

Tuesday, 8th September, 1914

**COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA**

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P. L.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS

From April 1914 to March 1915

WILT INDEX

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 TO 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII. c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on
Tuesday, the 8th September, 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,
and 43 Members, of whom 36 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members to make the prescribed oath or affirm-
ation of allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Louis James Kershaw, C.I.E.

„ „ Sir Henry Parsall Burt, K.C.I.E., V.D.

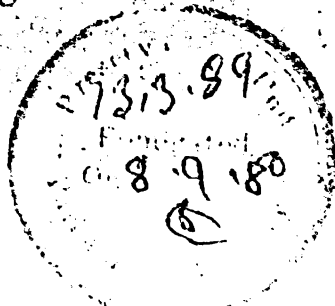
„ „ Mr. James Walker, C.I.E.

„ „ Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath.

„ „ Mr. Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, C.I.E.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT
THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
SESSION IN THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER
AT SIMLA.

His Excellency the President :—“ I gladly and warmly welcome
Hon'ble Members of my Legislative Council to the new Council Chamber, and
trust that they will find it much more comfortable and convenient than the
arrangements hitherto made for meetings of Council in Simla.



Chamber Fumigated.....

[The President.]

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

" Since we met last in Delhi we have to deplore the loss of one of our Members in the death of Rai Bahadur the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram. A member of a well-known family, Mr. Sri Ram as a public servant rendered great services to his country and the Government of India. After being for some time a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, he was twice a Member of this Council and received in 1906 the C.I.B. as a mark of appreciation by Government of his services. His activities extended to various educational, charitable and religious works, and his loss will be as deeply regretted by his province as it is by this Council. I am sure that I may be permitted to say that this Council sympathises deeply with his family in their sad bereavement.

" Before we pass to the ordinary business of Council, I will ask Hon'ble Members to stand up while I read to Council a gracious message addressed to the Princes and Peoples of India by His Majesty the King-Emperor :

' During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire at home and overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity, civilisation and peace of mankind.

' The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

' Paramount regard for treaty faith and pledged word of Rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and India.

' Amongst the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian subjects and by Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in conflict has touched my heart and has inspired to highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of good-will and fellowship which greeted my return in February 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.'

" I think that I am voicing the views of my Council and of the whole of India when I say that we are profoundly grateful to His Majesty for his gracious and stirring message, and that we can only assure His Majesty of our unflinching loyalty and devotion in this time of crisis and emergency.

" I propose now to add a few words explaining in greater detail the situation described by His Majesty in the first few sentences of his message.

" It is now five weeks ago that the British Empire was plunged into war with the two great military nations, Germany and Austria. As has been said by His Majesty the war was none of our seeking, but it has been thrust on us in what one can only describe as a wicked and wanton manner. Although we all deeply deplored the horrible assassination at Serajevo of the Austrian heir to the throne and his consort, we cannot but feel regret that this was made the pretext for a conflict in which it was well known that there was every probability that most of the great Powers of Europe would be involved. It was not however until Germany, with a callous disregard for international obligations to which she herself was a party, refused to respect the neutrality of Belgium guaranteed in the Treaties of 1831 and 1839 by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia, that the intervention of Great Britain became inevitable. It is hardly necessary for me to describe steps taken by the King-Emperor to ensure peace, and the patient, genuine and whole-hearted efforts of that great statesman, Sir Edward Grey, to induce Germany to take a reasonable attitude, nor need I relate in detail what Mr. Asquith has described as the infamous proposals of Germany to buy our neutrality while giving her a free

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[*The President.*]

hand to destroy the independence of Belgium and the integrity of France and her possessions. All these details have been given by Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on the 3rd and 4th August.

“ It suffices for me to say here that Great Britain having with other great Powers guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, the vital interests of England being concerned in the independence and integrity of that State, it was her duty to keep her word and to maintain that neutrality with all the forces and resources at her disposal. It was in accordance with this stern sense of duty and with the conviction that her cause was just and righteous that Great Britain, in her accustomed rôle of protector of the smaller independent States, took up the sword to maintain the independence and integrity of Belgium and declared war on Germany. We have only to refer to the words of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag when he admitted that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium to find more than ample justification for the action of our statesmen. The excuse then given that France meditated an attack on Germany through Belgium is one that can deceive no one, for it is notorious that France, who desires peace as much as we do, had already promised to respect the neutrality of Belgium. No Government and no people in Europe had less desire for war than the French, but their engagements by treaty and of honour compelled them to recognise their obligation to Russia. It is common knowledge that Germany for the last ten or fifteen years has been carefully planning and preparing for a campaign of aggression and self aggrandisement, and in spite of all the denials of the German Government of any hostile intentions those, who, like myself, have been engaged in watching over the foreign interests of Great Britain during the past few years, correctly gauged the intentions of Germany to force war upon England, France and Russia as soon as she was ready for it and at the most favourable moment. We are now face to face with a possibly long and exhausting war, which, however just and righteous on our side, must be a terrible ordeal through which we should pass with firm confidence in the justice of our cause, and with strong determination to spare no effort to bring it to a successful conclusion. When this result has been achieved, as I have no doubt it will, let us not boast, but thank Him who has given us the victory. War is a terrible and horrible thing, but there is a worse thing than war, and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements. This we have been happily spared by the firm and straightforward attitude of our statesmen in England. In this great crisis it has been a source of profound satisfaction to me that the attitude of the British Government has been so thoroughly appreciated in India and has met with such warm support. I have no hesitation in saying that the valuable offers of military assistance that I have received from the Ruling Chiefs of India and the countless offers of personal service and of material help made to me by both rich and poor in the provinces of British India have touched me deeply, and have given me one more proof, which I never needed, of what I have long known, and never for an instant doubted, namely, the deep loyalty and attachment of the Indian people to the King-Emperor and the Throne, and their readiness to make any sacrifice on their part to further and strengthen the interests of the Empire. The fact that the Government of India are in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of our armed forces is a supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. I trust that this may be fully recognised in England and abroad.

“ That, owing to the war, sacrifices will have to be made is inevitable, and that suffering will be entailed is unhappily certain, but I am confident that the people of India, standing shoulder to shoulder, will shrink from no sacrifice, and will loyally co-operate with Government in maintaining internal order and in doing all in their power to secure the triumph of the arms of our King-Emperor. The countless meetings to express loyalty held throughout India and the warm response of the people to my appeal for funds for the relief of distress in India during the war have filled me with satisfaction, and have confirmed

[*The President.*]

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my first impression that in this war the Government would be supported by the determination, courage and endurance of the whole country.

“It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the finest and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honour of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers, and that they will acquit themselves nobly and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage. To the people of India I would say at this time—‘Let us display to the world an attitude of unity, of self-sacrifice and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right.’

“I would now like to say a few words upon another question which has seriously occupied the attention of the Government of India during the past 12 months—a subject to which we attach the very highest importance. I allude to the question of migration from one part of our Empire to another.

“Before dealing with this question I would like to remind you that, in a speech which I addressed to you in Council on the 24th March last, I informed you of an announcement made in the Union House of Assembly at Cape Town that the Government of the Union would introduce in the following session legislation based on the report of the Commission which had been sitting to inquire into the grievances of Indians in South Africa. As all of you are aware, the proposed Indian Relief Bill has since become law, and I think that we may regard the passing of the Bill by both Houses of the Union Parliament with grateful satisfaction. If the new law does not satisfy every Indian aspiration, it certainly removes the principal grievances from which Indians had for many years been suffering. The solution of this very difficult problem is a matter upon which we may legitimately congratulate the Government of General Botha, and I would like to say, in particular that the bold and generous statesmanship which inspired General Smuts and the skill with which he piloted the Bill through the South African Legislature have earned our warm admiration.

“I will now revert to the general question which is one of far-reaching importance. It cannot be dealt with satisfactorily from merely a local standpoint. It is a question for which, in my opinion, a practical solution may be found; but it is essential that such a solution should be based on a reasonable apprehension of the requirements of other parts of the Empire. At the outset of the discussion of the problem which has arisen, we are faced with this difficulty. It is being commonly asserted—whether on historical, legal or constitutional grounds—that the full rights of citizenship of the British Empire include the right to settle in any part of that Empire, irrespective of the existence of local legislation barring or limiting access to the Dominion to which access is sought.

“But it must not be forgotten that to such a doctrine a political impediment exists of an almost insuperable character. Our Empire is largely composed of self-governing units. The Dominions have been given their own legislatures by the Imperial Government in order that they may regulate the management of their internal affairs as may seem best to them. It is beyond question that the control of immigration is primarily an internal question, for each self-governing unit must know best from what materials it desires to provide its future citizens. Thus, indeed, it must clearly be seen that the right of free movement within the Empire is conditional on the exercise by the local Legislatures of their undoubted powers, just as it is restricted even more rigorously by the physical characteristics of certain parts of the Empire. The principle of free migration between all parts of the Empire may have attractions and many advantages; it is indeed the principle for which the Government of India have long and consistently contended. But I have shown that to reduce this principle to practice would involve the most serious difficulties, and the course of events has made it more and more clear that there is no hope of its adoption. On the other hand, when we review the whole situation and the policy that

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.] [The President.]

we have consistently followed for many years past, I fear that the obvious conclusion at which we must arrive is that the result of this attitude has been to force the Colonies to undertake more and more drastic legislation, and thus to produce the present situation in Canada which has brought the problem to an acute stage. This being so, it seems to me that the time has come when we must change our course and we have to consider whether, if we cannot get all we wanted, some alternative is not feasible to relieve at least the present situation which already is unsatisfactory from the point of view both of Indian and Colonial interests, and may in the future lead to serious trouble. I think that such an alternative can be found, and I shall indicate presently what it is.

“ I desire first to try to correct any misapprehension that may exist in this country regarding the attitude of the Governments of the Dominions towards Indians as a whole, and towards the position of the Government of India, in this difficult matter. It is often stated that the Colonial Governments, in formulating their measures for exclusion, are actuated by feelings of animosity towards Indians, and that they would not apply to residents of the United Kingdom any of the restrictions they freely impose on residents of this country. I do not think that such a statement is quite fair. To be impartial it must be admitted that the Colonies naturally place above all other considerations the interests of their own country, as they understand them, just as we in India should put the good of India in the front of our motives for legislation. But time after time the Colonial Governments have given evidence, whether during the discussions in their Legislative Assemblies or in their attempts to negotiate with the Government of India, that they are by no means unmindful of the possible effects of their action on the Government and people in this country; and I think I may say with justice that they are quite willing to consider India's requirements once they are satisfied that the interests of their own country have been adequately secured.

“ Then, as to the right of residents of the United Kingdom to enter the Colonies without restriction, I can assure you that the Colonial Governments, both in theory and in practice, maintain their full right to reject such immigrants, and use this right without restriction as they may think their local conditions require. So much is this the case that the freedom with which Canada excludes labourers of inferior physique while encouraging by every possible means the emigration of the fit has been described as constituting a serious drain on the United Kingdom. I would also remind this Council how, some years ago, three English hatters were turned back from Australia on the ground that the local labour market for hatters was overstocked. At the present moment an Ordinance is in force in Canada which forbids *any* labourer, whether from the United Kingdom or elsewhere, landing in that country. Recently the Government of South Africa actually removed by force from their territories certain English labourers whose presence was felt to be undesirable.

“ In the face of such incidents, it is out of place to assert that the policy of exclusion is directed against Indians alone, and that there is therefore an Indian grievance against the Colonies. I should like to add that I have seen a statement recently made by the Hon'ble Mr. Roche, Canadian Minister of the Interior, which I believe to be substantially correct, to the effect that, during the past ten years previous to the arrival at Vancouver of the *Komagata Maru*, 917 English people had been rejected at Canadian ocean ports as compared with 376 Indians.

“ I will now touch lightly on the incident of the *Komagata Maru*. The despatch of this vessel from Shanghai to Vancouver with 400 Indians on board was carried out without the cognisance or approval of the Government of India. The object of the promoters of the expedition was undoubtedly to challenge directly the legality of the Canadian immigration laws on the lines that the would-be immigrants were British subjects, and had therefore the right to enter Canada. Such a proceeding was in direct contravention of

[The President.]

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the existing embargo placed on all labourers of every nationality arriving in British Columbia, and in violation of the condition that the immigrants should arrive by continuous voyage from their place of origin. It is unfortunate and to be regretted that such restrictions should exist; but when they do exist, they cannot be ignored without causing suffering and distress. We must all regret the discomfort suffered by the 400 Indians on board the *Komagata Maru* for which the organisers of the expedition were, in my opinion, culpably responsible. They must have known perfectly well that entry would be refused, and the sending of the ship could only be regarded as most unwise. The promoters should have remembered that they who fail to consider the rights of the Colonies can in return claim little consideration for their own. The Canadian Immigration Act gives the Government of Canada very wide powers, and anybody with any knowledge of its contents would realise how futile it would be to contest them. The case was taken as a test case before the Canadian Law Courts and was lost as was inevitable, the result being that, with very few exceptions, all those on board the *Komagata Maru* were deported. There were unfortunately some breaches of the peace committed by some of the Indian passengers on board, but in the end they left peacefully. In this connection I would like to mention the fact that the Canadian Government very generously gave £500 worth of supplies to the Indians on board for the return journey. This point should not be forgotten. I may add that the developments of this incident were watched by the Government of India with the closest attention; but as the question at issue was of a purely legal character, there was no cause for intervention. When however there was an apparent likelihood of the compulsion of the Indian passengers by armed force, I addressed a communication to the Secretary of State deprecating the use of force on our fellow countrymen, and as you are aware, no force was used. Within the last few days I have learnt that these unfortunate people have been left stranded in Japan. I have therefore requested His Majesty's Consul-General at Kobe to repatriate them to India, and at the expense of Government in the case of those without means.

“Having now cleared the ground of possible misunderstandings, I will revert to the alternative policy to which I referred a few minutes ago as a possible solution. I think I have shown clearly that we have drifted into a position of isolation, and it is evident that, if we are to secure for our Indian fellow-subjects any of the advantages that are now denied, we must substitute for this a policy of co-operation. This can, in my opinion, be achieved only by negotiation with the Colonies on a basis of complete reciprocity. Taking Canada for instance, we know that a certain number of Japanese are admitted annually on a passport system. Surely India may claim at least most-favoured-nation treatment in any negotiations that are opened, and secure equally favourable terms for Indians. It should not be difficult to limit by agreement the number of passports to be issued which, while providing very fully for temporary residence, as in the case of students, tourists and the like, would at the same time strictly limit the right to settle permanently in the country. Those attempting to secure admission without such permits or passports would be rejected at the port of entry after ample warning in the country of origin that such rejection would be inevitable. Clearly no reciprocal arrangement for controlling emigration at both ends can be outlined or considered in detail without full discussion with the Colonial Governments concerned, and it would obviously be undesirable to commence negotiations with the Colonies unless there was a reasonable prospect of some practical outcome of the discussions. If this alternative policy commends itself to the people of India, it would be futile to consider any other line of action until it has been tried and has failed. But with the knowledge in our possession that the Colonies have on various occasions shown themselves alive to the necessity of giving such consideration as is possible to the wishes of the Government of India, I am full of confidence that they would be willing to go to some length in giving facilities to a moderate number of Indian immigrants, while obtaining through such a compromise certain restrictions in India on free emigration to the Colonies. This

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION ; 7
STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

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[*The President ; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis ;
Sir Harcourt Butler.*]

is the policy which the Government of India would advocate at the present time—a policy based on a scheme of complete reciprocity—and it is for the consideration of Hon'ble Members and of the Indian public that I have developed our views here to-day. If these views meet with general approval, the Government of India are ready to recommend them to the Secretary of State, with a view to opening negotiations with the Colonies concerned. I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights, but equally have the Colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments, I am confident that they, with their strong Imperial instincts, will meet us in no mean or niggardly spirit, provided that we on our side show our readiness to meet them half-way. The fact that in a few weeks' time our splendid Indian soldiers may be fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Colonial fellow-subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"MY LORD, on behalf of the non-official members I beg to express our most respectful gratitude for the kind message of His Most Gracious and Excellent Majesty which you have communicated to the Council this morning, and for His Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of the people and princes of India to his person and Throne. I humbly request Your Excellency that you will assure His Majesty that in this crisis the whole country is with him and we will loyally and cheerfully render such help as lies in our humble power to ensure success to British arms, as also to ensure that the future history of this portion of His Majesty's Empire will be as glorious or even more glorious than the past. My Lord, I also take this opportunity of tendering our best thanks to Your Excellency for your vigorous action for the removal of the disabilities of Indians in His Majesty's Overseas Dominions, and for your solicitude and constant efforts to uplift them in the scale of nations.

"My Lord, we are also grateful to Your Excellency for the sympathetic reference you have made to the sad death of one of our colleagues, I mean the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur. On behalf of the non-official Members I beg to associate myself with Your Excellency's remarks. The Council has indeed heard with the deepest sorrow of the untimely and sudden death of that estimable gentleman. He represented important interests, was a respectable member of an important community, and his opinion was respected both in this Council and outside as sound and sobered by age and experience."

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler laid on the table a statement* showing the number of Muhammadan Examiners appointed by the various Universities during the quinquennium ending 1913, referred to in the second part of the reply given by him to the question asked by the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February, 1914.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler also laid on the table a statement† showing the expenditure incurred by the Local Governments in 1911-12 for the purpose of encouraging vernacular literature, referred to in the reply given by him to the question asked by the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February, 1914.

* *Vide* Appendix A.

† *Vide* Appendix B.

[*Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Ghuznavi; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha; Sir Robert Carlyle; Mr. Gillan.*] [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler also laid on the table a statement* showing the number of Muhammadan Inspectors of Schools and the extent to which schools to which Muhammadans are admitted are brought under their supervision in the various Provinces, referred to in the reply given by him to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th March, 1914.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Mussalman
education.

1. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether replies from all Local Governments (particularly Bengal) have been received to the Government's circular letter, dated 3rd April, 1913, on the subject of Mussalman education? If so, do the Government propose to lay the same on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"Replies have not been received from all Governments to the circular letter of the Government of India No. 5-5-595, dated the 3rd April, 1913. The Government of Bengal have reported the formation of a Committee to consider questions connected with the Education of Muhammadans. The Government of India recently communicated to the Press information regarding the state of this case. The Government do not at present propose to lay the papers on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

Cattle cen-
sus.

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state if a census of cattle has been taken in all the provinces, and if not, does the Government propose to issue instructions to do the same?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"A census of cattle is taken regularly in each province, either annually or quinquennially."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

Nalhati
Azimganj
Branch.

3. "With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne to my question regarding Nalhati Azimganj Branch, may I have the honour to inquire if the East Indian Railway has arranged for at least one passenger train each way at a better speed than the mixed train service?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"The East Indian Railway Administration has been running one purely passenger train in either direction over the Nalhati-Azimganj Branch on and from 1st September, the time taken from Nalhati to Azimganj being reduced to 2 hours and 20 minutes."

[5TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[Maharaja Ranajit Sinha; Sir William Meyer; Mr. Gillan.]

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

4. “(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the proposals for minting gold coins in India is still under consideration? Minting of gold coins in India.”

(b) Has it been decided to mint gold coins in India and, if so, when will the mint in India for such coinage be opened?”

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

“ (a) The question of minting gold coins in India is still under consideration, and has recently been referred for the opinion of Local Governments and commercial authorities in connection with the remarks of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency on this subject. I lay on the table copies of the circular letters* referred to.

(b) The answer to the second part of the question is consequently at present in the negative.”

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

5. “(a) Is it a fact that the Eastern Bengal State Railway used to run formerly one Mail train service between Calcutta and Forbesgunj both up and down? Mail train service between Calcutta and Forbesgunj.”

(b) Is it a fact that since June last the said service has been discontinued? If so, does the Government propose to issue instructions to run one Mail train both up and down on the said line?

(c) Is it a fact that the people travelling for a long distance are very much inconvenienced for want of a fast train on this line?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

“The replies to the Hon'ble Member's questions are as follows :—

Prior to 1st April, 1914, trains Nos. 41 Up and 46 Down running between Forbesgunj and Calcutta were designated Mail trains. These trains have not been discontinued, but as their designation was misleading in that they stop at several stations, they have been classified as Passenger trains in recent time tables. No alteration whatever has been made in the timing of train No. 41, but No. 46 has been allowed 20 minutes extra as, in order to meet the requirements of the public, it now stops at two extra stations.

The traffic on the section referred to does not warrant an additional fast service, and no complaints have been received by Government that long distance passengers are being put to any inconvenience.”

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

6. “With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer to my question regarding the inquiry into the rise of prices, will the Government be pleased to state if they have come to any final decision in the matter? Result of inquiry into the rise of prices.”

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

“The Government of India hope to be able before long to publish the Report with an expression of their own views upon the conclusions embodied in it.”

* Vide Appendices D to G.

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha ; Sir H. P. Burt ;* [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]
Mr. Banerjee ; Mr. Gillan.]

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

Late running
of down
trains from
Calcutta to
Katihar via
Lalgolaghat.

7. "(a) Is it a fact that all the Down trains from Katihar to Calcutta via Lalgolaghat run unusually late almost since June last ?

(b) Is it a fact that the roadside passengers are very much inconvenienced on account of such delays ?

(c) Is it a fact that the trains are delayed at each station for heavy mango and fish traffic ? If so ; does the Government propose to issue instructions to run a Parcel train for the purpose for the season ? "

The Hon'ble Sir H. P. Burt replied :—

" The replies to the Hon'ble Member's questions are as follows :—

(a) For the three weeks from 14th June to 4th July the timings of trains between Katihar and Calcutta were thrown out mainly owing to difficulties which occurred at Lalgolaghat. After that period the trains ran punctually.

(b) Roadside passengers were put to some inconvenience during the period referred to above.

(c) At certain times of the year the perishable traffic accounts for some small delays to passenger trains, but these are not of a serious nature. It is not proposed to run a Parcel train over the Section referred to, as the traffic does not warrant such a course at present. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

Proceedings
of the
Canadian
authorities
in connection
with the
Hindu immi-
grants on
board the
" Komagata
Maru ".

8. "(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of the Canadian authorities in connection with the Hindu immigrants on board the *Komagata Maru* ?

(b) Has the Government received any official information on the subject ?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state it for the information of the Council ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, it proposes to take in this matter ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

" Government are aware that certain Indian immigrants on the *Komagata Maru* attempted to gain admission to Canada though aware that their action in so doing was in conflict with the laws and regulations of Canada. On their claim to admission being rejected in a court of law, the Canadian Government furnished them with provisions for their return journey.

No official report of their proceedings has been received ; but the whole question of the admission of Indian emigrants to various parts of the Empire is being most carefully examined by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

Names and
qualifica-
tions of
persons
appointed to
Indian Edu-
cational
Service
since crea-
tion of Edu-
cation De-
partment
and appoint-
ment of
Public
Service
Commission

9. " Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Indian Educational Service (1) since the creation of the Education Department of the Government of India, (2) since the appointment of the Public Service Commission ? "

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.] [Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Banerjee; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Gillan.]

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

“The information* is laid on the table. Information regarding previous teaching experience has been omitted, as the information is not available in all cases.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked : -

10. “Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

- (1) the number of Colonials employed in Government service in British India;
- (2) the Colonies to which they belong, and
- (3) the offices in which they are so employed †”

Number of Colonials employed in British India.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“The Government of India is not in possession of the information desired by the Hon'ble Member. The facts will however be ascertained, and a statement laid on the table in due course.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

11. “Will the Government be pleased to state the chief articles of annual import in India from (1) Australia, (2) Canada, (3) South Africa and their respective values ?”

of annual

and their

Chief articles of annual import from Australia, Canada, and South Africa and their respective values.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

“A statement † giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

12. “(a) Has the Government of India made any representation to His Majesty's Government in England about the treatment of Indian emigrants on board the *Komaga's Maru* by the Canadian Government ?”

Representation to His Majesty's Government in England about the treatment of Indian emigrants on board the “Komaga's Maru”.

(b) Does the Government propose to lay the papers relating to the subject on the table ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

“(a) In view of the recognized illegality of the proposed attempt to land emigrants in Canada and of the decision of the Canadian tribunals, no grounds presented themselves for representation on the part of the Government of India, but as already stated by the Viceroy, His Excellency, in a communication to the Secretary of State, deprecated the use of armed force.

(b) The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee asked :—

13. “(a) Is it a fact that both Dr. Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, and Dr. Rudolf, Professor of Industrial Chemistry, have tendered their resignations ?”

Resignation by Dr. Travers and Dr. Rudolf of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

* Vide Appendix H and J,
† Vide Appendix K.

[Mr. Banerjee; Sir Harcourt Butler; [SUN SEPTEMBER, 1914.]
Maharaja M. C. Nandi; Sir Reginald
Craddock; Sir Robert Carlyle].

(b) Have the resignations been accepted, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state the terms about pension or allowance (if any) on which they have been permitted to resign?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(a) A report has been received to the effect that Dr. Travers and Mr. Rudolf have resigned their appointments in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

(b) The acceptance of these resignations and the arrangement of terms rest with the Council of the Institute. The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to his question regarding the Institute by myself on the 20th March, 1913."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

Report of
the Bengal
District
Administra-
tion
Committee.

14. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the Report of the Bengal District Administration Committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Lvinge is President, or any recommendation, if any, thereon from the Bengal Government; and if so, will the Government be pleased to lay the report and the recommendation on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Government of India have received a copy of the report in question, but are still awaiting an expression of the views of the local Government upon the different recommendations made by the Committee. The question of the publication of the report will be considered later."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

Grand Canal
Project in
Bengal.

15. "Did the Government of India have under their consideration a project called the Grand Canal Project in Bengal and in connection with which Mr. Lees was placed on special duty? If so, will the Government of India be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at on the said project and whether any financial provision for the scheme will be made during the coming financial year?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"The Government of India have not yet come to any decision respecting the Grand Trunk Canal Project, which has been referred back to the Government of Bengal for further consideration. It is not possible at present to say whether funds will be provided for the scheme during the coming financial year."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

Dacca
University
Scheme.

16. "Are the Government in a position to state when a beginning is likely to be made in connection with the Dacca University scheme?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

College for
the well-to-
do classes.

17. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at in respect of the proposed College for the well-to-do classes?"

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[*Sir Harcourt Butler; Maharaja M. C. Nandi; Mr. Gillan; Sir Reginald Craddock; Raja Kushal Pal Singh.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to a similar question asked by him on the 3rd February, 1914. The Secretary of State's orders regarding detailed features of the scheme have not yet been received."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

18. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been finally decided to continue the management of the Tirhoot Railway by the Bengal North-Western Railway Company? If so, were the Provincial Governments and Commercial bodies consulted before the final decision?"

Management of Tirhoot State Railway.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is that the Secretary of State has agreed to the Bengal and North-Western Railway continuing to work the Tirhoot State Railway up to April, 1922. As regards the second part, the answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

19. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the direct administrative control of the proposed High Court of the Province of Bihar and Orissa will be vested in the Local Government or the Government of India?"

Administrative control of the proposed Bihar and Orissa High Court.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The intention is that in respect of administrative control the position of the High Court of the Province of Bihar and Orissa shall be the same as that of all other High Courts except the Calcutta High Court."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked :—

20. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Punjab Government has submitted any scheme for raising the status of the Punjab Chief Court to that of a Chartered High Court?"

Raising of the status of the Punjab Chief Court.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The question has been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Local Government which is still proceeding."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh asked :—

21. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the United Provinces Mukhtars' Association praying for the removal of 'certificated Mukhtars' from sub clause (2) to (1) in clause (r) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure? Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take in the matter?"

Memorial from United Provinces Mukhtars' Association re amendment of section 4 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"Such a memorial was received; the subject is at present under discussion."

[*Raja Kushal Pal Singh ; Sir Robert Carlyle ;* [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]
Mir Asad Ali ; Sir Harcourt Butler ; Com-
mander-in-Chief].

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh asked :—

Laws passed
in each
province for
the preser-
vation
and protec-
tion of large
estates.

22. " Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement mentioning the laws that have been passed in each province for the preservation and protection of the estates of large landholders ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

" I lay on the table a statement* giving the information asked for. "

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Amount of
provincial
educational
grants spent
per annum
on Muham-
madan
schools.

23. " Will Government be pleased to state what amount of provincial educational grants has been spent per annum for the last five years on Muhammadan schools in each of the Indian provinces ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" The information will be obtained and laid on the table. "

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Training of
Indian
youths in
ammunition
factories
and work-
shops.

24 " (a) Does Government propose to consider the advisability of training Indian youths ammunition factories and workshops in the country ? "

(b) If there be already such youths under training, what is the number of (i) Hindu, and (ii) Muhammadan youths ? "

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

" (a) It is understood that the Hon'ble Member refers to the training of Indian youths in our Ordnance factories with a view to qualifying them for employment superior to that obtainable by the ordinary skilled but technically uneducated workmen, i.e., the supervision of the Ordnance factories' workmen, all of whom are Indians. The desirability for such training, with a view of substituting Indian skilled for European skilled supervision to the extent possible, has, for many years past, been recognised, and a system of apprenticeship for Indian youths at present obtains and has obtained for many years past in several of the factories. Indian youths do not however readily come forward as apprentices, and of such as do apprentice themselves a large proportion cancel their indentures for one reason or another. In a measure due to lack of technical polytechnic education as differentiated from practical training, apprentices at the termination of their period of apprenticeship are not generally speaking found to be qualified to supervise workmen. Facilities do not at present exist in the factories for giving technical education, but the matter of how best to afford such education *pari passu* with practical training is at present under consideration.

(b) There are at present 21 Hindu and 8 Muhammadan apprentices. There are also 3 Indian Christian apprentices. "

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Legislation
on Indian
emigration
to British
Colonies.

25. " (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any legislation is under contemplation as regards the subject of Indian emigration to the British Colonies ? "

(b) Whether the Government of India propose to draw the attention of the British Colonies through Home Government to the desirability of according better treatment to the Indian emigrants ? "

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[Mr. Gillan; Mir Asad Ali; Sir H. P. Burt;
Sir Reginald Craddock; Sir William
Meyer.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

“(a) No legislation is at present contemplated.

(b) The Hon'ble Member's attention is directed to the speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject in question.”

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

26. “(a) Have any complaints been received from the Assistant Station Masters and other members of the Station staff and from third class passengers on the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will cause a full inquiry to be made into those complaints?”

Inquiry into
Grievances
of station
staff and of
3rd class
passengers
on South
Indian and
Madras and
Southern
Mahratta
Railways.

(b) Is it a fact that there is overcrowding of passengers in local and passenger trains on these Railways? If so, has the attention of Government been drawn to the matter?”

The Hon'ble Sir H. P. Burt replied :—

“The Government of India have received no complaints on either of the subjects mentioned under heads (a) and (b) of the Hon'ble Member's question.

The Railway Board will, however, bring the Hon'ble Member's question to the notice of the two Railway Administrations referred to, and obtain their remarks thereon.”

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

27. “(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the leading article in the *Hindu* (Madras) of the 24th of April, 1914, re Perambore Workshop riot and inquiry into this disturbance?”

Perambore
Workshop
riot and its
inquiry.

(b) Whether the Government of India propose to direct further investigation into the whole question?”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“(a) The Government of India have seen the article referred to.

(b) The matter is essentially one with which the Local Government is competent to deal, and the Government of India do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by their directing a further inquiry”.

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

28. “Will Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take upon the Prices Inquiry Report, and whether the report will be issued to the public, and, if so, when?”

Prices
Inquiry
Report.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

“I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply I gave just now to a similar question by the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha.”

16 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS; RESOLUTION ON THE WAR AND THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

[*Mir. Asad Ali ; Sir Reginald Craddock ; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis ; The President.*] [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

Represent-
ation of
Cantonment
Legislative
Councils.

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

29. "Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether they propose to reconsider the question of the representation of the inhabitants of British Cantonments in Native States on the Legislative Councils ; and
- (b) whether their attention has been drawn to the views expressed in an article in the *Hindu* (Madras) of the 6th July, 1914, on the subject of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"(a) Government do not propose to reconsider the decision intimated in my replies to the Hon'ble Member's questions of the 9th September, 1913, and the 9th January, 1914.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Eligibility
of Native-
born sub-
jects of
Native
States to
appear for
Public
Services
Examina-
tions in
England.

30. "Does Government propose to consider the desirability of throwing open more completely the Indian Public Services, such as the Civil and Medical Services, to the native born subjects of Native States, by making them eligible to sit for such examinations for admission into these services as are held in England ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"This matter has been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who at present has it under his consideration with a view to undertaking legislation in the Imperial Parliament."

RESOLUTION ON THE WAR AND THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"My Lord, before I move the Resolution that stands in my name I would ask Your Excellency kindly to suspend the Rules of Business."

His Excellency the President :—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis moved the following Resolution, namely :—

"That in view of the great War involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe, into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the Members of this Council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unwavering loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor, and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government.

"They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the Military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the War on the United Kingdom, and request the

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CIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDI-
TIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[*Sir Gungadhar Chilnavis.*]

Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire.

'They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this Resolution to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government.'

He said :—“ My Lord, the dimly apprehended but ever-present peril that has lain for many years in the vast armaments of European Nations has at last burst upon us as a terrible reality. Once more race hatred and personal ambition have been too much for all the resources of diplomacy, and all the ties of civilisation and economic interest that link one country with another. But neither the fear of consequences nor the dictates of self-interest have been able to deter England from her duty. More than a hundred years ago she drew her sword and, for half a generation, maintained the unequal struggle in the interests of the weaker nations against the brute force of militarism wielded by the terrible intellect of the greatest general that the world has ever seen, and she rose from this long death grapple acclaimed and accredited as the protector of the weak against the strong and herself enriched and strengthened with the halo of victory and the confidence of success. Byron well said, speaking of England during the war of the last century, that ‘ her generous aid her name endeared’, and I doubt not that, on this occasion, history will repeat itself.

“ My Lord, we all keenly appreciate Your Excellency's prompt action in assuring His Imperial Majesty of our whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to his person and Throne at this crisis. Once again Your Excellency has acted as a true and trusted representative of the people. The English Empire is as one great family under one beneficent Crown; within its own doors it may have its difficulties, its differences of opinion. But let not the world mistake us. Should any outside danger threaten us, we stand shoulder to shoulder round our mighty mother, England, and her enemies will find us arrayed in solid phalanx by her side ready to meet any danger and render any sacrifices for the sake of the great and glorious Empire of which we are proud to call ourselves citizens. Indians of all ranks, religions, and shades of political opinion scorn and repel the suggestion that there exists any party or body or individual in this country that hopes for aught but victory for England. We know full well on what this loyal sentiment is based. It is based on gratitude for the past, on contentment in the present, on confidence for the future—a confidence deepened by our own sense of loyalty and our joy at the opportunity which has been given us to prove our claim to be regarded as worthy of the noble fellowship of the Empire. History and experience have taught us the solemn truth that the maintenance of the enlightened British rule is an essential condition of the moral and material progress of our country and of the fruition of our political aims and aspirations. It is for this that we rejoice in the thought that our warrior forces will take the field beside the gallant soldiery of England, that the fighting races—the Sikhs, Pathans, Rajputs and Gurkhas—of whom we are so justly proud, will charge shoulder to shoulder with the famous British regiments, whose banners have the records of many a fight fought boldly, in the scene of to-day's tremendous struggle. My Lord, we rejoice that the honour of England, and, for the matter of that, of the whole Empire, has been placed in the hands of His Majesty's Indian soldiers. We fully realize the responsibility of the position, but we have no fears, knowing as we do our men. The splendid Indian army under British guidance may be trusted, be it in the camp or in the stricken field, to render a good account of itself, and to uphold its noblest traditions. This welcome departure in British military policy has evoked universal satisfaction in this country. History, I venture to prophesy, will tell us how much this is due to Your Excellency's personal influence, but believe me, my Lord, the general

18 RESOLUTION ON THE WAR AND THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis ; Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan.*] [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

impression is that this policy owes its inception to Your Excellency's personal desire to uplift this nation, and to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. My Lord, there is yet a higher and nobler reason for our firm and unstinted support of the British cause. We feel that England to-day has drawn the sword not for lust of conquest,—not for the satisfaction of national hatred or revenge, but in the noble cause of peace, honour and humanity. The correspondence now published regarding this war, which I humbly venture to think might with profit be republished throughout India in all the important languages, will make it clear to all soldiers, whether they be British or Indian, that he who dies on the side of Britain dies a martyr to the cause of humanity, peace and civilization, and will add to himself and his posterity a name of lustre. My Lord, we know the justice of our cause, and we doubt not of the outcome. The British Empire will emerge from the struggle stronger and truer, its arms crowned with success and glory, more deeply founded than ever on mutual respect and confidence of its members and more fitted to achieve its glorious destiny.

“My Lord, it is India's deep desire to prove her title to the esteem and confidence of England and the British Empire in this hour of trial. It is not by words only, but by action that we must prove it; if I may say so, ‘not only with our lips, but in our lives’. It is our firm intention to loyally help our Government and to make any sacrifices that may be needed of us. There is a general and growing desire that we should offer on this occasion all our resources in the service of our King and Emperor. That has been the prevailing sentiment in the crowded meetings convened throughout the country. We shall be untrue to ourselves and to the people we represent if here in Council we do not reiterate the sentiments that prevail outside, and make it clear to Your Excellency that we are and shall be ready to bear our share in the financial burden that will be imposed by this war. We know that our present condition is due to the peace we have enjoyed under the British rule, that our very existence depends upon the continuance of that rule. We cannot, on this occasion, be mere onlookers. Along with our devotion and sympathy, the general desire is to make any contribution that may be required of us. I move this resolution convinced as I am that I shall have the full support of the Council; and that no one of us will grudge to bear his share of the burden on this occasion, and thus to do, as I have this morning already said, all that lies in his power to ensure that the future history of this great Empire shall be no less glorious than its past, and that its mission of peace, of progress and of liberty shall be continued and completed.

“My Lord, most of the members are here assembled. They will of course express their own views, but from among those who are absent on account of age or distance, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar expresses his full concurrence in any Resolution that I may move in connection with the War. He says, in a letter he sent to the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent and myself, ‘it is our duty to express our profound belief in the justness of the War declared by His Imperial Majesty's Government, and our readiness and determination to stand by Government most loyally in this holy and unselfish undertaking on behalf of liberty and righteousness’.

“My Lord, it is not for me in public debate to refer to private misfortunes. I will do no more than say that Your Excellency has the most heart-felt sympathy of all the people of India with you in this time of trial.”

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad:—My Lord, we meet in this new Council Chamber under the shadow of a great war, but with fervent faith in the righteousness of our cause. Nowhere in the British Empire the importance

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- CIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDI-
TIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

[5TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[*Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan ;
Sirdar Daljit Singh.*]

of the war is better realised than in India and nowhere has the loyal enthusiasm been greater. To us, Members of this Council, it is our solemn duty to stand by the Government in this supreme moment, and it is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I cordially second this Resolution. In my humble opinion, My Lord, the Resolution represents the very essence of Indian public opinion, and we Indians are only too proud to bear our share of the Imperial burden. This is not the time for stint and economy, and I am of opinion that the entire resources of India in men and money should be at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

“My Lord, I cannot conclude without expressing our deep debt of gratitude, which we owe Your Excellency for despatching Indian troops to the front. We all know that this great measure is due to Your Lordship's initiative. The decision has been acclaimed all over India as a measure of far-sighted statesmanship, which has made the British Government more national than any measure of reform of recent years and made India justly feel proud of her position in the Empire.”

The Hon'ble Sirdar Daljit Singh :—“My Lord, the present is too grave an occasion to support the Resolution now before the Council in mere words of formal approval.

“True to her traditions of liberty and in defence of the sanctity of treaty obligations, Britain had to unsheath the sword after all possible endeavours to maintain the peace of the world had proved infructuous. She could no longer shut her eyes to the Machiavellian designs of a nation that has been systematically husbanding and developing its resources with a single sinister aim. Not until the frontiers of a peaceful and friendly neutral State were shamelessly violated, did Britain intervene. Then like Arjuna, the peace-loving and tender-hearted hero of *Mahabharat*, she had to take up arms in a war which may most appropriately be called the *War of Dharma*, in which no sacrifice is too great, no burden too onerous. England's cause is that of righteousness. She has taken up the gauntlet so insolently thrown down; and her army and navy are now engaged not only in vindicating her own prestige and honour, but also in defending the very foundation of international morality and civilisation against the barbarous forces of a calculated vandalism.

“The British Empire with one voice has acclaimed the justice of the cause. The great Dominion Governments and the wide-spread Colonies have vibrated with a single sentiment that the honour of the mother country must, at whatever sacrifice, be maintained. And you, My Lord, are well aware how the heart of this great Dependency has thrilled with the same determination. If India has taken part with cheer and vigour in the theatre of war, it is not only from a sense of duty obligatory upon a loyal and grateful nation in recognition of the manifold blessings that she has been receiving under British rule, nor that without her participation the desired end will not be reached, but she does believe in her heart of hearts that her and England's fortune are one and that, in being arrayed side by side with the British Expeditionary Force in this gigantic struggle, she is not doing anything else but fighting her own battle. The unity of interests and the oneness of purpose are urging her on. I am not only expressing the innermost feelings of my own province, but those of the whole of India, when I say that Your Excellency's assurance of India's loyalty and the offer of her humble services to the Crown represented the unanimous voice of the whole population; and it is my earnest and humble request that Your Excellency may once more convey to our benign King-Emperor the reiterated assurance that we are all prepared shoulder to shoulder with our fellow subjects beyond the seas to uphold the

20 RESOLUTION ON THE WAR AND THE QUESTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

[*Sirdar Daljit Singh ; Mr. Monteath.*] [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

honour of the British flag with all our might. All our resources, physical and material, are at the disposal of His Most Gracious Majesty, and we are ready to sacrifice our last man and last penny in this noble cause. Every Indian, from the prince to the peasant, literate and illiterate alike, is imbued with a spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the Crown. The demonstrations of loyalty and offers of active service, which are of an unprecedented magnitude in the history of this great country, are a testimony of the appreciation of the manifold benefits derived by the people from the British *Raj*.

" My Lord, when has a call been made in the interests of the Crown for service abroad that has not met by a ready response from this country? Speaking in the name and on behalf of the land of five rivers—that nursery of brave soldiers in whose veins runs the blood of warriors of old, I say that we shall deem ourselves fortunate if we can lay down our lives in upholding the honour of the Empire to which we are proud to belong. The services hitherto rendered by the Sikhs and the aristocracy of the Punjab at critical times are too well known as historic events. I hope Your Excellency will pardon me if I say that I feel proud at the fact that some of my own kith and kin are among the troops now on their way to the front.

"The announcement that Indian forces have been given the privilege of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their European comrades in arms in Europe has been received with immense satisfaction all over India, and this honour, we are sure, is due in great part to Your Excellency's initiative and strong advocacy. It is needless to say how much this will serve to strengthen the ties already knit that binds us to the far off Island Empire. It brings in full realisation the theme of the poet :

' And East and West, without a breath,
' Mix their dim lights like life and death,
' To broaden into boundless day.'

" Let us hope that Indian troops, whom the Marquess of Crewe describes as ' high-souled men of first-rate training and ancient civilisation ', will give a good account of themselves on the field of battle. Whether fighting on the banks of the Irrawaddy or the Yangtzi-Kiang, marching on Magdala or advancing on the ramparts of Tel-el-Kebir or fighting side by side with the Consulate forces during the Boxer rising, Indian troops have shown their mettle. I have not the least doubt that, mindful of their ancient prowess, they will once more prove themselves worthy of their noble and heroic traditions. But apart from the good services of her martial races, there is another way in which India can share with England the burden of the present crisis. Men and money have, from time immemorial, been the sinews of war. They are, more than ever, needed in modern warfare. We have given the men, and we must give the money; and it is for that reason that I particularly welcome the concluding portion of Sir Gangadhar Chitambar's Resolution. I confidently hope that on this occasion there will not be a single individual in the length and breadth of this vast continent who will not come forward with his mite, and that the country will willingly offer to share the financial burden that the United Kingdom is to bear on account of the war.

" Out of a full heart, My Lord, I beg leave, with these words, to accord my unqualified support to the Resolution moved by my honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath :—" My Lord, on behalf of the Mercantile community of Calcutta, and as representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I desire to express the genuine patriotism which prevails amongst us in the present crisis, and to give Your Excellency the

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TIONARY FORCES SENT FROM INDIA.

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[*Mr. Monteath ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

assurance of our most loyal support to the Government of India in the cause of the Empire. We firmly believe it to be a righteous cause, and we believe in the British honour which has called the Nation to arms, and so we are ready for sacrifice. Alas! it must mean the sacred and terrible sacrifice of family life; it must mean a sacrifice in commercial prosperity as well as in many other ways; but we believe it is to build up an Empire whose aim in the past has been peace and prosperity and whose future aim is to establish throughout the world justice, honour, peace and prosperity. India takes an active part in the conflict, and as the first of the Indian army are very probably about this time landing on European soil, we are proud of it, and that our men are among the first from the Over-seas; and those who have gone to bear our share on the battlefield will be proud too, as shoulder to shoulder, with others from Australia and Canada, they join the forces of the British Empire in the Empire's cause with their allies. We are sending our men, and we are joining in voluntary aid to help them and those who may be in distress. These are personal sacrifices and rightly may we now suggest that the Indian Empire gives to the cause; a cause which is ours, for England fights to-day not for herself alone, but for the British Empire; and we belong to that Empire in India. If England falls, we fall; but we with the Over seas Dominions say, England shall not fall. Let us be the first then to offer our wealth, for we may be sure that the British Dominions will be giving of theirs. - Let us surely give, for under British rule Almighty Providence has favoured India with prosperity and wealth. We can surely do so,—I speak for Commerce,—for we owe our wealth in India to the development, under Government, of industry and commerce; and where should we be without the facilities of trade? Not only agriculture and internal trade, but foreign trade has developed in peace, which peace and prosperity have been assured through justice and honour. Britons and Indians have joined as one in India to make her what she is; as one without the other could not have made the Indian Empire of to-day; so let India come forward and take her share in the burden of maintaining the cause of justice, honour, peace and prosperity. In this cause, My Lord, I heartily support the Resolution which has been put forward."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" My Lord, after the gracious message of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the noble utterance which Your Excellency has been pleased to give to the sentiments of the people of India, it is indeed superfluous on the part of any of us to say anything more to assure His Majesty and His Government of the loyalty, the unswerving loyalty, of the people of India. My Lord, all that we need say and should like to say is that India fully recognises her duty at this critical moment, and, God willing, will loyally and manfully discharge that duty; that no sacrifice of men or money will be grudged by it in order that British arms should triumph; for the triumph of British arms in the present war means the triumph of right over might, of civilization over the military barbarism of Germany, of ordered freedom over military slavery, and of every principle of liberty and justice that men have held dear in the past, over all that seems to be the opposite of it, judged in the light of the ugly and detestable doings that are reported to be going on in Belgium and other countries. My Lord, "vandalism" will soon, I regret to think, be replaced by 'germanism' if things go on as they are reported to be going on at present. But, however that may be, it is a matter of great satisfaction to all lovers of liberty to think that England, which stood up nobly for it in the past, has risen again to the height of the occasion, and has not hesitated to resolve to sacrifice men and money in order to uphold her own honour and to safeguard the independence of the smaller States of Europe and of the great State of France.

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[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ; Mr. Abbott ; Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj.*] [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

“ This decision and determination of England reminds me, My Lord, of two lines from one of your glorious poets who makes a happy warrior say to one when he dearly loved—

“ I would not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more.”

“ England has proved that that sentiment still animates Englishmen—aye, Britishers generally; and so long as it continues to animate them, they will act and live as a great nation.

“ When a hundred years ago England drew her sword in defence of liberty, a great Englishman made the memorable appeal that ‘ England expects every son to do his duty’. In this present crisis, it is the proud privilege of England to call upon the citizens of a world-wide Empire to respond to a similar call in defence of the honour of the Empire and the liberty of many nations. That call has been nobly responded to ; but I venture to say, My Lord, nowhere more loyally and enthusiastically than in my own dear country. And I hope that when the war will be over, whatever the loss in men and money that it may involve, India will be able to look back with pride and satisfaction upon the part which Indians will have played in it in discharging their duty to their Sovereign and their country.

“ I beg humbly to support the Resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—“ My Lord, on behalf of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community, I give this Resolution my whole-hearted support ; and I further take this opportunity of urging Your Excellency to accept one or more regiments of picked volunteers for immediate active service. Our young men are clamouring to go to the front and our women are offering their services, by hundreds, to be of use to the sick and the wounded.”

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj :—“ My Lord, I heartily associate myself with all that my friend the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has said in moving this Resolution, which embodies the sentiments of the people of India expressed in the numerous public meetings held in the country since the declaration of the war. The Resolution before the Council fully represents the feelings of the people of India ; and we, as representatives of all classes and communities, will be doing the right thing in giving it our enthusiastic support. My Lord, this war has moved all sections of the people of India in a way most gratifying to Imperial sentiment. There is not a corner in India where there is not a genuine and powerful desire on the part of Indians to prove to the world the unity of the Empire by standing in all loyalty in this crisis in support of England, cost what it may in sacrifice of life and property. My Lord, British rule has been dear to the people of this country, but before now it was hardly realised how very dear. My Lord, we Indians, Hindus, Mohammedans, Sikhs, Christians, Parsees, whoever we may be, are in this moment of danger as one body ready to serve England as much on the battle field as with money. There is every disposition among the people to bear a fair share of the financial burden of the war, and now that, at Your Excellency's initiative, Indian troops will fight shoulder to shoulder with the British and the Colonial against our common enemy, the whole of India feels that a great pledge of equal citizenship in the Empire has been vouchsafed to her children. My Lord, as a representative of the Bombay Presidency, I desire to assure the Council that the Resolution will be hailed with proud approval in my part of the country as I am sure it will be in the whole of India.

“ My Lord, I most cordially support the Resolution.”

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The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—“ My Lord, I rise to support, with all my heart and with all the earnestness and emphasis I can command, the important Resolution which has just been proposed, in such appropriate terms, by my honourable and distinguished friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. At the outset it may perhaps seem somewhat superfluous to express our sentiments of loyalty and to repeat our assurances of sympathy and offers of service in the Council chamber after what we have heard of, and witnessed during the last few weeks the scenes of, many crowded and enthusiastic meetings all over the country. But, My Lord, it is only in the fitness of things that we, the chosen representatives of a great people in the premier Council of the Indian Empire, should take the earliest opportunity of stating, in no uncertain language, our sentiments of unswerving loyalty and undeviating attachment to the British Throne and to the person of our beloved Sovereign. My Lord, the war which Great Britain has been driven to wage—a war which she did all in her power to avert—in the name of peace, in the name of humanity, in the name of civilization and international morality, has the full and whole-hearted support of the countless millions of her Indian subjects. In fact, Great Britain's resolute action, in timely intervening in this great contest, has not only secured for her the silent approbation of many neutral Powers, but has evoked universal admiration from all quarters and has raised England in the estimation of the whole world, and has ennobled and illumined British history for all time to come.

“ My Lord, all honour to Great Britain for going to war with Germany, even for a ‘scrap of paper’ for which Germany felt such supreme and Pilate-like contempt. Your Excellency has rightly anticipated us, and we all feel grateful to you for your correct representation of the Indian national feeling on this momentous occasion. The civilised world is no longer in any doubt about our enthusiastic loyalty and devotion to England, through whose beneficent contact and guidance we hope to attain our social and political goal.

“ My Lord, this war, so terrible and so minatory to the whole fabric of European civilisation, has its silver lining; it has demonstrated once for all the absolute solidarity of the Empire. The most perfect harmony exists among the various units, India included, on all large and important issues; the Empire is absolutely united in the presence of a common danger. The war may thus yet prove a blessing in disguise. It is clear, My Lord, that in the present war Germany counted too much upon British neutrality, French unpreparedness and Russian weakness.

“ My Lord, in this great crisis, in this hour of trial, the Dominions have magnanimously come forward and placed all their resources at the disposal of the Mother Country; but, My Lord, we in India are not behind-hand the Dominions in this respect. I am not wrong in stating that India has been foremost in adding her voice to the loud and deafening chorus of spontaneous loyalty which is reverberating throughout the whole of the British Empire. India, whose interests are permanently and indissolubly interwoven with those of Great Britain, and whose progress and prosperity are solely dependent upon the security of the British Empire, is ready to lay at the disposal of the Crown all that it possesses,—the lives, the properties, and the services of her sons. The one thought that is now supreme and uppermost in our minds is how we can best serve the interests of the great Empire of which we are not an unimportant unit. My Lord, we proffer with cheerfulness all our resources to the service of the Empire. If need be, we would bear the burden of any fresh taxation that may be found necessary in this unexpected calamity to carry out to its bitter end this just and righteous war. We, as citizens of the British *Raj*, owe sacred duties and obligations to the Crown under whose auspices we have lived and prospered,

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under whose paternal care and guidance the destinies of this great country have been moulded for over a century. All the resources of a vast and united Empire will be ungrudgingly thrown into the great struggle. We, in common with the citizens of Great Britain, are resolved to see this mighty struggle through, not in a spirit of vain gloriousness or vindictiveness, but because we all fully and clearly realise that the time has come finally to end the ever-increasing, distressing, and appalling burden of armaments, which has been forced upon the British Empire by Germany's unjust ambitions and her unceasing intrigue against the peace of the world; that, in short, the time has come for vigorous steps to checkmate the pseudo-Napoleon of the 20th century and to save Europe once again from the dread night-mare of military autocracy.

"My Lord, I cannot refrain from taking this public opportunity of offering to Your Excellency and your Government India's humble but heart-felt congratulations on the wise and statesmanlike decision to employ Indian troops in this great war, and to give them the much-coveted opportunity of closely identifying themselves with Imperial interests. My Lord, this welcome decision of His Majesty's Ministers, taken, as is clear, under Your Excellency's thoughtful initiative, has given a great impetus and patriotic fervour to our determination to stand by Government in this great emergency. My Lord, duty, irrespective of consequences, is one of the most inspiring tenets of the Eastern Faith. As the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett lately remarked, the employment of Indian troops side by side with the best troops in the world, will go a great way to make British rule in India more popular than any other step the Government could take. My Lord, during your term of office you have placed India under the deepest debt of gratitude in many matters concerning her true interests, but Your Excellency's action in employing Indian troops will stand out in bold relief as an epoch-making event in British Indian history.

"My Lord, I only wish to add a word more, and that on behalf of my community. The Parsees are scattered all over India; they yield to no other community in their unswerving devotion, loyalty and attachment to the British Crown; and, in common with other communities, they pray for a speedy and glorious termination of this war, and for the success and triumph of the British arms and the allied forces."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayanigar:—"My Lord, I beg to accord my cordial support to the Resolution, both on my behalf and on behalf of the constituency I have the privilege to represent on this Council. The fact that some of the earliest and most decent offers of spontaneous help with funds and personal service came from the landed Aristocracy of the Madras Presidency makes the position of my constituents quite clear. They have justified their existence as an important factor of Indian Society. Nor are other classes of people of the Presidency slow to come forward with their contributions. Madras is as enthusiastic in its support of the war as any other part of the British Empire. The conviction that the war England has declared is a righteous war has only added to our enthusiasm. My Lord, about our loyalty to Government, I am sure, there was never in any quarter reasonable doubt; but the present spontaneous enthusiasm of the people in the British cause is a new factor which ought to be specially welcome to England. It was difficult for an out-sider to gauge the true Indian feeling towards England, but the present crisis has made it clear. It has shown unmistakably how deeply attached the people of this country are to the British Rule, and what sacrifices they are prepared to make to ensure its permanence. My Lord, His Majesty's gracious messages to India on the two historic occasions and Your Lordship's unwearied efforts to secure for the Indian a better treatment, both at home and abroad, have converted Indian loyalty into an active feeling of enthusiastic devotion to England. The feeling is universal. Every Indian fervently prays for the success of British arms in the present war, and every one is anxious

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to contribute to that success. My Lord, if at the present moment any Indians consider themselves unlucky, it is because their offers of personal service on the field have not been accepted by the Government. I do not for a moment doubt the wisdom of the Government's decision from a military point of view ; at the same time, the very fact that such splendid material had to be rejected, chiefly for want of training, ought to suggest to Government a sympathetic reconsideration of the Government policy in the matter of Indian Volunteering.

“ The time has come, My Lord, when a serious effort should be made by Government for the constitution, equipment and training of an Indian Militia for employment, at short notice, in the field on occasions like this. Indians are ready to fight for the Empire, and their martial traditions should commend their claim to favourable consideration. It is a great thing the British Government has done to give the Indian Army a chance in the European war. It is specially gratifying to note that the initiative came from Your Excellency. I have no doubt, My Lord, Indian men and officers sent out to fight the enemy will justify your confidence in them.

“ My Lord, the Honourable mover has referred to financial burdens of the war. Need we assure Your Excellency, after all that the people have themselves said about their readiness to place their resources at the disposal of Government, that any pecuniary sacrifice that may be required of them will be cheerfully made ? ”

“ There are opportunities to improve the resources of the country. German articles not finding their way abroad, there appears to be again a market for Indian natural Indigo. The Sugar industry of India is likely to improve. If the Government take this opportunity to encourage the production in India of the articles we now import from Germany and Austria, the material wealth of the country will greatly increase ; and this increase will more than make up for the temporary financial burden. But be this as it may, we deem it our duty to stand by England and make every sacrifice that is required of us. We had it from Lord Sri Krishna to do our duty without heed to consequences, so we will do our duty, whatever the consequences. May God be with us.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda :—“ My Lord, to-day we meet under a peculiar circumstance unparalleled in the history of this country. War, with all its horrors and cruelties, is raging in Europe. Our August Sovereign had to declare war to help the King who was defending his honour and the honour of his country, and the honour of the whole of Europe. It is a righteous cause in which our Sovereign has plunged himself. India, being a part and parcel of the Great British Empire, could not have remained unaffected with what was going on within the Empire. From all parts and creeks and corners of India spontaneous affirmations of loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the Throne have reached Your Excellency as representative of His Majesty. The people were not satisfied with mere expressions of feeling, but applied for permission to join in active service in the present war. The British Government could not have satisfied the people of this country in a better way than to send an Indian Expeditionary force to the war to fight side by side with the English Army. As soon as this fact was known, the Princes of India came forward and desired to contribute in some way or other towards the expense of this Expeditionary force. To meet the wishes of the people in general, Your Excellency was pleased to organise and open the Indian Relief Fund to assist the families and dependants of those who are to fight or to go on active service. I need not say that this call was met with liberally in all parts of the country. All this shows what a keen and intense interest India is taking in this war. Having seen the trend of the mind of this country, my Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhar

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Chitnavis, could not have possibly voiced our feelings in a more suitable way than to bring up the Resolution we are discussing. We all know what enormously huge expense means a war in these days. We all also know that England can afford to meet with this expense as long as the war lasts. But we shall be failing in our duties towards England if we do not rise and help England in this unexpected and enormous expense. Shall we not look meanly ungrateful in the eyes of the world if we let pass this opportunity of offering and presenting our mite for the advantages and benefits we have received and are receiving every day under the benign and benevolent rule of Britain. I strongly support the Resolution and submit that this Council desires His Excellency the Viceroy to take into consideration the fact that India is willing to share the heavy financial burden imposed on Great Britain."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"My Lord, I beg to support cordially this Resolution, which has been moved by my honourable friend. It is not necessary for me to refer at any length to the enthusiastic and universal outburst of loyalty throughout India which has been elicited by the war which His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor has been compelled to declare against the Emperor of Germany. Never was the sword drawn in a more righteous cause; and the sympathy of the whole civilised world is with the British Government in the present war. All the classes of His Imperial Majesty's subjects in India are anxious to do their loyal duty to their August Sovereign and to the Empire on the present occasion, and to place all their resources unreservedly at the service of His Imperial Majesty. It is meet that we, the non-official members of this Council, and I, as representing the Zemindars of Bengal, should give expression to the feelings of our countrymen on this the earliest opportunity that we have for doing so. My Lord, as loyal and dutiful subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, we are particularly gratified and proud that a contingent of His Majesty's brave Indian troops has been sent to Europe to stand side by side with their British comrades in arms and the allied forces and fight for the honour and glory of this great Empire. My Lord, we in this Council and our countrymen would regard it as a great privilege to share the financial burden which will be incurred by the military operations in progress; and we respectfully pray Your Excellency to place our humble view before His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Your Excellency took the initiative in placing the services of Indian troops at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty for active service in Europe, and Your Excellency has thereby won the gratitude of all India."

The Hon'ble Kushal Pal Singh:—"My Lord, on behalf of the landholders of the province of Agra, I associate myself with the Resolution. The President of the Agra Province Land holders' Association has already intimated to Your Excellency the desire of the landholders of the province of Agra to help the Government by every means in their power. As their representative on this Council, I most respectfully beg to assure the Government of their deep and unswerving loyalty and steadfast devotion. In times past they gave ample proof of their loyalty. During the troublous days of the Mutiny they displayed conspicuous loyalty. At the present time, when every class and community throughout the country is keen to play some part in Britain's just war, I am sure that the landholders of the province of Agra will yield the palm to none in point of loyalty.

"From every quarter of the British Empire offers of assistance are pouring in, and it is more than gratifying to know that of all her peoples, those of India are well to the fore. The people and princes of India are offering their

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lives, their services and their resources with an earnestness and spontaneity that will be remembered in Indian history. There is a determination here to hesitate at no sacrifice that may become necessary. The countless meetings that have been held all over the country to give expression to this determination fully testify to the fact that never before in the history of India has such unparalleled enthusiasm prevailed, or has such magnificent patriotism been demonstrated by its people. There has never been a war of this magnitude before in the world's history, and it must necessarily impose an extremely heavy financial burden on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The people of India therefore desire to share in the cost of the war; and thus to show to the world that they realise their obligations to the British Empire, which, to quote the words of the Prime Minister of England, 'knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike are subjects of the King-Emperor and are joint and equal custodians of the common interest and fortunes'.

"Your Excellency has placed the people of India under a debt of deep gratitude by giving an opportunity to the Indian troops to participate in the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"My Lord, on behalf of the 24 millions of Mussalmans of Bengal, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, I rise to give my heartiest support to the Resolution which has been moved by my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. The Mussalmans of India yield to none in their loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, for they recognise that, within the folds of the British Empire there flourishes the largest Moslem Empire that has ever existed in this world. Under the *Pax Britannica* there are assured to upwards of hundred millions of Mussalmans peace, tranquillity, settled government, even-handed justice, absolute religious toleration, and a keen sympathy and an earnest desire on the part of the Rulers for their advancement and prosperity.

"At the outset, with Your Lordship's permission, I wish to clear the air. There may have risen in some minds, uncharitable to Mussalmans, the question of what would be the attitude of Mussalmans of India if Turkey were involved in this war. That question, My Lord, has been emphatically, promptly, firmly and unhesitatingly answered by the Mussalmans of Bengal as well as other parts of India. Attached as Moslems are to their religion, which they hold dearer than life, they know full well that in this war no such question is involved. They also know too well that England is not now or ever likely to go to war when any such issue is at stake.

"My Lord, there is another potent factor which has evoked the sympathy of practically the whole world on the side of England. England, the home of liberty and freedom, has unsheathed her sword in defence of the liberties of a friendly State and for maintaining the integrity of a weak neutral neighbour against the unholy ambitions of the Mailed Fist of Europe, the disturber of the World's peace. Who is there amongst the citizens of the British Empire who is not prepared to sacrifice all he holds dear when the very honour of his glorious Empire is involved? India of to-day is the creation of England; her destiny is linked with that of England for weal and for woe; her educated classes that represent the masses are the products of English training and English thought. Such being the case, India is prepared to take her full share of the burden of upholding the prestige of the Empire in this gigantic struggle in which the Mother Country is involved. Since that memorable day, the 4th of August, when the news was flashed of the declaration of war, not only have Mussalmans found their way to their Mosques and Hindus to their Temples to offer prayers for the success of the British Arms,—not only in every hamlet, in every village, in every town, in every capital, have thousands in meeting

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assembled and have asserted their staunch loyalty and devotion,—but one and all of them have offered all their resources and their personal services. In Bengal, particularly, enthusiasm has run high, classes vying with classes, community with community, in offering all they are capable of. Bengali youths offered themselves as volunteers for the front in their thousands. But since that was not possible as things were at present, they volunteered to form themselves into an Ambulance Corps. But as that too was not practicable as they were untrained, they are ready and willing to put themselves under training should the Government graciously make the necessary arrangements.

“Be it said to his everlasting credit, the energetic Governor of Bengal, His Excellency Lord Carmichael, no sooner did the news reach him than he repaired to the head-quarters in a manner in which none of his predecessors had done before; and under his able, statesmanlike and sympathetic guidance, Bengal is getting quite ready for any emergency. Apart from subscribing largely to the various Relief Funds that have been started, Bengal has resolved to make a present of a supply of gunny bags to the Expeditionary Force, as a special token, peculiarly her own, of her attachment to the Empire.

“My Lord, how true is the old adage that ‘there is a silver lining to every cloud’. This war too has its many bright sides. Not the least resplendent of which is the fact that it has demonstrated to the whole world how truly united was this Empire; and how every one of its component parts had forthwith sunk any internal differences it might have had, and had all joined together in upholding the prestige of the Empire as a whole.

“The next bright point which seems to me worthy of notice is the impetus that it is likely to give to our arts and industries, if we would only now seize the opportunity that Providence has thrown in our way. Bengal is grateful to its Governor in this connection for having deputed Mr. Swan to make inquiries in this direction; and I trust other Provinces will follow suit. Germany and Austria have already reaped a rich harvest in this country; and the time is now come when we should, one and all, resolve to do without all those articles which have been yearly imported from those countries.

“The second portion of my friend’s Resolution relates to the desire on the part of the people of India to participate in the financial burden now imposed by this war on the United Kingdom. My Lord, from what I have already said, it would be, I think, abundantly clear that not only are we anxious to supply the sinews of war, but we are prepared cheerfully to go far beyond that. We desire to offer all the resources that we can command for the service of the Empire at such a crisis as this. India is fully prepared to take her proper share of the same. May I, on behalf of the Bengal Mussalmans, again assure Your Excellency of our staunch loyalty and our willingness to render whatever help we are capable of for the Empire, and join my friend in requesting Your Excellency to convey to His Gracious Majesty, our King-Emperor, this humble and loyal message from the people of India.

“The people of India are deeply grateful to Your Excellency for having despatched the Expeditionary Force, particularly the Indian regiments, who will now fight side by side with the other sons of the Empire, British and Colonial. Your Excellency, by this single act, has created one more tie that will bind India to England. We have no doubt that, under Providence, the Indian Expeditionary Force will be able to give a good account of itself, and cover itself with glory and win rich laurels for fair Hindustan.

“It must be a matter of peculiar gratification to me and to my Colleagues that at least one Indian member of this Council has at the present moment gone to the front to serve his King and his Country—I mean, the gallant Tiwana. I, for one, wish that others amongst us could have had the same opportunity.

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“ My Lord, one word more, and I have done. In reply to the Moslem deputation, a few months ago, Your Excellency was pleased to say as follows:— ‘ I need hardly repeat to you here what I said in the Legislative Council at Simla in September last as to the Resolution by the British Government of the absolute necessity for the maintenance of the *status quo* as regards the Holy places in Arabia. But I would point out that this is an important and powerful link between your community and the Government and our King-Emperor, for it is only in view of the religious interests of the Mussalmans of India and the value that the Government attaches to the religious freedom and Mohammedan control of the Holy places that such responsibility could rest on Great Britain.’ When such sentiments, My Lord, animate the Government, I say, with all the emphasis I can command, that Your Excellency could count on every single Mussalman if the requisite permission were given to buckle his sword and march to the front and shed his blood in defence of the Empire.”

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand:—“ My Lord, the present is an occasion when everybody's heart is full of enthusiasm and feelings of extreme devotion and unflinching loyalty towards the Crown. I am speaking on behalf of the aristocracy of the Punjab, its landholders and martial tribes, of whom each and every member has offered his personal services and all his resources to the Government. My Lord, let me assure Your Excellency that we are all, as one united body, ready to sacrifice our lives and whatever we have to uphold the honour of the British flag.

“ With these few words, I most heartily support the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.”

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—“ My Lord, I heartily associate myself with the Resolution which has been moved by my honourable friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. His Majesty's Government, every one knows, has been forced to embark upon this war, not for the sake of extending its territory, or to show to the world its great naval and military powers, but for the sake of honour, humanity, justice and civilisation, so there is not a shadow of doubt that success will be on our side, as our cause is righteous. But we should not, as loyal subjects of the British Crown, sit silent. We are willing, and we have already expressed our resolve to Your Excellency that we are willing, to serve the Empire and to offer our lives and property for the sake of the Crown and for the Empire. We are deeply indebted to the British *kaj* for the manifold blessings which we enjoy, and there is not a single soul in the whole of India, if I may be permitted to say so, who does not like the British Government and who does not wish that the British rule should ever continue here, and that there is not a single person who is not willing to do what is possible for the continuance and safety of British rule in this country. My Lord, we are indeed grateful to Your Excellency for sending Indian troops to the war. According to Hindus, we look upon the Sovereign as the incarnation of God and we consider it a most pious thing to die at the battlefield, so we are confident that the Indian troops who have gone to Europe to fight shoulder to shoulder with British and Colonial troops, will ungrudgingly fight for the success of the British arms and will not hesitate to give their lives on the battlefield for the sake of their King and Empire. My Lord, Bengal, which I have the honour to represent here, has already conveyed, through her Governor, to Your Excellency, her deep and unflinching loyalty and devotion to

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[*Maharaja Banajit Sinha ; Mir Asad Ali Khan.*]

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

the Throne and person of His Majesty ; and I, as one of its humble representatives, beg to take this opportunity of repeating the assurance to Your Excellency, and, through Your Excellency, to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, that Bengal will yield to none in her unswerving and unflinching loyalty to the British Crown and attachment to the British Throne. Our young men are enthusiastic to go to the war and serve the King and Empire ; and if it be possible for the Government to utilise their services, I am sure they will not be failing in duty in rendering whatever assistance they can.

“ My Lord, I also support heartily the second part of the Resolution. It is our duty to offer every help possible for the success of the British arms, whether in the form of personal service or rendering such help as is necessary, and we should ungrudgingly bear any burden which may be imposed upon us in order to assist the British Nation at this time.

“ My Lord, we are ready to co-operate with the Government in any matter which may be brought forward for the safety of the Empire and for the success of the British arms.

“ With these few words, I beg to support the Resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan :—“ My Lord, we meet to-day under extraordinary circumstances. The European War has cast a deep gloom all over the Indian Empire. Nevertheless, it is like unto the darkness before the coming dawn. England's victory is India's victory, and England's loss is India's loss. With England we are bound to rise or fall. For the fortunes of this country are providentially interwoven with those of England. At the present crisis, a crisis that threatens the very existence of the Empire, mere expressions of loyalty are of little use. The oldest Presidency, I have the honour to represent, I am proud to say, is loyally fulfilling her part in this war. No greater testimony is needed than the fact that good old Madras has already subscribed over fifteen lakhs of rupees to the War Fund. We are ahead of all other provinces in this matter.

“ As a humble representative of the Madras Muslim community, whose staunch and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and Government is only too well known, I may be permitted to assure Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, our beloved King-Emperor, of our faithfulness, willingness and readiness to render to the Government whatever help may be required of us. I rejoice to find that the Resolution before the Council asks to share in the financial burden of the war. Whatever differences of opinion there might have been in the past as regards India's share in the Over-seas wars, there is but one opinion at present, that India, poor as she is, will gladly share her burden. All of us earnestly pray for the success of British Arms. Britain's success will be a complete vindication not only of national fair play and justice, but of international honour and glory.

“ My Lord, I shall be failing in my duty as a member of Your Excellency's Council, if I do not express our gratitude to Your Lordship personally and also to the Government of India for sending our troops to the theatre of war in Europe. By this gracious act Your Excellency has but added one more link in the golden chain that binds India to England. Many of us are no doubt aware of the part Your Excellency has played in this delicate transaction. The future historian will no doubt assign to Your Excellency your just and deserved place in the memorable records of the present war.

“ In heartily supporting the Resolution, I associate myself with the Honourable mover, Sir Gangadhar Ohitnavis, in all that he has said, and fully share his views and sentiments.”

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CIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDI-
TIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914:]

[*Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur ; Maharaj-Kumar
Gopal Saran Narain Singh.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur:—"My Lord, we are in the midst of a great crisis. We are an integral part of a great Empire of a world-wide power, which is now engaged in a fierce struggle. It is a life-and-death struggle in which the whole of the civilised world is involved, and the deep cannonading which is convulsing Europe is reverberating, so to speak, on our very shores as well; and the immediate effect of that fierce struggle has already become visible in the paralysis of our trade and commerce.

"There are solemn moments in the life of a people when all private interests should be subordinated to the supreme requirements of the Empire. One of those moments has now arrived. It is time that, as an earnest of our deep attachment, loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor and his Throne, we should, and we do, place our life and property at the disposal of the British Government.

"In my life, I have seen several demonstrations of loyalty and devotion, but never before have I witnessed such a wave of loyalty and enthusiasm pervading the land, permeating all classes of people. Wherever I go, with whomsoever I may talk, I find only one sentiment uppermost in every heart—Success and victory to British Arms. Whatever differences, all undoubtedly of a trivial nature, there might have been between the rulers and the ruled, have now all been completely effaced, and in their place, there is one complete identity of interests and unity of purposes. Success of our rulers is our success, their joy is our joy, their sorrow is our sorrow. The complete unity of our interests has been very well demonstrated by the wise and statesmanlike action taken by the British Cabinet on the initiative of Your Excellency. I mean the despatch of an Indian Expeditionary force to Europe to fight the battle of the Empire. This has gladdened the hearts of the Indians for more reasons than one. It has not only satisfied the just pride of the several martial races that inhabit India, it has not only enhanced their sense of self respect, but has also established and proved, before the world at large, their common citizenship with the inhabitants of the other parts of this great Empire.

"Our interests, our fortune, our life and property are, so to say, inextricably intertwined with the fortune of the British Empire and as such, we fervently pray to the Almighty Father, the King of kings, to give success to the British arms, to allow a just cause to triumph over unrighteousness.

"As for the second part of this Resolution, all that I need say is that, should occasion arise, India will be only too glad to participate, according to her means, in the costs of this great war; for this is a war in the success of which every part of this Empire is vitally interested.

"With these few words, as a member of the Indian mercantile community, I beg to give my humble support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh of Tikari:—"My Lord, the Resolution that is now before the Council is so clearly commendable that no argument is needed to support it. Duty visibly defines the line, and Honour points the direction that we should take. Our Sovereign, the King-Emperor, has been drawn into a war that is not of his seeking; and in defending the neutrality of Belgium and the cherished rights of France, British arms are being exercised in a cause that is righteous and just. England, ever alive to the humanising advantages of peace, persisted so long as she honourably could in neutrality, but when Honour and Duty sounded their call, no answer but the one given could be returned.

"Splendid examples of loyalty to the King-Emperor and devotion to the interests of the Empire are being furnished by the other units of the Empire, and it is but a healthy spirit of emulation that we should also contribute our

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[*Maharaj-Kumar Gopal Saran Narain Singh ;
Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

mite for the maintenance of England's greatness. Our loyalty to the King-Emperor does not require to be professed, our love for his august person does not stand in need of demonstration, our appreciation of British rule in India is above discussion, and the privilege of being a unit of the greatest Empire that the World has seen is our proud possession.

“ My Lord, I support the Resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—“ My Lord, I desire to associate myself and, if I may, the people of Bengal, whom, along with my friends on my left, I have the honour to represent in this Council, with this Resolution. Every Province of the Indian Empire has spoken upon this subject with the utmost clearness and emphasis, and I may add with unparalleled enthusiasm.

“ My Lord, it now devolves upon this Council, as the supreme representative body in the Indian Empire, to focus the public sentiment, to bring together the scattered echoes of the public voice, and to invest them with the solidarity, the dignity and the potency of the national voice. To-day, My Lord, it is not this Province or that Province that speaks in this Council chamber, but here are repeated the echoes of the collective sense of the Nation uttered through their chosen representatives.

“ My Lord, we desire, the representatives of the Indian people, to assure Your Excellency of our unswerving loyalty to the Crown and of our firm resolve to stand by the Empire in this crisis. Apart from the homage and allegiance which we owe to the great Empire to which we are so proud to belong, the Government is entitled to claim our whole-hearted support even on the merits of this controversy. Truly, the sword has been thrust into the hands of England and not into the hands of the German Kaiser as claimed by him ; truly, England has drawn the sword in defence of right and justice and the paramountcy of the moral laws. My Lord, England will emerge from this contest higher, nobler, greater than ever, and she will stand forth before the eyes of the civilised world and the bar of history as the champion of menaced nationalities and the proud vindicator of the sanctity of international obligations. My Lord, our loyalty has never been questioned, it is unquestionable. Some of my friends referred—I quote their words—to the tidal wave of loyalty which swept through the country from one end to the other, capturing the hearts and imaginations of a great and vast people. From every section of our population, from the highest to the lowest, from the prince in his palace to the peasant in his cottage, there has emanated the most overwhelming evidence of our supreme devotion to the Empire. The Princes have placed their all at the disposal of the Government ; the middle classes have offered their services ; the heart of England has been touched. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to recognise our loyal offers, and, My Lord, the Prime Minister in referring to them has spoken in terms which will be graven deep in our hearts and in our memories, and will awaken in us a responsive echo. My Lord, our loyalty has sprung from the fountains of our emotions, but it has its roots also in the reasoned judgment. We are loyal, because we are patriotic ; because we believe that with the stability and permanence of British rule are bound up the best prospects of Indian advancement. We believe that, under British rule, we are bound to obtain, sooner or later, sooner rather than later, the full rights of British citizenship, and to secure for ourselves a place, I hope an honourable place, among the free States of a great and federated Empire. My Lord, these are the hopes, the ambitions, which inspire the mind of the educated community as they rally round the banner of the Empire, which is the banner of Freedom and Justice.

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CIAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDI-
TIONARY FORCE SENT FROM INDIA.

[5TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

“ My Lord, there are occasions when it is necessary to avow our loyalty, and this is one of those occasions. We desire to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it may concern, that our loyalty is not lip deep, that it is not merely a formula ; that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies in the world, commanded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, there are the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India, banded together as one man, resolved to defend their hearths and their homes and the great Government which has given them protection, and, if need be, to die in their defence. That is the feeling which inspires us, that is the attitude which underlies the loyal offers which have been made.

“ My Lord, my thoughts necessarily turn to the great province from which I come, the province of my birth, the province with which I am most deeply and affectionately connected ; and, speaking of that province, I will say this, that Bengal is seething with loyal excitement. We can think of nothing else. Every word of what I am about to say is literally true. We can think of nothing else, we can talk of nothing else, we can even dream of nothing else, than the war and how we may assist the Government. My Lord, we wanted to raise a Volunteer Corps of two thousand men. In less than six days' time 600 young men enrolled themselves. We told them what that service meant ; we told them that they were to act as doolie bearers ; we concealed nothing ; we minimised nothing ; but they flinched not. A recruiting agent, a young barrister, who went down to Dacca, reported that the Dacca District would alone be in a position to offer ten thousand young men. My Lord, I may, perhaps for a moment, be allowed to relate a little personal incident which took place the other day. A young Bengali Brahmin came up to me and said ‘ Sir, I want your services in an important matter ’. I said ‘ they are at your disposal ’. He said ‘ I want to go to the front and serve the Government in any capacity the Government may choose to employ me in. I am a cyclist, I can drive motor-cars, I am a draftsman ; I do not want any pay whatsoever ’. And, my Lord, this young Brahmin comes from one of the most orthodox families in the province. His grand father was a great pandit. The fact shows how far the leaven has proceeded ; the fact shows that the sentiment is deep, genuine, widespread. There are Bengali doctors of the highest eminence who have offered their services so that they might be taken to the front and afford medical relief. My honourable friend, the Director General of Post Offices and Telegraphs, will be able to tell this Council how eager the Bengali clerks in his office were to be sent to the front along with the Post Office at the base of operations.

“ My Lord, that is the sentiment of Bengal and I take it that that is the sentiment of all India. It is for the Government to decide whether and how far they will avail themselves of these loyal offers. And, my Lord, I will say this, that no more splendid opportunity has ever presented itself to Anglo-Indian statesmanship than now to deepen the loyalty of the people, to add to their contentment, to enhance their self-respect, to inspire them with the spirit of Imperial citizenship and bring India and England closer to one another by the ties of mutual service which, when performed in a season of danger, cannot fail to engender mutual esteem, mutual affection and mutual gratitude, which, after all, my Lord, constitute the true cement of Empire.

“ My Lord, I have a few words to say with reference to the second part of the Resolution. The second part of the Resolution follows as a matter of necessary corollary to the first. It embodies in a concrete form the intentions and the views conveyed in the first part of the Resolution. If we are loyal, if we really mean what we say, then our loyalty must touch the springs of human action, must lead us to acts of self-sacrifice, and this Resolution points to the direction in which in the opinion of this Council a sacrifice may be made. My Lord, may I crave your indulgence for a moment to consider the constitutional aspect of this question, not with a view to raise a discordant note but rather to reply by anticipation to objections which might be taken to this part of the

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[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; The President.*] [8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

Resolution. My Lord, under the Government of India Act of 1859, except in the case of an actual invasion, or of a sudden emergency, the revenues of India cannot be applied to meet the cost of any expedition outside the limits of India without the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Lord Morley tells us in his 'Life of Gladstone' that this was Mr. Gladstone's provision, and he inserted it with a view to safeguard the financial interests of India. My Lord, I am sorry to have to say that this provision used to be systematically violated until Lord Morley came to our rescue, when he introduced a Resolution into the House of Commons connected with the Soudan Expedition; and ever since then this provision of the statute has been scrupulously respected. Further, my Lord, the people of India are poor. The farthest limit of taxation has been reached, and our own domestic wants are numerous and pressing; but, my Lord, all these constitutional and other considerations must be held in partial abeyance in the presence of the grave situation in which we stand to-day. To-day we are confronted with a crisis of the gravest moment. The very existence of the Empire is at stake; at any rate, its credit, its glory and reputation are jeopardised. We belong to the Empire; we are the children of the Empire; we are a part of it. We claim the full privileges of the Empire. Can you [turning to the non-official representatives], as self-respecting men, claim the privileges of Empire without bearing its burdens? Privilege and burden go together. We aspire to colonial self-government; then we ought to emulate the example of the Colonials, and try to do what they are doing. Our participation in the burden of Empire at the present moment will constitute an irresistible claim to the rights of equal citizenship and equal privileges, which we are so anxious to secure. My Lord, with these words, I support the Resolution, coup'd with the earnest hope that our burden may be proportionate to our means and consistent with the satisfaction of our most pressing needs and wants.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I desire to associate myself with my Colleagues in the expression of deep and fervent gratitude to Your Excellency, which they have all voiced with such emphasis, for taking the memorable step that you have taken in sending out an Indian contingent to fight in a European war. My Lord, this is indeed an epoch-making departure. It will constitute a landmark in the history of our country, and will help to bring England and India closer together in the work of progress which has been so happily inaugurated."

His Excellency the President:—"It has been a source of profound pleasure to me to listen to-day to the loyal and patriotic speeches made by Hon'ble Members of my Council, and it has struck me during the course of to-day's discussion in Council that this remarkable demonstration of loyalty and of unity with the Empire has been a fitting baptism of this new Chamber.

"I fully recognise that the views expressed by Hon'ble Members represent, not merely their own personal views, but those of the whole country, which has been deeply moved by the fact that the Empire has, through no fault on the part of its statesmen, been placed in a position of grave external danger. The hearty desire displayed on every side to make material sacrifices and to offer personal service has been a striking demonstration of the enthusiasm of all classes and creeds to unite with the Government in resisting the aggressive action of a Power, which can only be regarded as a menace to civilisation in its savage efforts to dominate Europe and indirectly the World. India has gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and we may, with confidence and with pride, look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest military traditions of this country. It is no longer a secret that we have already despatched two splendid divisions of infantry to Europe and one cavalry brigade, while three more cavalry brigades and four additional field artillery brigades will follow immediately. We have also another division of infantry with some excellent regiments of Imperial Service

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[*The President.*]

Troops ready to start for Egypt to meet any emergency. That we have been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire across the seas is a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to India as a whole; and with the knowledge that practically all the Ruling Chiefs have placed their military forces and the resources of their States at the disposal of the Government, it is clear that we are not at the end of our military resources. Several of the Ruling Chiefs have, in accordance with their desire, been selected to accompany the expeditionary force, whilst all who have had any military training have expressed a desire to serve. Amongst those selected are Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, and the Maharajas of Bikaner, Patiala, Rutlam, Kishengarh, Jodhpur, the Nawabs of Jaora, Sachin, Bhopal and several other leading Indians of rank and distinction, amongst these being our friend Malik Umar Hayat, whose cheery presence in this Council we shall all miss. I should like to add at the same time that our ally, the Maharaja of Nepal, has also very generously placed his forces at the disposal of Government, while I have received from His Majesty the Amir the most friendly assurances.

“That Hon’ble Members should desire at the same time to share the financial burden cast upon the United Kingdom by the war is a very natural and legitimate aspiration, and one that I cannot commend too highly. I speak for the Government of India when I say that we are in full accord and complete sympathy with the wish expressed, and will be very pleased to gratify it as far as we legitimately can, having due regard to the interests of the Indian tax-payer. You are no doubt aware that we are bound to suffer financially from the war and the consequent dislocation of trade, entailing as it will a falling off in our customs returns and railway receipts. We could however, under ordinary circumstances, have asked the Home Government to bear the whole cost of the expeditionary force, as in the case of the forces sent to China and South Africa, and in this way we could have effected very considerable counter-savings. But I must tell you that we have actually had this matter under our consideration, and we felt that it would not be in accordance with the wishes of the people of India that, in a crisis like the present, India should gain a material advantage at the expense of the Home Government in the savings effected on the despatch of a large expeditionary force to Europe, a feeling which has received full confirmation in the resolution which has been moved and in the speeches which have been made. On behalf of Government I accept that resolution and shall not delay to communicate its terms to the Secretary of State, and it will strengthen our hands in the recommendation we felt disposed to make, and shall now proceed to make, that, under present circumstances, we should accept such portion of the cost of the expeditionary force as would have fallen upon India had our troops continued to be employed in this country under normal circumstances. So far as a rough estimate can be framed at present, and it must necessarily be a very rough one, the net amount which the Government of India would in this way contribute to His Majesty’s Government, assuming that the war lasted till towards the end of the current financial year, would be about one million sterling.

“Hon’ble Members will have seen the announcement in the press of the splendid offer of 50 lakhs as a contribution to the cost of the expeditionary force made by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. I cannot sufficiently commend this striking and patriotic action on the part of His Highness, whose loyalty, generosity and liberal views are so well known. The money so offered will be placed at the disposal of His Majesty’s Government as an additional contribution and has been ear-marked for meeting the cost of the transports taking our troops over seas. Any other similar offers that may be made will be treated in the like way.

“I trust that this solution of this somewhat difficult question will prove satisfactory to Hon’ble Members and to the country at large. We shall thus,

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[*The President ; Mr. Gillan.*]

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

besides placing a large portion of our Army—which, be it remembered, is primarily maintained for the defence of India—at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, also present them, and that at a time when, as I have said, the war is likely materially to affect our budget arrangements, with a sum which may run to about a million sterling. A contribution on more liberal lines than this would not, we think, be fair to the Indian tax-payer; but that we should go to this extent in helping the mother country is, I believe, a measure which will be in unison with your wishes and with Indian sentiment generally.

“There is, I believe, nothing like comradeship in arms before the enemy, and joint participation in the dangers and hardships of war to level all distinctions, to inspire mutual respect, and to foster friendships. This I regard as the bright side of the despatch of our troops to Europe and of the heavy and material sacrifices that are being made by India for the sake of the Empire. I cannot help feeling that as a consequence better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed, and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India, and this is the desire of us all.

“In conclusion, I accept, on behalf of the Government of India, the loyal and patriotic Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Sir G. Chitnavis, and I shall have very great pleasure in telegraphing its terms to the Secretary of State and in asking Lord Crewe to be so good as to lay it at the foot of the Throne of our King-Emperor.”

The Resolution was put and accepted.

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan:—“My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

“The objects of this Bill, very briefly, are first, to give an additional facility to traders which they cannot enjoy under the present Act, and enable them to ship goods in anticipation of the presentation of the shipping bill and of payment of charges; secondly, to amplify the power of prohibiting exports and imports which at present, under the existing law, must be made from or to all countries so as to enable prohibition to be made, if necessary, with regard to any specified country; and, lastly, to make a somewhat similar change with regard to the power to prohibit payment of drawback. On these points, and in the wording of section 155, experience has shown small defects in the existing Act, which it is the purpose of this Bill to remove.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan:—“I introduce the Bill, and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

**THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan:—“My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) 37
BILL; THE INDIAN POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH
(AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT)
BILL.

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[*Mr. Gillan ; Major-General Birdwood.*]

“The amendment here proposed merely recognises the transfer to the new Controller of Currency of certain duties which were formerly discharged by the Comptroller-General.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—“I introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

**THE INDIAN POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH
(AMENDMENT) BILL.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—“My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

“These amendments, as shown in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, are necessitated by the recent amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments and are purely formal.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—“I introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood :—“My Lord, with your permission, I beg, on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911.

“The objects briefly are that when the Indian Army Bill was drafted, Articles 176 and 178 of the Indian Articles of War were transferred bodily to it as clause 114 with a few verbal alterations only and were passed into law.

“The provisions of section 114 of the Indian Army Act have been found to be defective, in that, while providing for the drawing by the Commanding Officer of any pay and allowances due to a deceased person or deserter, they do not fully and specifically provide for the disposal of the sum so drawn.

“The present draft remedies the defect and further provides, on the lines of the English law on the subject, for the forfeiture to His Majesty of the balance of a deserter's effects on the expiration of three years from the date of desertion unless the man has in the meantime surrendered or been apprehended.

“No special provision is required for the disposal of the effects of a man who is convicted of desertion; for, if on conviction he is removed from the service, his estate is settled up like that of any other man who is discharged; while, if he is retained in the service, his estate does not need to be settled up at all. The opportunity is therefore taken to amend the ‘Explanation’ to section 114 accordingly.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

[Major-General Birdwood; Sir Reginald Craddock.]

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood :—“ I also request permission to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—“ My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Airships Act, XVII of 1911. Although this amending Bill is peculiarly applicable to times of war, it was put on the stocks long before any idea of an impending crisis was entertained.

“ Legislation on the subject of aircraft is necessarily experimental, and this has been the experience in England and India. This in fact was only to be expected. The whole discovery of the means of flight initiated one of the most revolutionary changes of modern civilisation, and the ultimate extent of those changes cannot even now be foreseen. New conditions were introduced of which the world had no previous experience, and in the absence of precedent the different legislatures confronted by these novel circumstances, could only feel their way gradually towards those measures of regulation and control which from time to time seemed expedient. In England there have been two Acts passed on the subject: the first in 1911 gave powers, for the purpose of protecting the public from danger, to prohibit the navigation of aircraft over prescribed areas, and enacted appropriate penalties for the breach of any such orders. It was a short enactment, and seems to have been primarily designed to protect the general public within the country from such risks as this new form of locomotion might involve. But later other considerations came to the front. Like other beneficent developments of science this one was soon seized upon as a possible means of military attack, and as improvements multiplied and the range and stability of flight were gradually enlarged and perfected, the military aspect of the question inevitably gained prominence in a country where the protection which the sea afforded was threatened by the new peril of aerial attack. Hence we find the next Act of 1913 definitely extending the purposes for which navigation might be prohibited to the defence or safety of the realm, and it was explicitly provided that a prescribed area might include the coast line and the territorial waters adjacent thereto. We also find the inclusion of a drastic provision giving power to enforce compliance with any regulations made by firing upon an aircraft which failed to respond to prescribed signals, and to use any and every other means necessary to compel compliance with the regulations. Any officer thus firing was indemnified from any consequences of his act, and incidents which have already been reported in the war now proceeding will show how absolutely essential is this power to act immediately, and even to the extent of causing death.

“ The Indian legislation on the subject has proceeded upon somewhat different lines. The Imperial Council, like the English Parliament, first legislated in the matter in 1911, and perhaps with more foresight than the latter took more account of the possible military dangers of the uncontrolled use of airships. On the other hand, the geographical position of India at that time rendered entry into it by flight unlikely. Consequently, the Indian Act, speaking generally, was directed towards control over the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships, that is to say, towards the regulation of their use once they had been brought into India, and the possibility of their misuse from a military point of view was definitely held in view, for instance in section 3 (h). Again authority was taken to prohibit the import or export of airships if this was expedient in the interest of the public safety or tranquility as also to cancel or suspend licenses in like circumstances, and acquire vessels for the public service. As in the first English Act, the prohibition of flight over prescribed areas was also rendered possible.

THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE SECOND 39
REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[*Sir Reginald Craddock ; Sir Ali Imam.*]

“ Military requirements were therefore met to a greater extent than in the first English Act, but there was no specific provision for the prohibition or regulation of entry by aircraft into British India or over the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

“ As has been indicated, this was the consequence of the limited scope of flight by the early aviators ; that has now changed and may be expected to change still further, while the use of the hydroplane has rendered unnecessary even an adjacent land base. Possibly, a certain amount of restraint could have been exercised under the law as it stood, but its extension to meet the requirements of entry into the country by aerial flight might have been open to challenge, and it has been thought preferable to legislate in clear terms in order to remedy this defect. Consequently, the Bill confers power on the Governor General in Council by notification to prohibit or regulate the entry by flight into British India, while, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, a local Government may exercise a like power within its jurisdiction. It might conceivably be necessary for the Governor General in Council to enforce a general prohibition : on the other hand, local prohibitions may be left to Provincial Governments, provided that their orders do not clash with those of the Imperial Government. The Bill then goes on to specify certain particulars which may be embodied in any conditions laid down, such as the display of signals or marks, compliance with specified signals in a specified manner, landing at a specified place and entry only at a specified place. Lastly, following the recent English Act, the power to fire at aircraft disobeying orders is taken, without which strict regulation is impossible.

“ In my remarks hitherto I have used the terms ‘ airships ’ and ‘ aircrafts ’ indiscriminately. As a minor point, but in harmony with the English Acts it has been thought desirable to substitute the uniform terminology of “ aircraft ” in the Indian Act, which, with the varying forms assumed by these means of flight, is more appropriate as covering every kind of flying machine or dirigible balloon that may exist or hereafter be invented.

“ The Bill is, therefore, primarily designed to meet military considerations, and to safeguard the country from possible attack by these means in a way similar to that which has been found to be required in England. The danger here is, no doubt, remote, but it is necessary to be forearmed, and the Bill represents merely a measure of precaution which all experience shows that it would be unwise to disregard.

“ At the present time, however, we are fortunately very far removed from the scene of operations, and the nervous rustics who have been occasionally mistaking the ordinary fire balloons of the country, and even harmless planets, for hostile aeroplanes provided with coloured lamps and search lights, may feel quite re-assured.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—“ My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SECOND REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—“ My Lord, the Bill which I move for leave to introduce is of the class known to the Indian Legislature as Repealing and Amending Bills. It is of a purely formal character, as it does not aim at enacting any new law, but is intended only to relieve the Statute-book of such matters as have become obsolete by lapse of time or any other cause, to correct certain errors and slips, mostly of drafting, that have come to light, and

40 THE SECOND REPEALING AND AMENDMENT BILL; THE
FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[*Sir Ali Imam; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

to effect some improvement without any change of substance or principle in some Acts of general application passed by the Governor General in Council. The present session of the Council is perhaps particularly opportune for legislation of this kind, as the Government of India are shortly going to issue revised editions of the Madras Code and the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province Code containing certain Acts of the Governor General in Council that are affected by the present Bill. A reference to the Bill will show the particular amendments of the various enactments necessitated by the reasons given in the fifth column of the Schedule. The explanations have been inserted to furnish Honourable Members with the grounds for the proposed amendments and will, of course, be excised when the Bill becomes law. There is nothing controversial in the measure; and, should the Bill be allowed to be introduced to-day, it is hoped that, with the permission of the Council, it may be taken into consideration and passed into law at our next meeting. My Lord, I beg for leave to introduce the Second Repealing and Amending Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—" I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Foreigners Act, III of 1864. The effect of the Bill is to add a new section 3-A., after section 3 of the Act. That section runs as follows :—

'The Governor General of India in Council may, by writing, order any foreigner to remove himself from British India, or to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order; and any local Government may, by writing, make the like order with reference to any foreigner within the jurisdiction of such Government.'

"The powers conferred by section 3 have been exercised from time to time for the deportation of undesirable aliens; but it came to light, long before the present state of war existed, that there was a practical difficulty which sometimes hampered the exercise of the powers conferred on the Government by section 3. The presence of a foreigner who was found to be undesirable would first come under the observations of the Police or Magistracy, and since an order of deportation could only be obtained from the Governor General in Council or a local Government, time was required to secure the order. The Government would require to have some detailed information as to the character and antecedents of such a foreigner, and the grounds on which he was considered to be undesirable before it issued such an order. In the meantime there was no power to restrain the movements of the individual in question, and he might either disappear or do further mischief before an order could be obtained, and control over his movements be secured. The new section which this Bill will insert, enables the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency-towns and Rangoon, and the District Magistrate elsewhere, to apprehend the undesirable alien and detain him either on security if he can give security, or failing security, in custody until an order of the Government under section 3 can be obtained. When the order is obtained he is either deported or discharged according to the decision of the Government in his case. This power of detention is a reasonable power for the want of which inconvenience has been felt. I should like, however, to explain to the Council that, although this very necessary power may prove especially useful at a time like the present, yet the necessity for this legislation was felt long prior to the date of the war, and the present Bill has no direct connection with the existing emergency. The deportation of undesirable aliens

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

[8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

is a right which every State reserves to itself at all times, and it is merely this normal power which this Bill is intended to make more efficient. This new section will belong to that part of the Act which is always in operation; for, as the Council are doubtless aware, it is only sections 1 to 4 of the Act which fall into that category. The remaining sections of the Act which contain other provisions in restriction of the movements of foreigners, come into force only in case of necessity by virtue of a notification of the Governor General in Council. When a state of war exists, it has been found necessary to supplement even these further provisions by additional powers enabling *inter alia* the special cases of hostile foreigners to be provided for. These additional powers have been secured by the promulgation of the recent Ordinance of the Governor General.

“ In making this explanation I was anxious that the Council should fully appreciate that they are not being asked to pass an emergent measure, but merely to render more efficient the ordinary powers of deportation of undesirable aliens, which can be exercised at all times whether in times of peace or times of emergency.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock said:—“ I now introduce the Bill and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th September, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA ;

The 16th September, 1914.

APPENDIX A.

[Vide Proceedings, page 1.]

"Statement showing the number of Muhammadan Examiners appointed by the various universities, during the quinquennium ending 1913 referred to in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar's question dated the 24th February 1914."

"Statement showing the number of *Muhammadian Examiners* appointed by the various universities during the quinquennium
24th Febr

	1909.						1910.						1911.					
	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammeden Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammeden Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammeden Examiners.	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammeden Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammeden Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammeden Examiners.	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammeden Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammeden Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammeden Examiners.
Madras	158	1	0	0	167	1	113	0	13	0	126	0	113	0	13		130	0
Bombay	110	0	14	4	124	12	114	0	16	1	120	0	120	11	16	1	130	13
Calcutta University	454	12	29	3	523	21	391	10	65	4	470	21	450	20	90	0	551	23
United Provinces	101	10	12	1	113	11	114	12	13	0	127	14	120	17	13	1	143	19
Punjab	203	66	12	0	218	67	207	20	12	0	212	62	229	41	12	0	261	67

ending 1913 referred to in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar's question dated the 17th July 1914."

Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners.	Number of Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts examinations.	Number of Examiners in the Law examinations.	Number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Law examinations.	Total number of Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners.	Total number of Muhammadan Examiners in the Arts and Law examinations from 1900-1913, inclusive.			Total number of Examiners in Arts and Law examinations from 1900-1913, inclusive.		
												Arts.	Law.	Total.	Arts.	Law.	Total.
122	3	16	0	137	3	149	3	16	0	164	3	11	0	11	681	69	750
128	10	16	1	155	11	131	11	16	2	147	13	49	9	57	601	73	67
543	28	56	7	643	35	599	28	99	4	623	30	114	25	139	2,475	413	2,888
121	17	13	1	154	19	133	20	13	1	146	21	76	6	82	597	64	661
231	41	15	1	298	42	239	45	12	1	251	47	214	11	225	1,105	69	1,174

APPENDIX B.

[Vide Proceedings, page 1.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Local Governments in 1911-1912 for the purpose of encouraging Vernacular Literature, referred to in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Raja Abu Zafar's question in Council, dated the 24th February, 1914.

Province.	Expenditure incurred.		
			Rs. A. P.
Bombay			4,240-15-9
Bengal	(1) Eastern Bengal	... ..	3,168-0-0
	(2) Western Bengal	... ..	2,388-0-0
	Total	... ..	<u>5,556-0-0</u>
United Provinces			2,113-5 0
Punjab			2,500-0-0
Bihar and Orissa			103-6-0
Assam			3,165-0-0

Madras, Burma, the Central Provinces, Coorg, the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi incurred no expenditure on this account.

APPENDIX C.

[Vide Proceedings, page 8.]

Statement showing the number of Muhammadan Inspectors of Schools and the extent to which schools to which Muhammadans are admitted are brought under their supervision in the various provinces referred to in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali's question in Council, dated 7th March 1914.

Madras.—There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools, but all Muhammadan schools for boys are under the direct supervision of Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors.

Bombay.—The number of Muhammadan inspecting officers in the Bombay Presidency is at present as shown below :—

Inspectress of Urdu girls' schools	...	...	...	1
Special Deputy Educational Inspectors	...	...	...	3
District Deputy Educational Inspectors	...	...	...	5
Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors	...	...	...	24
			Total	...
				33

In the Presidency proper, there are comparatively few schools to which Muhammadans only are admitted. The Urdu primary schools which are mainly attended by Muhammadan children are usually inspected by a Muhammadan inspecting officer. There are no special Muhammadan inspectors for the secondary schools to which boys belonging mainly or exclusively to that community go.

In Sind, where the number of the institutions solely attended by Muhammadans is greater, a special Muhammadan deputy educational inspector with two Muhammadan assistants has recently been appointed as an experimental measure in one district. In other districts these and other schools are inspected by such officers as are available and there are no special Muhammadan inspecting officers.

The result of the experiment of appointing a Muhammadan lady inspectress cannot be stated at present as the period of one year for which the appointment was originally sanctioned was found insufficient to admit of any certain conclusion being arrived at as to its success or failure, and the appointment has, therefore, been extended to June 1915.

Bengal.—A statement showing separately all grades of Muhammadan inspecting officers down to assistant sub-inspectors, is placed below. The special assistant inspectors for Muhammadan education are required to visit purely Muhammadan institutions.

Statement showing separately all grades of Muhammadan Inspecting Officers down to Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools in the Bengal Presidency.

Division.	Number of Additional inspectors of Schools.	Number of Assistant inspectors of Schools.	Number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	Number of Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Presidency ...	2	2	3	3	24	3	
Burdwan ...	...	3	...	3	8	8	
Dacca ...	...	2	8	...	28	4	
Rajshahi ...	...	2	9	...	14	1	
Chittagong ...	1	2	4	...	13	2	
Total ...	3	11	24	6	92	13	

United Provinces.—There is one Muhammadan divisional inspector of schools, but another inspector is shortly to be appointed to look after Persian and Arabic *Maktabs*. There are no recognised schools in the province exclusively reserved for Muhammadans.

Punjab.—There is one Muhammadan divisional inspector of schools and there is no special Muhammadan inspecting agency for Muhammadan schools for boys.

Burma.—There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools in Burma and there is no necessity at present to appoint any. There are two Muhammadan deputy inspectors of schools who supervise all schools exclusively intended for Muhammadan boys. These schools are also inspected by non-Muhammadan inspectors of schools. In connection with the Government of India circular letter about improvement of Muhammadan education, a proposal is under consideration to raise the number of Muhammadan deputy inspectors of schools to four, and later to appoint one Muhammadan assistant inspector of schools.

Bihar and Orissa.—There are 5 special Muhammadan inspecting officers, (who also act as general advisers to the divisional inspectors in respect of Muhammadan education) and 10 inspecting maulvis who have under their charge schools which are exclusively Muhammadan. Besides these there are 30 Muhammadan sub-inspectors.

Central Provinces.—The Muhammadan schools in the Central Provinces are inspected by the circle inspectors who are entrusted with the supervision of all the vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools within their circles. One of these inspectors is at present a Muhammadan. In Berar there are two deputy inspectors who are intended solely for the purpose of inspecting Urdu vernacular schools, under the supervision of the circle inspectors, and the schools visited by these deputy inspectors are attended almost entirely by Muhammadan pupils.

Assam —There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools, but there are 14 Muhammadan inspecting officers, comprising 1 assistant inspector, 6 deputy inspectors and 7 sub-inspectors. Muhammadan institutions are brought under the direct supervision of Muhammadan inspecting officers whenever practicable.

Coorg.—There are no Muhammadan inspectors of schools nor are there any special schools intended solely for Muhammadans maintained by Government, but that there are two such schools at Mercara and Virajpet maintained by the municipality.

North-West Frontier Province.—The whole of the educational inspecting staff nine in number, belong to the Muhammadan religion.

Delhi.—There is no Muhammadan inspector of schools in the province.

APPENDIX D.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 982-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Paper Currency.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, O.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Dated Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

I am directed to address you regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency.

2. Previous to the appointment of the recent Commission, the problems connected with Indian currency had last been dealt with authoritatively by what is known as the "Fowler Committee" of 1898. The deliberations of that Committee took place a few years after the closing of the Indian mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver, the time was transitional, and many of their recommendations were necessarily of a tentative and experimental character. The Report now before the Government of India is a weighty pronouncement on the policy and the measures which have gradually been evolved in pursuance of the Fowler Committee's suggestions and as the outcome of extended practical experience in the working of a Gold Standard system. It emphatically confirms what has been the fundamental basis of the Indian currency policy of the last twenty years, namely, the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee by the restriction of rupee coinage and by the accumulation of gold reserves; and the substantive recommendations which it contains relate, accordingly, less to matters of fundamental principle than to the practical details of financial and currency administration. In view of the facts that, while some of those details are of a technical nature, others intimately affect the commercial life of the country, and that the Commission did not visit India and were only able to examine a limited number of witnesses therefrom, the Government of India consider it desirable to afford an opportunity to the local Governments and the principal commercial bodies in the country to submit an expression of opinion on any points to which they desire the special attention of the Government of India to be called, before the latter transmit to the Secretary of State their own views on those portions of the Report on which his Lordship has consulted them.

3. The Commission's recommendations are of two classes, firstly, those concerning such matters as the conduct of Indian financial administration in London, the relations of the India Office with the Bank of England, and the financial organization and procedure of the India Office; and secondly, those which more nearly concern the Government in this country. Some of the more important of this second class of questions are enumerated below:—

- (1) The use of gold in internal circulation.
- (2) The limit, if any, to be placed on the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the questions of its location and constitution.

- (3) The treatment of the Paper Currency Reserve.
- (4) The question whether the Government of India should now publicly notify their readiness to sell sterling bills in India on London at the rate of 1s. 3 $\frac{29}{32}$ d. whenever they are asked to do so.
- (5) The use and location of the Treasury balances, and the advisability of granting loans therefrom.
- (6) The desirability of increasing the amount of Government's rupee loans.
- (7) The sale of Council Bills in excess of the Secretary of State's immediate requirements, or at a rate below 1s. 4d.
- (8) The question of appointing a small expert body, with instructions either to pronounce definitely against the establishment of a State or Central Bank in India or to formulate a definite scheme for its establishment.

The above summary is not exhaustive, and, in particular, omits the question of the establishment of a gold mint, regarding which a separate communication is being addressed to your Government. On the other hand, it includes one or two matters, such as those referred to in clauses (6) and (4) above, on which the Government of India have either taken action already or may find it convenient to do so in anticipation of the replies to the general reference which is now being made.

*To the local Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the Panjab only.

*4. The Government of India are addressing the Presidency Banks and certain Chambers of Commerce direct and are requesting them to send their replies through the local Government. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Chittagong and Bengal National Chambers of Commerce, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Barrow, Bombay, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, may also be consulted by the local Government and ^{their} views included in your reply.

5. I am to explain, in conclusion, that the Government of India do not ask for, though they in no way deprecate, an exhaustive examination of the ground covered by the Royal Commission's Report. Their object in addressing your own and other local Governments on the subject as well as the leading commercial authorities, is, as already indicated, to obtain expressions of opinion on the particular points to which each authority addressed may have reason to attach special importance, or on which such authority may be specially competent to advise. The Government of India will be glad, also, if these opinions can be submitted without avoidable delay. The report has now been before the public for several months. It has already been closely scrutinised and widely discussed: and it is desirable to proceed to an early decision on the main issues involved. It is hoped, therefore, that the reply to this letter will be submitted not later than the 15th October next.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX E.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 983-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Mint.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 982-F. of to-day's date, I am directed to invite an expression of ^{the views of} His Excellency the Governor in Council ^{your views} His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (in Council), as to the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India.

2. This question came under the consideration of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, who, in paragraph 73 of their Report, while expressing their inability to recommend on its merits the establishment of a gold mint, nevertheless saw no objection thereto in principle, provided that Indian sentiment genuinely demanded it, that the Government of India were prepared to incur the expense, and that the coin to be minted should be the sovereign or half-sovereign. In the opinion of the Commission the question is pre-eminently one in which Indian sentiment should prevail, and the Government of India's present enquiry is, therefore, primarily directed towards ascertaining whether there is any considerable body of Indian sentiment which desires the establishment of a mint for the coinage of sovereigns or half-sovereigns.

3. I am to enclose, for convenience of reference, an extract from the section of the Commission's Report (paragraphs 69-73) which deals with this question, and also a copy, with connected papers, of a note which was submitted to the Commission on the question of the probable cost of such a mint (paragraph 12 of Appendix VI of Appendices to the Interim Report, Volume I, page 215, with extract from Parliamentary Paper 495 of 1913). The estimate here referred to is, however, of old date and no authoritative recalculation has since been made.

*4. The Government of India are addressing the Presidency Banks and certain Chambers of Commerce direct and are requesting them to send their
* To the Local Govt. Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the Punjab only.

replies through the local Government. I am to request that with the permis-
 sion of His Excellency the Governor in Council Chittagong and Bengal National Chambers of Commerce
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the Southern India Chamber of Commerce
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay,
Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore,
 may also be consulted by the local Government, and ^{their} views included in your
 reply. _{its}

5. I am to ask for the favour of a reply not later than October 15th next.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN
FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

(b) *Proposed Gold Mint for India.*

69. It will be convenient to deal at this point with the question of the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold in India. This proposal has been recommended on the ground that it would facilitate a flow of gold to India and that the mere fact of gold being coined in India would give confidence in the permanence and stability of the policy recommended by the Committee of 1898. Both these considerations have lost much of whatever weight they originally carried. Gold has flowed freely to India in recent years without this stimulus and we doubt whether any more could have been attracted by mere facilities for coinage.

70. Nor do we believe that the opening of such a mint would be of value at this date in winning public confidence in the stability of the exchange value of the rupee. This consideration had its force in 1899 and 1900, but the experience of 1907-8, the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve, and the whole trend of policy and opinion since 1898, leave no doubt as to the determination of the Government to maintain exchange, and in so far as confidence in their power to do so is lacking, it must be secured by measures which will make a real and not merely an imaginary addition to the resources available for this purpose.

71. More recently the idea of a gold mint has been pressed on the ground that it would increase the amount of gold in circulation. Even if we thought this in itself desirable, we are unable to follow the supposed connection between the end in view and the means recommended for securing it. The people of India can obtain under present conditions as much gold as they desire for currency purposes. Indeed, the more usual difficulty is that gold coin is in greater abundance in the Reserves than is required for internal circulation. But even if this were not so, the mere existence of a mint for the coinage of gold could not add to the amount of gold available for currency purposes, and the idea that such a mint would give India an "automatic" currency, in any sense which is not true of the existing power to import sovereigns at will, appears to us to be wholly without foundation.

72. Nor is it likely that the facilities for converting gold bullion into coin which such a mint would provide would have any appreciable effect on the amount of gold withdrawn from circulation or would encourage gold to come out of hoards in unfavourable seasons. It is quite true that at times of famine and distress gold must come out of hoards, but we see no reason for believing that the amount so forthcoming would be increased by the opening of a mint for gold. The public in any case would secure equal advantages if the Government of India were to renew the notification, withdrawn in 1906, of their readiness to receive refined gold at the Bombay Mint in exchange for notes or rupees.

73. In our opinion, if this were done, it would remove the only practical grievance which can be alleged against the present system in this respect and would render wholly unnecessary the opening of a mint for the coinage of gold. We recognise, however, that there is in some quarters a strong, though a by-no-means unanimous wish, that such an opening should take place. The authority of the Committee of 1898 can be cited in its support and there is said to be a strong sentiment in its favour. We find it difficult to judge accurately of the depth and extent of this feeling. For the reasons already given we do not ourselves share it and we cannot recommend on its merits the establishment of a gold mint in India. But if Indian sentiment genuinely demands it, and the Government of India are prepared to incur the expense, there is, in our opinion, no objection in principle either from the Indian or the Imperial standpoint, provided always that the coin to be minted is the sovereign (or the half-sovereign); and it is pre-eminently a question in which Indian sentiment should prevail. If, however, the final decision be against the opening of a gold mint, we recommend that the notification of the Government's readiness to receive refined gold at the Bombay mint should be renewed on suitable terms.

Extract from a note on proposals for the coinage of gold in India submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency by Mr. L. Abrahams, C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India. (Appendix VI of Appendices to the Interim Report--Volume I.)

12. No estimate has been framed of the cost of establishing an Indian mint for the coinage of sovereigns. An approximate statement of the staff required for a mint capable of coining £1,000,000 a year was drawn up in 1900, and will be found on pages 40 to 42 of the Parliamentary Paper. It will be seen that it includes a superior controlling staff of seven Europeans and five Indians, and a subordinate working staff of 43. The establishment charges (including contingencies and pensions) of other branch mints of similar capacity were in 1911 as follows:—

	Coinage.	Charges.	
	£	£	
Sydney	2,615,000	15,157	(Page 127 of Report of Deputy Master of Royal Mint.)
Melbourne	2,851,000	15,721	(Page 137.)
Perth (excluding pensions)	4,438,000	20,178	(Page 151.)

The Australian branch mints recover a substantial portion of their expenditure by the levy of charges for the coinage of gold as allowed by Section 11(8) of the Coinage Act of 1870. The view that has always been taken in discussions regarding a branch mint for the coinage of gold in India has been that there should be no corresponding charge in any such mint.

Estimate of the cost of establishment required for a branch gold mint at Bombay prepared by Mr. Barton for the Royal Mint in 1900. (Extract from Parliamentary Paper 495 of 1913)

PROPOSED SUPERIOR CONTROLLING STAFF OF BRANCH MINT, BOMBAY.

1 Deputy Master and Superintendent.

Bullion Office.

1 Accountant and Chief Clerk, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, would be responsible for the receipt and issue of gold, and for the correspondence of the Mint.—European.

2 Clerks, who would keep the books.—Natives.

1 Bullion Keeper, who, under the supervision of the Accountant and Chief Clerk, would receive the gold, and would be primarily responsible for its safe custody until delivered to the Melter, and who would personally check the alligation of the standard pots in the Bullion Office balance, and then deliver the same to the Melter at the Melting House balance in the presence of the Melter.—Native.

Melting Department.

1 Melter, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, would direct the operations of his department, and be responsible to the Deputy Master and Superintendent for the bullion in his department.—European.

1 Clerk, who would keep the books of the department.—Native.

Coining Department.

1 Superintendent Engineer of Coining Department, who, under the supervision of the Deputy Master and Superintendent, will direct the operations of rolling, adjusting, cutting, annealing and coining.—European.

1 Balance Mechanician, who, under the supervision of the Superintendent Engineer, will be responsible for the weighing by the automatic balances, and for all balances and weights in the Mint, and would take the place of the Superintendent Engineer if necessary.—European.

1 Assistant Bullion Keeper, who, under the direction of the Superintendent Engineer, and Bullion Keeper will be responsible for the bullion while in the cutting, annealing, coining, and weighing rooms, and will keep the books of the room.—Native.

1 Assistant Bullion Keeper, who, under the direction of the Superintendent Engineer, and Bullion Keeper, will be responsible for the bullion while in the rolling and adjusting room.—Native.

Assay Department.

1 Chief Assayer.

1 Assistant Assayer.

Summary.

1 Deputy Master and Superintendent.—European.

1 Accountant and Chief Clerk.—European.

1 Melter.—European.

1 Superintendent Engineer of Coining Department.—European.

1 Balance Mechanician.—European.

1 Bullion Keeper.—Native.

2 Assistant Bullion Keepers.—Natives.

2 Clerks.—Natives.

1 Chief Assayer.—European.

1 Assistant Assayer.—European.

R. B.

PROPOSED SUBORDINATE WORKING STAFF.—NATIVES.

Bullion Office.

2 Messengers.

Melting Department.

6 Furnace Men.

Coining Department.

6 Men, rolling and adjusting mills.

7 Men, cutting presses.

2 Men, washing machine.

2 Men, annealing.

2 Men, marking and weighing.

3 Men, coining presses.

1 Engine-driver.

3 Men, firemen.

1 Fitter.

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Assay Department.

8 Firemen.

The above numbers of the working staff are only approximate, and would be subject to alteration at the discretion of the Deputy Master.

R. B.

List of Machines being driven by 25-horse engine.

West Coining Department.—12 Lever coining presses.

1 Packing machine (examining coin).

1 Emery wheel (for grinding tools).

East Coining.—7 Screw coining presses (vacuum).

1 Packing machine.

Adjusting Department.—8 Pairs of rolls (10 inch diam.).

2 Lathes for turning punches and dies.

1 Emery wheel.

Cutting Department.—13 Cutting presses (10 fitted with automatic feed cutting two rupees blanks at each stroke).

4 Circular files (for trimming edges of straps).

Weighing Department.—68 Automatic weighing machines.

4 Edging machines (marking).

2 Filing machines (reducing blanks).

1 Counting machine.

1 Lathe.

Annealing Department.—1 Emery wheel.

1 Rouleaux machine.

R. B.

Articles which could be transferred to the new branch mint without crippling the Bombay Mint.

1 Dragbench.

1 Trial cutting press.

3 Watt's lever coining presses.

6 Automatic balances.

R. B.

APPENDIX F.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 984-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

 ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
 Paper Currency.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS, BURMA, KARACHI,
 UPPER INDIA AND PUNJAB CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
 THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BENGAL.
 THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BOMBAY.
 THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF MADRAS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of a Circular letter No. 982-F., dated the 22nd July 1914, addressed to local Governments regarding the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of your ^{Chamber} Board of Directors thereon on the lines indicated in paragraph 5 of the said letter. It will be convenient if your reply is forwarded through the local Government, so that the latter may have the advantage of being in possession of your ^{Chamber's} Directors' views when replying to the Government of India's reference.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

 Copy forwarded to all local Governments (except Bihar and Orissa).

By order, etc.,

E. M. COOK,

Under Secy, to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX G.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 4.]

No. 985-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

 ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
 Mint.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS, BURMA, KARACHI,
 UPPER INDIA AND PUNJAB CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BENGAL.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF MADRAS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1914.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of a Circular letter No. 983-F., dated the 22nd July 1914, addressed to local Governments regarding the desirability of establishing a gold mint in India and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the opinion of your ^{Chamber} _{Board of Directors} thereon. It will be convenient if your reply is forwarded through the local Government, so that the latter may have the advantage of being in possession of your ^{Chamber's} _{Directors} views when replying to the Government of India's reference.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

 Copy forwarded to all local Governments (except Bihar and Orissa).

By order, etc.,

E. M. COOK,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX H.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 9.]

I.—Statement showing the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Indian Educational Service since the creation of the Department of Education (i.e., the 9th December 1910) up to the 4th September 1912.

Presidency or Province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Madras	J. H. Mackintosh	B.A. (Oxon). Classical Scholar, Queen's College. 2nd Class Honours, Final School of English Language and Literature.	2nd January 1911.	
	J. H. Melville	No University education. Obtained Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate.	12th October 1911	Temporary.
	R. W. Ross	B.A. (Lond.), 2nd Class Honours. Trained Teachers' certificate (St. Andrew's University), A. T. S. (Lond.), 1st Class, Cambridge Higher Local Honours certificate and Teachers' Certificate.	30th September 1911...	Temporary.
Bombay	C. J. Sisson	M.A. (Edin.), 1st Class Honours in Modern Languages and Literature. Heriot Fellow.	30th December 1910.	
	A. C. Miller	M.A. (Cantab), Classical Scholar, Selwyn College. 3rd Class in Classical Tripos.	28th July 1911.	
	H. E. H. Pratt	M.A. (Cantab), Schreiner Exhibitioner and Foundation Scholar, Downing College. Part I, Natural Science Tripos, 2nd Class.	8th December 1911.	
	C. R. W. Griffith	B.A. (Oxon), 3rd Class Honours, Modern Languages	22nd January 1912.	
	A. N. Meldrum	B.Sc. Honours, D. Sc. (Aberdeen). Associate of the Royal College of Science, London.	3rd April 1912.	
	W. G. Robertson	M.A. (Aberdeen) with distinction in English Literature	16th July 1912.	
Bengal	T. T. Williams	B.A. (Cantab); Economics Tripos, Part I, 1st Class, Part II, 2nd Class. B.Sc. (Wales), Cobden Prizeman. Fellow of the Statistical Society.	30th December 1910.	
	A. H. Harley	M.A. (Glasgow). Ordinary degree embracing Semitics. M. R. A. S.	3rd January 1911.	
	A. Macdonald	M.A. (Glasgow), 2nd Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. B.Sc. (Glasgow), in Mechanical Engineering with special distinction; Associate of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.	27th January 1911.	
	B. N. Gilchrist	M.A. (Aberdeen), with 1st Class Honours in Economics and 2nd Class Honours in History and Mental and Moral Science. Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.	11th February 1911.	
	D. B. Meek	M.A., B. Sc. (Glasgow), 1st Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	11th February 1911.	
	J. M. Bottomley	B.A. (Oxon), 1st Class Honours Mathematical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours Classical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours Mathematical Finals.	12th February 1911.	

Presidency or Province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Bengal—contd.	W. E. Griffith...	M.A. (Oxon.) Pass Degree. Cambridge Teachers' Diploma ...	20th February 1911.	
	J. W. Gunn	M.A. (Cantab), 2nd Class Honours, Classical Tripos ...	13th March 1911.	
	J. C. Coyajee	B.A. (Bombay), First in First Class, LL.B. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab) Advanced Student, Economics Tripos Part II, Bar-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.	17th March 1911.	
	H. A. P. de Sadow Pittard	M.A., Ph. D. (Berlin) ...	6th November 1911	Dead.
	P. D. Shastri	M.A. (Panjab), B.T. (Panjab), Ph. D. (Kiel), B. Sc. (Oxon) by Research in Mental and Moral Science. Government of India Scholar, 1909-11.	8th August 1912.	
United Provinces	G. Stewart	M.A. (Glasgow), 1st Class Honours in History. Clark Post Graduate scholar in History.	1st February 1911 ...	Resigned.
Panjab	F. R. Tomlinson	B.A. (Cantab), 3rd Class History Tripos ...	3th September 1911.	
	H. L. Heath	Art Class Teacher's Certificate ...	6th October 1911 ...	Art expert.
	J. E. Gately	M.A. (Liverpool), 1st Class Honours History and Economics ...	3rd January 1912.	
	F. E. Storrs	B.A. (Cantab), Division I, Class 2, Classical Tripos ...	16th January 1911 ...	Resigned.
Barma	K. M. Ward	B.A. (Cantab), Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1st Class 1908, Natural Science Tripos (Physics) Part II, 2nd Class 1910.	26th February 1911.	
	A. E. Bellare	M.A. (Cantab), Holmes Exhibitioner, Natural Science Tripos, 3rd Class. F.C.S.	7th April 1911	
Bihar and Orissa	A. C. J. Baldwin	B.A. (Oxon), 2nd Class Honours in English Language and Literature, 1911, Casford Scholarship, 1909.	17th December 1911.	
	E. A. Horne	M.A. (St. Andrews), 1st Class Honours in History, 1st Class Honours in Economic Science, Post Graduate Research Scholarship.	11th February 1911.	
Assam	D. Thomson	M.A. (Glasgow), B. Sc. (Glasgow) with distinction in Chemistry. Ph. D. in Magna cum Laude, Göttingen, Carnegie and 1851 Exhibition Research Scholar in Chemistry.	28th February 1911.	
	G. A. Small	B.A. (Dublin). First Junior Moderatorship in Classics. Also Honours in History.	21st April 1911.	
Central Provinces	Miss M. C. Somerville	M.A. (Edin.), 2nd Class Honours in Ebetoric and English Literature	28th February 1911.	
	F. P. Tortorin	B.A. (Oxon), 2nd Class Honours, Modern History ...	22nd January 1912.	
	M. Owen	M.Sc. (Wales). B. Sc. with 2nd Class Honours in Physics. Late Fellow of the University of Wales. Fellow of the Physical Society of London.	3rd February 1912.	
	W. S. Rowlandt	B.A. (Oxon), 1st Class, Classical Moderations, 2nd Class, Litt. Hum. ...	3rd February 1912.	
North West Frontier Provinces.	.....	.....

APPENDIX J.

[*Referred to in the Answer to Question 9.*]

II.—Statement showing the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Indian Educational Service since the appointment of the Public Services Commission (*i. e.*, the 5th September 1912) up to date.

II.—Statement showing the names and qualifications of persons appointed to the Indian Educational Service since the appointment of the Public Services Commission (i.e., the 5th September 1912) up to date.

Presidency or Province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Madras	W. C. Douglas	M.A. (Edin.), 1st Class Honours in Classics. B.A. (Oxon.), 1st Class Honours Moderation, 2nd Class Honours, Litt. Hum. ...	12th January 1914.	
	Miss E. Dixon	Trained Teacher's certificate, Higher Fermel certificate ...	29th October 1913.	Temporary.
	A. G. Harper	B.A. (Oxon), 2nd Class Natural Science School (Botany); Diploma of Rural Economy.	.....	Temporary.
	R. M. Strathern	B.A. (Cantab), 2nd Class, Part I, Historical Tripos ...	.....
	W. T. Saxton	M.A. (Cantab), B.A. 2nd Class, Part II, Natural Science Tripos, 2nd Class, Part I, Agricultural Diploma, V. L. S.	6th October 1913.	
Bombay	R. W. Cable	Trained architect ...	6th February 1914.	
	H. V. Hampton	B.A. (Dublin), 1st Class Honours. Gold Medal and Moderators'hip Prize in Mental and Moral Philosophy.	22nd February 1914.	
	J. A. Ewing	M.A. (Edin). Honours in English Language and Literature at Oxford, 2nd Class. Has not formally graduated at Oxford.	25th April 1913 ...	Temporary.
	K. N. Colville	M.A. (Oxon). 2nd Class Honours Classical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours. English Language and Literature.	6th January 1914 ...	Temporary.
Bengal	M. P. West	B.A. (Oxon), Classical Moderations, 2nd Class Honours. English Literature, Finals, 3rd Class Honours. Studied Theory and Practice of Education at Manchester and London.	30th November 1912.	
	G. D'O. Maclear	B.A. (Oxon), 1st Class Honours, Modern History School ...	16th December 1912.	
	G. H. Langley	M.A. (London) with distinction in Philosophy. University Scholar in Logic and Psychology. B.A. (London) with 2nd Class Honours in Philosophy.	18th January 1913.	
United Provinces	W. W. Horne	M.A. (Oxon), 2nd Class Honours, Litt. Hum. M. R. A. S. ...	12th May 1913.	
	C. A. King	B.Sc., Engineering (London), A. B. C. S. (Dublin), A. M. I. Mech. E. ...	30th March 1914.	
	W. N. P. Woodland	D. Sc. (London), Fellow of the University College, London. Life Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.	6th November 1913.	

	R. H. Moody	...	...	M.A. (Aberdeen), 1st Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. M.A. (Cantab). Fifth Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos (Old Regulations).	17th March 1913.
	A. P. Cox	...	...	M.A. (New Zealand), 2nd Class Honours in Political Science	21st April 1913.
	B. L. Turner	...	...	M.A. (Cantab), Classical Tripos, Part I, Class I, Division 3. Oriental Languages Tripos, Class I. Classical Tripos, Part II, Section B, Class I.	22nd December 1913.
	H. B. Wetherill	...	...	M.A. (Oxon), 3rd Class Honours, Modern History	January 1914.
Punjab	H. L. O. Garrett	...	...	M.A. (Cantab), 2nd Class Honours, Classical Tripos	5th January 1913.
	J. E. Parkinson	...	...	M.A. (Cantab), 3rd Class Honours, Natural Science Tripos. Diploma in Theory, Practice and History of Education, 2nd Class. Board of Education Certificate, 1st class.	10th March 1913.
	B. H. Wilsdon	...	...	B.A. (Oxon), 2nd Class Honours, Chemistry	17th March 1913.
	H. B. Dunningcliff	...	...	M.A. (Cantab), B. Sc. (London), F. C. S. (London). 1st Class Honours, Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge 2nd Part Natural Science Tripos, Class II, Chemistry, B.Sc., Honours. (London) 2nd Class.	7th May 1914.
Burma	R. G. Wright	...	...	B.A. (Cantab). Pass degree in Classics	.....
	G. H. Luce	...	...	B.A. (Cantab), Division III of 1st Class in the Classical Tripos. 2nd Class Honours in Section A., English, of the Medieval and Modern Language Tripos.	1st November 1912.
	T. Z. D. Babington	...	...	B.A. (Oxon), 2nd Class Honours in English Language and Literature	14th March 1913.
	J. A. Murray	...	...	M.A. (Edin.) First Class Certificated Teacher	20th October 1913.
Bihar and Orissa	W. V. Duke	...	...	B.A. (Royal University of Ireland) and M.A. (Dublin). Obtained 1st Senior Moderators'hip with Gold Medal and Prize for Economic Science in 1909 and a University Prize for Political Economy in 1910.	15th February 1913.
	T. C. Orgill	...	...	B.A. (Cantab), Classical Tripos, Division I, 2nd Class	1st May 1913.
	R. McCombe	...	...	B.A. (Dublin). First Classical Sizar. 2nd Classical Scholar. 1st of 1st Class Honours in Classics. 1st Class Honours in Classics, English and French.	21st May 1913.
	F. B. Blair	...	...	M.A. (Edin.), 2nd Class Honours in English Literature	27th December 1913.

Presidency or Province.	Name.	Qualifications.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
Bihar and Orissa— <i>cont'd.</i>	J. H. Thickett	B.A. (Cantab), Division I, Class III, Moral Science Tripos	19th January 1914.	
	W. V. T. Moore	B.A. (Dublin), Class I Honours in Mathematics	23rd February 1914.	
	S. R. Masood	B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Class II, Honours Modern History	.....	Date of appointment not yet fixed.
	J. S. Armour	M.A. (Glasgow), 1st Class Honours in English. Luke Fellowship in English, Balliol College, Oxford, 3rd Class, Final Honour School of Modern History.	.....	Recently appointed. Has not yet joined.
Assam	Miss E. H. Crawford	Cambridge Higher Local	15th April 1914.	
	D. K. Roberts	M. Sc. (Wales) B. Sc. with 1st Class Honours in Mathematics, 1st Class Honours in Physics. Fellow of the University of Wales.	23rd February 1914.	
	A. E. Brown	M.A., L.L.B. (Cantab) History Tripos, Part I, Class I. History Tripos, Part II, Class I. Law Tripos, Part I, Class I. Senior Whewell Scholar.	13th March 1914.	
Central Provinces	R. C. Goffin	B.A. (London). B.A. (London), 3rd Class Honours in English	.....	Recently appointed. Has not yet joined.
	G. G. R. Hunter	(Oxon), 1st Class Honours in Modern History. President of Stubbs Historical Society. Has not yet formally graduated.	29th December 1912.	
	H. E. F. Cradlock	B.A. (Oxon). Scholar, University College. 2nd Class Honours Moderns. 3rd Class. Litt. Hum.	7th January 1914.	
	F. M. Cheshire	B.A. (Cantab), 1st Class. Part I. History Tripos. 2nd Class Part II. History Tripos. 2nd Class, 2nd Part, Theological Tripos.	3rd February 1914.	
	Miss G. M. Broughton	M.A. (London). B.A., 2nd Class Honours in Philosophy	16th January 1913.	
	Miss E. Chamier	(Oxon). 4th Class Honours, Natural Science, Chemistry and Physics	12th October 1913.	
	F. K. Clark	M.A. (Cantab), 1912, 1st Division, 2nd Class Honours Classical Tripos, 1908.	.....	Recently appointed. Has not yet joined.
North-West Frontier Provinces	L. T. Watkins	M.A. (Cantab). 3rd Class Honours in Classical Tripos, Part I	7th October 1913.	

APPENDIX K.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 11.]

Statement showing the value (in thousands of rupees) of the principal articles imported into India from (1) Australia, (2) Canada and (3) South Africa during the five years ending 1912-13.

(1) From Australia.

Articles.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Horses	21,35	27,26	42,04	33,19	23,59
Wooden sleepers	14,36	43,35	35,36	41,35	32,77
Coal	22,66	4,18	6,72	5,86	15,09
Grain, pulse and flour	26,27	77	97	1,78	89
Other articles	17,67	20,07	28,40	27,43	23,09
Total	102,31	95,63	113,49	109,61	95,43

(2) From Canada.

Articles.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Provisions and oilman's stores	1	6	2	22	23
Other articles	3	3,94	4	2	4
Total	4	4,00	6	24	27

* Includes rails and fish plates of steel and iron of the value of Rs. 392 thousands.

(3) From South Africa.

Articles.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Coal	12,11	11,84	2,50	3,61	29,79
Other articles	4,48	3,55	88	84	1,26
Total	16,59	15,39	3,38	4,45	31,05

APPENDIX L.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 22].

Statement showing the Laws passed in each province for the preservation and protection of large estates.

Madras—

- The Madras Court of Wards Act (I of 1902).
- The Madras Impartible Estates Act (II of 1904).

Bombay—

- The Ahmedabad Talukdars Act (VI of 1862).
- The Bombay Court of Wards Act (I of 1905).
- The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act (XXI of 1881).
- The Gujarat Talukdars Act (VI of 1888) (now under amendment).
- The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act (XX of 1896).

Bengal—

- The Bengal Court of Wards Act (IX of 1879).
- The Bengal Settled Estates Act (III of 1904).

Bihar and Orissa—

- The Bengal Court of Wards Act (IX of 1879).
- The Chota Nagpur Incumbered Estates Act (VI of 1876).
- The Bengal Settled Estates Act (III of 1904).

United Provinces—

- The Oudh Estates Act (I of 1869).
- The United Provinces Court of Wards Act (III of 1899).
- The Bundelkhand Incumbered Estates Act (I of 1903).
- The Oudh Taluqdars Relief Act (XXIV of 1870).
- The Oudh Settled Estates Act (II of 1900).

Punjab—

- The Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903). Applied also to the North-West Frontier Province.

Central Provinces—

- The Central Provinces Court of Wards Act (XXIV of 1899).

Ajmer—

- The Ajmer Government Wards Regulation (I of 1888).
- The Ajmer Taluqdars Relief Regulation (IV of 1872).
- The Ajmer Taluqdars Loan Regulation (II of 1911).