amount to a breach of contract which is a civil wrong and can never be treated as a criminal offence, liable to be punished with rigorous imprisonment. Such being the case, it is most unfair that, in this twentieth century, it should be considered to be a criminal offence in the civilised colonies and punished with rigorous imprisonment, and it is the worst injustice again that wom n and children should be subjected to this punishment. If it is possible to put a stop to this barbarous custom in other Colonies, how can it be impossible in Ceylon?

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) Police. (Nil).

(b) Courts.

48. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 14th August, quotes section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which Mr. Tilak was bound over to keep the peace for one year and observes:- This section is intended only to prevent the commission of future offences and not to inflict a punishment for past offences. So, the main point

The Tilak case.

to be considered now is whether there is sufficient basis for the charge that Mr. Tilak has attempted to disseminate sedition. Two arguments were adduced on the side of the Government. One referred to the speeches said to have been delivered by him with a view to bring the Government into contempt and the other referred to his having been convicted twice already for sedition. The fact of his previous conviction having been adduced as an argument for booking him again and the statement of the Magistrate that Mr. Tilak's conviction was known to every one, he was justified in basing his judgment thereon will doubtless cause surprise to all legal heads. There are numerous decisions of the High Courts in which it has been laid down that, even in the case of one who has been convicted on several occasions for heinous offences an opportunity should be given not to be demanded from him to keep the peace on the score that he is a rogue with several previous convictions. If this view is not adopted, when is an offender to repent for his folly? So we need not point out that the Magistrate was entirely in the wrong in having referred to Mr. Tilak's previous convictions; the only point therefore to be disposed of is whether there is anything in the lectures of Mr. Tilak to warrant security being demanded from him. Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code clearly refers to acts on the part of any one to promote sedition, and therefore, all that the Magistrate should have done was to see whether Mr. Tilak was about to promote sedition according this section and he need not have paid any attention to the fact that Mr. Tilak's lectures contained statements which tended to bring the Government into contempt or that he has already been convicted once. So the statement of the Magistrate that Mr. Tilak should thank his starts that the Government had not taken action against him under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code shows that he has entirely mis understood the nature of the enquiry he shows that he has entirely misunderstood

the nature of the enquiry he was making. This statement is by itself sufficient to prove that he was prejudiced against Mr. Tilak from the very beginning. The Magistrate himself admits that the aim of Mr. Tilak's lectures was to explain to the people the principles underlying the Home Rule campaign. So, it is clear from this that Mr. Tilak's intention was not to create a feeling of hatred against the Government or to insult the Government officials. Neither the Government nor the Magistrate has stated that Mr. Tilak has attempted to disseminate sedition under the guise of Home Rule lectures. So it is admitted by all that there was nothing wrong about the motice of Mr. Tilak. But it may be stated that, though his motive was not a bad one, he would be guilty of an offence if, by his lectures, he had given room for the people to certain seditious ideas. Even t is argument will not hold good in this case. Though the similes and examples used by Mr. Tilak in his lectures in order to explain the principles of Home Rule to the ordinary people might appear to be objectionable, and though his references to the defects of the officials might appear to be disparaging to them, one who reads his lectures through cannot fail to notice of the fact that he was plainly stated in many places that the Indian should wish to continue under the British rule for ever and that they could hope to have SWARAJ. like the other subjects of the empire only under this rule. So one who listened to Mr. Tilak's lectures to the end could not have entertained any seditious ideas. Moreover it is not for his lectures that Mr. Tilak is charged now It is the suspicion that he may disseminate sedition in the lectures which intends deiver delivering that has made the Government to demand security from him. That the Bombay Government should have stooped to this petty ways does not indicate its liberal views or its sympathy with popular aspirations. It is the prayer of the numerous aympathisers of Mr. Tilak that he would point out before the High Court the

the legal defects in the proceedings to which he has now been subjected and get the proper remedy.

Adverting to this case, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 14th August says:- Reading through the speeches of Mr. Tilak, we do not find any statement by him to the effect that the British Government should be changed. What he has been repeatedly stating is that India should have SWARAJ under the British Government and that the methods of administration in India should be changed with a view to the attainment of this object. This cannot be considered to be sedition. It is by picking out a word here and there from his speeches is and giving them a forced interpretation that the Magistrate has now framed a charge against Mr. Tilak. Evidently any reference to Home Rule is searing the officials and they naturally scent sedition in every speech connected with Home Rule. This is not a desirable thing.

In commenting upon this subject, the PRAPANCHAMITRAN, of the 18th August, observes:- The Magistrate, in convicting Mr. Tilak, stated that he should consider himself fortunate that the Government did not proceed against him under section 124-A The most twisted interpretation of section 124-A cannot make it apply to anything in the speeches of Mr. Tilak. If the Government of Bombay thought that a prosecution under this section would stand against Mr. Tilak, it could have launghed it boldly. When it has prevented Mrs. Besant, who is leading the Home Rule campaign, from entering Bombay, when it has declined to give a passport for proceeding to England to Mr. Tilak, who has been working for the same cause for the last so many years and when it has wounded public feeling to a great extent by demanding security for good behaviour from this gentleman, who is very influential and is almost worshipped throughout Maharashtra, we are sure it would not have allowed him to escape a prosecution under 124-A

if it had the least evidence against him, Why, in the very soeeche speeches of Mr. Tilak which have now been found fault with, there are plain statements in many places that in the interests of India, her connection with England and the British public should continue for ever. So there is no meaning in his being charged with attempting to subvert the British Government. Soon after the present war began, Mr. Tilak published an open letter in the papers that he was a supporter of the British Government and that he was praying for the success of the British arms. As for the matter of that, no one belonging to the Home Rule party says that the English rule should cease to exist. Their desire is only that India should freely progress under the supervision of the British Government no one can deem this wish to be criminal But all the same it is clear that is is their efforts in connection with the Home Rule campaign that have brought on so many troubles on Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak. Thus an attempt is being made by the authorities to suppress the desire for SWARAJ, which does not controvene any law and which is in the grain of every Britisher and this naturally creates a panic among the people. It is neither just nor wise on the part of the Government to give room for such a panic. The AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA, says, on reliable information that the Gove nment of India had no hand in the action taken by the Madras and Bombay Governments against Mrs. Besant. We hope that even for the action taken against Mr. Tilak, the sole responsiblity rests with the Government of Bombay. Between the two Provincial Governments, the Government of Bombay has proceeded farther than the Government of Madras. The latter demanded security from NEW INDIA; but as it found that there was then a hue and cry, it woke up and stopped with that But the former has been following up one action close after another, and if it does not wake up in time, like the Government of Madras, we are afraid that there may be panic and discontent throughout the country.

In commenting on the judgment in Mr. Tilak's case, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 16th August, says:- There might be a strong criticism of the measures of the Government in Mr. Tilak's speech But it cannot be said that there was any hatred of Government in them. When making the speeches he said that his criticism was directed against the officers and not against the British rule. When he consented to join the Congress, he admitted that Self-Government under the British Raj was his ideal. It is thus plain that he does not cherish any hatred for the British rule. To change the present administrative methods is the royal road to the establishment of SWARAJ. To doso, one must necessarily know the defects of those methods. Rulers like Lord Hardinge admitted that the methods required a change. If imperfections in the administration are laid bare, they may be remedied and mutual affection established between the rulers and the ruled. Had the Magistrate understood the speeches in this spirit he could not have found fault with them. It is a pity that while in England English statesmen says that the policy of Indian administration should thoroughly change, the officers here act narrow-mindedly.

The SWADESABHIMANI, of the 18th August, writes:- Mr. Tilak's speeches were given in Marathi. A Marathi short-hand write took down notes and these

52. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 17th August, says:- The condition of Indian students in England is growing more and more deplorable. They find it very difficult to secure admission into the colleges, factories or Inns. The race-hatred that has taken root in the Colonies is extending to the English educational insti tutions. Some colleges in Cambridge and Oxford do not admit Indian students at all. Some others admit one or two every year. It is said that if each of the colleges in these two places admit three or four Indians every year, there will be ample room

Indian students in England.

for all who go from here to England to receive education. From this it is evident that Indian students fail to get admission not because they have no seats available for them, but because the admission not because they have no seats available for them but because the University authorities do not like to admit them. In the Agricultural college is Siriniester (sic) only one Indian is admitted every year. The same miserable state of things appears to exist in the Civil Engineer's classes and in the Medical schools. The rulers should know what attitude the students returning from England disappointed will have towards that country We venture to say that this disability of students is a chief cause of unrest in this country. The Government of India must prevail upon the Government of England to direct the colleges there to admit more Indian students. To look upon Indians, who are British subjects, as foreigners and to refuse admission to them does not conduce to harmonious relationship between England and India.

(h) Railways.

Reserved compartments for Europeans and Eurasians on the Railways.

61. Referring to the conduct of the Tahsildar of Gooty, who is reported to have got into a compartment reserved for Europeans and refused to get down when called upon to do so by the guard of the train and also to pay the full fare of the compartment demanded by the stationmaster of Guntakal, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 14th August, says:- If the Railway authorities proceed against the Tahsildar, they will not succeed Though these railway o ficials do not recognise that it is unjust on their part to reserve a whole compartment for European in a train in which other passengers are huddled together like cattle, the Magistrate cannot be unmindful of this fact. What is the rationale of allowing the Eurasians to get into a compartment reserved for Europeans and preventing the Indian from doing so?

In its leader on the subject of reserved railway compartments, the Andhrapatrika, of the 19th August, says:- In a compartment intended to seat 10 passengers, there travel 20 Indians, whil in a reserved compartment of the same dimensions, there travel o only 2 Eurasians. If any Indian enters it, he is turned out by force. The Indian and the Eurasian pay equal fares. Under such circumstances, is it not a violation of British justice that the former should suffer, while the latter enjoys the journey? It is the duty of the authorities to give up the practice of reserving compartments and to afford equal facilities to all classes.

(k) General.

64. The HINDU NESAN, of the 23rd August, welcomes the announcement that this report will soon be published simultaneously in England and in India, and

The Report of the Public Services Commission.

and observes:- We are glad that, at least now, the British Government has shaken off the fear that the Publication of this report will lead to unnecessary controversy. We cannot see why there should be any controversy by the publication of the report of a Commission, which was appointed to enquire about the feasability of appointing Indians more largely in the public services.

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For the week ending 2nd September 1916.

No.36 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Congress Presidentship.

10. Writing on this subject, the Indian Patriot, of the 29th August, says:- "We did not expect the Reception Committee of the Congress to act so foolishly and with so little regard for the interests of the Congress as it has done in regard to the Presidentship of the Congress. Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar has obtained a clar majority of votes and they are unanimous votes. The two votes ob ained by Mr. Besant are both divided votes. Yet a majority of the Reception Committee thinks that it has the right to dictate to Congress Committees to accept its decision, rejecting the decision of the country. Did the Reception Committee conceive it to be possible that the All-India Committee would support its divided decision, ignoring the unanimous decision of so many as five committees in favour of Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar, and why did it, if it thought that it would not accept Mr. Mazumdar. ..... That the All India Committee would accept the view of the majority of the Reception Committee, ignoring the view of the seven committees which did not think it expedient or just to vote for Mrs. Besant, is the wildest of hopes ever entertained among Congressmen. And except that the nomination of the President will be delayed by a few weeks, the Reception Committee can do no harm to the Congress. .... That this year's Congress can be held with Mrs. Besant as President is the wildest idea; and we should be surprised if any serious minded Congress man entertained it. What, then is the meaning of the resolve to refer the matter to the All-Indian Congress Committee?"

14. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 29th August, states:- "The rumour that Major Rogers, I.M.S. of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry Military Hospital, is to be in charge of the Municipal Hospital and the Jail has, we understand, created a great deal of uneasiness at Trichinopoly. .... Major Rogers may be a most estimable man, but if he has to be provided for all means let him find some other station. Whatever may be his reasons and wants, they are not reasons for disturbing arrangements which are highly satisfactory to the public and from the point of view of public service very efficient. Europeans at Trichinopoly think very highly of Dr. Madhava Menon, and there is no earthly reason why Mr.Dr. Madhava Menon should be sent away. We protest strongly against the transfer, and should it take place, it will not merely create a precedent and a very bad one too, that exigencies of public service mean only the convenience of Indian Medican Service men, but will cause a great deal of public dissatisfaction and will lead to unnecessary agitation."

A Medical transfer.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h) Railways.

25. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 24th August, says:- The sooner the practice of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasians is done away with, the batter for public peace. Whatever might be the reasons for it in the past, there is no reason now to perpetuate the practice. A Eurasian pays the same fare as an Indian, the it is unjust that he should occupy a whole compartment to the exclusion of any Indians. This exclusive privilege is a source of heart-burning to the Indian third-class passenger, who suffers great hardship for want of room in trains. The Indian passengers have waited for long for the redress, but

Reserved Compartments.

but were disappointed. Hence the petty disturbances of peace that now take place here and there. We hope that the rulers will note this and do justice to the Indian travelling public.

(k) General.

29, Referring to the decision of the British Government to publish this report shortly, the the ✗ SWADESAMITRAN, of the 22nd August says:- When, soon after the report was ready, news ~~xxxx~~ was received that the Government was not for publishing it, the people did not care much about it, as they were sure that great changes were bound to occur in the condition of India, when the ✗ British Empire was reconstituted after the end of the war. We do not know why the Governmen which did not want to publish this report during the ✗ peadency of the war, has changed its mind so soon. We see no other difference in the conditions which existed at the time when the Government thought it wise not to publish the report and those which exist now, than that Lord Crewe was the Secretary of State and Lord Hardinge, was the Viceroy then✗, the LORD CREWE was the Secretary of State and Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy then, while Mr. Chamberlain is the Secretary of State and Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy then, while Mr. Chamberlain is the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford is the Viceroy now. It is clear from the official communique issued by the Government of India that though the aims of the Indians may not be accomplished in full, they will be given larger number of appointments. This would not have satisfied the Indians even before the war As observed for the Bombay Chronicle it cannot give any satisfaction to the Indians now ehn they expect India to be raised to ~~xx~~ the level of the colonies. It may only serve as an argument to satisfy the British public that numerous benefits have been conferred upon the Indians. Anticipating, perhaps, the discontent of the Indians even in the number of appointments

Report of the Public Services Commission.

that may be given to them as a result of the recommendations in the Report, that MADRAS MAIL appears the Indians by saying that, as there are only about 6,000 high appointments in India which can be held by the Indians and the number of those wishing to have them is gradually increasing. Indians and the number of those wishing to have them is gradually increasing, it may not be possible for all of them to be satisfied and that therefore, they would do well to confine their activities to the Legislative Council. It says that the argument in favour of increasing the representative element applies that the argument in favour of increasing the representative element applies with greater force to the Legislative than to the Executive Councils. This is a curious argument (n favour of increasing the representative element applies with greater force to the legislative than to the) indeed. If we demand that the Legislative Councisl should be made entirely representative, they say that our political advancement would tell upon the strength of the administration. If we demand that a larger number of administrative posts should be conferred on us, they ask us to turn our attention to political advancement and to increase of our powers in the Legislative Council. What are we to do? How can the efficiency of the administration be impaired by giving us a larger number of appointments? Where is the proof for the fact that we are wanting in administrative efficiency? The majority of the witnesses examined by the Public Services Commission bore testimony to the fact that Indians were as efficient as Europeans in the matter of administration. So we are justified in demanding that a larger number of the higher appointments should be given to us. There is also a gain to the Government by employing us largely, for we need not be paid as much as is paid to Europeans. The Government will also save the large amount of money that is now being spent on account of salaries and pensions having to be paid to a number of officials in

England. So it is as necessary that the higher appointments in India should be given to Indians as it is that they should be given larger powers in the Legislative Councils. But we are afraid that the report of the Public Services Commission will not fully satisfy the aspirations of the Indians. The few advantages the Indians may derive from the report of this Commission will not make them forget the high ideal before them to be achieved after the end of the war. If the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India should think so, they are bound to be disappointed.

The PRAPANCHAMITRAN, of the 25th August, reproduces the above article.

Referring to the immediate publication of the report of the Public Services Commission the YOGAKSHEMAM of the 25th August observes that it is at a loss to know what to say about the policy of the Secretary of State, who has decided to publish the report at this juncture, when hot discussions about self-government are going on all parts of the country.

In rejoicing at the decision of the Secretary of State to publish immediately the report of the "Public Services Commission which according to it, should not have been withheld till now, the LOKAPRAKASAM, of the 28th August, points out that the Commission must have recommended the re oval of the obstacles in the way of Indians being admitted to high posts in departments, like the Police, Education and Engineering, and that the Government's original decision not to publish the report till the war was over must have been due to this, and observes that, though there may not be any material changes in the Civil Services Examination and though Simultaneous Examination may not be held in India, the present decision gives room for Hope.

Writing on the same subject, the KERALODAYAM, of the 29th August points out that the Government are mistaken, if they think that the report contains nothing which the Indians will take exception to, and prays to them not to view the reasonable criticisms of Indians as seditious, because the present is still a time of war.

31. Adverting to a speech said to have been delivered by Lord Carmichael at Dacca last Wednesday regarding the present situation in Bengal, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th August, says:-Our readers are aware that the papers insisted on those who are interned being informed of the offence committed by them and being given an opportunity to explain the charges committed by them. Lord Carmichael on the present situation in Bengal. bigger being given an opportunity to explain the charges brough} Lord Carmichael's reply to this point is ingenious. He says that this is being done now, though it was not done before. What is meant by now? Is it after the defect was pointed out by the papers or before It? The fact that no date has been mentioned by Lord Carmichael clearly shows that his Government is acting only on the suggestion of the papers, but that he hesitates to admit it Lord Carmichael says in every case where a man is interned the order is passed only after a competent high official who, by his position is eligible to act as a High Court Judge, has examined all that the Police have to say and has pronounced an opinion that the man can be interned. As he has not stated how many men, who were suspected by the Police, have to say and has pronounced an opinion that the man can be interned. As he has not stated how many men, who were suspected by the Police have to say and has pronounced an opinion that theman can be interned. the order is passed only after a competent high official who, by his opinion THAT THE MAN CAN BE INTERNED . As he has not stated how many men, who were susptected by the police, were recommended to be left

off by his official, who have to presume that a large number of persons have been interned relying solely on the information of the Police. It may be said that the Police are themselves very carefu l/ in these cases. But Lord Carmichael himself admits that the persons on whose evidence the Police take action are the ordinary informants and those already interned, and we cannot rely much upon the veracity of these people. Then, again, how can the victims in these cases refute the evidence collected agai against them, if they do not know the witnesses who gave such evidence? We do not say that all the people now interned are onno-innocent men Many of them may be really bad people. But some of them may also be innocent and the criticism that it is not a humane act to intern these, relying on the evidence gathered by the police, has not been met by Lord Carmichael. This is wha t we want to point out here.

An order that one should not leave a certain place is almost the same in principle as an order that one should not enter a place. So the ~~xxx~~ order of the Bombay Government preventing Mrs. Besant from entering that Presidency is not different from an order of internment. But the Bombay Government does not seem to have taken the same precaution before passing this order as the Bengal Government is said to be taking. It is really strong strange that in India there is no uniformity in the systems follow ed in different parts of the country in any matter.

36. The VAISYAMITRAN, of the 21st August, says that the motive for the action of the Bombay Government in having demanded security for good behaviour from Mr. Tilak is evidently to prevent him from striving for Home Rule for India, as there is no seditious passage in the several speeches delivered by him and adds that the action of the same Government in having prevented Mrs. Besant from entering Bombay Presidency and that of the Madras

Mr. Tilak and the Government.

Government in having demanded security from her as the editor of NEW INDIA clearly show the attitude of these two Provincial Governments in the matter of India acquiring SWARAJ.

Lord Carmichael's liberal utterances.

43. In commenting on the speech made by Lord Carmichael at a Darbar at Dacca, the ANDHRA PATRIKA, of the 25th August, says:- His Excellency said that no person was interned unless and until what the police had to say against him was referred to an officer who by his position was eligible to act as a High Court Judge, and his opinion was taken. We suggest that in matters of this kind a High Court Judge is to be preferred to one who is eligible to act as a High Court Judge, is to be preferred to one who is eligible to act as a High Court Judge, for the former will give a more independent opinion. We also suggest that the explanation of the accused may be forwarded to the enquiring officer for his consideration. While feeling grateful to His Excellency for his liberal attitude in this matter, we fear that so long as the police exclusively exercise the power of pitching upon offenders there is every likelihood that the power may be abused and innocent persons who are not in the good graces of the police, declared guilty. Lord Carmichael said that though the Defence of India Act was a war measure, yet it was passed avowedly to deal with the situation in Bengal, which was dangerous in times of peace and still more so in war times. The Regulation of 1818 also is put into force. What can be done when even a liberal--minded Governor like Lord Carmichael is of opinion that repressive measures are now found necessary? It is enough if he helps to have them repealed after the war is over.

45. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th August, says:- A correspondent to the CAPITOL says

The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar.

that the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar is not energetic in his work and that he is slower than the coffin-horses. The comparison, is perhaps, suited to the British taste, but is unpalatable to us. Sir Sankaran Nayar is a man of great independence and his very presence in the Viceregal Executive Council is a source of great strength to the Indians, who expect that he will play an active part on their behalf in the final settlement after the war.

47. In its leader on the forthcoming session of the Congress, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 29th August, writes:- In the eyes of the Reception Committee, Mr. Mozumdar is not competent to discharge the duties of a President of the Congress. It is true that the All-India Congress Committee can appoint any person it cooses as President, but it has to appoint one who can place before the congress Indian opinion in an emphatic way and indicate the place which India should occupy in the reconstruction of the empire after the war. We are of opinion that Mr. Mazrul Haque will be the best man in every way to occupy the office of the President. He is the foremost of Muhammadan leaders, and an advocate of Home Rule. He is a man of great talents and can harmonise the Muhammadan and the Hindu interests. If he is not elected, we suggest that the name of Sir Ali Imam.

The Congress.

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For the week ending 9th September 1916.

No.37 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

10. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 30th August remarks:- "The decision of the Government to publish the report of the public Services Commission is welcome news. It has been unconscionably controversial character. As a matter of fact however, many controversies have been allowed to rise and have been settled without anything untoward happening, since the outbreak of the war; and any controversy that may be stirred up by the publication of the report is not likely to be of such magnitude to endanger the safety of the Empire."

The Public Services Commission, Report.

15. UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 31st August , remarks:- "We are not at all surprised to learn from the BENGALEE that Sir Sankaran Nayar has not been a PERSONA GRATA with the Anglo-Indians of North India. Anglo-Indians in this part of the country were conspicuously hostile to the distinguished Indian gentleman because of his sturdy independence and his refusal to know-tow to his European Collegues as many an Indian , suddenly raised to high office, is only too prone to do. Anglo-Indian society has not yet forgiven him for his trenchant criticism of their foibles and frivolities in the columns of the CONTEMPORARY REVIEW. The spirit of rancour towards Sir Sankaran Nair, so characteristic of Anglo-Indian temperament in Madras, has apparently spread to Bengal. .... Although the handful of Europeans of Calcutta were not interested in Sir Sankaran Nayar's visit the vast majority of the Indian people took the keenest interest in the visit and this is what matters most, despite of somewhat

Sir Sankaran Nair.

ostentatiously displayed indifference of the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta. .. . He lived down the insults offered to him by the demoralised Anglo-Indians of Madras on his appointment to his present past, and there is no reason whatever to think that he feels perturbed in the least by this fresh outburst of Anglo-Indian intolerance and bigotry."

16. The HINDU of the 2nd September observes:- "Curiously enough, the place of honour in the INDIA REVIEW for August just to hand, is given to an article on 'Communal representation' by the Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali Khan in which the Madras Muslim Member of the Viceregal Council urges the necessity for separate Moslem representation not only in the Councils of the Empire, but in the small local bodies such as Municipalities and Taluk and District Boards. Madras may be convicted of being a benighted place from themouth of its own Muslim representative for Mr. Asad Ali Khan's article tells us in the very first sentence that 'in advanced countries and among advanced nations, the question of communal representation on legislative Assemblies and municipal bodies will hardly arise or meet with popular favour.' ..... The separate representation granted to Muhammadans in the United Provinces to an excessive degree, has proved an apple of discord and a fruitful (vinces to a) sources of bitter feeling between the two communities. Mr. Asad Ali Khan expresses the pious hope that Madras Moslems like their brethren in the United Provinces will soon enjoy the privilege of separate representation through separate electorates on the Madras Corporation as well as on the District Boards and Municipalities.' The article lacks in breadth of view and political vision, and is the outcome of the confusion of ideas. We must deal with the subject at greater length in a subsequent issue."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

54. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th September, publishes a communication from a Proctor in Ceylon, detailing the hardshipp to which the Indian coolies in the plantations there are subjected and observes:- We do not know when the grievances of the Indian coolies working in European plantations will disappear. Lord Hardinge assured us that the British Government had decided to abolish the system of sending out indentured labourers to the Colonies, and we are glad that Lord Chelmsford is considering about the equally pernicious system of allowing Indians to be lured to proceed to foreign countries for working in plantations by private agents, who hold out false hopes of comfort and profit to them, while as a matter of fact, they are treated worse than slavesafter they get into the plantations. The most cruel portion of the law relating to those coolies is that which empowers the planters to prosecute those who stop away from work for a day or two without reference to age or sex, and if the condition of these coolies is to be improved, this law should be abolished first. If any colony refuses to abolish this law, our Government should have the power to prevent Indians from proceeding to that colony. The foreign Secretary and other officials, who attach greater importanc e to the interests of the planters, may object to this. But if the Government of India is strong, it can gain the point. There is no dearth of source of livelihood in our country to necessitateour people going to foreign countries for purposes of living, and therefore the Government of India will do well to prevent their migration. If it may not be politic to do so at this stage, it is very necessary that steps should be taken to prevent coolies being prosecuted for trivial mistakes. If it may not be

The condition of Indian coolies in plantation.

politic to do so at this stage, it is very necessary that steps would be taken to prevent coolies being prosecu We hope the Government of India will exercise the powers it has in this matter and make the colonies redress the grievances of the Indian coolies at an early date.

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For the week ending 16th September 1916.

No.38 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

12. The HINDU, of the 9th September, writes:- "Lord Carmichael said the other day that precautions had been taken to ensure that the administration of the Defence of India Act did not work undue hardship on the people. It appears, however, from the memorial of the Calcutta Indian Association to the Government of Bengal, that the measures which his Lordship referred to are at best makeshift remedies least calculated to afford the much needed relief. ..... The Government does not deprive a public servant of his office before charges against him are formulated and his explanation is taken thereon in writing; and surely, it is but elementary justice that a person should be given at least the same privileges of knowing his offence and defending himself before he is deprived of his personal liberty."

The Defence of India Act in Bengal.

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Vernacular papers

II. Home Administration,

~~(k) General~~.
(b) Courts.

33. The BHARATAMATA of the 30th August (received on the 15th September reproduces the article on Mr. Tilak's case from the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 16th August, which was already abstracted on page 1483, of the weekly report.

Mr. Tilak's case.

(k) General.

~~48x~~ 48. In the course of a leader under this heading the SWADESAMITRAN? of the 9th September observes:- The discussion which took place in Parliament about the Bill to amend the Indian Consolidation Act, which is described in detail in the Home papers received by the last mail,, clearly brings to light te fact that the Government of India was in favour of the provision in the Bill which was subsequently dropped abolishing the right of the British Indian subjects to sue the Secretary of State for India. It is really regrettable that, even in the case of trifling administrative reforms, the Government of India should have cared more for its own powers than for the progress of the country. This does not give much encouragement to the Indians in the matter of the Imperial reforms, which they are anxiously expecting to be introduced after the war.

Reforms in India.

49. The MAHAVIKATA DUTAN, of the 9th September, says that the majority of the higher appointments in India is held obly ony only by Europeans, who are paid fat salaries, that these persons turn out no work whatever practically the whole of it being done by the subordinates, and that the salaries paid to these officials can well be spared and utilised for some other useful purpose.

The higher officials in public service.

51. The HINDU NESAN of the 11th September writes:- One section of the people say that differences arising out of caste, religion etc., are obstacles in the way of India acquiring SWARAJ. But it is only SWARAJ that will help to remove these defects gradually. In no country, which is enjoying SWARAJ now, have the people attained perfection either in the knowledge of in justice or character. Perfection is a thing which is found nowhere in this world. Some say that the habit of regarding a section of the people as untouchables is found only in India. But this is found even among the westerns. Otherwise why should not Europeans travel with Indians on the railways? Why should the Indians be prevented from building houses, etc., near the European quarters in Ootacamund? Why should the Indians be prevented in some places from setting foot in parks used by Europeans? Why should the Indians prevented from becoming members of European clubs or associations, however, high their status or culture may be? Why (should the Indians) should certain high appointments under Government be given only to Europeans when capable Indians are available Why should the Indians be driven away from the British Colonies? Why should the Indians in South Africa be prevented from going along some of the roads and entering some of the markets used by the Europeans there? Why are not the Indians admitted into some portions of America? Why are not the Indian students admitted freely in the colleges and factories in England? If it is a crime on some reasons, is it creditable for the westerns to consider all the people of a country like the Indians to be untouchables and keep them down without giving them any rights or privileges ?

SWARAJ and the distinction of caste in India.

52. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 12th September, publishes a full report of the proceedings of a meeting of the planters of ceylon in which it was resooved

The condition of Indian coolies in the plantations in Ceylon.

that the Government should be approached to reform the existing law relating to these coolies, in order to improve their condition, and observes:- It is clear from the proceedings of this meeting that the planters of Ceylon seriously apprehend the intervention of this meeting that the planters of Ceylon seriously apprehend the intervention of the Government of India in the matter of permitting Indian coolies to emigrate to Ceylon. They seem to be very much afraid of the Madras and Ceylong Governments taking into their consideration the report of the Commission appointed by the Ceylon Government to enquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in a certain province of Ceylon. This shows that the Imperial and the Local Governments intend moving in this matter and if so, we wish they ascertain that public opinion on this subject here. For this, we would suggest that the corresponding on this subject between the Government of India and the Madras Government on the one hand and between the Madras and the Ceylon Governments may be published in all the papers and public opinion called for thereon. The criterion on which reforms should be introduced in this matter should be the interests of the Indian coolies and not those of the planters. Before deciding what reforms are necessary to improve the condition of the Indian coolies in Ceylon, we would urge the decision of the question whether it is after all necessary, in the interests of this country, to permit Indian coolies being taken elsewhere, subject to any conditions.

Mussalmans and the future.

65. The QAUMI REPORT of the 4th September, writes:- The future is surely coming and people are preparing for it. Some vehemently urging people to wake up and be ready.

In every part of the British Empire, preparations are being for the future. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland, which like ourselves are subject to the British Crown,

are receiving promises and expecting their future rights.

There is no doubt that the future will ome and that it will begin when the war is over.

India should also get ready and the Hindus are assuring the country that we (Mussalmans) also shall have a share ofthe coming favours.

Muhammadans in general are silent partly because they do not know the future, and partly because they do not trust the future, while some think whatever they are to get they will get, and hence there is no necessity for causing any agitatioon about it. A few Mussalmans are, however, openly siding with the Hindus in the belief that they will surely have a share in the good things of the future.

But the majority of Mussalmans have not yet realised "what is the thing we are to get in the future?" The resounding cry of the Hindus is, "Our motto is 'Home Rule', i.e., self-government."

The Government of India will be entrusted to us. We are and our country will of course be loyal and subject to the King of England, but we should make the laws, levy taxes and spend them, mete out rewards and punishments and foreigners will not rule over us.

Most Mussalmans will be alarmed at this information but will merely ask if it is possible and say nothing more. They will neither trouble their minds to think nor their retentive faculty to remember. They believe in the future, but the picture placed before them seems to be purely imaginary chimerical and talismanic.

Many will exclaim "but who are we?" Will the Hindus or the Muhammadans rule in future? If no distinction is to be observed between Hindus and Muhammadans when Home Rule comes, in, and if all are to be considered inhabitants of the same country and of the same nationality, what is to be the position of our religion

and community? Shall we in future chop off our own feet with a hatchet? At present we are crazy, and regard the jungle as our home stirring up the dust, measuring lands and living the rememberance of our beautiful Laila. We shall have to be become Farhads and because o the deception of friendship slay ourselves with an axe.

66. The QAUMI REPORT, of the 5th September, in continuation of its article on this subject in a previous issue, writes:- "The question is what will the Muhammadans do if affairs assume such an aspect in the future? Will they join the Hindus and make common cause or will they keep aloof? I know that both classes of Mussalmans will be found now as well as in the future, but are they both ready henceforward to give a more practical proof of their desire to defet matters to a more convenience season.

"Mussalmans and the future."

If we want to prepare ourselves according to any definite principle, we should first of all decide how far Hindus and Mussalmans would or could rely upon each other. This is a question of rationality and without arriving at a correct decision on this point we cannot enjoy any of the favours to come.

We have to reflect upon our condition with all the strength of heart and mind. We came into this country of said purpose, we of our own free will made it our home. By virtue of our exertions we obtained the Government of the country but through our negligence we lost it. Now we both are in the same ship. But our religion, our language and our civilization differ from theirs.

Our distinguishing marks differ from those of the Hindus. In these circumstances, we can we both become one and if we should join them, shall we show the same reverence for their temples, beliefs offices and monuments as we show our mosques, religion and positions?

For the week ending 23rd September 1916.

No.39 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Labour recruiting in South India.

161 The HINDU of the 16th September, remarks:- "An Ootacamund message says that Mr. C.G. Todhunter proceeds on four months' Special duty to report on the condition of labour recruiting from South India in Ceylon and Malay States, we fail to understand why Lord Pentland's Government should not have selected an Indian, whether an official or non-official, for this duty. We should have thought that of all subjects, a work which requires an investigation into the condition of the coolies who have emigrated from South India, would be best performed by a native of the country. A Member of the Indian Civil Service who is not conversant with their language and habits and who cannot be expected to mix freely with them so as to understand their real position, is the least competent to be deputed in the matter. A European's sympathies and views are more likely to be drawn towards those held by the members of the European planting community who are the largest employers of this kind of labour, and who are interested in perpetuating the existing state of things .... In our humble opinion, if the Government is not inclined to appoint an Indian exclusively on this special duty justice and the necessity of the case required that a non-official Indian should be associated with Mr. Todhunter to make the required investigation. We hope the Honourable non-official Members of the Legislative Council will make a representation to the Government on the matter."

Writing on this subject, the WEST COAST SPECTATOR, of the 19th September, says:- "Mr. Todhunter, I.C.S., one of the Secreta-

Secretaries to the Government of Madras, has been placed on special duty to enquire into the conditions of Indian labour in Ceylon plantations. An Indian Civil Servant is, no doubt, omniscient, there is nothing under the sun he does not know of, from agriculture to astronomy, but still then, we have, though reluctantly and with the greatest respect, to join issues with Lord Pentland and his Council.

(The conditions of labour life are best)

The "Ruling" race.

27. The HINDU, of the 21st September, observes:- "It was but the other day that the Lord Bishop of Madras wrote in the NINETEENTH CENTURY deprecating the practice of Europeans in India talking of the people of this country as a subject people, and of themselves as members of the ruling race. ..... As a matter of constitutional principle, it is absurd to talk of a European as a member of the ruling race, and of his greater importance as a political entity on that score than an Indian. A Britisher as such has no greater political status in India than an Indian. A Britisher as such has no greater political status in India than an Indian. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 makes this perfectly clear. There is no doubt that some laws, in the making of which the people of the country have had no share, give the European, an invidious advantage in certain respects. These, however, cannot elevate his political status to a plane higher than that of the Indian. .... It cannot be gainsaid, however, that one of the greatest obstacles to the industrial, commercial and political development of the country is the false view of their position entirely entertained by the members of the European Association and emphatically endorsed by administrators of the stamp of Lord Curzon."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General

54. The PRAPANCHAMITRAN, of the 15th September, says:- The present Secretary of State for India does not know anything about India.

The present Secretary of State for India.

When he was questioned in Parliament whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction caused to the Indian public by security having been demanded from NEW INDIA, he said that he knew nothing about it. When he was asked again recently whether he was aware of a shop having been opened in Bombay, against the will of the public, for vending foreign liquors, he replied in the negative. It is curious indeed that one who does not take any interest in knwoing anything of Indian affairs should be styled the Secretary of State for India. Why cannot the English Government confer this appointment on one who sympathises with the Indians and takes an interest in their affairs?

58. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 19th September, refers to a second meeting of the planters of Ceylon to consider the best means of improving the condition of the coolies working in the plantations and observes:- Though we welcome the decision of the planters to do away with the system of giving advances to coolies which are a permanent burden upon them and of allowing Kanganees to exercise absolute sway over the coolies, we regret to note that no mention whatever was made at the meeting of the other recommendations made by the committee appointed by the Ceylon Government to enquire into the condition of these coolies. The number of hours a man can be made to work should be determined and the question of exacting work from pregnant women and those who have just delivered should also be considered. Steps should be taken to enable the cooly to live like a free man,

The Indian Coolies in Ceylon.

getting adequate wages and enjoying all facilities which are essential to make life happy. The extent of land cultivated by Indian coolies was 650,000 acres in 1914, and at one cooly for each acre there should have been as many coolies in that year. When so many coolies were taken away to Ceylon, there is no wonder that there is scarcity of labourers in India. At the same time, the planters cannot hope to get such a large number of coolies from any other country than India, and that is why they are prepared to introduce some reforms to improve the condition of these coolies. Our Government should not be satisfied with the half-hearted reforms proposed by the planters but should insist on all the grievances of the Indians being redressed. We hope that Mr. Todhunter, who has been placed on special duty to enquire into the condition of the coolies will make a thorough enquiry. As he is a European, the Coolies will make a thorough enquiry. As he is a European, the coolies may be afraid of appraoching and expressing their grievances. It is, therefore, the duty of leading Indians in Ceylon to make arrangements for Mr. Todhunter having genuine information from the coolies direct. This is the best opportunity for the coolies to get rid of their hardships, and we hope it will be availed of to the fullest extent.

60. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 14th September, reports NEW INDIA, to have written thus:- If in the future reconstruction of the Empire India is left to remain a dependency, the Indians will surely become a discontented people. It is a historical fact that India is a dependency to Great Britain. India looks upon the English Sovereign and the British Parliament as her rulers. She has no such regard to the empire. She deems herself a part and not a dependency of the empire. So in the reconstitution of the empire she wishes to be made a partner and not a mean dependent. Those who will be responsible for the reconstruction should not forget this. If India has the power she will at once introduce a

The Empire.

a systemm of protective ~~tariff~~ tariff within her own limits as the Colonies have done, and after safeguarding her own commercial interests, look to those of the rest of the empire. The writer of this article has spoken on this matter to Sir William Meyer and his predecessors in his office. They are not under any delusion about this.

66. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 18th September, takes the following from the MODERN REVIEW:-

Untouchables.

Non-Brahmans may say many things about the custom of the Brahmins to desist from touching certain classes of people Does not this custom prevail among the western nations? Do they not show the attitude of mind involved in the custom towards every Indian, whether he is a Hindu (Brahman or Non-Brahman) or a Muhammadan? Why do the Europeans refuse to travel in railway compartments in which Indians are seated? Why should the they be provided with separate compartments? Why are not the Indians allowed to build houses in certain places, and walk along certain paths in India? Why is not even a high-born Indian permitted to each in an Anglo-Indian Club? Why are Indians unfit to hold high offices in India, or to go to the British Colonies and the United States of America? Why has it been made difficult for the Indians to obtain passports to go to the above places? Why do the Educational authorities in Great Britain treat the Indian students with contempt? May the wise think if there is any other way of escaping from these indignities than the attainment of self-government (Let us suppose that the injunction not to touch certain class is attributable to the unwisdom of the ancients. Does it indicate divine wisdom on the part of Europeans and Americans to treat countries after countries and continents after continents as untouchable? A bureaucratic system of Government may raise, to some extent, the status of the lower class people. But it is only by means of self-government that the Indian nation as a whole can rise to eminence and be placed on an equal footing

with the other nations of the world.

68. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 19th September says:- TRUTH extracts certain passages from an article contributed by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and strongly recommends the enlistment of the Indians in the Volunteer Corps, and their appointment to military offices. Indeed, that paper, which is in full agreement with the Bishop of Madras and advocates the cause of the Indians, deserves its name. It is papers like this that mirror forth the heart of the British and eo real service to the Empire. The MANCHESTER GUARDIAN and the NEW STATESMAN also referred to the question of the admission of the Indians into the military service with the same sympathy. Some of the English papers having thus taken up the cause of the Indians, we can believe that the angels angle of vision of the authorities will also change. The question above referred to will be satisfactorily solved if Lord Chelmsford will follow the example set by Lord Carmichael. The authorities here in India can no longer exercise any influence over the English people in England whose liberty is their heaven.

Indians and the Military Serviee.

70. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 20th September, remarks that among those appointed to wait in deputation on Lord Chelmsford in connection with the Press Act, there is none respresenting any vernacular paper. Vernacular papers form the majority of the newspapers in India; and it is they that suffer most heavily under the Act. This omission says the paper must be due to an undue fascination for English papers or fOr the European language.

The press Association.

75. Tn its English leader the LOKOPRAKASAM, of the 16th September, dwells upon the tricks played by the recruiting agents to induce the Indian Coolies to proceed to the Colonies and expresses satisfaction that the matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Indian labour.

III. LEGISLATION.

79. The HITAKARINI of the 3rd September, (received on th 19th September,) Says:- The trouble to which NEW INDIA was brought is to be attributed to the existence of the Press Act in the Indian Statute Book. We trust that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford will repeal the Act, help the cause of papers like NEW INDIA which are devoted to the welfare of the country, and win everlasting glory.

The Indian Press Act.

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For the week ending 30th September 1916.

No640 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The HINDU of the 29th September, has the following:- "We have once before alluded to the lack of any indications of the adoption of a new angle of vision on the part of the Colonies towards things Indian. A concrete instance is furnished in a flagrantly scandalous case of official oppression in that -- for Indians -- land of sorrows, South African Keshav Purbhoo, the son of a duly registered resident of Transvaal, a minor aged 14 years, wished to join his father from India. To this end the necessary certificates were procured from the authorities in India. He arrived at Delagoa Bay and applied for permission to enter the Transvaal. He waited some weeks without reply, entered the Transvaal with his father and was arrested and charged with non-production of registration certificates. The magistrate was however, satisfied of his bona fides and acquitted him. Father and son proceeded on their way home but they underestimated the zeal of the Immigration authorities for the equitable administration of the immigration laws. The son was re-arrested and again charged with exactly

South African justice.

THE SAME OFFENCE OF WHICH HE HAD BEFORE BEEN ACQUITTED, the non-production of a registration certificate. The Magistrate in question was more accommodating and the persistence of the authorities had its reward, for he disbelieved the certificates from India and ordered the boy's deportation. The Supreme Court was thereon moved in behalf of the boy and granted an interdict and costs against the Government referring the matter back to the Magistrate for a more thorough enquiry. This had the desired effect for the same magistrate now found the boy not guilty. The Immigration authorities, however, were not to be baffled. The boy was served with a prohibition notice under the Immigration Regulation Act of 1913, was re-arrested and refused bail. He is still in jail while an appeal to the board is pending. ..... Such are the bare facts of a case which throws a flood of light on the activities of the immigration authorities and their sense of justice, which might put even a German Court-Martial to the blush."

The Governopship of Bengal.

22. The Indian Patriot of the 25th September, states:-

"Those who are acquainted with the are acquitted with the circumstances under which Lord Carmichael was transferred from Madras to Bengal will find it difficult to believe the report to be true that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is to succeed Lord Carmichael as the Governor of Bengal. .. . Between Lord Carmicheal and Sir Michael O'Dwyyer there is great difference. No doubt, Sir Michael has been deemed to be a success in Punjab but the Punjab has always been under a Lieutenant-Governor. Bengal, though it had been under a Lieutanal Governmer, had, even when the Government of India had been in Calcutta, been dissatisfied with his rule, and with the removal of the Government of India there was no chance of governing the Province under the old system. And it must be admitted that the Government of Bengal, under Lord Carmichael could not have been exalted. Much of its success has been due to the influence of the Governor himself; and to the confidence he has inspired in

in the minds of the people by his wise guidance and direction. It is to be doubted whether a member of the Civil Service, who has always exercised autocratic authority, will ever be able to adapt himself to the novel conditions of bengal which are so different from the state of comparatively backward province like that of the Punjab where the people have been long accustomed to render unquestioning obedience to official authority. .... And we believe that Bengal cannot stand the strain of another Lieutenant-Governorship even of a man like Sir Michael O'Dwyer to whose special credit it is said that he had destroyed anarchism in the Punjab. We need not enquire whether the anarchism of the Punjab is of the same sort as that of Bengal, whether the latter has risen from the same case, whether the remedy can be the same. In any case the people of Bengal, their character and their temparament of the people of the Punjab. It is well to recognise the difference, the causes for the difference. The mass of the people in the Punjab are easy to manage, but not the sharp witted people of Bengal, Bengal has a reputation as the most difficult province to govern, and this is due to the difference cast of mind of the people and their different nature. Experience of the Punjab will be of the people and their different nature. Expendience of English public life, with its customary concomitant of public criticism which teaches toleration has a superior advantage and value which cannot be realised in the Punjab. . ... And it seems to us on the whole that a more ill-advised change cannot be contemplated at present. There may be special reasons for giving Sir Michael O'Dwyer and advancement which he cannot expect in the Civi Civil Service wherein he has risen to the highest position open to a member of it. But there are also special reasons, we think, why an unpopular selection should not be inflicted on Bengal. ... It is not expendient at such a time to give any cause for the impression that Bengal is being slighted. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is certainly an admirable man, and he may even succeed in Bengal. But

IT IS not desirable to try an experiment just now when there is a more or less certain chance of the experiment proving prejudicial before it is tried and its wisdom confirmed by actual experience. Such an experiment is always risky. It is much more risky at a time like the present when we want, not administrative experiments, but administrative success."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

46. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 23rd September, says:- It is a surprise that the annual expenditure on the C.I.D. has, in the course of the ten years following 1904-1905 increased sevenfold. In such an increase found in any other department of the Government? A two fold increase of expenditure on education is considered very high. The expenditure on sanitation has not grown to any considerad very high. The exp considerable extent. What can be the reason for such a large expenditure on account of thE C.I.D. whose officers make much ado about nothing? It will be seen from the figures that this increase, which has created consternation in everybody's mind, is attributable to the suspicion with which the Government different provisions in India are looked upon by the Government. No doubt, the rulers should be careful, but it is wrong to suspect unnecessarily and increase the cost of administration in consequence. The sympathetic utterances of His Majesty King George V and of statesmenlike Lord Hardinge bear testimony to the loyalty of the Indians, and it is improper to continue the C.I.D. which came into being under conditions which no longer exist. It is still more improper to increase the expenditure on that department. We, therefore, pray that the Government of India will take steps to abolish the department.

The C.I.D.

(k) General.

58. The PRAPANCHAMITRAN, of the 22nd September, writes:-

A political speech at Simla. There was recently a public lecture at Simla by Sirdar Yogendranath Singh in which he pleaded for the establishment of a Council of right rich and influential men to help the Government of India in the administration of the country. When every one is saying that the time is gone when the people could be ruled by the arrogance of wealth and power and that this is a period of democracy it is surprising to see this Sardar attaching importance to weal th and power. An and power and that this is a period of democracy, it is surprising to see this Sardar attaching importance to wealth and powerr An attempt was made in the time of Lord Minto to constitute such a council as is now suggested by the Sardar; but it proved fruitless. Now the whole country is ringing with the demand for Swaraj. The people are anxiously awaiting the end of the war and the grant of this boon by the British public. If the Sirdar pleads for the constitution of a council of nobles at this juncture, one can easily conceive what impression will be credited in the minds of the Indians by his ~~ex~~ speech. The gentleman who presided at the Sirdar's lecture is none other than Sir Valentine Chirol, against whom Mr. Tilak has filed a suit for defamation. He seems to have remarked that the Indianns were idealists, and that they were aspiring for things which they could not easily get in the near future. Let any one say what he pleases. We hope the Government realises that there is an unanimous cry for SWARAJ from the Indians.

Referring to the speech of Sirdar Yogendra Singh at Simla, the KERALODAYAM, of the 26th September, adversely criticises the view of the Sirdar and of Sir Valentine Chirol namely, that a chie chiefs Council is an essential thing takes exception to the remarks of the latter that the difference between Englishmen and

and Indians is, that the former deal only with practical politics while the latter are such as hold Utopian ideas, and observes:- As Anglo-Indian papers, like the CAPITAL, criticises the action of the Viceroy and others, and who entertain such politicians as their guests, we have every reason to think that our future is likely to be a splendid one .

60. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 23rd September, comments on the same subject as follows:- The

The deputation of Mr. Todhunter to inquire into the condition of the Indian coolies in other countries.

The Ceylon Times says that the Government of Ceylon denies all knowledge of the deputation of Mr. Todhunter by the Madras Government The wording of the Telegram which announces the deputation of Mr. Todhunter was, no doubt, vague. But it was stated therein that he was to inquire into the circumstances under which the Indian coolies were recruited in Ceylon and the Malay States, and if it was intended that Mr. Todhunter should go to these places and make the enquiry, would not the Government of Madras have communicated the fact to the Ceylon Government? The denial of the latter Government of any knowledge of this deputation raises a doubt as to whether Mr. Todhunter will make the inquiry in Ceylon and other places or in the Tamil districts here. It is not the method of recruitment alone to which exception is now taken. We agree with the BOMBAY CHRONICLE in asserting that, if Mr. Tod hunter has been deputed only for enquiring about the method of recruitment, it would not at all be sufficient. It will be the duty of the Local Governmentto explain its intention by means of a communique. The sufferings undergone by the Indian coolies in other countries have to be ascertained. The competition between planters themselves have made their own condition as well as that of the coolies pitiable, and the former are now prepared to suggest remedies to improve the situation. Our Government should see whether the grievances of the coolies will also

be removed, if the suggestion of the planters is adopted? It is the duty of the Government, which stands LOCO PARENTIS to its Indian subjects to see that they are treated as men, that they get adequate wages for their labour and that they live happily in sanitary surroundings, wherever they are.

Indian coolies.

69. The SASILEKHA, of the 22nd September, says:- The Government of Madras have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. C.G.Todhunter on special duty to enquire into the grievances of the Indian coolies in places like Ceylon and the Malay States. It would have been better if a non-official European or an Indian had been appointed The Hon'ble Mr. C.G.Todhunter may perhaps be favourably disposed to the cause of the employers of these coolies. Some are of opinion that he may not be able to understand the grievances of the coolies well.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and the Political condition of India."

82. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 21 September, referring to the long speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 5th September, in which His Excellency expressed his appreciation of the Loyalty shown by Indians notwithstanding all the enemy's intrigues and threw light on such questions as the new laws, regulations, industry, commerce, the increase in financial power and other important matters, says:- From the view of the Viceroy it is certain that His Excellency has the fullest confidence in the loyalty of the people of India, and that we shall surely secure the reward of this directly the war is over. The Muhammadans of India especially will be amply compensated for having rendered loyal service to their king and country at this critical juncture, for having tried to maintain peace and for having kept up their word.

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For the week ending 7th October 1916.

No.41 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

9. UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 28th September, remarks:- "The Government of Madras deputed Mr. C.G.Todhunter, I.C.S., for a period of four months to enquire into the conditions of the recruitment of cooly labour for Ceylon and the Malay States. As several thousands of Indian labourers from South India are now in those colonies the decision of the Government to appoint an officer to report on the state of affairs is to be welcomed. But we cannot say the same thing with reference to the officer selected for this delicate task. No one doubts Mr. Todhunter's ability to conduct the enquiry; but he labours under certain disabilities which are not likely to detract from the usefulness of his report. In the first place he is an official and a member of the bureaucracy generally supposed to be in sympathy with the planters and employers of Indian labour. Secondly, he is not conversant with the S uth Indian vernaculars and he will thus be seriously handicapped by being unable to converse with the babou labourers to obtain first-hand information concerning their wants and grievances. Perhaps the most serious objection consists in the fact that Mr. Todhunter will not be associated with an independent non-official Indian gentleman in conducting the enquiry. .... As it is not too late even now, we hope that the Government of His Excellency Lord Pentland will consider this aspect of the question and supply the omission if the result of the proposed investigation is to command general acceptance at the hands of the South Indian Public. Mr. TodHunter was, we believe, once Protector of Emi-

The emigration enquiry.

Emigrants in Madras, and in this capacity he was not known to have evinced in any way deep sympathy with them. Although there is no reason to suppose that he will enter on his duties in an unfair spirit we would like an Indian gentleman, whom the people of the Presidency impose confidence, to be associated with him."

Indian Christian representation.

10. UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, forthe week ending 28th September, observes:- "The CHRISTIAN PATRIOT has properly drawn attention to the singular fact that among the members of the Madras Legislative Council there is not even a single Indian Christian member either official or non-official. This is an anamoly which scarcely admits of any justification, for thee omission cannot be due to any paucity of qualified Indian Christian representatives. Until recently there was at least one official member on the Council, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai who worthily represented Indian Christian interests though in the restricted capacity of an official member. Now, however, even he has disappeared with the result that a highly intelligent and thoroughly loyal community like the Indian Christians, numbering more than two Millions in India, is not represented on the Madras Council although Madras is one of the most advanced Province in India and Indian Christians from one of the most advanced communities in the Presidency. The Indian christians of the Presidency have an undoubted grievances in this respect and we hope that the Madras Government will soon rectify so glaring an omission involving injustice to a community which has desredeserved well at the hands of the Government."

11. Writing on this subject, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 2nd October says:- "We congratulate Mr. Muzumdar on his election as the President of the next Congress which will asseble at Lucknow in December next. Of his qualification for the office there can be no doubt. He is an accomplished orator, and can move vast audiences. A venerable and imposing personality, grown grey by age and service for the country, well equipped with knowledge of administrative problems, an incisive critic, a valiant defender of the noblest aspirations of the Congress, but never aggressive or violent in his u terances, Mr. Muzumdar holds a high place in the esteem of his countrymen. ..... Nobody who knows Mr. Muzumdar (what the Congress stands for) or his political views could suggest for a moment that he will fall short of the Congress ideal. .... No man knows better than Mr Muzumdar what the Congress stands for. He has fixed ideas on each one of the subjects, considered and accepted by the Congress, and never can a doubt be entertained of his steady adherence to the principles underlying them."

The President-elect of the forthcoming Congress

14. The HINDU, of the 4th October, writes:- "A cryptic telegram from Simla, through the Associated Press, informed us yesterday that the Non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council with three exceptions have submitted a joint memorandum to His Excellency the Viceroy on constitutional reforms to be introduced after the war. It is pointed out apparently by way of accentuating the importance of the memorandum that its signatories include three- ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress and three ex-Presidents of the All India Moslem League. We have not, however, been favoured yet with a copy of this memorandum which must be valuable as containing the pinions of the distinguished individuals who are the Non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Nor is any clue given to the

Indian political reforms.

public as to why these gentlemen felt it incumbent upon them to participate at this juncture juncture their views upon the Viceroy upon a subject, which is an all-important and all-absorbing one in the minds of the people of the country, without one in the minds of the people of the country, without taking the numerous other leaders in the country into their confidence and withou waiting for the resolutions of the Indian National Congress the next Session of which is not far off. The step which the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council have taken seems to us to be a regrettable one for various considerations. The country in general is in the dark as to what their proposals are. They had no mandate whatever from the constituencies which elected them to act on their behalf in this matter, and the scheme of reforms which they have suggested may be either sound or unsound, may fall short or be in excess of the reasoned expectations of the bulk of the intelligent Indian public. There is a general impression that the question of Indian reforms to be introduced after the conclusion of the war is a matter in correspondance beteq between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State. The most hardened optimist cannot cherish the delusion that we shall get any substantial reforms in te the course of a few months and it is vain to imagine that we shal be worse off when the reforms do come for not having put forward our suggestions before the Government at the earliest possible date. To our mind, the country is advancing in rapid strides, in intelligence, knowledge and enterprise and the aspirations of the people for a proper political status are growing in an ever-increasing degree. It does not seem wise on the part of our representatives in the Imperial Council to fetter the future of the country by putting forward unnecessarily any hand-to-mouth scheme of political reforms."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. FOREIGN POLITICS.

21. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th September, reproduces from the INDIAN OPINION in Soth South Africa the details of a case in which the son of an Indian merchant, who has permanently settled in that colony, was not only prevented from entering it, but also arrested thrice and kept in confinement for not having proved his legitimacy in spite of the fact that he had a certificate from a District Magistrate in India testifying to his letigi legitimacy and that he was acquitted by the colonial courts every time he was put on his trial, and says:- When a compromise was effected between the Indians and the Colonials in South Africa, an assurance was given that a certificate by a Magistrate in India regarding the legitimacy of a person should be taken to be conclusive evidence of the same by the colonial officials. The Immigration Appeal Board has also consented to treat this in the same manner. Even when the law is on the side of the Indians, what is the meaning of their being subjected to unnecessary hardships; Mr. Quins is at the bo tom of the whole mischief. We hope our Government will insist on the Colonial Government removing this official, whose conduct tends to create a feeling of hatred against that Government in the minds of the Indians at a time when every attempt is being made to establish a friendly feeling between the Indians and the Colonials.

The hardships suffered by the Indians in South Africa.

22. In an article under this heading, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 29th September, condemns the atti attitude of Emigration officers who the paper states, repeatedly prosecuted one Kesava Prabhu, who , had been twice acquitted under the same charge and makes the fo following remarks:- Though a settlement was made so far back i as in 1914, it is regrettable that the Emigration officers should

The south African Problem.

still continue to act as they pleased. .... It is strange that they should xxxxx so far press their repressive policy despite the decisions of two of their (countrs) courts. It is (hoped) It is hopeful sign that the that the courts have been inclined to the side of their justice. All the same the struggle is a source of annoyance to the countrymen of Kesava Prabhu who is still in jail. It is essential that adequate steps should be taken to see that a due warning is given by the Supreme Government of South Africa to the Emigration officers. It remains to be seen whether Lord Chelmsford would take interest in this problem, acting in the footsteps of Lord Hardinge.

(h) Railways.

42. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th September, expresses its surprise at the statement made on the side of the Government at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that there was nothing illegal in the railway companies reserving separate compartments for Europeans and Eurasians, and observes:- It is a principle admitted in every civ civilised country that a permanent institution should abide by certain wholesome regulations in the interests of the public, for example (1) that they should not allow overcrowding of passengers or goods by land or sea should abide by ce) and (2) that they should not raise the scale of charges at their will. No one can deny the necessity for such regulations, and railway and shipping companies throughout the world have framed exhaustive rules on these matters. Moreover, in India, the railways are either owned by the Government or the Government is the largest shareholder in the companies that run them, and the Government is also bound to protect the interests of the people being the guardian of their welfare. Therefore the Government of India can frame stricter rules to safeguard the interests of the people than the Government in England, where the Railways are owned and

The system of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasians in railways in India.

and managed wholly by private capitalists. Even if the Government has not done so, we have to point out that it should insist on the ralway companies in Indiam impartially acting on the salutary principle enunciatied above in managing the railways. This principle is clearly laid down in section 42 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890, which states in so many words that a railway administration shll not make or give any undue preference or advantage to any particular class of persons or subject any particular class of persons to any undue unreasonable prejudices or disadvantage. Reserving a portion of a train fro for Europeans and Eurasians clearly amounts to giving undue preference to one any particular class of persons or subject any particular class of persons of any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage. Reserving a portion of a train for Europeans and Eurasians clearly amounts to giving undue preference to one class of persons whcih which the railways companies are not permitted to do under the Ac Act. We do not deny that the Act empowers these companies to set apart separate accommodation in trains for particular classes of persons and it is in exercise of this power that separate compartments are provided for women. This a most desirable arrangement, as women in India do not mix with men so freely as in other countries. But we do not think that the railway companies are justified in exercising this pow3er in such a manner as to afford special conveniences to one class of people and curtail the conveniences of another class. It was stated at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that it was only in the interests of both Indians and the Europeans that the railway companies were adopting the system of reserving separate compartments, for Europeans and Eurasians and that, as there was a difference between Indians Europeans or Eurasians in the matter of food etc. the two communities would do well to sit separately. If this is the true reason why compartments are reserved for Europeans and

and Eurasians, why has not the same system been followed in the case of Hindus and Muhammadans? Why have not ghosha women been provided with separate accommodation? Wo do not even object to particular classes of persons being given special privileges. But our contention is that no class of people should enjoy a privileges. Bu our contention is that no class of people should enjoy a privilege at the cost of another. When the Indians are huggg huddled together in a train like cattle, how will the railway company be justified in allowing a few Europeans and Eurasians comfortably to sleep in a big compartments? When the other compartments are full and several Indians have purchased tickets and find no room in those compartments, how will the companies, be justified in preventing them from getting into the compartments reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, which are almost empt empty? So the only question to be decided is whether, when tthe train is otherwise full and there is room in the reserved compartments how will the companies be justified in preventing t eem from getting into the compartments? reserved for Europeans and Eurasians which are almost empty? So the only question to be decided is whether, when the train is otherwise full and there is room in the reserved compartments, the Indians can get into these compartments or not. We hope the railway administrations in this country will allay unnecessary excitement among the Indian public by giving an affirmative answer to this question.

The LOKOPAKARI, of the 2nd October, reproduces the comment of the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th September, under this heading and adds:- The statement by the Government that there is nothing illegal in the reservation by the railway companies of compartments for Europeans and Eurasians wil will give room to an impression in the minds of the people that the rulers are partials to these classes; because they

The system of reservinc compartments for Europeans and Eurasians in Railways in India.

follow the same religion as themselves and this is not at all desirable.

(k) General.

The deputation of Mr.Todhunter.

43. Referring to a communique issued by the Government of India regarding the scope of this deputation in which it is stated that the object of the Government in deputing Mr. Todhunter was to obtain materials from a study of the conditions under which Indian labourer is working in those colonies for consideration in connection with the abolition of indentured labour which has shortly to come under discussion in London. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 29th September says:- We are afraid that this communique which is said to have been issued in order to avoid a misunderstanding regarding the deputation of Mr. Todhunter, has raised many doubts, Materials have already been gathered in the time of Lord Hardinge for abolishing the system of indentured labour. What is, therefore, the necessity for an enquiry being madein countries in w ich this system is not in force and how can an enquiry about the conditions under which from emigrants life furnish fresh materials for helping the abolition of the indentured labour system? We have often been complaining that free emigrants are subjected to the same kinds of hardships as indentured emigrants and importuned the Government to take steps to remove these hardships. It was stated by Lord Chelmsford some days back that, when the question of the abolition of the system of indentured labour was taken up for consideration the question of remedying the grievances of the free emigrants would also be considered. If the deputation of Mr. Todhunter is in pursuance of this statement, we would welcome it. But the Government communique says that he is sent for the purpose of understanding the condition of free emigrants so as to help the Government in deciding the question of abolishing the

the indentured labour system. Thus in trying to remove one misunderstanding, the Government has raised other doubts. Why cannot it be plain in this matter?

Curious methods.

47. In a leaderette under this heading, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 30th September, surveyes briefly the details of the litigation of the Jay Maharaj with which Mr. Tilak has been closely connected, and makes the following comments:- How far f men in power strive to place their opponents in difficulties will be evident from the treatment accorded to Mr. Tilak by the Government officers in Bombay. ..... Despite the decision of the Privy Council, Mr. Tilak has not been able to obtain justice for his ward. .... His representations have been consigned to the waste paper basket, and he was compelled to have a lawyer's notice served upon the Government. .... We are at a loss to know whether Mr. Tilak's opponents have been bringing their influence to bear upon Government officers to see that the time of Mr.Tilak is wholly wasted on litigation. It is to be desired that the Bombay Government would save Mr. Tilak from needless worry.

What India wants.

49. In an article under this heading, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 3rd October, observes:- An Englishman who was under the wrong impression that India is demanding only protective tafiffs contributed an elaborate article to the NEWS STATESMAN expatiating over the evils of protection. ..... We declare that there are no Indian leaders who look upon protection as the sole means for the economic regeneration of India, unmindful of the evils of protection, though we admit that the right of protection is included among the fiscal privileges which we demand. .... In fact England had to resort to protection when she had to come out triumphant in her competition with India in the 18th century; she is still having recourse to it, in a way, by imposing inland

duties to protect her Lancashire cotton goods. Most of the civilised countries on the face of the earth such as France, Germany, and even Canada seek refuge under protection. It is strange to say that a system that is useful for Canada is not useful for India. There a good many other means, besides , that may be adopted in view of the commercial and industrial development of a country of which the system of guaranteeing is the least objectionable. .... Have we the liberty to introduce the system of guaranteeing? No, not even the Government of India, if they be pleased to give us the benefit of it. .... Let alone protective tariffs, bounties, or guarantees, Are loans even given? Are industrial schools and research institutions atarted on a large scale? Are scholarships at least liberally offered? We find none. The authority of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of Indian finances and must end; and Government of India must have complete fiscal autonomy; and the Legislative Councils must be invested with the power to vote on financial matters.

53. The HOUDARI, of the August received on the 3rd October, has an article under this heading in its editorial columns, in which it expresses its disprobation of the action taken by the Governments of Bombay and Madras against Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant and "earn spotless fame."

"The world-esteemed B.G. Tilak."

62. The QAUMI REPORT of the 28th September, in continuation of its article on this subject in a previous issue, writes:- We can certainly make out distinct claims against the Governmet, because our condition and our status are alike distinct. The Christian Government are aware of the kind treatment meted out to them by Islam. They know and their nationality history reminds them of the treatment extended to their fathers by our

"Our future hopes."

ancestors. European scholars cannot repudiate Muslim civilization or political power. We have stood by them shoulder to shoulder for years. We eat at their tables and we have no objection to forming alliances with them. Even to-day we believe in their Sacred Book and recognise their Saviour as our Apostle and guide. Our religion is neither narrow nor bigoted. We are ready to lend them a hand at all times and to keep the promise of loyalty we made with them as our rulers. Of this we have already given abundant proof.

But Indians do not show the same kind of treatment as the people of Europe showed to our ancestors. I have already pointed out that although the people of Europe differ from us and are opposed to us in religion, yet they acknowledge our past kindness to them. In spite of thousands of religious and political dissensions the people of Europe and pleased with us. This is the result of the period spent with them in Europe. They were educated in our schools on the same terms as ourselves. We gave them equal rights in our empire and they were accepted as friends and associates.

Look at India nothing but chagrin and disappointment meet the view. What (good) treatment is there that we did not extend to the Hindus? The Emperor Akbar with the sole object of pleasing the Hindus endured thousands of national and moral losses. Similarly, Aurangzeb (Alumgir) and Jahamgir spent lakhs of rupees on endowments. They granted States and estates and with the object of the extending the bounds of friendship they made endowments of jagirs to Hindu temple which our successors in governing have confirmed and thereby ratified our engagements and honoured our pledged word.

What was the condition of India when we came to this country? Songs are still enthusiastically sung in praise of the culture and civilization alluded to in the Sastras, but this culture

and civilization had no relation with the civilization of any other country in the world nor was there anything international about it. They were as ignorant of foreign countries as foreign lands, were oblivious of their existence. Itwas a sin according to their religious code to corrs cross the sea. Hence they knew nothing of the art of navigation. According to their belief the king was supreme and absolute and therefore they maintained no law courts, and judges or magistrates were non-existent in their country.

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For the week ending 14th October 1916.

No.42 of 1916.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Judicial and Executive functions.

1. The following appears in NEW INDIA, of the 7th October,

"'The Inspector-General is undoubtedly correct in his belief that a still more rigorous application (of the Criminal Procedure Code) would materially contribute towards the prevention of Crime, and his action in impressing his conviction on district officers is approved.' This passage occurs in the Government Review of the Punjab Police Administration Report. The District officers have to decide cases in their judicial capacity, and it is difficult to understand the propriety of the Inspector-General of Police attempting to 'impress his conviction on District Officers' in regard to a rigorous application of the law, It is rather difficult, we are afraid to mark the line of demarcation between ''impressing his conviction' and forcing his views on District Officers. Whatever may have been the extent or the degree of influence of the Inspector-General on the officers concerned, it seems to be really an objectionable proceeding, to which, we re-

regret to notice, the Punjab Government have given their approval . Surely this is a glaring instance of the evils of the present judicial executive system of administration."

(h) Railways.

Reservation of compartments.

6. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 4th October, observes:- "The Hon'ble Sir R.Gillan in replying to a question in the Imperial Council on the subject of reserving compartments to Europeans and others on railway trains, said that the practice appeared to be legal and was not opposed by the generality of Indian passengers. He was right in explaining that there was much to be said in favour of a practice which in view of the different habits of Europeans and Anglo-Indians particularly with regard to food appeared to be in accord with the sentiment of Indian as well as of Europeans and Anglo-Indian travellers. We have no doubtt of that. As we had occasion to say recently we have no faith in inter-racial intercourse being fostered on board a railway train where human nature is not at its best. ... .. There is no superiority or racial preference shown, if each community has compartments reserved for its members. We are glad to know that the Railway Board is considering the question in consultation with the Railway administrations who, we dare say, have fairly gauged public opinion in the matter. The Railway Board need not be in the least doubt about such reserving being acceptable to all communities. In fact, reserving compartments is a sine qua non of peaceful railway travelling in India whatever be the social or legal aspect of the matter."

The President-elect of the forthcoming Congress.

8. The WEDNESDAY REVIEW, for the week ending 4th October, states:- "It is something that at least the All-India Congress Committee has acquitted itself creditably in choosing Mr. A.C.Muzumdar as the president of the next Congress, after all the unseemly sqaubble over the matter. Though there might have been some ex-

excuse for some individual Congress Committees to be swayed by partisan considerations and go in for strange nominations, the Lucknow Reception Committee had absolutely no excuse whatsoever to flout the decision of the majority of the committees and put up an individual who had the least claim for the honour. Now that the All-India Committee has righted the blunder and saved the situation which was getting intolerable, we trust the Lucknow Congress Committee will loyally abide by the decision and see to it that the Congress is not converted into a bear-garden as it was at Surat. We feel obliged to sound the warning as there are signs that certain partisans will try to make trouble. These worthies would rather allow the Congress to be wrecked than to bear their pet aims thwarted. A little firmness on the part of the leaders will save the Congress from drifting into the hands of the malcontents and we are sure that they will not fail in their obvious duty to the organization and to the country at large. Meanwhile a warning may not be superfluous and we have ventured to sound it."

Listed appointments in the Madras Presidency.

10. The HINDU of the 7th October, states:- "The announcement in the GAZETTE OF INDIA that headships of two districts are placed on the list of appointments open to Members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Madras Presidency, and that His Excellency in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State is now pleased to announce that a third post of Collector and district Magistrate shall be thrown open to the Provincial Civil Service in that Presidency, opens up a wide door for conjecture. Does this indicate the extent of concession granted as the outcome of the Report of the Public Services Commission, the publication of which is imminent? If so, it is a striking instance of the mountain being in labour and producing a mouse. It is difficult to account, in any case, for this announcement just

before the publication of the report . .... There is a rumour current that the Government is contemplating the step of conferring the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies on a European (Swamikan) Member of the Indian Civil Service, and of appointing Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, the present Registrar, to some other office. ..... We must emphatically protest against the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies being given to European Civilian. From the very commencement, the Department of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency has had at its head an Indian officer, and its great success and good work are due to the successive distinguished Indian officials who have held it. The nature of the work of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in this Presidency has had at its head an Indian officer and its great success and good work are due to the successive distinguished Indian officials who have held it. The nature of the work of the Registrar of Co-operative societies, is, it should be unnecessary point out such as only an Indian officer can best perform as it requires him to come into close contact with the people and to have a knowledge of their ways, customs and language We are told that the work of the department in organizing societies and forming groups of self-reliant men in rural parts is watched in some bureaucratic quarters with jealous and suspicious eyes. This an only be the symptom of an unhealthy official mind warped by senseless prejudice. We hope there is no foundation for the report, than which there could be no worse blunder in Lord Pentland's regime that the office of Registrar of Co-operative societies is going to be manned in future by a European Civilian officer."

The WEST COAST SPECTATOR? of the 10th October, writes:- "We are told that Diwan Bahadur Swamikannau Pillai will shortly be pleased in charge of a district, and that a European would be appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A European can neve

never succeed as a Registrar, for there are lin uistic and oh other disqualifications in the wayl For successful work the Registrar has to move with the people, study their suce susceptibilities first hand, and get himself acquainted with a hundred other details, which a knowledge of the vernacurars and of the people alone can facilitiate."

Writing further on this subj ct, the HINDU, of the12th October, says:- "The working of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd October 1915 upon which we commented the other day, is quite different from what was wired to us by the Associated Press from Simla. .... The Associated Press telegram led us to understand that two fresh collector-ships were thrown open to the Members of the rovincial Service, The third appointment now thrown open the Provincial service is not, we understand a concession to them, but, as we surmised the other day, meant to annex the office of the Registrar of Co-operative societies, to the Indian Civil Service and to provide its presentincumbent, Diwan Bahadur Samikannu Pillai, with a collectorship as a compensatory measure. In the result the advantage to the Provincial Service under the present arrangement is nil and the Indian community loses the benefit of having an Indian as the head of the co-operative movement in this Presidency. We hope the Honourable non-official Members of the local Legislative Council will take the opportunity of the ensuing meeting to have their say on the subjec

15. UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 12th October, writes:- "The Euro-

The European Association.

pean Association of Calcutta has placed itself on the war path. In a memorandum explaining the ibobjects of the association, the Public are informed that every European in this country should endeavour to realise that as a member of the ruling race, he has far greater importance as a political entity than he might have attained in the British isles.

This mischievous twaddle to stir up racial prejudices on the part of Calcutta Association will, we are sure, be condemned by the more rational section of official and non-official Europeans who ought to be content with a position of equality with their Indian fellow subjects. At a time when thoughtful and cultured Englishmen like the Lord Bishop of Madras have deprecated the assumption of superiority on the part of the Europeans in India which sometimes makes them look down on the Indian as a conquered race and the complacency which often leads some Englishmen recognize that they belong to what is called the ruling race it is disappointing to find the European Association of Calcutta setting up such presuppo preposterous claim. The LEADER remarks with perfect appropriety that the racial arrogance reflected in the Memorandum of the European Association is responsible for that Assumption of Superiorty which hurts and irritates Indians most, and that the existenceof this sort of feeling must stand in the way of the much desired rapproachment between Indians and Europeans."

The emigration enquiry.

16. The HINDU of the 13th October, remarks:- "From a telegram from Ootacamund which we published yesterday, it appears that the Madras Government have resolved to depute an Indian gentleman along with an I.C.S. Officer to conduct the enquiry in connection with the emigration of Indian coolies to Ceylon and the Malay States. Our thanks are due to the Government for this timely complaince with the representations made on the subject. Our contemporary the MADRAS TIMES, makes, however, too fine a point of it when it says that "the whole proceedings should tend to make people specially confident in the Madras Government as at present administered, seeing that it has shown itself ready to listen to reasonable representationxs." This puts us in mind of the saying that one swallow dies not make a summer. We know of a host of 'reasonable representations,' which have found the Governunready to listen. The tale of past representations unheard and

unresponded to, is rather a long one; and we hope the good beginning now made will be continued in the interests of all concerned."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k)General.

Stray notes.

35. Under this heading a correspondent, under the nom-de-plume of Narada, writes in the PRAPANCHAMITRAN, of the 6th October as follows:- ** ** **

Mr. Ambikacharan Muzumdar has, after all, been elected as the President of the next Congress. There is now a loud cry in India about SWARAJ. Several eminent statesmen are of opinion that great changes will be made in the constitution of the British Empire after the end of the war. The leaders in thecolonies are deeply considering how to improve their condition further. It is the opinion of the President of the Congress that will be taken by the English public to be the opinion of the Indians regarding this question. Mr. Ambikacharan Muzumdar is not so bad as Sir S.P.Sinha if he does not make a strong and definite stand about SWARAJ, the Indians will really regret for having chosen as the President.

Indians employed in steamers.

38. Referring to a resolution at passed at the Labour Conference in England that, as it was dangerous to employ in mercantile steamers Asiatics, who were to be had for low wages all Chinese, who could not prove themselves to be Brit sh subjects should be sent back to their country, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 7th October, says:- We protest against the statement in the above resolution that it is dangerous to employ Asiatics in mercantile steamers, as the term Asiatics includes Indians who are employed in these steamers as lascars, etc. It is announced loudly that the present war has helped to strengthen the friendly feel-

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