

India

FOR THE

No. 140. NEW SERIES.
No. 240. OLD SERIES.]

WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.

[REGISTERED AS A PAPER UNDER
NEWSPAPER. (BY POST, 3d.)]

Notes and News 198	The Famine in India : .. 200
India and the General Election ... 198	2,292,000 on Relief 200
The Related National Grant ... 197	The Manston House Fund ... 200
Our London Letter 195	The Investors' Reserve Fund ... 200
India and the General Election ... 195	Young India " and Mr. Naoroji ... 201
The Indian Parliamentary Com- mittee 199	Indian Grievances in Natal ... 202
	How Income Tax is Assessed ... 203
	Advertisements 204

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In future "INDIA" will be forwarded only to persons in respect of whom subscriptions have been actually received at the London Office. To this rule there will be no exception.

A convenient Order Form for the use of subscribers is printed on page 204.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ON another page of our present issue will be found a full account of the very interesting assemblage of Indians and British friends of India which Dr. Sarat Mullick brought together last Saturday evening at the Hotel Tudor to do honour to the veteran Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It is very charming to observe the profound respect in which "the Grand Old Man of India" is held by the rising generation, as well as by the elders. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Romesh Dutt, Mr. William Digby, and other guests, recalled some of the main lines of work which Mr. Dadabhai had pursued with notable success, and they pointed out the special value of his remarkable endowment of courage and persistency. It was not to be expected that the speakers would on the spur of the moment exhaust such a fertile subject; and Mr. Dadabhai was able, on a large review, to supplement the list of matters of Indian importance on which he had successfully expended his beneficent energies. But the real point of the whole business was driven home by Mr. Dadabhai with lucidity, precision, and emphasis: he called upon the young men—"young India"—to take up seriously the work that has hitherto fallen mainly to the hands and the necks of the elder generation. Mr. Dadabhai himself has borne the burden and heat of the day for over forty years; and, though he is as keen for work as ever he was, it is but natural that he should like to see the younger men ready gradually to relieve him. We do not speak here of the British sympathisers with the Indian National movement: they will always, we hope and believe, readily do their part. But it is essentially important that "young India" should realise the necessity of maintaining a strong lead for British friends to follow. Mr. Dadabhai may feel sure that his earnest appeal will find a willing and effective response from the ranks of his countrymen.

The Viceroy's weekly telegram on the famine, apart from its enumeration of the number of persons in receipt of relief, totalling 2,292,000, merely paraphrases, with some added emphasis, the reports from Bombay. The Governor of Bombay reports for the week ending October 6. In that period there were in the British famine districts 262 cases of cholera, of which 158 proved fatal, and in Native States 110 cases, of which 65 proved fatal; and "nowhere was cholera in epidemic form." Here, then, is a remarkable and most welcome decrease. The deaths on relief works and on gratuitous relief, too, have fallen in British districts to 1857, or 2.4 per thousand. More rain, however, is needed at almost every point throughout the famine area, and especially in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. On the whole there is more hope in the reported facts, and we earnestly trust that the progress towards normal conditions will be consistently maintained.

The General Election is practically over. There remains only the return from the somewhat distant Orkney and Shetland, but it is unlikely that the representation, which

No. 16. Vol. XIV.

has always been Liberal, will be changed. The new Parliament will give the Government a slightly larger majority—2, being 4 on a division—than it commanded in the late House of Commons. Khaki has indeed "shrunk in the washing." The "unanimity" which Lord G. Hamilton called for is conspicuously lacking, and the "overwhelming" majority which Mr. Chamberlain demanded is only 4 more than the Government held at the dissolution, and 20 less than it obtained in 1895. Assuming that Sir Leonard Lyell, a member of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, is re-elected for Orkney and Shetland, the new House of Commons will consist of 401 Ministerial members (332 Conservatives and 69 Liberal Unionists), and 269 Opposition members (187 Liberals and 82 Nationalists)—a majority of 132 for the Ministerialists. Changes have taken place in no less than 72 constituencies—the Ministerialists having captured 37 Liberal seats, while the Opposition have captured 35 seats formerly held by their opponents.

It is quite certain that the Liberal party is much stronger in the country than its representation in the House of Commons denotes. At any other time than a crisis in a great war, when a somewhat natural feeling prevails against changing the horses while crossing the stream, the result would have been very different. There are good grounds for anticipating that this Parliament will not exist more than two or three years. The khaki fever has almost deluged Liberalism in the large towns and cities. Mr. C. E. Schwann, an old member of both the British Committee of the Indian National Congress and of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, had a hard fight in North Manchester, where he was severely handicapped owing to ill-health. He retained his seat, by a diminished majority it is true, but in the circumstances his return as the only Liberal member for Manchester and Salford was wonderful and speaks volumes for his popularity. The demands of his own constituents in North Manchester and of the Liberal party in the other divisions of Manchester and Salford will be well-nigh overwhelming, but we know that his friendliness for India may be relied upon on all occasions when questions concerning her people are before Parliament. Mr. W. S. Caine's victory in the Camborne Division of Cornwall—a gain of a seat to his party—is proof of what hard work will do in a constituency. It is unfortunate that he will not have the assistance of his fellow Commissioner, Mr. T. R. Buchanan, when the question of the apportionment of charges comes before the new House of Commons.

At a meeting held on October 9 the Executive and General Committee of the Bridgeton Division Liberal Association, Glasgow, unanimously passed the following Minute:

This meeting of the Executive and General Committee of the Bridgeton Division Liberal Association begs to record its most sincere thanks to Professor Murison for the noble and gallant fight he made on behalf of Liberalism at the Election, and to express the earnest hope that he may consent to champion the Liberal cause in this Division at the next Election.

Professor Murison on his side has made equally ample acknowledgment of the loyal and zealous support he received from the Association and the general body of the Liberals of Bridgeton. It is probably too early to decide about standing at the next election. But it is gratifying to see such cordial relations between candidate and constituency.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, as honorary secretary to the India Association, has just (September 6) invited the attention of the Government of India to certain grievances of which members of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service have for many years been complaining. So long ago as 1882, Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord

Cromer), when Finance Minister, strongly commented on the inadequacy of the pay granted to Deputy Magistrates, and in that year a grade of Rs.250 was created in order to improve their prospects. But these prospects have become not better but worse. For, as the Hon. Mr. Bolton admitted in Council, "the tendency of the increase in the number of appointments in the lower grades will be to prolong service in those grades." The former organisation embraced seven grades, with Rs. 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, and 250 respectively, with an officiating grade at Rs. 200; and the number of appointments was 7, 9, 19, 40, 73, 78, 69, and (officiating) 200. The present organisation embraces eight grades, in which the number of appointments is 7, 9, 19, 40, 81, 97, 78, 33, and (officiating) 15. It does not provide a single additional appointment in the first four grades, and the large increase in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades is out of all proportion to the number of appointments in the higher grades. Thus few men will ever be able to rise above Rs.500 a month. "If the average rate of promotion be taken at ten per year (this is a high average)," says Mr. Banerjea, "it will take twenty-four or twenty-five years to get out of the Rs. 400 grade;" and he shows by a careful analysis that "an officer cannot rise above the Rs. 500 grade till after twenty-six years of service." Such prospects are anything but encouraging.

The Government has now under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the status of the Provincial Judicial Service. The officers in this service are of the same social standing and education as officers in the Provincial Civil Service, and "the nature of their work is by no means more arduous or responsible than the work required of Deputy Magistrates." The Committee of the Indian Association highly approve of the purpose of bettering the conditions of the Judicial Service, "whose efficiency and integrity are the theme of universal praise;" and they submit that the Civil Service branch should be raised to the same footing. The plan they suggest is to add a Rs. 900 and a Rs. 1,000 grade, and to increase the number of appointments in the higher grades. In the alternative, they suggest that the officers of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service be granted "personal pay," as in the case of the opium officers. They further submit "that certain high appointments, such as the Income Tax Collectors, the Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery, the Inspector-Generalship of Registration, and one of the Presidency Magistracies should be definitely reserved for the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service, and the fact officially declared." The Association thinks that the expenditure would be amply justified, and would be more than compensated by the increased efficiency of cheerful and contented servants. And no doubt the Association is right.

The *Indian Churchman* is of opinion that it is a "mistake" to punish soldiers for slight assaults on Natives. "There is such a thing as drawing the rein too tight in such matters. This delinquency surprises the *Champion*, which asks if the line should be drawn at the first cuff, or the second blow; or should action only be taken when murder is committed. The *Churchman* goes on to say:—

We are of opinion that the military authorities, under pressure no doubt of the Civil Government (goaded in its turn by the Gaines and Wedderburns and MacNells, and the other "Members for India" at home), have, as we have said, come to draw the reins much too tightly. We are constantly told that the friends of India in the House of Commons have no power; but evidently the *Indian Churchman* thinks differently, for it attributes to their exertions the determination of the authorities to punish soldiers who assault Indians. The advocacy of a contrary policy by our religious contemporary is hardly likely to contribute to the popularity of its views with the people of India. It is a standing paradox that *Churchmen*, professedly followers of the pacific Man of Nazareth, should be so keen to support the militant and aggressive action of the strong against the weak. Have they ever read their supposed text-book with understanding?

After all the official efforts to regulate the issue of shooting passes to soldiers, the scandal of serious and often fatal affrays is not yet abated. Now we learn that "a committee has been formed at Simla to discuss the question thoroughly, with the object of framing regulations which would prevent the recurrence of such accidents"—a com-

mittee consisting of three military and three civilian members. This committee, apparently, has got hold of a new idea. "These encounters between soldiers and villagers," it has been discovered, "as a rule arise through the inability of either party to understand the language of the other." We confess we should not have thought it. We should have looked in quite another direction for the cause, or causes. But, for all that, if the lack of linguistic accomplishment be even suspected as the reason why the British guns go off so disastrously to the harmless Natives, let the point be duly investigated. So "it is probable that the new regulations will require that soldier-sportsmen desiring to shoot in cultivated areas must in future to some degree be conversant with the dialect of the district." Well, we shall see what comes of the wisdom of this remarkable committee.

The wary Pathan is still busily labouring to steal British rifles on the North-West Frontier. The business is expected to become brisker on the equipment of Native regiments with the small-bore rifle. The military authorities do not appear to have evolved an efficient scheme of protection and prevention, in spite of the prolonged and multifarious experience they have had. However, they too have got hold of a new idea—indeed, two new ideas. There is, first, the substitution of iron cages, which is now on trial at Quetta, for the ordinary arm racks. But, says a correspondent of the *Times*,

unquestionably the soundest step which the Government of India is taking is modelled on the procedure which so helped the Dutch of the late South African Republics to keep their Kaffirs and Basutos under control. In future all Natives in India within the limits of military cantonments are to be provided with passes.

"It sounds a big undertaking," the correspondent admits, "but when once it is in working order," he thinks, "it will doubtless work smoothly enough, and it will facilitate the expulsion of undesirable persons from the vicinity of barracks and cantonments." Great is the faith of the correspondent. Again we shall wait to see what comes of these shrewd devices.

Whatever may have been the effect of the campaigns of 1897 on the tribes beyond the North-West Frontier, there can be no doubt that the policy now pursued there has greatly facilitated their pacification. The *Pioneer* enumerates several causes which have conducted to this end: (1) the increase in the Khyber Rifles and the new chances of military service thrown open to the tribesmen; (2) the withdrawal of every regular soldier from the Pass.

They could not doubt the good faith of the Government when every regular soldier was withdrawn from the Pass, and the posts were once more made over to the Rifles. That was proof positive that the final terms of the new agreement had been scrupulously respected, and even the malcontents in the tribe could not find any grounds on which to base charges of treacherous intentions on the part of the British authorities.

Moreover, (3) the allowance from the Government of India is distributed to elders of the various clans, who divide it fairly among the people. Formerly it was handed to the Malikis, who kept the greater part for themselves and their creatures. Whatever may be said by the supporters of the forward policy, it is certain that by avoiding offence the frontier has been kept quiet, while an opposite policy landed us in long, bloody, and expensive wars.

The *Pioneer* suggests that a deputation of Indians should be present at the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth, in order to gain the friendship of the Australian people. It says:—

Many an Australian elector probably thinks of any Indian as one of his own aborigines, or as a Redskin out of Fenimore Cooper, or at best as a faithful Haussa. If he suddenly encountered a deputation of dignified and educated men who were ready to speak eloquently on platforms on fair play, or fair trade, reciprocity and the like, the reaction might be great.

The presentation of some piece of decoration for the new Federal House of Parliament is also proposed, and the organisation of lectures in Australia by Indians on India. This appears to the *Pioneer* as a good way of turning the Imperial movement to advantage. Unfortunately some of the later developments of Imperialism imply that the Empire is run for the glory and advantage of the British race alone. The *Tribune*, though it does not oppose the scheme, contrasts the anxiety of the *Pioneer* to see the public

spirit of the country exerted to find openings for Indians abroad with the disapproval it metes out to those who would increase the field open to them at home. The *Pioneer*, however, is, we think, fair-minded and patriotic enough to pluck this beam out of its own eye.

In another column of our present issue we reprint from the *Eagle of Mussoorie* (September 19) the order passed by Mr. H. W. Lyle, the Collector of Dehra Dun, on a Native's appeal against his assessment to income tax. An English resident writes to us from Mussoorie (September 25):—

This account of Khuda Bukh's appeal is a specimen of how income tax is assessed in this country, and speaks for itself. I would draw your attention also to the "singular" petition presented by the appellant. Those who understand Indian administration will see and feel convinced that pressure of some kind was put upon the appellant: we have heard and read of police pressure and the so-called confessions. But for the evidence of his employer, the appellant would have been most unjustly assessed and taxed. Is this a solitary case?

Our correspondent puts the matter very temperately, and there is no need of further comment on so plain a case.

The Report of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute for 1899-1900, recently noticed in our columns, has now been taken into consideration by the *Friend of India*, which joins the *Madras Mail* in crying out against India's useless expenditure on that White Elephant of Imperialism. A great part of the Report consists of the Minutes of the Committee meetings, and as to these our contemporary says:—

We have no hesitation in saying that the printing and publication of these minutes is a waste of public money. . . . It is not clear, by the way, who pays for this carelessly prepared and expensively printed Report. It is published by the Queen's printers as an ordinary Blue-book, but it bears the appearance of having been produced in India. If so, out of what fund was the printing paid for?

While India is always ready to bear her fair share in Imperial projects, it is satisfactory to find Indian—nay, Anglo-Indian—opinion jealously scrutinising the application of Indian money in forwarding such projects. We should welcome much drastic criticism in this line.

But the *Friend of India* does not confine its condemnation to the composition or expense of the Report. The cost of the Imperial Institute to India is £1,000 a year, and the chief work of the Indian Section during last year seems to have been the answering of four trivial questions which could have been answered as well at the Indian Office, or through ordinary business channels. The *Friend of India* asks:—

Seriously, is it just to burden the Indian revenues with a charge of nearly £2,000 a year in order to keep an official in London to answer half-a-dozen questions like these?

And it sums up the matter by saying: "The sooner this scandalous charge on the Indian revenues is abolished the better." When an abuse is thus attacked not only by the Indian Press but by two such great Anglo-Indian organs as the *Madras Mail* and the *Friend of India*, we may be sure that the case for reform is very serious. Plainly, the Imperial Institute, from the Indian point of view, is an indefensible scandal.

The *Tribune* has long been honourably distinguished by its advocacy of goodwill and co-operation between the various religious communities of which the Indian people is composed. It is, therefore, naturally much pleased by the lecture that Nawab Mahsin-ul-Mulk recently delivered at Lucknow on "Harmony between Hindus and Mahometans." In fact the *Tribune* speaks of it as a matter for national congratulation, as the Nawab is the present leader of the followers of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Sir Syed, the founder of Aligarh College, was not always in favour of keeping Moslem and Hindu apart. Twenty years ago at a public meeting called to favour the raising of the age for Civil Service candidates, he said that the Hindus constituted one of his eyes, while the Mahometans constituted the other. But unfortunately he afterwards abandoned these liberal views. We are glad that the Nawab has recurred to the better opinion of his predecessor. It is an omen of great good, political and social as well as religious.

The Nawab's address appears to have deserved all the

praises bestowed on it by the *Tribune*, as our readers may judge from the following extract:—

We eat the products of this very country and are united together in life and in death. Residence in India has changed our blood, and our features have become more alike. Mahometans have adopted hundreds of Hindu customs, and Hindus have made hundreds of Mahometan habits their own. Our union was so great that we forgot our languages, and by our common efforts we have invented a noble language, called Urdu, which is neither ours nor solely theirs. Now there is no strangeness between these two peoples, and it is the duty of both, in order to ensure the prosperity of their country and their own welfare, to live in love and friendship, to strengthen their bonds of union, and to look upon each other as brothers.

This will be disagreeable reading to those who are continually harping on the religious animosities which, in their evil imaginations, are destined to divide for ever the Indian people. The Indian people will stand together.

It may not be very pleasant, but it ought to be instructive, to read the comments of the *Mahratta* on the appointment of Lord Amthill to the Governorship of Madras. Thus:—

England has no doubt measured out to Madras a full six feet of a Governor. But in India we do not require Governors for plucking the fruit from high trees without the assistance of a ladder. . . . Madras has been in this instance a victim to the policy which prevails even in England at this end of the nineteenth century, the policy, we mean, of disposing of the loaves and fishes of the Empire by reference to the principle of heredity. . . . The fact is that in England they do not regard it as a high honour to be a Provincial Governor in India. The Governorships are therefore awarded for faithful service by humble mediocrity. They are regarded also as the training ground for the British political colts to be broken in upon, and trained for the useful and ambitious careers in the Colonial and Home Governments. It follows that India has to accept third-rate and fourth-rate men, who are perhaps sons of worthy fathers, but nothing more unfortunately. Is this fair to India? We think not.

We too think not. And more than that, we think it is also unfair to Britain. When shall we recognize the clamant need of strong administrators?

An Anglo-Indian Correspondent writes:—"In the *Times* of last Friday there was a Simla telegram relating to recent attempts to adjust the artificial currency and exchange scheme adopted pursuant to the report of the 1898-9 Committee, which might be construed into an admission of the failure of that strange and risky project. One of the essential conditions of its success was that gold could and should be drawn into India to be used chiefly as part of the reserves against currency notes, and also to be used in State disbursements at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign. These objects have been attained in a moderate degree; a few millions worth of gold have been obtained at that rate—one scarcely knows how—but less than a million's worth has been paid out. For, strange to say, even the tutored Indian does not much care to give the rupee coin of his forefathers for the British sovereign—which he probably regards as only a *chota* gold mohur. And now the tide seems to have turned. As that official telegram tells, one million of the gold out of the few millions gathered, with much chucking, into the currency-note reserves, or held here on that behalf, is being sent back again, and an equivalent amount of the despised white metal is being taken up instead. This looks like the beginning of a break down of the grand but costly and perilous experiment of inventing a gold standard for India. As to a gold currency, it is obvious that there is no current flow of the yellow metal into circulation.

"But by the same telegram evidence is afforded that the grievous device of restricting the currency in order to keep up an artificial 'stable exchange' has been silently overborne by force of circumstances. For we are told that though the Mints are still closed against free automatic coinage, upwards of eight crores—that is, 80,000,000 of rupees—have had to be coined by the State. It may be said that the 16d. rule of exchange is still maintained, as it is in the accounts and on the surface. So it is, as yet; but this is 'what is seen'; what 'is not seen,' but very real, is the ever-deepening pressure on the producer in the shrinking of the prices of export products and consequent diminution of profits. Of course, we must wait to see what Simla can say in the way of spelling out the full meaning and real bearing of that too laconic telegram of the 12th."

INDIA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ON the eve of the General Election (September 21, INDIA, Vol. xiv, p. 148) we set forth the outstanding questions in Indian politics and suggested specific points for inclusion in the addresses of Liberal candidates. These questions will face the new Parliament, but unhappily the new Parliament will not face them till next year and next century; and meantime we can but continue to keep them before the public with unflinching persistence. The suggestions we offered found a place, partially at least, in some addresses of candidates, and in unexpected places they were presented to the electors in the form of questions in the time-honoured process of "heckling." It is gratifying to know that in all cases where the grievances of India have been submitted to the electors, the speakers have received a most attentive and sympathetic hearing. Already we have been able to specify notable examples. Last week we recorded the excellent reception of Miss Alison Garland in a number of constituencies in the Midlands and the North of England, as well as the impression that was made in Roxburghshire and the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, when Mr. Wagle spoke for Sir John Jardine and Professor Murison. Good seed has been freely sown, and the harvest will appear in its due season.

The elections are practically over. The Government has not received the "extraordinary" majority asked for by Mr. Chamberlain, much less the "unanimous" approval anticipated by Lord George Hamilton. It goes back substantially as it stood; it has not even recovered its losses in the bye-elections since 1895. But for the unscrupulous use of the khaki influence the case of the Government would have undoubtedly been very different, and even khaki is steadily on the wane. Many of the electors even on the Liberal side would seem to have been influenced by the not unnatural feeling that the Government should be left in power to sweep up the mess it has made and to come to the country for the money to pay the frightful bill. In any case we shall have to reckon with a Tory Government for yet another three years; for if there be any pluck and cohesion in the Liberal array it cannot well last longer. Besides, the solid phalanx of some eighty Irish members is sure to force the question of Home Rule to the front within the next twelvemonth, and the principle of Home Rule cannot but have a reflex action upon the relations between the Indians and the Indian Government. There will be ample material for the work of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, and abundant opportunities for its champions on the floor of the House of Commons.

The Committee has suffered severe losses during the campaign of the last three weeks. The greatest loss of all, indeed, befel it beforehand, when Sir William Wedderburn, the Chairman, intimated that he did not intend to seek re-election. It is unnecessary for us to recall to our readers the notable services of Sir William in Parliament during the past seven years; they are engraven on the heart of India. Fortunately Sir William will still work with undiminished vigour outside Parliament for the interests of India, and in close co-operation with her spokesmen in the House. Sir Charles Cameron, the member for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, also retired, after many years of conspicuous service to the cause of progress. Sir Angus Holden, Mr. John Wilson of Govan, Mr. Joseph Arch, and several others, who were strongly supported by very diverse classes of the electors in their sympathy with India, stood out of the contest. The Committee has been further weakened by the defeat of some prominent members at the polls. Mr. Robinson Souttar has been defeated in Dumfriesshire, mainly on account of his outspoken condemnation of the South African War. How severe is the loss of him can readily be estimated when we recall his admirable speeches on Indian Education and on a National Free Grant in sympathy with India. His word was all the weightier from the fact that he had resided for years in India and could speak of things as he knew them at first hand. Mr. E. H. Pickersgill has fallen in South-West Bethnal Green. He, too, though lacking personal experience of India, had showed, by speech and by writing, through many years, an enlightened interest in Indian problems, especially on the legal side; and his constant and vigilant assistance in the House will not easily be supplied. Mr. T. R. Buchanan, whose weighty "reservation" on signing the Majority Report of the Indian Expenditure Commission has recently

been the subject of remark in these columns, has been ousted from an apparently safe seat (East Aberdeenshire), which he held by a majority well into four figures. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir John Baker, Dr. Clark, Mr. A. D. Provand and Mr. Havelock Wilson have all fallen in the *mêlée*. Mr. Sam Woods, the excellent Labour member, has been driven from Walthamstow. And Mr. James Stuart, who has done so much for London reform as well as for Indian reform, has been rejected by Hoxton. The temporary aberration of the electors has hit India hard, as well as Britain itself.

We had hoped that the Committee would gain the services of Sir John Jardine, Mr. A. E. Fletcher, and Professor Murison, all of whom brought the Indian question prominently before the constituencies they aspired to represent; but the khaki fever has been too strong for them, and their assistance in Parliament is, let us say, postponed. No doubt the depleted ranks of the Committee will be filled up by the accession of new members whose Indian sympathies have not hitherto found opportunity for distinctive display. But the most conspicuous gain lies in the return of Mr. W. S. Caine, who has recovered the Camborne division of Cornwall for the Liberal party. It is but recently that Mr. Caine, for some reason or other, deprived the British Committee of the advantage of his counsel; yet it is impossible to doubt that he will now assume his proper place in the Indian Parliamentary Committee. As one of the signatories (with some slight reservation) to the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure he will naturally do his utmost to obtain due recognition of the recommendations of the Minority on the general question of expenditure and on the special question of apportionment of charge. We cordially congratulate him—and India—on his return to the House. If we have not been able, with every desire to be conciliatory, to share his trustful confidence in Sir Henry Fowler, we do not remember that we ever had reason to reproach him with undue tenderness for Lord George Hamilton. Different men, we recognise, work in different ways. And, if Mr. Caine succeed in uniting the Indian forces in the House in such manner as to bring relief to India on any of the material points of present pressure, we shall be the first to hail him with applause. We cordially wish him all success.

One cannot but regret the absence of Indian candidates in the Parliamentary field. True, there was one Indian candidate, Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownaggee, who has been returned to the House, and returned by a considerably increased majority. But, strangely enough—and this is one of the perplexing paradoxes of the situation—Sir Mancherjee takes no part in the deliberations of the Indian Parliamentary Committee. Even the venerable, yet active and vigorous, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji found no constituency, nor did the party managers find one for him. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee has not kept up his connexion with Barrow-in-Furness, nor has he elsewhere put to the touch his Parliamentary fortunes. Mr. Romesh Dutt also has chosen to remain a spectator of the fight, notwithstanding his ample equipment for action in the field. Nor have any of the younger men essayed to break a lance for the cause. Nor yet have the special delegates come across the black water to the fray—not Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee or another. It must be acknowledged that the political weather did not look at all propitious to Liberals of the advanced type of educated India. Yet one cannot but believe that a bold essay would have been greatly rewarded, if not directly, at any rate indirectly. For a plain unvarnished statement of India's sufferings is never wasted on a British audience, even when some home question is supposed by hot party men to be occupying their undivided attention. They are ever eager to know the facts, and they respond unflinching and at once to the appeal for just and sympathetic treatment. And though well-known British friends are listened to with gratifying interest and favourable regard, yet it still remains true—and none of the British friends of India will for a moment dispute it—that it is a cultured Native of India that can state the facts and make the appeal with the greatest force. So also in the House itself. No British friend of India can impress the House so effectively with the hopes and fears and grievances of the Indian people as an Indian member—one of themselves, who knows in his own personal experience just where the official shoe pinches the Native wearer. This is one main reason why we regret that only a

single Indian candidate offered himself for election, and that, too, a candidate who, though he polled his thousands triumphantly in Bethnal Green, would hardly have polled half a dozen of educated Indian gentlemen.

This serious defect is one of the things that must be remedied at the earliest possible moment. There must be a true Indian representation in the House. We do not deny that Sir Mancherjee M. Bhowagaree represents one aspect of Indian political opinion. What we do deny is that he represents in any way the silent and growing forces that are slowly—nay, rapidly—transforming the Indian political problem. It is of Imperial, as well as of Indian importance, that these forces should be made felt by accredited representatives in the House of Commons. At present such representatives cannot be sent directly, but there ought to be no real difficulty in having them sent indirectly—that is to say through enlightened British constituencies. Meantime the Indian Parliamentary Committee, acting in co-operation with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, will not fail in its duty. Though undoubtedly shorn of not a few of its most active members it still remains a strong and compact body, with faith in the programme it urges forward. It may be acknowledged, without offence to any one, that the loss of its Chairman, Sir William Wedderburn, cannot at the moment be fully made good. Still no man is indispensable in such a cause; and nobody would be more ready to admit this than Sir William Wedderburn himself. Besides, Sir William's knowledge and experience, we do not hesitate to say, will always be freely at the disposal of the Committee, and especially of its new Chairman. Who he will be we do not venture to anticipate. Some old and constant friend, possibly, like Mr. C. E. Schwann, if his duties to his own great constituency do not prove too exacting to permit him to take the more prominent part that his own warm feeling towards India would certainly prompt him to do. Or, possibly a returned veteran like Mr. W. S. Caine, who has seen India with own eyes more than once, and has long manifested the keenest interest in Indian affairs? The Committee will itself decide. The most important thing of all is that the indomitable spirit of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should be infused into its deliberations, as well as into the action of the extra-parliamentary friends of the cause. Forgetting, in a sense, the things that are behind, let us all reach forward to the things that are before. Let us take a lesson from the party at large, and see to it that the mischief of disunion is kept sternly outside the door of our counsels. The enemy—and strange it is that officialdom should be the enemy of men so well informed of the facts, so well able to advise on the policy, and so well affected to the British rule—the enemy must be met with a united front. The achievements of the recent past furnish the most solid grounds of hope for the near future—hope that rulers and ruled will at length see eye to eye for the prosperity and contentment of India and for the stability of the British Indian Empire.

THE BELATED NATIONAL GRANT.

OUR readers are already in possession of the case for a National Grant from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in aid of the famine-stricken people of India. That case has been endorsed, not merely by the leaders of Indian opinion and those publicists and politicians in this country who have made a special study of Indian affairs and have become the recognised champions of the Indian people, but by a far wider circle. Foremost organs of Anglo-Indian opinion, supporters of the Government in the English Press, Members of Parliament on both sides of the House who usually take but a tepid interest in India, have declared their strong approval. The *Times*, which is wont on Indian questions to take the official view pure and simple, has on this question spoken out vigorously in favour of a grant. And the general public, laying aside the indifference with which they generally treat India, have let it be plainly seen to which side their wishes incline. Never was there a case in which popular favour was so clearly on the side of generosity and justice. Never was there a case in which open opposition was so slight or in which public opinion was so clearly setting in one direction. And yet in spite of all this, the dead-weight of officialism seems to have gained the day. Supported by

the heavy drain of South Africa on the purse of the United Kingdom, the opponents of the grant have been able to make head in secret against that flow of sympathy which in the open seemed so irresistible. Those who had represented the Empire as the source only of riches and prosperity feared to come before their fellow-countrymen to demand from them the satisfaction of the duties and burdens of Empire. Thus the officials who disliked all interference, and preferred the misery of the people to the loss of their own autocracy, found in these secret fears potent allies; and the British public discovered that they had as little real control over the course of Indian affairs as had the people of India. In spite of its almost universal popularity the National Grant has not been made.

There was still hope on July 26, when the Debate on the Indian Budget took place, that the Government would consent to such a grant, and the small majority of 47 together with the whole tone of the discussion made that hope even stronger. Nay, Lord George Hamilton himself did something to foster it. He declared that "where life can be saved by expenditure the whole financial resources of the Indian Government must be utilised," and if its credit could not be utilised, her Majesty's Government would come to its assistance; and in answer to a question he stated that he was unable "to anticipate the exact shape which that assistance ought to take." Here, then, there was no insistence on the impossibility of such a grant, no immovable resolution to refuse it, but a promise that in certain circumstances the assistance of the United Kingdom would be sought, while the exact method in which that assistance would be rendered was designedly left open. It is true, no doubt, that these circumstances have not exactly come to pass, but a little consideration will show that the gravity of the situation is no less than it would have been in the case put forward by the Secretary of State for India as justifying assistance.

And now we hear that Parliament is not to meet in the Autumn; that it is to be prorogued till February; and that all hope of assistance during the present year must be abandoned. The General Election, fought on other issues than the well-being of India, was itself a serious injury to the cause of a National Grant, for it served to absorb the public attention whilst it lasted. But this delay in the meeting of Parliament is more serious still. It may be worth while to consider the reasons which make a National Grant more urgent than ever, and the evil effects which its postponement must necessarily cause.

To a cursory observer the famine seems passing away. The rains in most parts have been sufficient. The relief works employ a smaller number week by week. The people are finding their way back to their villages, and the cultivation of the land is recommencing. But this is only a superficial view such as those who think that famine is solely due to a failure of the rains may well take. To such reasoners, once the flood-gates of heaven are reopened a new era of prosperity is assured. But just as a failure of the rains only produces famine where the people are so poor as to have no reserve on which to fall back if the harvest is bad, so to those emerging from such a famine as India has just experienced the renewed fertility of the soil may come in vain. To take one point only, the moist ground may be ready for the plough, but where are the bullocks that once drew it? Their bones have whitened the ground, their hides have long since been transported beyond the sea. Is it not of the first necessity that they should be replaced? For be it remembered that the longer the people are in recovering from the present famine, the more terrible will be their sufferings should the rains again fail. The famine of 1897 was far less fatal to the cattle than that of 1900 has been, yet the number of cattle had not reached its former height when the present calamity fell upon the country. Whether we consider the question from the point of view of the physical deterioration of the people, the loss of revenue, the decline of agriculture, or the danger of a new and more terrible famine, the necessity of building up again the prosperity of the rayat and not leaving him to struggle on without help is painfully apparent. Even if he can keep life in him, if he is not starving amid all the glories of nature, freed at last from the year of drought, it is still true that that is not enough. It is not enough that he can just manage to keep alive in a year of plenty. Reparation is needed. The emaciated frame must shake off the effects of famine and lay in a new store of vigour. The land,

under cultivation must reach its old limits. The ruined habitations must be rebuilt. Above all, the dead cattle must live again. And for all this money is wanted. And where are the Indian Government to find the money in sufficient quantity to do this effectually? There has already been a vast expenditure on famine relief. The weight of taxation is already so great that its increase is out of the question. A large part of the land revenue cannot be recovered. Does anyone suppose that the Government of India out of its unaided resources can do enough? Does anyone doubt that if it could obtain help from England it would do more, that less would be left undone, and that fewer traces of the famine would remain to hold in check the recovery of India? Lord George Hamilton postpones all help till the borrowing powers recently agreed to by the House of Commons have been exhausted. It is a poor way to prepare for the prosperity of the future by mortgaging the future. But let the Indian Government borrow as much as prudence will allow, let it even borrow the full nine millions for which it has got Parliamentary authority, and it will still be true that more is needed. Generosity cries out to us to help our fellow-subjects in their dire distress. Justice reminds us that they, the poorest part of the Empire, have alone borne their share with us in the expenses which Empire entails—nay, have even, as is now admitted, paid a large sum yearly in excess of the utmost that was due from them. But we remain deaf alike to Justice and to Generosity.

And even if in February next some belated grant is made to India, how much will have been lost in timeliness and in graciousness. This grant given with full heart and open hand, eagerly and without hesitation, would have been a new bond to bind the Indians to us, a new declaration that as we are subjects of one monarch and citizens of one State, so are we brothers to feel each other's troubles, and comrades to help each other in adversity. This year the National Grant would have been to the Indians the outpouring of national sympathy—next year it will be only a grudging concession to necessity or a tardy signal of repentance. In either case the grace and glory of the act is gone.

Nor is it less, but very much more, serious that the time when the money would have done most good will then be passed. The time of sowing will be gone by, and the oxen that should have drawn the ploughs will not have been in the fields. The great opportunity of putting Indian agriculture once more on a sound footing—or at least on as good a footing as before the famine—will have been lost. This is the result, the fatal result, of procrastination, of damping the generous ardour of the nation, and putting official difficulties in the way of a great national act of duty. India will rue it in poverty and hunger, in loss of strength and loss of hope. England will suffer from it as those suffer who have lost a great opportunity of gaining gratitude and affection. And if the near future bears in itself a new calamity—if once again India is to undergo the failure of a harvest—then, indeed, will the responsibility of those who have stood between her and those who would have helped her be terrible indeed. If in the coming years she has to face another famine while the wounds of this one are still unhealed, then will the guilt of those who have stayed the generous hand of Britain be marked in an unparalleled accession of human misery.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

WESTMINSTER, Thursday.

FOR all that has happened as a result of the dissolution the Government might just as well have kept the old Parliament going for the remainder of its natural term. Their majority in the new Parliament will be 132 instead of 128, and it will be composed to a great extent of the same material. The only advantage they have gained is the privilege of remaining in office for a further term of six or seven years instead of a period of only eighteen months; but as they are under a moral obligation to dissolve again as soon as they have done their work in South Africa, the gain, perhaps, is more apparent than real. Strangely enough, however, the elections are no sooner over than the war begins to resume its former proportions, both in the columns of the newspapers and in the

thoughts of the public. The telegraph wires were strangely silent while the contest at home was in progress; now they begin to speak again, and their message is far from encouraging. Indeed, Lord Roberts's later despatches prove quite conclusively that Ministers were guilty of an act of deception when they precipitated a dissolution on the plea that the war was over.

Only in Scotland have the Government actually improved their electoral position. In Ireland they have won and lost an equal number of seats; in Wales they have lost four seats and gained only one, and in England they have gained twenty-seven and lost twenty-eight. Had Scotland stood firm the Ministerial majority would now have been under 120. Unfortunately the northern kingdom, for the first time in modern history, is now represented in Parliament by more Conservatives than Liberals. Seven seats have been wrested from the Opposition, while only one has been lost by the Government. In some ways this reversal of the balance of parties in Scotland is the most startling feature of the election. The Unionists are naturally elated, and the Liberals make no concealment of their alarm. Nor can it be pleaded that the decay of Scottish Liberalism is due to an official neglect that may be remedied in the future. On the contrary, the garden has been tended perhaps a little too carefully. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bryce, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Sir Robert Reid, all sit for constituencies in Scotland, and Lord Rosebery is most at home in the same country. Many Liberals think that it might be a good thing for the party both in Scotland and in England if some of those eminent statesmen, instead of treating Scotland as a haven of refuge, were to distribute their favours more widely over the country and place themselves here and there in the forefront of the fight. When Mr. Gladstone first turned to Scotland it was not to seek a safe seat that he went, but, on the contrary, to storm a citadel of Toryism.

Of the making and re-making of Cabinets there is no end. It might be thought that a Government which had just been confirmed in office by a majority of 130 would be justified in claiming that it retained the confidence of the country. Liberals, although they protest against the means by which the verdict has been secured, are willing enough to accept the logical consequences of the election. From them, at least, no demand for a reconstruction of the Ministry has been raised. The agitation is exclusively conducted by the very people who are at the same time boasting of the unimpaired affection of the country for Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. They assert in one breath that the Ministry has achieved a great and well-deserved triumph and in the next that the nation has issued a clear mandate for the dismissal of half the Government. As there are forces at work within as well as outside the Cabinet, the agitation will probably meet with a certain measure of success. Mr. Goschen's resignation supplies the excuse for a shuffling of the cards. The nature and extent of the changes, it is believed, will be divulged in the course of the next few days.

Some of the suggestions offered for the Prime Minister's guidance by his irresponsible advisers are distinctly original. "Let him serve as Foreign Secretary, with Mr. Balfour as Prime Minister," says one counsellor. "No," says another, "let him continue as Prime Minister and make Mr. Balfour Foreign Secretary." A third boldly recommends the translation of Lord Pauncefote to the Foreign Office, while a fourth clings to the hope that Lord Cromer might prove the right man in the right place. Then there are others who would rejoice if Lord Curzon could be brought back from India to take up the duties of his former chief. Here, apparently, is quite an embarrassment of choices. Nevertheless, when one begins to examine the different nominations most of them are found to be impracticable. Why does nobody nominate Mr. Chamberlain? A few weeks ago the Colonial Secretary was first favourite for the post. Yet now they never mention him; or, at least, if his name is heard at all it is as that of a statesman who cannot possibly be spared from the supervision of our Colonial Empire.

Although Dr. Clark has failed to secure re-election at Caithness, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. John Ellis have both been returned with a special mandate from their constituents to demand an explanation from Mr. Chamberlain of the circumstances under which that gentleman came to publish their private correspondence. Meanwhile, the Cape Parliament has appointed a Committee to enquire into the liberty taken with

the letters of Sir Henry de Villiers and Mr. Merriman, the Prime Minister himself having admitted that Mr. Chamberlain's action was open to censure. Some of the precedents mentioned by Mr. Merriman will doubtless be recapitulated when the matter comes up for discussion in the House of Commons. More than a century ago John Wilkes was proscribed, and when he was in gaol, Lord Halifax, the Secretary of State, went to his lodgings and abstracted some correspondence. Afterwards, Wilkes brought an action against Lord Halifax, and the jury awarded £1,000 damages against the Minister. Again, Benjamin Franklin, for publishing without authority certain letters of Governor Hutchinson, was fiercely denounced in both Houses of Parliament. The offence, happily, is one of extreme rarity, and perhaps the only other instance on record is the case of Sir James Graham, who was accused in 1844 of tampering with the letters of political refugees. On that occasion Macaulay delivered himself of a tremendous philippic against the Minister, denouncing the act as one that was "singularly abhorrent to the genius of the English people." In each case the excuse, as in the case of Mr. Chamberlain, was a plea of State or political necessity.

An official announcement will probably be issued to-night or to-morrow extending the prorogation of Parliament for a further period of three months. The actual meeting, it is expected, will be deferred till the end of January or the first week in February. A lively session may confidently be predicted. Many little matters that cropped up in the course of the election will reappear for further discussion on the floor of the House. The Opposition is in a fighting mood and it has had many provocations. Moreover, the Irish members are coming back reinvigorated by an infusion of new blood and new ideas, bubbling over, as their enemies say, with rebellion, and frankly determined to make things as unpleasant for the Saxon as possible. Altogether, Ministers can scarcely be blamed if they decide to put off the evil day to the furthest limit.

Shrewd observers are of opinion that the new Parliament will have a short as well as an eventful life. It has been brought into existence for a single purpose, and when that purpose has been fulfilled the remainder of its days will be but labour and sorrow. Parliament, as Sir William Harcourt has said of the nation, cannot live by war alone, and yet the present Parliament has been returned on no other issue. Two years should suffice, and more than suffice, for the framing of a settlement for South Africa. How long the settlement itself may take is a question better left to the judgment of some future generation. But so far as Parliament can deal with the problem its work is not likely to be long drawn out, and however absorbing it may be it will still leave our legislators plenty of spare time. How are they to occupy their leisure? Ministers have received no authority from the country to embark on any scheme of legislation, great or small. On the other hand, they have expressly declared that all they sought was a mandate to organise the future administration of the conquered territories in South Africa. That being so, the next general election should be no further distant than the year 1903.

Mr. A. E. Hutton has been re-elected for the Morley Division of Yorkshire by a majority of 2,540 votes. His majority in 1895 was 1,668.

Mr. T. P. Whittaker has been re-elected for the Spen Valley Division of Yorkshire by a majority of 1,418 votes. His majority in 1895 was 821.

Dr. Farquharson has been re-elected for West Aberdeenshire by a majority of 1,139 votes. His majority in 1895 was 220.

Dr. Clark has been defeated in Caithness by 516 votes. His majority in 1895 was 1,300.

Sir Charles W. Dilke has been re-elected for the Dean Forest Division of Gloucestershire by a majority of 2,452 votes. There was no contest in 1895.

Mr. A. Ure has been re-elected for Linlithgowshire by a majority of 793 votes. His majority in 1895 was 517.

Mr. R. McKenna has been re-elected for Monmouthshire (North) by a majority of 1,259. His majority in 1895 was 762.

Mr. W. H. Holland has been re-elected for the Rotherham Division of Yorkshire by a majority of 1,905 votes. His majority in 1895 was 1,957.

Mr. J. A. Jacoby has been re-elected for Mid-Derbyshire by a majority of 1,229 votes. His majority in 1895 was 575.

Mr. R. Cameron has been re-elected for the Houghton-le-Spring Division of Durham by a majority of 1,948 votes. His majority in 1895 was 881.

Mr. J. G. Weir has been re-elected for Ross and Cromarty by a majority of 1,903 votes. His majority in 1895 was 863.

Mr. E. Bainbridge has been defeated in the Gainsboro' Division of Lincolnshire by 37 votes. His majority in 1895 was 776.

Mr. Samuel Woods has been defeated in the Walthamstow Division of Essex by 2,465 votes. His majority in 1895 was 729.

Mr. T. Gair Ashton has been re-elected for the Luton Division of Bedfordshire by a majority of 103 votes. His majority in 1895 was 186.

Mr. M. Vaughan Davies has been re-elected for Cardiganshire by a majority of 781 votes. His majority in 1895 was 1,179.

Mr. E. Wason has been re-elected for Clackmannan and Kinross by a majority of 351 votes. His majority in 1899 was 516.

Mr. A. Thomas has been re-elected for East Glamorganshire by a majority of 2,914 votes. His majority in 1895 was 2,146.

Mr. Frederick Cawley has been re-elected for the Prestwich Division of Lancashire by a majority of 721 votes. His majority in 1895 was 101.

Mr. Thomas Bayley has been re-elected for the Chesterfield Division of Derbyshire by a majority of 689 votes. His majority in 1895 was 247.

Mr. W. S. Caine has been elected for the Camborne Division of Cornwall by a majority of 108 votes. The Unionist majority in 1895 was 462.

We now reproduce the list of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, with a fresh column giving the results of the General Election now completed:—

INDIA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. R. Buchanan has been defeated in East Aberdeenshire by 73 votes. His majority in 1895 was 1,415. It is stated that a protest is to be lodged against the return of Mr. Buchanan's opponent on the ground that he held one of his election meetings on licensed premises, contrary to law. Mr. Buchanan was a signatory to the Majority Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, and also handed in a separate report on the subject of Apportionment of Army Charges.

Mr. Samuel Smith has been re-elected for Flintshire by a majority of 806 votes. His majority in 1895 was 451.

Mr. J. W. Crombie has been re-elected for Kincairdineshire by a majority of 1,557 votes. His majority in 1895 was 563.

Mr. J. McLeod has been defeated in Sutherlandshire by 482 votes. His majority in 1895 was 495.

Mr. J. Colville has been re-elected for Lanark (North-East) by a majority of 1,553 votes. His majority in 1895 was 537.

Mr. J. W. Logan has been re-elected for the Harboro' Division of Leicestershire by a majority of 1,323 votes. His majority in 1895 was 1,026.

Member.	Constituency.	Majority last Election.	Result, 1900 Election.
Allan, W. ...	Gateshead	483	546
Ambrose, R. ...	Mayo (West)	Unop.	Retrop.
Arch, Joseph ...	Norfolk (N.W.)	1,397	Retired.
Ashton, T. Gair ...	Bedfordshire (Luton)	186	103
Bainbridge, E. ...	Lincolnshire (Gainsboro')	776	Defeated.
Baker, Sir John ...	Monmouth	754	Defeated.
Bayley, Thomas ...	Derbyshire (Chesterfield)	247	689
Brigg, J. ...	Yorkshire, W. R. (Keighley)	840	540
Buchanan, T. R. ...	Aberdeenshire (E.)	1,415	Defeated.
Burns, John ...	Battersea	253	354
Burt, I. ...	Morpeth	2,199	410
Caldwell, J. ...	Lancashire (Mid)	371	392
Cameron, Sir Chas. ...	Glasgow (Bridge-ton)	125	Retired.
Cameron, R. ...	Durham (Houghton-le-Spring)	881	1,948
Cawley, F. ...	Lancashire (Prestwich)	101	721
Channing, F. A. ...	Northamptonshire (East)	1,215	1,441
Clark, Dr. G. B. ...	Caithness	1,300	Defeated.
Colville, J. ...	Lancashire (N.E.)	587	1,553
Commins, Dr. ...	Cork Co. (S.)	Unop.	Retired.
Condon, T. J. ...	Tipperary (East)	Unop.	Retrop.
Crombie, J. W. ...	Kincairdineshire	563	1,557
Curran, T. B. ...	Donegal (North)	Unop.	Retrop.
Dalziel, J. H. ...	Kirkcaldy	1,566	1,241
Davies, M. Vaughan ...	Cardiganshire	1,179	781
Dilke, Sir C. W. ...	Gloucester (Forest of Dean)	Unop.	2,452
Domesal, Captain ...	Cork Co. (East)	Unop.	446
Ellis, John E. ...	Nottinghamshire (Huddersfield)	Unop.	688
Esmonde, Sir T. G. ...	Kerry (West)	Unop.	1,670*
Farquharson, Dr. ...	Aberdeenshire (W.)	240	1,139
Foster, Chas. ...	Northumberland (Wansbeck)	Unop.	1,331
Field, Wm. ...	Bradford City	Unop.	Unop.

* For Wexford North.

Member.	Constituency.	Majority last Election.	Result, 1900 Election.
Flynn, J. C.	Cork Co. (North)	Unop.	Unop.
Gilhooley, J.	Cork Co. (W.)	Unop.	Unop.
Goldard, D. F.	Ipswich	177	Retired.
Gold, Chas.	Essex (Saffron Walden)	425	Retired.
Gouley, Sir E. T.	Sunderland	43	Unop.
Harrington, T.	Dublin City	53	Unop.
Henderson, G.	Belfast	402	Unop.
Hazel, W.	Leicester	99	D. feated.
Hogan, J. F.	Tipperary (Mid)	Unop.	Unop.
Holland, Sir Angus	Yorkshire, E. R. (Rudkroon)	40	Retired.
Holland, W. H.	Yorkshire, W. R. (Rotherham)	1,957	1,905
Horniman, P. J.	Falmouth	29	29
Hutton, A. E.	Yorkshire, W. R. (Morley)	1,668	2,540
Jacoby, J. A.	Derbyshire (Belper)	575	1,229
John, D. Brynmor	Swansea	1,832	Unop.
Jones, W. J.	Cardarvon (Afon)	1,819	Unop.
Keasley, H. E.	Devonport	268	222
Kilbride, D.	Galway (North)	565	Retired.
Kilson, Sir Jas.	Yorks., W. R. (Colne Valley)	589	523
Lewis, J. H.	Devon (South Milton)	1,300	Unop.
Langley, Batty	Sheffield (Attercliffe)	Unop.	Unop.
Lawson, Sir W.	Cumberland (Cockermouth)	340	592
Leese, Sir J. F.	Leicestershire (Acrington)	2,202	2,469
Leng, Sir John	Dumdee	165	317
Lewis, J. Herbert	Flint	711	Retired.
Leutz, T. R.	Leeds (East)	1,026	1,323
Logan, J. W.	Leicestershire (Harboro')	163	19
Lough, T.	Islington	373	Retired.
Luttrell, H. C. F.	Devon (Tavistock)	478	Not Poll'd.
Lyell, Sir L.	Orkney and Shetlands	781	Unop.
McCartan, M.	Down (South)	Unop.	Unop.
McCarthy, Justin	Longford (North)	2,301	Unop.
MacNeill, J. G. S.	Donegal (South)	Unop.	Unop.
McKenna, R.	Monmouthshire (N)	1,120	Unop.
McNee, C. B.	Leicestershire (Bosworth)	495	Defeated.
McLennan, J.	Sutherlandshire	501	Retired.
Mandeville, F.	Tipperary (South)	501	Defeated.
Manoga, Sir S.	Carmarthenshire (W.)	1,040	Unop.
Morgan, J. I.	Cardarvon	144	144
Morton, E. J. C.	Devonport	269	1,156
Norton, Captain C.	Newington (West)	450	1,252
Oliver, T. W.	Pontefract	57	57
O'Brien, J. F. X.	Cork City	333	3,278
O'Connor, Jas.	Wicklow (West)	Unop.	Unop.
Palmer, G. W.	Reading	694	229
Pease, Sir J. W.	Burham (Barnard Castle)	1,076	1,491
Pickersoll, E. H.	Bethnal Green (S. W.)	279	Defeated.
Pinkerton, J.	Galway City	190	Retired.
Priestley, Briggs	Yorkshire, W. R. (Rudsey)	470	Retired.
Provard, A. D.	Glasgow (Blackfriars)	380	Defeated.
Price, R. J.	Norfolk (East)	198	820
Randell, David	Glamorgan (Gower)	3,818	Retired.
Rickett, J. C.	Scarborough	Unop.	Unop.
Roberts, J. Hyr	Cardarvon (Easton)	1,057	Unop.
Roberts, J. Herbert	Denbighshire (West)	1,803	Unop.
Robson, W. S.	South Shields	Unop.	Unop.
Roches, John.	Galway	Unop.	Unop.
Samuel, J.	Stockton-on-Tees	472	Defeated.
Schwann, C. E.	Manchester (North)	465	25
Scott, C. F.	Wrexham (Leigh)	380	120
Shaw, C. W.	Stafford	12	155
Sheehy, D.	Galway (South)	Unop.	Retired.
Sinclair, Captain	Cardarvon	451	248
Smith, Samuel	Flintshire	451	606
Soutar, Robinson	Dumfriesshire	13	Defeated.
Spicer, Albert	Southampton	154	Defeated.
Stamps, Hon. P. J.	Burnley	321	Defeated.
Stuart, Jas.	Hoxton	128	Defeated.
Thomas, Alfred	Glanorganshire (East)	2,146	Retired.
Thwait, Jas.	Westmorath (North)	Unop.	Unop.
Ure, A.	Linlithgowshire	517	793
Walton, J. Lawson	Leeds (South)	451	234
Wason, E.	Cheekmann	516	301
Wedderburn, Sir W.	Banffshire	510	Retired.
Weir, J. G.	Ross and Cromarty	1,933	1,418
Whitaker, F. P.	Yorkshire, W. R. (Sp. Valley)	821	Retired.
Williams, J. C.	Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)	1,387	1,945
Wilson, C. H.	Hull (West)	5,237	574
Wilson, F. W.	Norfolk (Mid)	1,642	767
Wilson, H. J.	Yorkshire, W. R. (Holmfirth)	1,462	Retired.
Wilson, John	Lanark (Govan)	261	Retired.
Wilson, John	Durham (Branspeth)	1,842	Unop.
Wilson, J. Havlock	Middlesbrough	3,020	Defeated.
Woods, S.	Essex (Walthamstow)	279	Defeated.
Young, Samuel	Wrexham (East)	Unop.	Unop.
Yoxall, J. H.	Nottingham (W.)	513	884

Punjab Native States, 4,000; Central Provinces Feudatory States, 21,000; Hyderabad, 103,000; Madras, 1,000.—Total, 2,292,000."

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay:—

"Following are figures for week ending October 6:—Famine-stricken districts, 252 cases of cholera, of which there were fatal, 158. Native States, cases of cholera, 110; deaths from cholera, 65. Nowhere cholera in epidemic form.

"Total number of deaths among number on relief works and gratuitous relief: British districts, 1,857, or 2 2-5 per mille.

"Rain has been absent or light, and scattered over the greater part of affected area.

"Crops on unirrigated land are suffering for want of rain, which is urgently needed in parts of Deccan and Karnataka, where winter crops cultivation is at a standstill for want of rain."

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the Indian famine sufferers amounted on Wednesday night to £377,700.

THE "INVESTORS' REVIEW" FUND.

We take the following from the current issue (October 13) of the *Investors' Review*:—

The subjoined letter from Sir William Wedderburn sets forth the uses made of the tiny fund collected through the agency of this *Review*. There is one consolation, that, small though the amount is—pitifully small—the money goes in ways that the tax-gatherer cannot at present reach. It is stated in a telegram to the *Morning Leader* from Bombay that in one district the charity money has already been seized for taxes by the native officials. If true, this is an inexpressibly shameful deed. Please note what Sir William says about funds being urgently required for the orphans, and consider whether anything more can be done. Or is it better to let India perish, seeing that our fickle affections are now centred on another and more golden dominion? The Viceroy's last report states that the condition of the autumn crops is excellent, except in parts of Bombay, where more rain is needed for ploughing. Sowings, however, are being actively prosecuted for winter crops, and "famine conditions are disappearing." Nevertheless, prices are still high, although falling, and the total number in receipt of relief at the date of the telegram—presumably the end of last week—was 2,746,000, and a later official telegram, dated Simla, October 11, brings the figures down to 2,250,000, "steadily decreasing." Cholera continues to afflict the famine-stricken districts, and the Governor of Bombay reports a death-rate of 27-10 per thousand among those in receipt of relief. It is a gloomy enough picture still, but we shall apparently pay little attention to it until neither money nor lamentations can be of any avail.

To THE EDITOR *Investors' Review*.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of my previous letter I write to say that the larger portion of the *Investors' Review* Famine Fund has now been distributed by the Bombay Committee. Looking to the good fall of rain and the measures taken by the Government to provide plough cattle for the rayats, the Committee, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the most immediate need for charity at present was for the support and care of the children left orphans by the famine. In different parts of the country this work has been undertaken by independent and trustworthy Indian gentlemen, and funds are urgently required in this direction. Accordingly, the Committee have distributed Rs. 10,000 as follows:—

1. To the Ahmedabad Orphanage, which has over 600 children, and which is so well managed by Mr. Lal Shunker Oomya Shunker, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rs. 4,000.
2. To the Surat Orphanage, lately started, where there are about 200 orphans, under the management of Mr. Hurdeerao Nanibhai Haridas, Rs. 2,000.
3. To the Broach Orphanage, where there are about 100 orphans, under the charge of Mr. Javehr, Rs. 1,500.
4. To the Pandapur Orphanage, managed by the Secretary of the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay, Rs. 1,000.
5. To the Northcote Orphanage, recently organised in Bombay City by a benevolent and well-known Hindu gentleman of the

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

2,292,000 ON RELIEF.

CHOLERA NOWHERE EPIDEMIC.

DECCAN AND KARNATAK WANT RAIN.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated October 16, on the subject of the Famine:—

"Disquieting reports received from Bombay. Situation described as serious in Eastern Deccan, Bijapur, and parts Belgaum and Dharwar. If rain does not come with the North-East monsoon the area of winter crops there will be small, and there will be considerable distress in parts. Elsewhere in India prospects are excellent, and famine conditions disappearing. Number of persons in receipt of relief:—Bombay, 769,000; Punjab, 6,000; Central Provinces, 1,026,000; Berar, 168,000; Ajmere-Merwara, 3,000; Rajputana States, 44,000; Central India States, 29,000; Bombay Native States, 75,000; Baroda, 43,000;

Bhatia community, Mr. Ruttonsey Moolji, who has thirty orphans in his charge, Rs. 1,000.

The managers will supply all details of expenditure to the Bombay Committee, who will furnish you with a full report for the information of the subscribers. In the meantime they desire me to convey to you their most hearty thanks for your kindly and seasonable help, and to say how widely your sympathy has been appreciated. Yours faithfully,
W. WEDDERBURN.

Meredith, Gloucester, October 7, 1900.

Subscriptions to our little fund, from which not a penny is deducted for advertisements in newspapers or any other kind of charges, may be sent to A. J. Wilson, at this office; cheques to be crossed "Union Bank of London, Indian Famine Fund."

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount acknowledged last week .. £88 12 7

The *Yorkshire Herald* wrote (October 6):—The Society of Friends was very active in the famine of 1896 and 1897, and once more success has attended its efforts. . . . In one town in the Native State of Bhopal, where the State relief measures were inadequate, the relief works under the care of Mr. Alfred Taylor employed 11,000 persons. Those who are capable of working are employed and paid by results, but the weak are always treated kindly, and women are not allowed to do more than half a day's work. Mr. Joseph Taylor and Mr. John Lampard, who had work experience of the famine of 1896-97, offered their services on hearing that the missionaries were so hard pressed and seriously overworked. Mr. Lampard is engaged in the District of South Rampur. The population consists chiefly of Bihils, half of whom have probably died, and exertions are now being directed to save the rest. In the small State of Kholichipur in the Central Indian Agency, some 40,000 inhabitants were found by Mr. Taylor to be suffering severely owing to their remoteness from the railway and the poverty of the Native Government. In some cases the State workhouses were taken over by the Friends' missionaries. The money which has been subscribed, much of it in York and neighbourhood, has been the means of saving many lives and relieving very great suffering. The Friends' Foreign Mission Association has also made grants amounting to £3,500 to other agencies of a kindred and trustworthy character which were in urgent need of funds. The Indian peasantry are being assisted to make another start, and in South Rampur two hundred broken-down Bihl farmers are being supplied with bullocks, food, and seed-grain. Six weeks must elapse before the winter harvest is gathered in, and to enable the small farmers in the Hoshangabad district to make a fresh start and to tide over their present difficulties an appeal for the sum of £5,000 is being made. Though the famine is more serious than preceding famines the national subscriptions have not been so generous on this occasion. The members of the Society of Friends have contributed above £20,000 already. The need is urgent, and the response from the North will no doubt be quick and generous.

"YOUNG INDIA" AND MR. NAOROJI.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

ON Saturday evening last Dr. Mullick gave a reception at the Hotel Tudor, Oxford Street, mainly in order to afford a number of young Indians interested in the National Movement an opportunity of meeting and greeting Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who for so long a period has been its inspiring spirit. The invited guests included Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, Rt. Hon. Lord Robertson, Rt. Hon. Lord Shand, Viscount Horncastle, Baron Von Horst, Count Hamel de Manin, Count Erin Bhatyani, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., Sir James Blythe, Bart., Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Sir Cowasji Jehanghir, Bart., Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Sir Ludovic Grant, Bart., Count Lutzwog (Lord Chamberlain to the Austrian Court), Sir Roland Wilson, Bart., Sir Joshua Fitch, Sir John Jardine, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, M.P., Sir John Tyler, the Chargé d'Affaires Japan Legation, the Chargé d'Affaires Mexican Consulate, the Chief Secretary of the Bolivian Consulate, General Sir Julius Raines, V.C., the President of the British Medical Association, the President of the Royal College of Physicians (Ireland), Rev. Canon John Floyd, D.D., Rev. R. Moss, D.D., Messrs. C. E. Schwann, M.P., R. MacCrae, M.P., Samuel Smith, M.P., Eugene Wason, M.P., Herbert Roberts, M.P., W. S. Caine, M.P., Col. Moore Brabazon, Col. Brind, Major Banatwala, Lieut.-Col. Damaina, Sir Arthur Trendell, K.C.B., Messrs. A. O. Hume, W. C. Bonnerjee, R. C. Dutt, Jansettee N. Tata, William Digby, Herr Liebling, Prof. Marison, Dr. J. C. Bose, Messrs. G. P. Pillai, Gordon Hewart, W. Martin Wood, Douglas Hall, Dr. Protheroe (Editor, *Quarterly Review*), Mr. Harold Gorst (Editor, *Review of the Week*), Dr. Allan Reeve Manby (Physician to the Prince of Wales), the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam of London, the President of the Japan Society, and Mons. Schalley Bert (Leader of the Colonial party in the Chambre de Deputés, Paris).

In the course of the evening Dr. Mullick said they were assembled to do honour to their "Grand Old Man." (Cheers.) Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to give practical proof that under British rule a Native of India could obtain a seat in the Imperial House of Commons, and for his life-long work on behalf of their country they held him in all reverence, esteem, and affection. (Cheers.)

Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN expressed the pleasure he felt in assisting to do honour to their dear and good friend Mr. Naoroji. He had known him and his work for fully forty years, and had found that his special characteristics were unselfishness and persistency. He appeared to have entertained no thought but for the public good, and in that respect he had been a model not merely to India but to the whole world. For many years he was as a voice crying in the wilderness, but his persistency had been such that at last there was a general admission that the facts he had advanced were well founded. He had always tried to draw attention to the extreme poverty of India; he had exposed the causes which had brought it about, and the terrible consequences which resulted from it. He was mainly instrumental in obtaining the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into that subject, and, as they knew, although that enquiry did not result as they could have wished, the report of the Majority, accepted by the Government, admitted that hitherto India had been contributing a full quarter of a million sterling annually towards the Imperial Exchequer more than ought to have been taken from her. That was a small gain, but still it was an instalment of justice: it was an admission that the existing financial arrangement was unfair to India. (Hear, hear.) Again Mr. Naoroji had long contended for the principle of the employment of Indians themselves in the government of their own country. A shoemaker might be a very clever man, but it was the wearer and not the maker who best knew where the shoe pinched. (Hear, hear.) In the same way, if the British really desired to do justice to India, they should accept in the government the assistance of those who were best acquainted with the needs of the country. (Cheers.) Mr. Naoroji had always preached the advantage of the British connexion; he desired that it should be beneficial alike to India and to Great Britain, and thanks to his untiring efforts they had of late years seen our Indian policy better adjusted in many ways to the requirements and circumstances of our Eastern Empire. (Cheers.) They were deeply indebted to him for his labours, and the best return they could make him was to follow his example. Let them display the same persistency and equal unselfishness; they must never despair, but must always be determined to do their best for their country and their fellow countrymen. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT, C.I.E., said that when he was a youngster in this country thirty years ago he looked up to Mr. Naoroji as their Grand Old Man, and he was delighted to know that after that long period of years the guest in whose honour they were assembled was still working with the same energy, the same vigour, and the same patriotism for his country. He had set a noble example to all Indians; let them humbly endeavour to follow in his footsteps. (Cheers.) Although the English rulers of India were trying their best to govern the country in the interests of the Indians as well as of the British, they could not hope to perform the task successfully without the co-operation of the people themselves. That was the principle which Mr. Naoroji for forty years had done his best to inculcate in the minds of the people of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) Was it not obviously impossible for a mere handful of Englishmen to administer the concerns of 300 millions of Natives without the help of the people themselves? Mr. Naoroji had done his best, too, to show the real source of the poverty of India. During the last forty years there had been ten famines causing the deaths of 15 millions of people! Was not this unprecedented in the annals of modern history? What was the cause of it? There had been no wars inside India! There had been a period of profound peace. Peace was supposed to bring prosperity, but instead of it they had had more frequent and more widespread famines than at any period in the earlier years of the century. The truth was that the continual drain of from 20 to 30 millions sterling annually from India to Great Britain kept the people in an impoverished and reduced condition. India was being taxed beyond her resources for Imperial purposes; hence the decadence of her industries. In olden days the villagers were enabled in good years to store a part of their crops, and were thus in a position to withstand a

period of scarcity; but now, however good the crop, it was all required for the payment of the taxes; there was no reserve of grain, and immediately there came a bad harvest the people poured to the relief centres in their millions, praying to be saved from death by starvation. The lesson which Mr. Naoroji had striven to teach would bear fruit in due time, and then the people both of England and of India would bless the name of the Grand Old Man of India. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., also bore testimony to Mr. Naoroji's undaunted courage, persistence, and unselfishness. The only English statesman with whom he could be at all compared was the late John Bright, with whom he had many characteristics in common. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bright started a political career holding certain definite views, and at the end of a long life he found that practically the whole people of the country had accepted them. Where he began there he finished. So too with Mr. Naoroji. What he advocated years and years ago he was still advocating, and there was constant proof that at last his views were gaining acceptance. Mr. Naoroji had done that for Indian politics which steam power had accomplished for traction purposes: he had opened up entirely new lines of thought and action; he had demonstrated the only way in which India could once more become a great and prosperous nation. We in England had no conception of the poverty of India. Mr. Romesh Dutt had referred to the famines which had occurred during the past forty years. Now he had compared the history of India during the closing thirty years of the past century with that of the last thirty years. From 1769 to 1800 there were only four famines in India, while for 1869 to 1900 there were seventeen famines and scarcities officially recorded. The four famines were accompanied by but small loss of life; the seventeen famines and scarcities involved the death of millions! Was it possible to find words to describe the criminal guilt which rested upon those under whose administration such a state of affairs was allowed to exist? The Indian problem was one which must task the best efforts of our mightiest statesmen, for it was clear that this continued bleeding of the Empire's resources must cease. (Cheers.)

After some remarks from Mr. Martin Wood, Professor Muriison (who stated that during his recent electoral campaign in Glasgow he found that the electors took a deep interest in Indian concerns), Mr. N. B. Wagle, and others,

Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI, who was loudly cheered, addressed the assemblage. He said: My first duty is to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the compliment you have paid me; whatever may have been one's work such an acknowledgement as this is an ample reward. When Dr. Mullick told me he wanted to pay me this compliment as coming from young Indians I was delighted, and I was glad to have afforded me this opportunity of appealing to them to come forward and relieve those older men who, like Sir William Wedderburn, have all their lives been working on our behalf. It is the duty of the younger generation now to come forward and go on with the work which we have inaugurated. In undertaking that they will enjoy many advantages which we did not possess. We had to work in the face of the darkest ignorance of Indian matters, but now we have accomplished the labours of the pioneers, now that light has penetrated the darkness, we hold that the time has come when the burden should be shifted on to younger shoulders. What is the task you have before you? You have to expose the real secret of the poverty of India. I have time after time dealt with reasons and excuses given for that poverty, such as land taxation and the decadence of Native industries. But these after all are only red herrings drawn across the path. It is all very well to plaster over ulcers on the skin; that, however, is not effective so long as the disease remains in the stomach, and I want my young friends to bear in mind this one great point: that as long as the present bleeding goes on there can be no hope for India. They must not despair. (Cheers.) When a man takes up a great cause he must first satisfy himself that it is a just one, and having done that he must be prepared to go on with it until he accomplishes his object. (Cheers.) He must persevere; he must not allow himself to be dismayed or discouraged by any difficulty however formidable, for, if he once stays his hand, if he once breaks down, he will have to begin his task over again. Let him go doggedly forward, and in that respect let him learn a lesson from John Bull himself. (Cheers and laughter.) I for one have every reason to be satisfied with the work I have done. The English Press has taken up the Indian problem in a serious

spirit, and there is no doubt that before long it will become one of the great domestic questions before this country. (Cheers.) After all, it is with India that Great Britain must stand or fall. Lord Curzon has well said that India is the pivot of the British Empire, and that if she is lost then the sun of the British Empire will be set. Let my young friends take that to heart. The present generation of educated Indians is desirous that the British connexion should be profitable to England as well as to India. That has been my desire all my life, and to my mind the great pity is that English statesmen should persist in plundering India instead of inviting the assistance of the Natives to make the country prosperous. I hope they will not pursue this selfish downward path until it is too late. Let them remember that a reverse to British arms in India means the end of British rule. It is with our blood and our money that the British Empire in the East has been built up. We have always desired to be admitted to the position of British citizens because we have looked forward to prosperity under British rule, but instead of progress we have had retrogression. Still, I advise my young friends never to despair; the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure has shed one ray of hope on our cause, because in the Report we find an acknowledgment of injustice to India, and we may well anticipate that as information spreads, so the real extent of the injustice will come to be acknowledged. A beginning has been made, the British conscience has been aroused, and hence the outlook is far more hopeful than it has ever been before. (Cheers.) Go on impressing on the public mind the real reasons of the poverty of India, and the great desirability of giving Indians a voice in the government of their own country, and I am quite sure that once the British taxpayer is convinced of the justice of your claims he will be ready and willing to give you redress. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Mullick's guests shortly afterwards separated with many expressions of thanks for his hospitality.

Mr. Alfred Webb wrote (October 9) from "Shelmaliere," Orwell Park, Rathgar, Dublin, to Dr. Mullick:—

Domiciled so far from London it would be now impossible for me to accept the invitation to meet Mr. Naoroji with which you have honoured me.

There is no one more deserving of respect and gratitude than your anticipated guest. Ever since my attention was by him directed to Indian questions, I have realised that he stood in the forefront of her most devoted sons.

My experiences of life lead me to believe that devoted service in the cause of country, clear of all narrow personal ambitions, such as his services have been, are seldom appreciated at their full worth, and never by the many.

The consciousness of work nobly done and the esteem of those who realise what such work has been must be for such as Mr. Naoroji his best, his almost only, reward.

I trust you will have a happy "At Home"—as happy as it can be, clouded with the consciousness of Sir W. Wedderburn's retirement from Parliament.

Progress in any direction and in all causes appears slower than ever now in the last year of the century. But the cause of India is so just, the desires of the most ardent of those who have worked and are working with Mr. Naoroji are so reasonable, that it is impossible to believe that the "back-wash" in which the cause of India, and most good causes, and so many just principles are involved at present is other than temporary.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES IN NATAL.

In view of the present urgency of the matter, it may be well to recall the statement issued in March, 1897, by the Indians in Natal as a covering letter to a memorial then forwarded to the Colonial Office. It was as follows:—

West Street, Durban (Natal),

March 27, 1897.

Sir,—We, the undersigned representing the Indian community in Natal, hereby request the favour of your giving attention to the memorial herewith enclosed, addressed to the Right Honourable Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, which deals with the now all-absorbing Indian question in Natal. It is our sincere hope that the importance of the subject will fully compensate for its length, and that therefore it will not deter you from perusing the memorial.

The Indian question in this Colony has reached the critical point. It affects not only her Majesty's Indian subjects residing in the Colony, but the whole population of India. It is pre-eminently

Imperial in its aspect. "May they or may they not," as the *Times* puts it, "go freely from one British possession to another, and claim the rights of British subjects in allied States?" European Natal says they shall not, so far as she is concerned. The memorial discloses a sad tale of oppression because of this attitude of Natal.

There is shortly to be a conference of Premiers of the British Colonies in London, where the question how far, if at all, will the Colonies be allowed to legislate to the prejudice of the Indians without such legislation applying to the Europeans, is to be discussed by Mr. Chamberlain with the Premiers. It therefore becomes necessary for us to lay before you briefly our position in Natal.

The following are some of the legal disabilities the Indians at present labour under in the Colony:—

1. The Indians, unlike Europeans, cannot be out after 9 p.m., unless practically they can produce a pass.
2. Any Indian is liable to arrest at any time of the day unless he can show a pass to the effect that he is a free Indian. (The complaint herein is particularly against the manner in which the law is applied.)
3. Indians, unlike Europeans, when driving cattle must be provided with certain passes.
4. A bye-law in Durban provides for the registration of native servants and Indian servants who are described as "others belonging to the uncivilised races of Asia."
5. An indentured Indian when he becomes free must either return to India, his passage being paid for him, or pay an annual poll-tax of £3 as the price of permission to live as a somewhat free man in the colony. (The *London Times* describes this condition as one "perilously near to slavery.")
6. Indians, unlike Europeans, in order to be entitled to the franchise, must prove that they belong to a country "possessing elective representative institutions founded on the Parliamentary franchise," or must receive an order of exemption from the Governor in Council. (This law was passed last year after the Indians had been in possession of the franchise right under the general franchise law of the Colony till then, and that law requires that the candidate voter being an adult male, and not being a native of South Africa, must possess immovable property worth £50, or must be paying an annual rental of £10.)
7. The Government High Schools are closed against Indian students, no matter what their abilities, character, and standing.

The following is the statement of legislation to be passed during the present Session of the local Parliament:—

1. The Governor is to receive the power to refuse to allow any person coming from an affected port to land at all in the Colony, even though such person may have transhipped at some other port. (The Premier, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that it would enable the Natal Government to arrest the immigration of free Indians to the Colony.)
2. The Town Councils and the Town Boards are to be empowered to refuse or grant trading licenses at their discretion, their decisions not being subject to review by the highest tribunal of justice in the land. (The Premier in moving the second reading of this Bill said that such power was to be given so that the trading licenses may be withheld from the Indians.)
3. Immigrants are to be required to fulfil certain conditions, e.g., to have property worth £25; to be able to fill in a form in some European language, the unwritten understanding, according to the Premier, being that these conditions are not to be enforced against the Europeans. (The Government have stated that these measures would be temporary, and that after the Conference hereinbefore referred to, they may be able to bring in such bills as would apply to Indians or Asiatics exclusively, and thus admit of more drastic restrictions and dispense with mental reservations and partial operation.)
4. A pass system is to be established in order to protect free Indians from the unpleasantness of an arrest, and officers arresting Indians without passes are to be exempt from liability to answer any claim for wrongful arrest.

The following proposals for further Anti-Indian legislation have been laid before the Natal Government:—

1. The Indians should not own landed property.
 2. Town Councils should be empowered to compel Indians to reside in prescribed localities.
- According to the present Premier, Indians in Natal must for ever be and remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and "they must not form part of the South African nation which is going to be built up." We may state that the prosperity of Natal is admitted to depend mainly upon indentured labour from India, and yet it is Natal which denies freedom to the Indian settler.

Such is, however, the position of the Indians, more or less, throughout South Africa. If the Indians are to be denied freedom of intercourse with the British dominions and allied States, there will be an end to Indian enterprise. Just when, as the *Times* says, Indians, setting aside their long cherished prejudices, are beginning to show an inclination to emigrate for purposes of trade, &c., the Colonies are endeavouring to shut them out. If this is allowed by the Home Government, and therefore by the Imperial Parliament, it will, in our humble opinion be a grave infringement of the gracious Proclamation of 1858, and would deal a deathblow to Imperial federation, unless the Indian Empire is outside the pale.

We venture to think that the above facts by themselves are sufficient to induce you to extend your unreserved support to our cause.—We remain, Sir, your obedient servants: Abdul Karim Hajeer Adam,

Dada Abdoola & Co., Abdul Kadir, Mahomed Cassim Cumroodeen, Moosa Hajeer Cassim, P. Dowji Mahomed, Hosen Cassim, Dowd Mahomed, Adamji Miankhan, Parsee Rustomjee, Peerun Mahomed, A. C. Pillay, Ebrahim N. Khatri, A. M. Tilly, Osmankhan Rahmatkhan, Narayan Pather, O. Armoocum, Moosa Hajeer Adam, Hosen Meeran, Amud Jawa, D. M. Timol, Osman Ahmed, Dhanjisha, N. D. Joshi, G. H. Sing, Joseph Royappa, Bryan Gabriel, V. Lawrence, K. S. Pillay, Abdul Hak Sahib, A. D. Moonshai, A. M. Park, Suliman Dowji, Rungasany Padyachi, A. G. Tippin, Shaikh Farrid, G. A. Bassa, M. A. Bassa, Cassimjee Amoojee, M. E. Hafeji, Ahmed H. Saran, Suliman Ibrahim, Patel Cumroodeen, G. Godfrey.

HOW INCOME TAX IS ASSESSED.

The following report of the order passed by Mr. H. W. Lyle, Collector, Dehra Dun, on the appeal of Khuda Bukh against his assessment to income tax, is taken from the *Eagle*, Mussoorie, September 19:—

Order.—Khuda Bukh the appellant in this case is baker at the Himalaya Club. He was assessed to Rs. 10 income tax, and filed an objection in the court of Mr. Monks, Deputy Collector. Not only was his objection dismissed but his tax raised to Rs. 15. I fail to find any justification for this order. The only reason given for raising the assessment is that the objector is an incorrigible man, which means apparently that he has had the audacity to object to his assessment to income tax. He has a perfect right to object if he likes, and the Deputy Collector's action in raising the tax by way of punishing him for objecting cannot be defended. As regards his liability to pay income tax at all, Mr. Simons the Secretary of the Himalaya Club has been examined on oath and states that the appellant only gets Rs. 30 per month, out of which he pays two assistants, but his whole time is taken up in working for the Himalaya Club, and that it is practically impossible for him to do any outside work. It is perfectly true that he bakes for non-resident members of the Club, but the profits go to the Club and not to the appellant himself.

I asked the Deputy Collector to report on what evidence he had based the assessment. He forwards a report from the Panchayat, but this is very vague, and they would naturally have no means of knowing whether the appellant or the Club gets the benefits of the profit of baking for outside members. I prefer to accept Mr. Simons' statement, and find that the appellant is not liable.

My attention has been called to a petition put in by the appellant on July 12, in which he states that he withdraws his objection and consents to the tax being raised to Rs. 15. This is certainly a most singular petition for the appellant to put in, considering that he was strenuously objecting to the assessment, and objecting on very good grounds too. The appellant's own account of what occurred is that he was sent for on July 12, and that the Deputy Collector threatened to raise his tax to Rs. 20 on account of his having caused Mr. Simons to take up his case; that the appellant then got frightened and asked a petition writer to draw him a petition withdrawing the objection, but this petition did not satisfy the Deputy Collector, and that Jamma Narain the Deputy Collector's reader dictated the petition that was eventually put in. Abdul Rahman, the petition writer, corroborates this statement, but Jamma Narain the reader, whom I have also examined, denies it absolutely.

I do not see what necessity there was to send for the appellant at all merely to inform him that his proper remedy was to appeal against the order dismissing his objection. Evidently from something that he heard from some one at the Kacheri, or perhaps from the mere fact of being sent for, he got it into his head that it was his best policy to agree to the assessment, at any rate for the time being.

Of course if Jamma Narain dictated the petition he was guilty of misconduct, but I am not prepared to find that he did so on the mere statement of the appellant and his petition writer. Jamma Narain must have known that the filing of such an application would be of no practical use. Most probably the appellant got the impression that the Deputy Collector was displeased with him and put in this petition to satisfy him. However this may be, I do not think the assessment can be justified, and I therefore allow the appeal and remit the tax.

We are very sorry to learn that the Right Hon. Prof. Max Müller, who has been ill for some time, has had a serious relapse, and is in a critical condition. The medical report gives but faint hope of recovery. The news will be received with deep regret and sympathy throughout the civilised world, but nowhere with more sincere regret and profound sympathy than in India, whose life and thought have been so intimately interwoven with his own.

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