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The Dharma Mirror

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Springfield, Durban, Friday 7 February 1919.

No. 49

PERMANENT PEACE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLEA

In Proposing a League of Nations. Controllers of Fortunes of Mankind.

London, Jan. 26.—The following is the text of President Wilson's speech in proposing the resolution relating to the League of Nations at the Peace Conference yesterday:—

"Mr. Chairman, I consider it a distinguished privilege to be permitted to open the discussion in this Conference on the League of Nations. We have assembled for two purposes: to make the present settlements, which have been rendered necessary by this war, and also to secure the peace of the world, not only by the present settlements, but by arrangements we shall make at this Conference for its maintenance. A League of Nations seems to me to be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements. Which perhaps cannot be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decisions we shall arrive at here. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need subsequent consideration; that many of the decisions we make shall need subsequent alterations in some degree, for if I may judge by my own study of some of these questions, they are not susceptible of confident judgments at present. It is, therefore, necessary that we should set up some machinery by which the work of this conference should be rendered complete.

"We have assembled here for the purpose of doing very much more than making the present settlements, that are necessary. We are assembled, under very peculiar conditions of world opinion. I may say, without straining the point, that we are not representatives of Governments, but

REPRESENTATIVES OF PEOPLES. It will not suffice to satisfy governmental circles anywhere. It is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of mankind. The burdens of this war have called in an unusual degree upon the whole population of the countries involved. I do not need to draw for you a picture of how the burden has been thrown back from the

front upon the older men, upon the women, upon the children, upon the homes of the civilised world, and how the real strain of the war has come where the eye of the Government could not reach, but where the heart of humanity beats. We are bidden by these peoples to make a peace which will make them secure. We are bidden by these peoples to see to it that the strain does not come upon them again, and I venture to say it has been possible for the next year this strain because they hoped those who represented them could get together, after this war, and make such another sacrifice unnecessary.

"It is a solemn obligation on our part therefore, to make permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained. This is the central object of our war meeting. Settlements may be temporary, but the actions of nations in the interest of peace and justice must be permanent. We can set up permanent processes. We may not be able to set up permanent decisions. Therefore it seems to me that we must take, so far as we can, a picture of the world into our minds. It is not a startling circumstance for one thing, that our great discoveries of science, that the quiet studies of the men in the laboratories, that the thoughtful developments which have taken place in the quiet lecture rooms, have now been turned to the destruction of civilisation? The powers of destruction have not so much multiplied as gained facility. The enemy whom we have just overcome had at his seats of learning some of the principal centres of scientific study and discovery, and he used them in order to make destruction sudden and complete. Only the watchful continuous co-operation of men can

SEE TO IT THAT SCIENCE

as well as armed men, are kept within the harness of civilisation.

"In a sense the United States is less interested in this subject than other nations here assembled. With her great territory and her extensive seaboards it is less likely

that the United States should suffer from the attack of enemies than that of many of the other nations here should suffer, and the ardour of the United States—for it is a very deep and genuine ardour—for a society of nations is not an ardour springing out of fear or apprehension, but an ardour springing out of the ideas which have come to consciousness in this war. In coming in to this war the United States never for a moment thought she was intervening in the politics of every part of world. Her thought was that all the world has not become conscious that there was a single cause which turned upon the issues of this war. That was the cause of justice and liberty for men of every kind and place. Therefore, the United States should feel that its part in this war had been played in vain if there issued from it a body of European settlements. It would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements unless that guarantee involved a continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world. Therefore, it seems to me that we must concert our best judgment in order to make this League of Nations a vital thing—not merely a formal thing, not an occasional thing, not a thing sometimes called into life to meet an exigency, but always functioning in watchful attendance upon the interests of the nations, and that its continuity should be a vital continuity; that it should have functions that are continuing functions and that do not permit an intermission of its watchfulness and of its labour; that it should be the

EYE OF THE NATIONS

to keep watch upon the common interests, an eye that did not slumber, an eye that was everywhere watchful and attentive, and if we do not make it vital, what shall we do? We shall disappoint the expectations of the people. This is what their thought centres upon. I had very delightful experience of visiting several nations since I came to this side of the water, and every time the voice of the body of people

reached me true and representative. At the front of the plea stood the hope for a League of Nations. Gentlemen, the select classes of mankind are no longer governors of mankind. The fortunes of Mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the whole world. Satisfy them and you have satisfied their confidence not only, but established peace. Fail to satisfy them, and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world.

"You can imagine, gentlemen, I dare say the sentiments and purpose with which the representative of the United States support this great project for a League of Nations. We regard it as the keystone of the whole programme which expressed our purpose and ideals in this war, and which the associated nations accepted as the basis of settlement. If we return to the United States without having made every effort in our power to realise that programme we should return to meet the merited scorn of our fellow-citizens. For they are the body that constitutes the great democracy. They expect their leaders to speak their thoughts, and no private purpose of their own. They expect their representatives to be their servants. But it is with the greatest enthusiasm and pleasure that we accept that mandate, and because this is the keystone of the whole fabric we have pledged our every purpose to it, as we have to every item of the fabric. We would not dare abate one single item of the programme which constitutes our instructions.

"We would not dare compromise on any matter, as the champions of this thing—this peace of the world, this attitude of justice, this principle that we are masters of no people, but are here to see that every people in the world shall

CHOOSE ITS OWN MASTER

and govern its own destinies, not as we wish, but as it wishes. We are here to see, in short, that the very foundations of this war are swept away—those foundations were the private choice of small coteries of civil rulers and military staffs. Those foundations were the aggression of great Powers upon small. Those foundations were the holding together of empires of unwilling subjects by drags of arms. Those foundations were the powers of small bodies of men to work their will, and use mankind as pawns in the game. And nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish peace.

You can see that the representatives of the United States are, therefore, never put to the embarrassment of choosing a whip of expediency, because they have laid down those unalterable lines of principles. Thank God, those lines have been accepted as lines of settlement by all the

high-minded men who have had to do with the beginnings of this great business.

"I hope, Mr. Chairman, that when it is known, as I feel confident it will be known, that we have adopted the principle of the League of Nations and mean to work out that principle in effective action, we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of men everywhere. We stand in a peculiar case. As I go about the streets here I see everywhere American uniforms. Those men came into the war after we had uttered our purposes. They

CAME AS CRUSADERS,

not merely to win a war, but to win a cause, and I am responsible to them, for it fell to me to formulate the purposes for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a crusader for these things, whatever the cost and whatever it may be necessary to do in order to accomplish the object for which they fought. I have been glad to find from day to day that there is no question of our standing alone in this matter, for there are champions of this cause upon every hand. I am merely avowing this in order that you may understand why perhaps it fell to us, who are disengaged from the politics of this great Continent and of the Orient, to suggest that this was the keystone of the arch, and why it occurred to the generous mind of our President to call upon me to open this debate. It is not because we alone represent this idea, but because it is our privilege to associate ourselves with you in representing it. I have only tried in what I have said to give you the fountains of enthusiasm which is within us for this thing, for those fountains spring, it seems to me, from all the ancient wrongs and sympathies of mankind, and the very pulse of the world seems to beat to the surface in this enterprise."

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 7 February 1919

S. A. INDIAN CONGRESS.

It is a matter of congratulation, that the organizers of the South African Indian Congress have been able to draw into their movement prominent members of the "Indian Opinion" Party, notwithstanding the continued fulminations of that organ against this beneficial movement. We have only very brief telegraphic reports of the proceedings and are, therefore, unable to say much concerning the discussions that took place at the Congress. From the brief reports which have already appeared in the press, it

would appear, that the Congress has done some splendid work with the exception of the resolution dealing with polygamy, which will serve for ever as an indelible blot on its fair name. To ask the Government to recognise polygamy is unwise and indiscreet. The Koran, though it permits under very serve limitations, does not render polygamy compulsory. And why, an Indian Congress should ask for the recognition of polygamy, we fail to understand. Let those Moslems, who are voluptuous, seek for it, instead of dragging the community into the mire. We hope better counsels will prevail at future sessions.

Claims of the Coloureds

The Conquered Territories.

Governor-General's Reply to Deputation.

A deputation representing the African Political Organisation has presented to H. E. the Governor-General the following resolution, which had been adopted at a large number of meetings held in different parts of the Union:—

"That the newly-conquered German territories should not be handed back to the German Government.

"That none of these territories should be given direct by the Peace Conference to the Government of the Union of South Africa, nor should any of these territories, if handed over to the British Government, be ceded to or incorporated into the Union of South Africa:

"(a) Until the coloured people in the Cape Province have had restored to them that part of their political rights of which they were deprived by the Act of Union in 1910.

"(b) Until full political rights are extended to the coloured people in the rest of the Union.

"(c) Until the old Republican laws which still disfigure the statute-books of the Transvaal and the Free State are repealed.

"Furthermore, that no civil or political disabilities should be placed upon any section of the people on account of race, colour, or creed, and that no rights or privileges be granted to any section and be withheld from any other section of his Majesty's subjects in such territories."

The deputation was introduced by Dr. Adburrahman, M. P. C., who was accompanied by ex-Sergt.-Major W. T. Macheed, (Kimberley), ex-Sergt. A. J. Desmore (Capetown), and Messrs. C. J. Carelse, Matt. J. Fredericks, J. N. Kearns (Paarl), W. Hunter (Be-

aconsfield), E. J. Africa (Worcester), J. T. Mulder (Rondebosch), R. Reagon (Claremont).

His Excellency undertook, at the request of the deputation, to transmit the resolutions, and the wishes of the coloured people as expressed by the deputation to H. M. Government. He pointed out, however, that those paragraphs of the resolution marked (a), (b), and (c) referred to questions which fell entirely within the responsibility of the Union Government and Parliament, and in which H. M. Government could in no circumstances interfere. H. M. Government could not therefore be expected to make the settlement of questions affecting the future administration of S. W. Africa contingent on a particular settlement of matters of domestic concern in the Union.

Indian Relief fund

Viceroy's Striking Appeal.

London, Jan. 29.—Renter's correspondent at Delhi says that Lord Chelmsford has issued a striking appeal on behalf of the soldiers, who have fought and suffered in the war. The Viceroy says the Committee of the Indian Imperial Relief Fund has carefully considered how best to afford relief to the various classes who suffered through the war. The scheme aims at helping in the first place all Indian officers, non-coms, men and followers who have been invalided from the army owing to wounds and injuries; also the widows and dependents of the fallen; secondly, all widows and dependents in straitened circumstances of British officers of the Indian army reserve, and members of certain other European services.

The relief fund has already expended 88 lakhs of rupees and had 80 lakhs still in hand. In order, however, to give full effect to the scheme a further sum of a hundred lakhs is needed.

Lord Chelmsford states that the fund is always administered without distinction of race or creed, and he is sure its object cannot fail to rouse the sympathy of all citizens of the Empire. He confidently appeals, therefore, to the ruling princes and people to give freely, now that the victory is won and peace assured.

High Prices of Food-stuffs

Poor Classes in India Suffering

PROPOSED RELIEF MEASURES.

London, Jan. 27.—A Delhi message says that the high prices of foodstuffs are

inflicting grave hardships on the poorer classes.

The agricultural position in Northern India has become worse owing to the absence of winter rains.

Among the measures taken to ameliorate the situation are the prohibition of exportation of Indian grain, the favourable acquisition of most of the Burma rice crop, and the importation of Australian wheat. The facilitation of the inter-Provincial transportation of foodstuffs from the better stocked areas is probable.

Nothing apparently is yet settled regarding the suggested importation of South African maize.

Notes and News.

Capetown, Jan. 27 (Reuter).—The Indian Conference met to-day again, delegates being present from the Transvaal, Natal, and Cape.

Mr. Bharoochi, representing the Transvaal British Indian Association, moved a resolution asking for an amendment of the laws operating oppressively against British Indians, including the Act that prohibited free movement of Indians throughout the Union. The resolution affirmed that the word "Union" had been regarded as a meaningless expression by the perpetuation of a parochial policy. The mover complained that since the Transvaal came under British rule further restriction had been imposed upon the Indian community in this connection, and pointed out that they were debarred from the right of owning property and from practising polygamy, and also dealt with the registration laws, the finger-print system, and the indignities to which they were subjected at the hands of unsympathetic railway officials.

The discussion of the motion was not concluded when the Congress adjourned.

Capetown, Jan. 28 (Reuter).—At the South African Indian Congress to-day the discussion was resumed on the resolution asking for an amendment of the laws which operate oppressively against Indians.

Mr. Anglia, speaking on behalf of Natal Indians, said it was their unanimous opinion that the South African Union had conferred no rights on them. They were proud of having done their share in developing Natal both in trade and agriculture. He contended that since Union the bad laws enacted by Natal had been rendered worse by harsh administration, and new ones had been added. He instanced the trading licences and immigration. He regretted that the recommendations of the Solomon Commission, which General Smuts had promised to carry out, had

not been fulfilled. He hoped that Ministers would see their way to adopt a change of policy towards the Indian population.

Other speeches of a like tenor followed.

Capetown, Jan. 29 (Reuter).—At the Indian Congress to-day, discussion was resumed on a resolution affirming that the British Indians derived very little benefit from the Act of Union, and asking the Government to amend the laws operating oppressively upon Indians.

A Cape delegate asserted that, while Cape Indians did not suffer under the same disability as those in the Transvaal and Natal, a prejudice against their race did exist, and their better position due not to the Act of Union, but the Government of "that grand old gentleman, Mr. John X. Merriman."

Capetown, Feb. 3 (Reuter).—A representative Indian deputation from Natal and the Transvaal this morning waited upon the Minister of Finance in regard to a resolution passed by the South African Indian Conference regarding the price of rice.

The deputation recalled that some months back the Government fixed the rice price at 36s. per bag, but the restrictions on the price were subsequently removed, with the result that the market is going up, in addition to which the exportation of rice had been prohibited by the Government of India. The deputation therefore requested the Government to take the matter in hand and enter into negotiations with the Government of India for the release of a limited quantity of rice and control the distribution in the interest of the Indian community.

Mr. Orr, in reply, promised that, in cooperation with his colleagues in the Cabinet he would do all he could to provide for the reasonable requirements of the Indian community.

The Minister added that he would not divulge details of what the Government was doing in the matter, but on the whole he assured the deputation that the subject would be dealt with in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Notice.

A General Meeting of the Colonial Born Indians will be held at the St. Aidan's Girl's School Room, Cross Street, Durban, on Wednesday next, the 12th February 1919, commencing at 7 p.m. sharp for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a political organisation to watch the interests of the Colonial Born Indians in this Province.

149, Brook Street,
Durban, J.M. Francis,
3rd February 1919. Convenor.

A U M. The Dharma Vir.

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VOL. 3.

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No. 50

MESSAGE OF INDIA TO THE WORLD.

(By H^{ISTORICUS}).

Continued from 31st January 1919

Here in Indian history bloodless revolutions are achieved. Who does not know the story of India's conversion to Buddhist religion? Who does not know the pious monks and nuns of the great order of Budha who converted the whole of India to the great religion of Budha? Buddhism became the paramount religion the time of Asoka. And yet what a revolution in the religious thought and life of the people. Buddhism is driven away, leaves its unique position, when Shankaracharya and Ramanuja and their followers preach their religions. Here are men converted and reconverted through the efforts of devout men and missionaries. Here it is not sword which is considered the proper means of conversion. Who will say that India is not the land of saints, and sages, religious men and missionaries? We are told by Christian missionaries that the Indians do not know how to spend and be spent in the service of others. What a reply to this charge the whole Indian history gives! Indians do not know how to live for others! Could you think that this wonderful civilisation could march and live through all these ages, without the help and guidance of selfless men and self-sacrificing workers. While other old civilisations passed away, the Indian still lives. Why? Let the foreign missionaries, religion, and Christian religion reply!

Behold the Indian women, those who produce these great and good men. Europeans cannot see that we do not treat our

women well, that they are mere chattels. That they are ignorant and unwise. Hence ladies of Europe are appealed to, to help our women on to the path of education, enlightenment and progress. What in the name of Heaven, has Europe to teach our women.

Are they less brave, less heroic than others. Who does not know that here in this land mothers taught their Kshatriya sons to fight valiantly and not to die the death of cowards. Here in this land, when battle raged fierce, queens, princesses, and common ladies, exhibited heroism of the highest order. Read Todd's Rajasthan with open eyes. They burnt themselves alive rather than allow a foreign foe to pollute their bodies. The great ideal of Sita has always been before them. They enjoined upon their fathers, their brothers and husbands not to yield so long as there was breath in their bodies.

Look at the Indian women now. She is the conservator of the best and noblest tradition of the race. She is the goddess who through her purity of life and character will save India from ruin, from false ideals of life preached to us loudly by the West with the beat of drums. True to the vows of marriage, true to the traditions of Sita and Savitri, it is these ladies who consecrate all their lives to the service of others. Behold a virgin widow in an Indian house. She was married through the folly of her people in her infancy! She lost her husband soon after the marriage. She has not even seen the face of her lord. She has only heard

that she has been married and behold! her whole life is an act of dedication and consecration to the name of her husband. We have talked of widow marriage and have become hoarse. But these widows have mostly remained true to the ideal of chastity. Uncared for living day and night for the memory of their husbands, they try to serve their husband's relations as sisters and aunts. What great and noble lives of sacrifice they lead! What service, what love, what devotion they exhibit and unbelieving India wants to impart into their glorious lives, European ideals of courtship, of free love of the so-called equality of sexes, of the thousand and one questions which Europe wants to solve, but could not solve!

Such is the race of men and women who inhabits India, such has been their past traditions. No doubts, they have erred often and frequently, they have sinned many a time. They have committed blunders for which they have paid dearly, but we judge of a people or a race by their best men and women and I doubt very much, whether the history of other nations could supply us instances of that deep-rooted spirituality which India exhibits in all times and under all circumstances,

Europe has deeds of valour, of bravery, of heroism to show, but when Europe comes to treat other people, it always asks—what can you give me in return. Its best goods are for sale, its best ideas cannot be had for the mere asking. Its best men will want their price, before

they can give anything to others. Look at these Imperial ideas for example. They want to bound the component parts of an Empire by commercial treaties. They place self-interest before everything else. Yet if Bhibhikshan and Rama could rise up from their peaceful slumbers, what would they say? And India following in the wake of Europe has also begun to think of rights, treaties, parchments of papers, of obligation and contracts. When Gandhi talks of the soul-force, of the returning of good for evil, of conquering men by love not by hatred, India can hardly realise the force of his teachings. India drunk with the wine of European thought is amused with the teachings of best saints and Rishis. India looks to Huxley, Spencer, Mill, Kant, for guidance. What a turning of scales! We are told that Indian philosophy of inaction. What a sad commentary on our education. This race of great workers, great educators of humanity, of brave and good men is meant to educate the world even now. It is ordained that through India Europe and the world will be saved. It is when our thinkers, our workers, our teachers will once more come to the forefront to teach mankind, that peace will come. peace, not by the league of nations enforcing peace at the point of sword and with the help of guns, but peace from within, peace, when men's minds have been trained to think of peace and live by peace.

(Concluded Vedic Magazine)

THE KING'S SPEECH.

In opening the Imperial Parliament the King-Emperor made the following reference to India in his speech:—

For the last few months the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session. My counsels in regard to the war and external affairs have been strengthened and enlightened by the presence of leading Ministers of my self-governing Dominions and my Indian Empire. The inspiring sacrifice and invaluable

service rendered by the peoples of the Dominions and India during the war have won for them an important place in the counsels of the world, and it has been a source of especial satisfaction to me that their title to representation has been fully recognised by the Paris Conference.

"I trust that the reports of the Commission which is inquiring into matters connected with Indian Constitutional reform will be received in time to enable a Bill on the subject to be presented in the course of the session."

The Indian Congress

The speakers at the Indian Congress at Capetown have waxed eloquent upon the injustice which they have received at the hands of the European population of the Union, but judging from the telegraphic reports, they have been discreetly silent regarding the injustice which a number of Indians are receiving at the hands of their compatriots. This is perhaps not altogether surprising seeing that the Congress is largely the organ of the trading class, and the protests of the Indian store assistants as to the inordinate hours which they are compelled to work would not greatly interest it. The series of letters which we have published recently, however, leaves little doubt as to the facts. The state of affairs revealed here indicates one of the reasons for the disabilities, which chiefly affect the trading class, against which the Congress protests so much. It would be foolish to contend that racial prejudice does not arise, but this racial prejudice is largely increased, and has led to legislation on such matters as immigration and trading licences to which the Congress strongly objects, by reason of the fact that the Indian trader can and does compete for business under conditions which are impossible to his European rival. Nothing has been said as to the wages these men receive, but, whatever these are, they are certainly not on a parity with those paid in European stores, so that in this way the Indian trader secures a double advantage. We draw attention to these facts because speak-

ers at these Congresses usually allege that the attitude of the Union Government and the European population is altogether unreasonable. We might, in this direction, instance the Natal £3 tax. This was imposed with the consent of the Indian Government, but when it was proved that it bore hardly on a considerable number of them, it was removed, amongst those supporting its removal being a considerable number of men who would be in no way inclined to support the claims which the Congress is now making. Whilst we have not agreed with everything that has been done in the past, the Government has at least endeavoured to secure to Indians the rights they possess, though it is by no means inclined to extend them.

(The "Natal Mercury")

Indian Editors' Visit.

It is very gratifying to note that editors of Indian papers have been invited by the Government, under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, to visit the Western Front and Great Britain as the guests of the nation. The Indian Press is, with the rapid progress of education, increasing in influence every day, and, as the editors have confessed, they are thrilled to arrive on these shores in the hour of victory, towards the attainment of which India has done a noble share. Mr. Sandbrook (*The Englishman*) is the only European of the party. The other four members are Mr. Malub Alam (*Parsi Akhbar*, Lahore), Mr. Iyengar (*Hindu*, Madras), Mr. Ghose (*Basumeli*, Calcutta), and Mr. Daradhar (*Dnyan Prakash*, Poona). They are representatives of different shades of Indian political opinion. The King received them at Buckingham Palace, the visit lasting nearly an hour. His knowledge and travels enabled him to discuss with each editor the problems and prospects of the particular city in which the latter's newspaper circulated.

Britain and India alike realise that the famous recommendations, excellent in so far as they go, are only a sketch-outline of the future government of India. The

work of filling in the details has now been relegated to committees, which are losing no time in getting to work. The Franchise Committee is under the chairmanship of Lord Southborough, and counts among its members Ahmad Khan and Subendranath Banerjee, while the Functions Committee is presided over by Mr. R. Feetham.

Malvern Indian Relief Committee

Alredy acknowledged £79. 12. 0. R. P. Bhatt and Pather £1. 1s 0; C. A. Akjee £1. 1s 0; S. G. Pillay £1. 1s 0; Rabbobee 10s 6d; Rucktoo 10s 6d; Sewbuggun 10s 6d; Kaje 10s; K. Madray 10s 6d; Budree Ram 10s 6d; Jamal & Mustapha 10s 6d, B. Naidoo 10s 6d, C. Dimully 10s, C. D. Hansraj 10s 6d; S. Fakrooddeen 10s, K. M. Patel 10s, O. Rango 10s, Cash 10s, Hoosen Mohamed 10s 6d, Ambram & Coy 10s 6d, M. C. Dada 10s 6d, H. J. Joshi 10s 6d; S. H. Jivanjee 10s 6d, S. H. Jivanjee 10s 6d, S. Danghi 10s 6d, M. C. Mohomedi 10s 6d, Cash 10s, K. J. Raniga 10s 6d, S. N. Mohomed 10s 6d, Jooma Amod 10s, A. A. Pillay 10s, H. Jagjivan 10s 6d, Nabbee & Coy 10s 6d, Goolam Hoosen 10s 6d, Jambel Flekin 10s, Ismail Bros. 10s, Harrybuggun 11s Umlas collection per Ramgolind Maharaj £1. 5s 6d Total £100 17s 6d.

Notes and News.

Capetown, Jan. 29 (Reuter).—At the Indian Congress to-day, a resolution was adopted protesting against the action of the local authorities in the Cape Province for refusing to grant trading licences to Indians solely on account of nationality, and urging the Provincial Council to amend the Ordinance so as to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

In a further resolution, the Government was requested to repeal the laws governing indentured Indian immigration into Natal.

It was decided to send at least two Indian delegates from each Province to attend the special session of the Indian National Congress to be held in London, in order to support the claims for Indian autonomy and authorising the delegates to plead the cause of South African Indians before all constituted authorities and others capable of wielding influence over the Union Government, with a view to securing equal rights for all civilised people in South Africa.

It was resolved to ask the Union Government to introduce legislation for the extension of franchise rights to all civilised subjects residing in the Union.

A Committee was appointed consisting of twelve representatives, each from the Transvaal, Natal, and the Cape, to frame the Constitution of an organisation to unite all Indians in the Union.

Finally, it was agreed to cable the Imperial Government requesting it not to concede German South-West Africa to the Union until the Union Government repeals "all the obnoxious laws enacted on racial and religious grounds and restore to them (British Indians) the rights of which they were deprived and to which they are entitled, being equal taxpayers to the State."

Capetown, Feb. 1 (reuter).—In pursuance of the resolution passed by the South Africa Indian Conference, a deputation consisting of all the delegates from Natal, the Transvaal, and the Cape, headed by the president, Sheik Ismail, waited on Sir Thomas Watt, Minister of the Interior, on Saturday morning.

Mr. M. Alexander, in introducing the deputation, referred to the fact that that was the first Conference of Indians held in South Africa.

Mr. P. S. Aiyar, on behalf of the deputation, read a statement giving an exhaustive resume of the positions of Indians in the Union, and suggested remedies that would meet the requirements of Indians domiciled in this country.

Mr. M. C. Anglia stated the grievances of Indians in Natal while Mr. P. K. Naidoo on behalf of the Transvaal delegates, ventilated their grievances; Dr. Gool spoke for the Cape Indians.

The Minister, after a patient hearing, expressed himself sympathetically, and the deputation withdrew after thanking the Minister.

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PRINTING WORKS.

... GOOD PRINTING

for

THE PHARMA VIL

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

33rd SESSION DELHI
PROCEEDINGS.

The Congress resumed its sitting at 11-30 A. M. on Saturday the 28th Dec. the attendance being larger than on the opening day. The proceedings commenced with the singing of national songs, after which the first two resolutions as given elsewhere, regarding expression of loyalty and congratulations, were put from the Chair and carried.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde next moved for reaffirmation of the Special Congress resolutions, demanding Self-Government, the Declaration of Rights and the resolution regarding commissions in the Army.

Mr. Khaparde in moving this resolution, spoke on the declaration of rights. He said the bill of Rights was the foundation of everything in political life. Even if, all reforms they asked for, were granted, they were of no use unless the rights demanded in this bill were granted. At present a wave of democracy was passing all over the world and for the existence of democracy the rights embodied in the resolution were absolutely necessary in order that men might exist and live as they desired to live. The first thing necessary was to have freedom of speech. If there was no freedom of speech, there would be no communion of thought. If there was no communion of thought, there would be no friends. If there were no friends, there would be no associations and if there were no associations there would be no regulations, and if there were no regulations no community would be established.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

The next thing that was absolutely necessary, was freedom of associations. If they could not discuss things uppermost in their minds, how could they be a progressive society? Then there should be a free press. What they did should be carried to the uttermost end of the world so that all who shared their thoughts and aspirations, might all combine and make effort to realise the common ideals of them all. It was not necessary for him to remind them that the right of association was recently denied in Calcutta—with what result they were aware of.

Then there was the right to bear arms. What protection had the cultivator from animals eating away his crops? Animals would not obey the service of the court and whose fault was it that the cultivator's crop was eaten up? The Arms Act had taken away their right to defend themselves.

Then the most important thing, without which the previous rights were also useless was that opinions ought not to be punished. Whence came this wonderful power? It had now three wards: extermination, internment and imprisonment, and imprisonment was again divided in three parts: simple, rigorous and political and that political imprisonment included solitary confinement. "My God," he exclaimed, "where is it to end and when?" "The resolution said," Mr. Khaparde continued, "that nobody's liberty should be taken away except by the sentence of an ordinary court. It was easy to appoint a

special court and put on people who would easily give conviction. It was, therefore, necessary to have an ordinary court. He also referred to the disparity of treatment accorded to Indian and European accused."

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in seconding the resolution, spoke on the Self-Government part of the resolution and insisted on a time-limit. He observed there should be a radical change in the present system of Government and unless and until it was altered and complete Self-Government conferred on them, the poverty and illiteracy which were the result of bureaucratic rule, could not come to an end.

Mr. Ghulam Moimuddin, supporting the resolution in Urdu, said it was modesty on the part of the English when they said their pupils, the Indians, were not fit for Self-Government after their 150 year's training. Their opponents in the Anglo-Indian community could urge only one stock argument and that was how was the Hindu-Moslem question going to be settled. His answer was:—This question was there 150 years ago. It was also there in times of Akbar and Shah-jahan. They had their Todarmals and Mansings alive even now.

Pandit Ambika Prasad Vajpai in further supporting the resolution in Hindi, said that just as a parent would get rid of a private tutor if the latter did not succeed in getting his pupil pass his examination, they should get rid of their tutors as

they had failed to fit them for Self-Government. They had paid large sums of money, so that they might be served, well not for neglect of duty. The speaker continuing said when he asked them to get rid of the tutors he did not mean that the English should leave the country. What he meant was the English shall no longer remain masters.

Mr. Uday Bir Singh said as a Rajput he felt keenly in the matter of commissions. He thought it a disgrace to them to have to make this demand from the Imperial and historic city of Delhi, but they were helpless in the matter as their conditions was deplorable.

The resolution was then declared and carried.

After the Congress reassembled on Sunday the 29th Mr. B. Chakravarty (Bengal) moved the resolution reaffirming the Special Congress Resolution 5 relating to Self-Government with the addition "subject to this, that so far as the provinces are concerned, full responsible Government should be granted at once. No part of British India should be excluded from the benefit of the proposed constitutional reforms."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Chakravarty in anticipation of the amendment moved later by the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri, referred to the opinions which had been expressed by leaders like the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee and others and took strong and emphatic exception to the declaration "Not Yet." Proceeding, he said the time will never be ripe in the eyes of those whose self-interest or timidity would not allow them to conjure up an India fit for governing herself. In the Congress he made no demand in self-interest, unless to ask for Self-Government was self-interest. But he warned them against timidity, and declared amidst cheers that the time was ripe for granting complete Self-Government to India. The mover said they were the enemies of the country, who said "Not yet." He placed in that category the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee and also Sir Satyendra Sinha. He cited certain passages from the speeches

of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee and Sir S. P. Sinha, showing their vacillating spirit in regard to the reforms in India.

The Hon. Mr. Patel seconded the resolution. After recalling the main features of the Bombay Resolution he said without fiscal autonomy there could be no responsible Government. The denial of fiscal autonomy was the negation of responsible Government and without it all the reforms in the world were worthless.

MR. SHASTRI WELCOMED.

The President then said he was calling upon Mr. Shrinivas Shastri to move his amendment and he would bespeak their patient, courteous and considerate hearing for what he had to say. They might differ from him but he was sure they would give him a patient and courteous hearing.

Mr. Shastri's Amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Shastri then rose amidst loud cries of welcome to move his amendment. He said he took their kindly welcome to mean that they gave him a reminder, if he needed one, that on this Congress platform all shades of political opinion were free to find expression and that any one who had the welfare of Indians at heart was sure of a welcome on this platform, so that he might deliver himself of such sentiments as he might have. That thought was encouraging him and therefore he bespoke their indulgence while he laid before them few matters out of several—that he might, but which he did not for want of time take up—which might, he feared, be distasteful to the majority of those he had the honour to address. His amendment was to drop from the first clause of the resolution all words beginning from subject to this modification, and substitute the words "except the clause pronouncing the scheme 'disappointing and unsatisfactory' and the clause fixing the period of fifteen years for conferment of responsible Government as a whole."

Mr. Shastri said the clause he wished to drop, was new and had been introduced in supersession of another resolution by the special session of the Congress

fixing the period of six years for full provincial autonomy. The class of people he represented would have objected to the clause, even as it stood, but this clause took them much further and there his party objections were redoubled. It took them very far and in dangerous waters (Cries of 'no') He knew great many of them did not think so, but he knew also there were several even amongst them for whom he was not speaking. Now they would place their views before them, who were also of opinion that the change was not altogether for the better. He was for movement. Then to the another aspect Mr. Patel had already referred to in his amendment, although perhaps not consciously, and obtained their verdict in advance. He objected to the clause in the Bombay Resolution, describing the Scheme as "disappointing and unsatisfactory." In his opinion and in the opinion of those for whom he was speaking, the Scheme was in many ways inadequate. As they were aware, the Moderates' Conference had passed a number of resolutions which were in agreement with the Resolutions of the Special Congress in many important points. He considered it a great advantage. He was enabled to be here to emphasise the points of agreement as well as of disagreement. He thought while the Scheme was defective in many ways and susceptible of improvements, it still marked a substantial step in advance towards responsible Government. Regarding the fixation of time-limit, he had been reminded by the previous speakers that Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee and Mr. Chintamani had once expressed themselves in favour of a statutory time-limit. He was not there exactly defending them, but he might draw their attention to the fact that that position had been abandoned by them for reason that the Scheme of Reforms proposed the appointment of Parliamentary Committees for for the determination of future stages. While accepting the proposals wholeheartedly, they felt that it would not be consistent to have time-limit, as it would tender the appointment of the Parliament Committee

and futile. But, he also wished to take leave to mention on his own account another difficulty against this item. They had got to see that time-limit was to be fixed by Parliament, and he doubted whether there was anybody among them who could persuade Parliament to guarantee that within a certain period whatever might happen in the interval such and such forward steps shall and ought to be taken. He thought it was an impossible position to take. That would not prevent them from saying that the stages of responsible Government should be completed as soon as possible. He thanked them for hearing him particularly, and said he was glad he had come to the Congress platform, not merely because he had always intended to do so, not merely because he wished his voice raised on behalf of the opinions the Moderates held in the country, but also because he thought it a great advantage that he should in unison with most of them raise his voice that in the Central Government responsible Government should begin, that Presidents and Vice-Presidents of their Legislative Councils should be elected and that they should also demand fiscal autonomy for the Indian empire, for as Mr. Patel told them and he was in entire agreement with him, that without fiscal autonomy no reforms would be of much value, and responsible Government would be like dummy fingers and soldiers, intelligent and good to look at with no vitality in them (Applause).

Dr. Pramodanath Bannerjee seconded the amendment. He said, he objected to the words "disappointing" and "Unsatisfactory" as they implied the attitude of hostility towards the Scheme. With regard to time-limit, he was in sympathy with the spirit of the Resolution but not with the letter of it. He wanted Self-Government as early as possible and besides it would be contrary to the traditions of Parliament to fix a time-limit. With regard to full provincial autonomy being granted at once, he said in a tug of war they would pull firmly, strongly and hard, but let them not pull too hard lest the rope should break and they might fall to the ground. Mr. Jitendral Banerjee gave a spirited reply to the amendments.

(To be Continued)

INDIAN PRINCES MEET.

CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

Constitution Reform In India.

London, Jan. 31.—Reuter's Delhi correspondent reports that a Conference of the ruling chiefs of India was held there, 40 chiefs being present, including the Maharajahs of Kashmir, Gwalior, Kohlapur, Jeypore, Alwar, and Cutch, and the Begum of Bhopal.

In his opening address the Viceroy said that the principal business of the Conference would be a consideration of the report on Indian constitutional reform as it affected the Indian States. Alluding to the proposal for a permanent Council of Princes, the Viceroy emphasised that the Council must evolve gradually, and would not prejudice the relations of any individual Durbar with the Government.

While the Government was glad to develop the means whereby chiefs maintained their rights and increased their prestige, it should not be forgotten that the British Government was the paramount power in India.

Referring in conclusion to the question of the Council of State proposed in the reform scheme, the Viceroy said: "what we have in view is to provide a means of deliberation between the Government of India and your Highnesses on matters of common interest by joint deliberations and discussion between the Council of State and the Council of Princes or representatives of each Council. Such deliberation will take place at the instance of the Viceroy, and the Viceroy will attach the greatest weight to any wishes you may express. Such an arrangement will, however, be permissive only.

"I suggest that simplicity and freedom from restrictions will be a supreme merit of the scheme which, rightly used, may well hold a rich store of benefit for the great country we all love, and in which Princes and chiefs have joint heritage with people of British India."

A loyal resolution was moved by the

Maharajah of Kapurthala, seconded by the Jam Shib of Nawanagar, and was carried with acclamation, three cheers being given for King George.

NEW BILLS

Marriage Registers and Statistics

A "Gazette Extraordinary" has been issued containing the details of two new bills which are to be introduced by the Minister of the Interior this session. The first is to make provision for the custody of marriage registers and the issue of certificate copies thereof. This reads:

1. From and after the commencement of this Act, the officer for the time being who is, or acts as, registrar of births, deaths and marriages in any province, shall the custodian of all marriage registers required, under any law in force in that province, to be transmitted for record to the Minister of the Interior, anything to the contrary in such law notwithstanding.

2. Every copy of a marriage register or any part thereof certified under the hand of such officer to be a true copy shall, in all courts of law and public offices within the Union, be sufficient proof of the solemnisation, according to law, of marriage between the parties named, in the copy so certified until the contrary is proved.

The second bill provides for the amendment of the Statistics Act of 1914. This reads as follows:

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in section one of the Statistics Act, 1914 (Act No. 38 of 1914) statistics may under that Act be collected at any times or periods which may be prescribed.

2. In addition to the powers conferred by section ten of the said Act the Governor-General may make regulations requiring particulars and information to be furnished by persons in prescribed areas, particulars and information to be furnished as to the addresses and occupations of persons and particulars and information to be furnished in respect of prescribed periods.

The provisions of the said Act, shall apply generally in respect of any regulations so made.

Shrimati Jugrani Devi wife of Mr. Bhavani Dayal gave birth to a child on Thursday the 13 February 1919.

A U M. The Dharma Dir.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN ENGLISH AND HINDI.

VOL 3.

Springfield, Durban, Friday 28 February 1919.

No. 52

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

33rd SESSION DELHI.

PROCEEDINGS.

Mrs. Besant.

Mrs. Besant said:

The Hon. Mr. Shastri had made his outspoken speech. He put forward certain different propositions and they had been placed before them as separate amendments. She was in agreement with the first and dissented from the two that followed. Her agreement was to drop all words after the word "Bombay." The second and third amendments expressed disagreement with the words "unsatisfactory and disappointing." She held by these words and thought they were vital. The third was about the question of the time-limit, a period of 15 years,—rather too long. Although she thought so, she did not move for a shorter period, because it had been said properly they came to a compromise in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Shastri had told them the vital matters on which he was prepared to go with the Congress. He wanted to make the Central Government advance as well as the province. He wanted they should also have fiscal autonomy without which the whole of the reforms were an empty sham, utterly useless to the nation. She asked them to remember it was not Mr. Shastri alone but all those gallant Moderates, who stood by them in Bombay, who went in some cases as far as they could for the sake of promoting unity. They required union though they endorsed the statement they were fit for responsible Government. She said they might wait for 6 years, rather than part with those men in the Indian nation, who helped them in Bombay, who worked with them in the Special Session. She felt a compromise, was made. She was not ashamed of it. A compromise with the bureaucracy, with an enemy was a shameful thing. But a compromise with their men, brothers in their family for family unity, to walk slowly and gradually, so that they might all be one party was an honour and glory to those that did it. Another point they put to them was that when they made a compromise, they were supposed to keep

it. They had no opportunity of breaking their compromise until now. They passed it in Bombay and there had been no Congress since. So they were practically asked to make a compromise and break it the first moment they could. She did not think it right nor fair. It seemed to her it was better to take those sweeping resolutions of Bombay and carry them there, if they desire to do so, but not so to change the compromise as to drive out the men who worked with them in Bombay. It was not a question, even if they wanted to argue it of expediency and it was not a question as to whether they were going to get either the resolution passed in Bombay or the Resolution they were going to pass in the Congress. They were not going to get either. The situation was rightly said to be the worse to-day than before. And in face of that serried army of autocracy and bureaucracy, knitting together to hold in office, threatening them, they would make claims if they wanted to change anything in their past emoluments, they ought not to go every man his own way, every man putting forward his own idea. She could not support other amendments. She appealed to the Hon. Mr. Shastri to think whether he was prepared to support them.

REPORT "UNSATISFACTORY AND DISAPPOINTING."

They were told that in the Central Government their rulers would go no further than they had gone. It was said they had reached a line beyond which their principles did not allow them to go. She did not want the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to go beyond their principles. But she said: "If you declare, as the Moderates have declared, that we must have some responsibility in the Central Government, and if against that you have the word of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of state that they will maintain the machinery of autocracy, we must say that their Report is unsatisfactory." She would go much further and say it was disappointing. When Great Britain was fight-

ing against autocracy, and proclaimed to the world that the War that she was fighting was for democracy, the Viceroy's saying as the Representative of King George who had pledged himself against autocracy, "I am going to maintain the machinery of autocracy" was a scandal and a shame if Great Britain confirmed that statement. "Unsatisfactory and disappointing" were mild words to describe the feeling with which they read the statement. She supported the Bombay Scheme, as it was and they should not take out the words "unsatisfactory and disappointing." They could not take them out any more than they could take out any other part of that Scheme. She said in the old phrase "our Scheme and nothing but the Scheme" and they would stand by what they said in Bombay.

Mr. Pal.

Mr. B. C. Pal, the next speaker, asked them to consider what would be the effect of the deletion of the words, "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory" upon the public opinion in England, outside England, upon the public opinion of the statesmen of the whole world. He said if Mr. Shastri could give an assurance on behalf of his friends that they would delete the entire preamble of their Resolution, they might consider whether they could fall in line and delete their words. The retention of all exuberant welcome in the Resolution of the Moderates' Conference would mean to the world that India had with one united voice accepted loyally, thankfully, gratefully the Scheme towards responsible Government. It would mean they were already self-determined so far as the constitutional reforms were concerned. Were they prepared to send that mandate to the world at large? (cries of "no"). I; not, they should stick to the words with the grim determination of men who knew their minds. When they put in those words with regard to full provincial autonomy, he said in Bombay, they asked for all subjects excepting law, justice, and police. In this country law and

police, and justice and police, did not always go together. They had agreed to the Bombay Resolution on the special pleadings of Mrs. Besant for the sake of union. Reference was made to compact. He asked who the other party to the compact was, and whether that party had kept the compact. Concluding, he said if the War had altered anything, if it had revealed anything, if it had brought a message, it was "demand your right, demand full measure of your right, right which God has given you, demand for it, strive for it, sacrifice for it, and in the will of God you will get it."

Mr. Jammadas Dwarkadas and Dewan Bahadur Govind Raghava Aiyar spoke supporting the attitude of Mrs. Besant.

Mr. Fazal Haque, the President-elect of the Moslem League opposing Mr. Shastri's amendment, said if Mr. Shastri had said time-limit was unnecessary, not from motives of expediency but as a good grace for the bureaucrats to allow them sufficient time to bundle up their goods and leave India, he would have appreciated the point. But what Mr. Shastri wanted to do was to leave to the good grace of the bureaucracy to determine when they would give them (Indians) power to manage their own affairs. The whole thing looked like an unpleasant intruder getting into his room, and his telling the intruder "please yourself, and go when you like," instead of telling him "go at once or I will show you the way out." They were asked what had happened since the Bombay Congress to alter their decision. He was speaking from personal experience of how the bureaucrats used their power. He had seen that in the last Calcutta riots. He would be false to his conscience, false to the evidence of his eyes, false to his country, false to the traditions of this great Assembly, if he did not say the bureaucracy must go at once.

(To be Continued)

THE DHARMA VIR.

Friday, 28 February 1919

OURSELVES

To-day, we conclude the third year of our journalistic existence. It is now full three years since this journal was inaugurated and during those three years, in spite of many a serious obstacle and difficulty, we have courageously kept the flag of Vedic Dharma flying in this land. The year now concluded has been patently an uneventful one in so far as Hindu public

life and activity is concerned. The absence of almost total vitality might have been due to the want a high intellectual and spiritual teacher in our midst as some say. At the same time, it cannot be gainsaid, that the stifling of our public political activity by the regrettable actions and utterances, of the numerous sections, parties and cliques into which our community has been for some time past divided into, have had some harmful effect upon the public enthusiasm of Hindus also. It is to be ardently desired and hoped for that the holding of the recent South African Indian Congress will serve as a sure and certain means towards eradicating all differences of opinions amongst Indians, and evolving cosmos out of the chaos at present extant. In their own interests, Hindus particularly, should labour incessantly towards the realisation of this end. Coming to ourselves, we regret considerably that we are not celebrating our third anniversary in the customary manner. We have been induced to refrain from such celebration on account of the fact that we failed to publish our Rishi Number this year, in honour of the revered founder of the Arya Samaj, Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Having failed in such an important matter, it is not our desire to celebrate our anniversary since our conscience does not justify such a step. During the year also there have been a few changes in our editorial staff which we regret considerably and which affected our activity to no mean extent. However, through the selfless activity of Messrs R. G. Bhalla, Meharchand Prabdyal, Bhiawani Dayal, S. R. Patther and M. Thungavelu we have managed to continue the work we had undertaken. We thank all those kind friends and admirers who have rendered us useful assistance from time to time. We also thank our *clientele* for the support they have ungrudgingly given us all these years and express the hope they will continue so doing for many a year to come.

India's Future.

It is welcome news that the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. Sinha are

again to assist at the Imperial deliberations, this time for a different purpose, the settlement of the peace. We can now show our gratitude to India in two ways. Firstly, by protecting her trade interests in the future from the exploitation she underwent at the hands of German traders, and ensuring for her that commercial expansion to which her wealth and industries entitle her; secondly, by giving favourable attention as soon as possible after the meeting of the next Parliament to the recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Review of Reviews

Revolutionaries in India.

Viceroy's Warning.

London, Feb. 19.—A Reuter telegram from Dehli says that the Viceroy, in an address at the opening of the Legislative Council, said it was essential that the important powers which enabled public peace and order to be maintained during the war should be replaced by adequate substitutes. The reaction against authority which manifested itself in many parts of the civilised world was not likely to leave India entirely untouched. The Government could not shut its eyes to the undoubted existence in India of a definitely revolutionary organisation, and it would fail in its duty if it were not prepared to deal with them. Special measures were clearly essential for maintenance of his Majesty's Government and citizens' lives and property. He, therefore, commended two bills with regard to this matter for their very earnest consideration.

Referring to India's share in the war, the Viceroy said that India's contributions to the Allies' needs included £21,000,000 sterling worth of hides, 200,000 tons of railway sleepers, 1,800 miles of railway track, 299 locomotives, 5,800 vehicles, and 42,000,000 articles of military clothing for 1,250,000 combatants and non-combatants. He stated that 50,000 troops had been demobilised. The local Governments were now arranging free primary education for the children of fallen and disabled soldiers.

Proceeding, the Viceroy stated that the unusual drought had caused widespread scarcity and high prices, but the recent beneficial rainfall had improved the situation.

He then outlined the all-round alteration in the position of the Indian Public Service, which would tend to greater efficiency and engage the attention of the highest authorities. Each year he had

ment in India, he said, had strengthened his confidence in the solid good sense of India as a whole. It had been tried in the Great War and not found wanting. The test was not yet over, but he was confident that India would emerge finally greater than ever, both in resources and self help, and as great as ever in loyalty to the King-Emperor.

Treatment of Helpless Peoples

President Wilson, speaking before the Peace Conference on the covenant of the League of Nations said *inter alia*:—

We are done with the annexation of helpless people. In all cases of this sort it shall be the duty of the League to see that the nations assigned as tutors, advisers, and directors to those people shall look to their interest and development before the interests and material desires of the mandatory nation itself. There has been no grater advance than this. The great power which, happily, has just been defeated put intolerable burdens and injustice upon the helpless people of some of the Colonies it annexed, its interests being rather their extermination than development—the desire being to possess their land for European purposes, and not to enjoy their confidence in order that mankind might be lifted in those places to a higher level. Now the world says there is an end of that sort of thing. Under their tutelage the helpless peoples of the world will come into a new light and a new hope. I think I can say of this that it is practical and humane, and has the pulse of sympathy in it. Conscience of the world has long been prepared to express itself in such a way. In the administration of the affairs of more than one of the great States represented here the humane impulse has already expressed itself in dealing with their Colonies whose peoples were yet at a low state of civilisation. We have had many instances of Colonies being lifted into the sphere of complete self-government. Many terrible things have come out of this war, but some very beautiful things also. The miasma of distrust and intrigue is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying: "We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realise it before, but now we do realise it, and this is our covenant of fraternity and friendship."

Mr. Tilak's Activities

Referring to Mr. Tilak's activities in England Mr. Kasturirang Iyengar said in his lecture at Trichi that "Mr. Tilak, though I was not at present addressing public meetings in view of the case pend-

ing, was doing pioneering work. He had already started an office in London for pamphleteering."

Lok. Tilak and Mr. Lloyd George.

10, Howley Place,
Maida Vale, W. 2.
13 Nov. 1918.

Sir,

On behalf of the people of India represented by the Indian National Congress and on behalf of the Indian Home Rule League and of myself personally I respectfully beg to offer you my most cordial congratulations on the glorious achievements of the British and Allied arms. I trust and hope that under your wise and magnanimous guidance the armistice will usher in an era of peace, liberty and goodwill among all the peoples of the world.

I humbly request that you will be pleased to convey my loyal homage and joyful greetings to Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

B. G. Tilak

To,

The Right Hon'ble Lloyd George,
Prime Minister.

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
Nov. 20th 1918.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of the 13th November, and to say how much he appreciates your kind message of congratulation.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) F. L. Nevenson.

B. G. Tilak Esqr.

Mr. Baptista's activities.

Mr. Baptista seems to be regularly contributing to the *Herald*, the Labour daily. A London letter says that he has written another article in it on "India at the Peace Conference" urging popular representation of India at the Peace Conference. He also their requests Labour to associate Indian representatives with them at International Labour Conference. The *Herald* approves of this and suggests that the Congress and the Muslim League be asked to elect their 2 or 3 representatives for the Conference.

India wants Self-Determination

Telegrams worded as under were sent to the British Prime Minister, and President, Peace Conference, Paris res-

pectively from

Satara, Dhrywar (District Congress Committee and Home Rule League), Kalyan, Vengon (Kolaba), Kolaba silla zabha, Athani, Bombay National Union, Bombay branch of the Indian Home Rule League, Pandharpur, Nagpur, Khandawa, Sankeshwar, Amravati, Nasik, Parava, Sarvajanic Sabha, and Indian Home Rule League, Poona.

I To the British Prime Minister, Paris—
'India demands Self-determination.'

II President Peace Conference Paris:—
'India prays peace Conference, urge Britain grant India Self-determination.'

How an Indian Syndicate is Run.

"Trade Unionist" writes as follow in the *Natal Mercury*:—

Indian labour, if cheap, is not an unmixed blessing to those who employ it. The job printing trade is overrun with Asiatics, and they occasionally give examples of "peaceful penetration" reminiscent of the methods of a certain unpopular European nationality. In one case a master printer, who had reason to believe an Indian employe was interested in a newly-formed Asiatic printing syndicate, picked up from the floor of his office a letterhead, printed on the firm's finest paper. The letterhead bore the Indian's name, and announced his business as a master printer, but, with Oriental coolness, he gave his employer's 'phone number, P.O. box and works address as facilities to such of the public as desired to patronise his own enterprise. It is understood that he is now free to devote his full time to the new business.

Notes and News.

The District Association, Yeocmal, has cabled to the British Prime Minister and the President of the Peace Conference, Paris, urging recognition of India's claim to Self-determination, and representation of Indian people by Lokamanya Tilak.

London, Feb. 17.—In a message despatched on an. 23, Reuter's correspondent at Bombay says that cholera mortality is increasing there. That day 426 deaths were reported in the city.

London, Feb. 25.—The Press Bureau states that advices from Kabul report that the Ameer of Afghanistan was attacked and shot dead in Laghman Camp early on Thursday morning last.

The motives of the murder at present are obscure.

No arrests have so far been made.

The Ameer, Habibulla Khan, was born in 1872, and acceded to the throne in 1901.