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Delhi Tragedy.

MR. GANDHI'S CONGRATULATIONS.

"WE MAY HAVE TO GIVE MUCH MORE INNOCENT BLOOD."

(From a Correspondent.)

Delhi, April 4

Swami Shradhanand has received the following telegram from Mahatama Gandhi:

"Just arrived from Madras tour. Read scrappy accounts of the tragedy in train yesterday. Read also your spirited statement. Press feels proud of it. Tender my congratulations to you and Delhi people for the exemplary patience in opposing the Rowlatt Legislation. We are resisting the spirit of terrorism lying behind. It is no easy task. We may have to give much more of such innocent blood as Delhi gave, on Sunday last. For Satyagrahis it is a further call to sacrifice themselves uttermost Please wire, if possible, the exact number of Hindu Mohomedan deaths and wounded. Think it unnecessary for Delhi to fast again next Sunday."

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S REPLY.

To this Swami Shradhanand has replied as follows:—

"Your telegram received with gratitude. Four Mohamedan and five Hindus' corpses either buried or cremated so far. About twenty missing, believed dead, but not produced by the police. Thirteen badly wounded in hospital. Two cases very serious. Besides these more than thirty received slight bullet wounds. More might come forth before the Public Commission. The unity of all classes, creeds communities is here wonderful. God's hand clearly visible. All Delhi adores you. People have no confidence in local authorities. who are panic-stricken. To-day (Friday) is the Nimaz Day in the Juma Masjid, extra armed police being located at several places from morning, which is insulting irritating to the people, still calm and self-restrained. May God bless you and preserve your body for the people."

TOWN AGAIN PICKETTED

Delhi, April 4.

The following telegram has appeared in the "Independent" of Allahabad from its Delhi correspondent:

The latest evidence proves that soft nosed solid nickel tube and "Velopex" bullets were used. The buckshot is admitted by the authorities but the bullets collected from various quarters, prove the above facts. I myself saw a mushroomed bullet extracted from a brick which appeared to be a "Velopex" bullet. Similarly, I have seen hollow soft nosed nickel bullets and also solid ones. In short, deadly ammunitions have been used.

I met two persons yesterday who had come up from Agra and Gurgaon, who told me that two of their relations who were in Delhi on the day of the Delhi tragedy, have been missing. Since they had searched them high and low and made enquiry about them in every possible quarter without finding any trace. I have also heard similar reports regarding others who are said to be missing.

The entire town is picketted to-day as in authoritative circles apprehensions of disturbance are entertained. The cause of apprehension is no other than the fact that Mussalmans of Delhi have declared their intention to hold an after funeral service for the Delhi martyrs in the Juma Masjid to-day The usual corps of sycophants seem to be bent on keeping Government in the grip of unwarranted panic. The remark-scenes of able unity of purpose and unprecedented fraternisation between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Delhi supply the much needed key to the entire political situation.

Hindu Mohamedan Union.

HISTORIC SCENE IN JAMA MASJID

SWAMI SHRADHANAND ADDRESSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Delhi, April 4.

The Mahamodans prayed for the Satyagrah Day martyrs to-day at noon at the great Jama Masjid. A huge crowd amounting to 30,000, assembled inside the Mosque. Hindus were freely admitted. After nimaz and khutbe were read, the Secretary of the Anjuman Naumania addressed the audience from the mimbar or pulpit. Swami Shradhanand arrived at this time and, seeing him, the whole audience stood up. The Swami was conducted to the pulpit and was requested to address. The scene was historic. For the first time a non—Mahomedan addressed a mixed audience in a Masjid on the Nimaz Day. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. All speakers prayed God to bless this Hindu-Mohamedan union. With Islamic prayers for the peace of the dead the crowd dispersed orderly. The Police guard were quite unnecessary, but are still posted at several centres.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT

CORRESPONDENT'S CONFESSION.

"PORTION DICTATED ON TELEPHONE FROM SIMLA WHEN THE TRAGEDY STILL IN PROGRESS."

(From a Correspondent.)

Delhi, April 1.

When challanged for the veracity of the account of the Delhi tragedy supplied by him the local representative of the Associated Press apologetically confessed in the presence of several gentlemen, that it was not his own. The facts in his possession were meagre and unauthentic. A portion of the account was dictated on telephone from Simla, the remainder being prepared in collaboration with the local Anglo-Indian Daily the "Morning Post," a reference to which reveals an amazing similarity of facts and even language. The dictation from Simla when the tragedy was still in progress is, to say the least significant and suspicious besides outraging all principles of honest journalism.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT JAMA MUSJID

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT

Delhi, April 4.

Some Mussalmans, belonging to commercial class, issued a notice over their signatures last night, announcing that an after-funeral service for the souls of the Martyrs of the Delhi tragedy would take place in Juma Musjid after Friday prayers. The news spread that the Hindus also intended to attend the service. This seems to have added to the apprehensions of the authorities, who are kept on teuter-hooks by the special species of worm that feeds on self-abasement, and official smiles. Town was picketed at 42 points and bullet cartridges were distributed to the pickets, this morning. The precautionery measures, it is assured, were necessary.

The Friday [illegible] was said at the usual time attended by more than 15,000 Mussalmans, a number on ordinary Fridays. This [illegible] what must ever remain a most [illegible] in the history of Islam and [illegible] thousands of Hindus had flocked to the mosque to join the after funeral service who were freely and most courteously accomodated inside the mosque by the side of their Mussalman brothers It should be noted that before this Hindus and other non-Moslems could not find admittance into the mosque without a special permit, which [illegible] always easily available. But smartly clad Hindus, who seemed to have put on their holding mess crowded into the mosque, eager to participate in a function they honestly regarded sacred. Some time after the assemblage of Hindus, Musalmans indiscriminately mixed in the spacious mosque the number had swelled to about twentyfive or thirty thousand persons (according to Swami Shradhanand's computation). When Swami Shradhanand was seen walking in, he was received with due reverence by Mussalmans and the speaker who was addressing the congregation resumed his seat out of deference to the Swami and then occurred the most amazing incident that has ever taken place in the history of India or Islam. The Swami was led by Mussalmans to the holy pulpit and was by common desire of the Mussalman congregation requested to address the assemblage. Never has such an incident been chronicled in the history of India or Islam before. It is to be borne in mind that not the politician nor the agitator could ever have the courage even to discreetly hint at such a thing even if they had desired to do so. We know even Akbar's courage failed him when he attempted to ascend the pulpit to deliver an address on the unity of religions. For no Mussalman congregation has ever been known to brook anything that is not in absolute consonance with their inmost conception of religion However, the impossible came to pass, this afternoon, and Mahatma Munshi Ramesn Arya Sumalint leader, of no mean repute, was requested by the Mussalmans to ascend the puplit of the great mosque, whence he addressed those assembled.

He chose suitable words to express his feeling at the time, which must needs be strong enough to move stones to tears. He said that the hand of Providence was clearly discernible in the rearrangement of India's destiny. Hindus and Mussalman's life blood had been mingled in a stream of common destiny by the same hand of Providence in Delhi. A Providential union of Hindus and Mussalmans, such as had never been witnessed by history before, must needs be sealed in the most sacred manner in the House of God, the Temple of the Creator, which the mosque was. The swami made a suitable speech on this historic occasion and moved the audience to the dpth of their hearts.

This was followed by another, but none the less historic event. It was represented to the cogregation by a Mussalman that since Imam Hussain Jaini Masjid had ceased to incude the Caliph's name in his after prayer address Khutba, it was open to the congregation to refuse to follow his lead, in the service. The Imam was also brought on the spot it is asserted. A general resolution was adopted by the congregation to dispossess the Imam of his privilege to lead the service. These are some of the potents of the time which should be an eye opener to those who prate of "make believe politics" of the country. The entire movement is spontanecus and resistible. It has amazed the most optimistic of the idealists. I feel amazed at these happenings. To be in Delhi at this time is to enjoy a privilege. Incredible as it may sound, the town is in the hands of that—I am not ashamed of calling —the proletariat. Scenes of fraternisation, between Indian Government official, the police and the man in the street are not uncommon. And thus have begun all the great eras in the world.—"Independent."

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(Chief Justice Mr. Justice Ayling and Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer.)

DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU'S APPEAL.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

Their Lordships passed final orders to-day acquitting the accused Dr. P Varadarajulu Naidu. The following is the full text of the judgment of the Chief Justice:—

In this case the accused appeals from a conviction under Section 124 A and Mr. K. Sreenivasa Aiyangar who appears for him has raised the contention that the conviction is bad for want of legal proof of the sanction required by Section 196 of the C. P. C.

The telegram which contains the sanction on which reliance is placed was filed with the complaint and the defence having obtained a copy took several objections to it, which were over-ruled by the trial Magistrate, on 26th September 1918. On the same day the trial beagn and the Public Prosecutor of Madura went into the box as the nrst prosecution witness and deposed to receive a letter from the District Magistrate Madura enclosing a telegram. The defence objected that the telegram was not proved and it was marked Ex. A. for purposes of identification. In October while the trial was going on the defence filed a revision petition in the High Court against the Magistrate's order, and in ground 6 A alleged the Magistrate ought to have held that there was no proof of the sending of the telegram by the Governor in Council or the Local Government. At that time the Magistrate had only held that the telegram might be marked for purpose of identification. Mr. K Srinivasa Iyengar explains that this ground of objection was not pressed before the learned Judges as it was still open to the prosecution to supply the necessary proof. They did not do so. We are told that the accused's Vakil in his address to the Court at the close of the case again raised this point and it was argued on both sides but the Magistrate's Judgment does not refer to this.

The word "Madras" in the telegram, as appears from the official telegraphic guide, and as a matter of general knowledge is the telegraphic name of the Chief Secretary. Government of Madras and it may be taken that the telegram purports to come from the Chief Secretary Exhibit A-2 is legal proof under Sections 76 to 78 of the Indian Evidence Act. That sanction to prosecute the accused was duly given by the Government of Madras but unfortunately after the filing of the complaint.

We have to see whether the alleged sanction of 22nd August contained in the telegram is duly proved. The Evidence Act does not contain any special provisions as to telegrams purporting to emanate from Government and they are governed like other telegrams by the provisions of Section 88 of the Indian Evidence Act.

We are therefore forbidden by the express provisions of the section to make any presumption as to the person by whom the telegram was delivered for transmission. that the telegram was delivered from Ootacamund may be considered proved but we are forbidden to raise any presumption as to the person by whom it was sent and therefore we cannot hold in the absence of proof that it was sent on the authority of the Government of Madras.

In view of our decision that it was not proved by whom the telegram was sent the Public Prosecutor applied to the Court to take additional evidence under Section 428 C P C. which requires an appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, to record its reasons and empowers it to take the evidence itself or cause it to be taken. The terms of the present section are perfectly general and are subject only to condition that the Court should record its reasons As recently observed by Lord Read, L C G. in admitting additional evidence for the prosecution under the general power now possessed by the Court of Criminal Appeal in England, the jurisdiction must always be exercised with great care. I cannot agree with the contention that it is inapplicable in a case of this kind. It would not in my opinion be creditable to the administration of justice or in accordance with modern ideas on the subject that a conviction a charge such as this, if otherwise sustainable, should be upset owing to a misconception on the part of the prosecution as to the proper mode of proving a statutory requisite that affects the merits, a misconception which was shared by the trial Magistrate. When the Appellate Court has statutory power to prevent such a miscarriage by directing fresh evidence to be taken on the point. I am unable with great respect to agree with the observations of the learned Judges in 36. Madras, Page 457. But before allowing the prosecution to tender additional evidence in this case we should, I think, be satisfied that the case is one of formal proof only. The sanction communicated in the telegram in order to satisfy the section must have been the act of His Excellency the Governor in Council and not of a single member. We have now elicited in Court that this is not the case for the prosecution, and in these circumstances we must decline to order fresh evidence to be taken.

We are therefore constrained to allow the appeal, set aside the conviction and sentence and discharge, the accused's bail bond on the ground that the requisite sanction has not been proved. I do so with great reluctance as the point in no way affects the merits of the case. The law leaves us no alternative.

MR. JUSTICE AYLING.

Mr. Justice Ayling agreed with the Judgment of the Chief Justice.

MR. JUSTICE SADASIVA IYER.

Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer delivered a separate Judgment agreeing in general with the other two Judges. In the course of the Judgment, the learned Judge observed that the prosecution having had ample opportunities to produce evidence have not done so and that the entire evidence falls short of sustaining the charge.

A POLICE-SEPOY AFFRAY AT BANGALORE.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bangalore, April 6.

This evening an affray took place at the Cantonment Railway Station between the Railway Police and a few sepoys of the 75th Carnatics. It would appear that some sepoys who had been at the station making purchase from the shop there, had altercation with a constable and wanted to assault him. It is stated that the constable was dragged to lines and beaten. Chief Inspector Roberts and the Asst. Provost Marshal were on the scene and arrested 8 sepoys. Two constables are sent to the Bowring Hospital to be medically attended to.

AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press of India.)

Simla, April 5.

The following communique has been issued: There is reason to believe that misleading accounts of the effect of the anarchical revolutionary Crimes Act (commonly known as the Rowlatt Bill) are being circulated among the more ignorant sections of the population. Thus, in Delhi, it is reported that large sections of the population believe that the Act empowers any police officer to arrest without warrant any three Indians whom he may see engaged in conversation and to enter and search without a warrant any house. These beliefs sedulously propagated by evil disposed persons and allowed to pass uncontradicted by others doubtless account largely for the high state of excitement prevalent among the crowds that came into conflict with the police and the military at Delhi on March 30th with fatal results. It is hardly necessary to state that the Act contains no provisions of the nature indicated. It confers no powers of arbitrary arrest or search on the police, and the only reference it contains to arrest or search is in section 34 (1) which authorised the arrest, on the written order of the Local Government of a person where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been or is concerned in certain serious offences in any area to which part III of the Act has been extended. The same section permits the search, under similar authority, of any place in such area believed to have been used by such person for any purpose connected with an anarchical or revolutionary movement. No part of the Act is as yet in force nor can any part be brought into force within any province or area unless and until the Governor General in Council is satisfied that anarchical or revolutionary movements are being promoted in such province or area.

THE SATYAGRAHA DEMONSTRATION

PRECAUTIONS AT LAHORE.

Lahore, April 5.—In view of the possibilities of a disturbance in Lahore to morrow the "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the authorities have taken all necessary precautions. A meeting of municipal commissioners and honorary magistrates on Friday morning was addressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Fyson, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr Broadway, who impressed on these gentlemen their responsibilities as leaders of the people and exherted them to keep order in their own ilaquas. Mr Fyson also saw the headmasters of schools and the principals of colleges on Friday afternoon and instructed them to warn their students of the consequences of any disorder. The promoters of the Bradlaugh Hall meeting were also seen by Mr Fyson on Friday and agreed to abide by the instructions laid down. These are that no forcible opening for closing of shops or interference with traffic is to be permitted on Sunday and that no processions are to be held.

THE SATYAGRAHA DAY AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press of India.)

Allahabad, April 6.

The Satyagraha day was celebrated quietly in Allahabad up to the time of wiring In anticipation of the closing of shops, civil station residents had provided themselves against to day. This morning the paucity of ticca gharries in churches was very noticeable. Shops were closed from early morning and the Satyagrahas are going about the city bare feet with crape wound their arms. Prayers will be offered at noon to-day for those killed at Delhi. A mass meeting will be held this evening with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Chair.

AT DELHI

TWENTY THOUSAND HINDUS AND MASULMANS ASSEMBLED AT FATEPURI MOSQUE.

PRAYERS OFFERED FOR THE MARTYRS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Delhi, April 6.

Despite the efforts of the Satyagrahis and the leaders, the city is on hartal to-day in sympathy with the rest of India. Twenty thousand Hindus and Musalmans assembled in the morning at the Fatehpuri Mosque, read Quaran and offered prayers for the martyrs, dispersing afterwards peacefully. Two mass meetings were arranged at the Edward Park and Daryaganj Armed police and soldiers posted throughout the city

THIRTEEN COTTON MILLS ON STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD

Bombay, April 4.—The Ahmedabad correspondent wires that several mills have not been working for more than a week, weaver having demanded further increase of 12½ per cent. Spinners whose lot is certainly much worse have also struck work, demanding substantial increase of wages. There were strikes in 13 mills on April 1st There. is want of unity amongst mill agents. The millowners' Association had received long ago notice of impending trouble from their president, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who seems to favour grant of increase in wages.

INTERNMENT OF THREE GENTLEMEN.

(Associated Press of India.)

Lahore, April 5

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has published the following in its afternoon edition:—Orders under Defence of India Act have been issued against Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Bar-at-law, Swami Anubhana Nand and Pandit Kotu Mal of Amritsarrsar confining them to the limits of Amritsar City They are further prohibited from attending or speaking at any public meetings and from communicating to press any matter.

MADRAS TRAMWAYMEN RESUME WORK.

ARBITRATION AGREED UPON.

Madras, April 5

The tramwaymen of Madras resumed work to-day. Mr. Molony and the Hon. Rai Bahadur T Rangachariar will form members of an arbitration committee to which the following points are referred: (1) The question of wages; (2) accumulation of leave, (3) question of hours of work. The company recognises the Tramwaymen's Union with a tramway employee as president the former president Kumarswami Chetty being made a patron.

LEPROSY TREATMENT

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DR. S. C. MITRA, L M S, Calcutta, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Electric Pills' in many cases of Neurasthenia and loss of virility and I am glad to inform you that they have proved uniformly successful. I can recommend them to those people who suffer from the same disease."

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APPLY TO—DR. T. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR P. O. (JESSORE.)

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Black Sunday

Calcutta in Mourning.

Business at Standstill.

TRIUMPH OF SOUL FORCE.

Even on Saturday night people were doubtful as to whether Satyagraha vow would be observed in Calcutta in the way it has been. Some people were saying that at present there was no public life in Calcutta as to be roused to realise the gravity of the situation, some were apprehensive of the interference of the Sirkar Bahadur if the people tried to observe the vow and in fact there was no active attempt on the part of the leaders to induce the public of Calcutta to observe the Black Sunday save and except the issuing of a few hundred placards and notices and the distribution of the handbills in the town. But all these idle speculations were doomed to disappointment and on Black Sunday the whole town wore the appearane or a solemn mourning. Of all the provinces, Bengal knows it to her cost what will be political condition of the country by the operation of the Black Cobra Act. Bengal has got the bitterest experience of seeing her thousands of children, the cream of her society to be interned under another Black Act for reasons unknown and practically unknowable without the slightest vestige of justification. Bengal knows it well how a harrowing tale of sorrow and desolation has spread all over the country under the merciless lash of another similar measure and therefore her children, Hindu and Mussalman, young and old of every colour and creed who have the interest of their motherland in their heart observed this solemn ceremony on the Black Sunday. Almost all the shops of Calcutta were closed. The bazars of Calcutta, the crowdest emporiums in India were desolate without any seller or buyer. The Barabazar, Chitpore, Kolootola, College Street, Bowbazar, Dharmatala, Strand and every part of the town, whether in the centre or in the furthest corner, where thousands of people daily meat shops. The emporiums of dresses, presented a desolate appearance. The stalls and shops where daily million rupees worth goods are bought and sold remained closed. Even in the Municipal market where the elites of the town daily go for their purchases, almost all the shops were closed except a few vegetable and meat shops. The emporims of dresses, stationery, drapery, jewelleries and sundry articles which attract there thousand of visitors yesterday were empty. Similar was the spectacle at Bhowanipur.

STOPPAGE OF TRAFFIC.

Another remarkable feature was the absence of vehicles and conveyances. People on this day walked in foot as a sign of mourning and sorrow. The few taxi and other vehicles running along the street were seen carrying Europeans or other foreigners. So far as could be ascertained almost all the boarding houses, messes and hostels and the Indian population generally speaking observed the day by fasting. People were seen walking barefooted to the bank of the Gange sand taking their bath in her holy waters.

No one can say if such a solemn and telling protest was raised against any measures in which the whole masses without any exception took part. Yet there was neither force nor persuasion nor any agitation in the town to induce the people to observe the Black Sunday. We very much wished Sir Henry Wheeler and other official apologist of the Black Bills, who say that the masses are not affected by these repressive measures and the whole discontent are confined amongst the few intelligenstia of the country, in Calcutta and personally gauge the depth of public provocation and discontent at these black measures. Doubtless he then would have personally seen and not through expurgated official news, how a thrill of horror has passed through the country with the enactment of these liberty-subversive measures.

The most noticeable feature was the total absence of riots or any other trouble in the town when the feeling ran so high. The whole affair was managed by the people.

WORSHIP IN KALIGHAT.

In the morning worship was offered to the mother Kali at Kalighat with "Sorosh Upachar" and there were "Home" and the reading of the holy book of "Chandi."

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Babu Debi Prosad Khaitan, proposed Mr. Chakravarti to the chair.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. B D. Sarma and carried out unanimously amidst loud cheers of Bande Mataram.

Mr. Chakrabarty then rose and delivered the following speech.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India while taking upon herself the Government of India which was then administered by the East India Company issued a proclamation on the 1st of November 1858, pointing out the rights and privileges which the Indian will receive on being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown. This Proclamation declared our rights and liberties in the following words:—

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligation of duty which bind us to all our other subjects and these obligations by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil."

On this assurance Her Gracious Majesty demanded the allegiance of her Indian Subjects in the following words:—

"We hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us."

Now what are the obligations of duty to which the British Crown bound itself and on which depended the allegiance of the Indian subjects to the Crown of the United Kingdom? These obligations have been authoritatively formulated in the three great charters of Liberty of the English people. I at once go to the notable 39th and 40th chapters of the Magna Carta, wrung from King John in June 1215.

No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised or in any way destroyed nor will we go upon him nor send upon him except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay right or justice.

This was confirmed by the constitutional struggles of 1628 followed by the Petition of Rights and it was further reconfirmed by the third great charter of liberty known as the Bill of Rights. By virtue of these three great charters right to personal liberty has been established in England. This right, says Dicey, means in substance this: that no subject is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of law, established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary courts of the land. Referring to these charters Hallam in his Middle Ages says this:

"It is obvious that these words interpreted by any honest court of law convey an ample security for the two main rights of civil society. From the era therefore of King John's charter it must have been a clear principle of our constitution that no man be detained in prison without trial. If ever temporary circumstances or the doubtful plea of political necessity shall lead men to disregard this, the most distinguishing characteristic of our constitution will be effected."

We claim that these rights and liberties have been granted to us on an equal footing with the other subjects of the British Crown There is not under the constitution in India any distinction of the jus civile and the jus gentium as there was in ancient Rome. It was declared by the Charter Act of 1833 and solemnly and emphatically repeated by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. This has again been confirmed by the Proclamation of King Emperor Edward VII dated 2nd November 1908. This was reconfirmed by the announcement of His Majesty the King Emperor, George V at the Coronation Durbar on December 12th, 1911 in the following words:—

"I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and your privileges."

In the year 1915, our rights and liberties received further statutory sanction in the 65th section of the Government of India Act 1915. There it is provided that the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not the power to make any law affecting any part of the unwritten laws of constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown. We therefore claim by virtue of the Royal Proclamation and Parliamentary Legislation the rights and liberties on an equality with the English subjects of the British Crown. These rights and liberties are ours under the constitution but have they been maintained in spite of these repeated assurances? In all humility I ask the Bureaucracy to answer this. I will not enter now into the violation of these rights and liberties by the various repressive measures that have been enacted from time to time from the year 1907. All these culminated in the passing of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act in the present session of the Imperial Council against the united opposition of the whole country as expressed by Indian Political organisations and by Indian of all parties and shades of opinion in numerous public meetings and by the non-official Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council. We meet there to-day to protest against this violation of our fundamenal rights granted to us under the Constitution but in making this protest I am mindful of the following words of Mahatma Gandhi.

"I hope that next Sunday at the Satyagraha meetings all speeches will be free from passion anger or resentment. The Movement depends for its success entirely upon perfect self.possession, self restraint absolute adherence to truth and unlimited capacity of self conquering."

I most heartily reciprocate these feelings. We have after a most anxious consideration and after observing a day of fasting and prayer assembled here to-day to record that we are unanimously of opinion that the passing into law of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act is subversive of the principles of liberty and justice and destructive of our elementary rights and privileges granted to us by the constitution. I may mention here that we have insisted and here insist again that in any measure of reform scheme that may be passed into law there must be a Declaration of Rights declaring anew the rights and privileges which have been granted to us under the constitution.

Under the constitution again, our King Emperor has the right under the 69th section of the Government of India Act, 1915 to disallow any Act passed by the Governor General in Council. We are again unanimously of opinion that this is a prominently fit case for us to invoke His Majesty's Royal Prerogatives vested in him by law. And we therefore most humbly beseech the King Emperor to be graciously pleased to signify through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council his disallowance of this Act.

My countrymen of the land of Dhruba, Prahlad and Kabir, I am addressing you on this occasion without passion, without resentment, without anger, and in perfect self-composure. My message to you to-day is this:

"Seek ye the righteousness of God and all else will be added unto thee."

Bear any abuse, any insult, any violence, any suffering even unto death without hatred without resentment as brave men, as martyrs, determined to maintain the truth at any cost. Remember you are resisting the spirit of terrorism by soul-force, and by the grace of God victory will be yours.

Proceed ye united, speak ye united, think ye alike.

Let your counsels and prayers be the same
Let your goal be the same.
Let your thoughts be the same.
Let your understanding be the same.
Let your determination be he same.
Let your hearts beat together.
Be of one mind so that you may be an organised combination.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed in the meeting:

That this meeting of the citizens of Calcutta in public meeting assembled after observing a day of fasing and of prayer solemnly declares that the passing into law of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act against the united opposition of the whole country as expressed by Indian Political organisations and by Indians of all parties and shades of opinion in numerous public meetings and by the Non-Official Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council is subversive of the principles of liberty. and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of citizenship guaranteed to His Majesty's Indian subjects by Royal proclamations and does therefore most humbly beseech His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor to be graciously pleased to signify through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, his disallowance of the said Act.

2. That a telegram embodying the above Resolution be sent by the Chairman of this meeting to His Excellency the Viceroy and also the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. C. R. Das then rose amidst vociferous cheers and spoke in Bengali. His speech was highly appreciated by all.

Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose next stood up and moved resolutions which are published in another column.

Babu Ambica Prasad Bajpaye supported the resolution in a neat Hindi speech which was highly appreciated.

The latest reports state that famine conditions have been declared in three areas in Bombay, two in the Central Provinces one in Madras, and three in Central India and Rajputana. The total number of persons receiving relief during the week ending the 29th March was 1,13,811, or less by 16,465 than in the previous week.

Monster Meeting at Maidan.

Several over-flow Meetings.

2 LACS OF PEOPLE ASSEMBLE.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION.

PROCESSION.

At about 3-30 p. m. a huge procession started from College Square which grew into volume as it proceeded towards the maidan. The most modest calculation places the number at 10000. The procession proceeded singing a national song composed for the occasion. Every now and then there were vociferous sounds of Bande Mataram and Mahatma Gandhiji Jai. The procession proceeded along the College Street, Dharmatalla Street and finally arrived at Maidan along the Chowringhee Road. There were already assembled thousands of people in the Maidan at the foot of the monument.

The meeting began punctually at 5-30 p. m. It is impossible to estimate the number of people who attended this huge monster meeting. The maidan was a vast sea of human heads. At the lowest calculation one lakh of people must have assembled in the meeting.

It was found, however, that one platform was not at all adequate for the purpose. So 13 platforms were erected round about the Octherlony Monument and in the open maidan. Each one of these meetings was attended by tens of thousands of people. The speakers mostly came from the masses and spoke in Hindi or Urdu. When another procession came from the Beadon Square they could hardly enter the meeting.

SCENE AT MAIDAN.

The audience composed of all classes of pople. The special feature was that a large portion of this audience came from the masses and this shows how their feelings have been stirred and wounded by the repressive measure. In fact it was a peoples' meeting and the Maharajas, Rajas and Knights were found no where.

At the time of the swadeshi movement there were monster meetings held in the Greer Park and in the Federation Hall ground but in point of number, in point of enthusiam and love of one community for another which showed itself on every face, yesterday's meeting was a unique one. Hindus, Mahomedans and Marwaris all joined hands to make yesterday's meeting a success. Although Mahomedan leaders made themselves conspicuous by their absence, at least one-fourth of the people present were Mahomedans. The Marwari community also had mustered strong and the voice of their leaders was loud in condemnation of the black act. In fact, the audience consisted of all sorts and conditions of people,—there were eminent barristers and vakils, there were teachers and students, there were traders and merchants there were even the ordinary men in th street, whom aptly described as Daridra-Narayan. It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the number of the people present; but at the lowest computation, the number was far over a lac—a number which never before gathered at any political meeting before in Calcutta and which no speaker ever had the good fortune of addressing—not even Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji, long before he became a protagonist of title and authority, long before he became a personal friend of Mr. Emerson, of blessed memory, long before the Viceroy used to follow him to the gate to see him off.

The one noticeable feature of the meeting was the perfect amity between the Hindus and Mahomedans which was being manifest in thousand and other ways. Shouts of "Hindu Mussalmans Ki Joy," Shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Joi," rent the sky every now and then. Thousands of Mahomedan throats were invoking the common motherland by cries of "Bade Mataram" while the Hindu testified to their brotherly feelings to the Mussalmans by repeated shouts of "Ali Ali." Lorries drawn by bullocks, a dozen in number, were moving about the maidan and supplying drinking water to the Hindus and Mussalman alike. The conductors every now and then were shouting, "come Hindu, come Mahomedan, drink this water." Hindus and Mahomedans responded to the call with alacrity.

BABU MATI LAL GHOSE

HIS NARROW ESCAPE.

When Babu Moti Lal Ghose arrived in the maidan he was received by a number of volunteers who, however, were unable to find an entrance for him in the main meeting. He was however taken with much difficulty to the meeting which was in charge of the All-India Home Rule league As soon as he arrived at the platform the President vacated his chair and placed him in it amidst deafening shouts of Bande Mataram. When the Hon. Moulavy Abul Kashem wasaddressing the meeting a party of Mussalmans with a huge crescent flag broke upon the meeting and in the rush the table on which Babu Moti Lal was seated with his chair, gave way. But he was supported by some people standing near by. It was ascertained that those people had come to see Babu Moti Lal. Moti Babu was thereupon placed in the steps of the Octherlony monument.

A SPEAKER FROM DELHI.

In one of the meetings a Muhamadan gentleman, who came from Delhi with the express purpose of giving an account of the tragic incidence which had recently taken place there, addressed the meeting. He gave a vivid description which was listened with rapt attention and made a profound impress on the audience.

KIRTAN PARTIES.

A large number of Kirtan Parties proceeded from various parts of the city. They were composed of Bengalies, Mahomedans, Punjabees, Marwaris etc. the two largest being those which started from College Square and Beadon Square.

AN INCIDENT.

After the meeting was dispersed the Kirtan parties one after another began to leave the maidan singing national songs When one of their parties was passing opposite the Bristol Hotel a large sized missile was thrown from one of the rooms in the upper story of the Hotel upan the crowd below. The missile struck the head of one of the members of this Kirtan party and seriously wounded him. This attempt to break the peace coming from a quarter easily recognisable however proved abortive. The people animated by the genuine spirit of Satyagraha did not retaliate this cowardly attack on them but proceeded peacefully living the police who were standing by to do the needful.

HART BROS AND MOTOR LORRY.

The organisers of the meeting, it is reported saw Messrs. Hart Brothers in order to hire two motor lorries for the purpose of supplying drinking water to the pople assembled at the maidan. But the firm refused to supply them. Some philanthropic gentlemen Marwaris and Mussalmans freely supplied them and further made the necessary arrangement to supply water at their own cost.

CONCLUSION

Never in the annals of political agitation in this country has such a tremendous demonstration been witnessesd. It cast into shade the biggest demonstration during the days of the partition agitation. Never in the history of the country has such a unique demonstration been seen in which the Hindus and Mahomedans—the masses have shown such a singleness of purpose in opposing a measure revolutionary in its character, dangerous in its opposition and opprobrious in its conception. The meeting considering the huge number of persons who attended it was free from disturbance of any sort. This happy result was no less due to the conspicuous absence of the Police and the military force than the self-restraint exercised by the people who were animated by the genuine spirit of Satyagraha, the visible embodiment of which was Mahatma Gandhi. His son who was present in the meeting truly represented his father.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

Thursday April 10 1919

DELHI TRAGEDY—V.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION.—11.

We have shown in our last issue that even on the assumption that every concrete fact stated in the official report on the Delhi tragedy was true, there was no absolute or imperative necessity of using firearms against the crowd at the station. We have seen from the official report itself that the police were easily able to clear the station of the crowd collected there and succeeded in driving the crowd outside to the Queen's Garden. A statement which is however somewhat contradictory to this is made that the police and the military contended with the mob for nearly a couple of hours without succeeding in driving them off and "the Addl Magistrate and Police Superintendent came tho te conclusion at about 2.30 P.M. that further postponement of sterner measures would only lead to infinitely greater bloodshed." These precious couple of hours might have been availed of in summoning non-official gentle men who could possibly induce the crowd to disperse. The leaders of the Satyagraha movement, for instance, might have been sent for and requested to try their influence with the people to disperse.

But the military attitude was in characteristic evidence when Swami Shradhananda saw the European officials at the station immediately after the occurrence and requested to have particulars of the incident. We are told that the official whom he addressed did not condescend to take any notice of him, but literally turned his back on him. This is the typical official attitude and which, we must say, stood in the way of a peaceful settlement of the affair. Can it be said that the Additional District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police tried every possible means to disperse the crowd before they took upon themselves the responsibility of giving the order to fire on an unarmed mob? They did not at least seek non-official aid which they might have got easily and which on being refused or proving abortive, they might have recourse to the extreme step they adopted, if that was absolutely necessary. It is amply clear from the official report itself that there was no hurry about the matter, the crowd did not yet damage any property or cause an injury to life or limb. Under the circumstances, the order to fire cannot be considered as having been dictated to, by considerations of overwhelming necessity which alone could justify the action. It is a curious circumstance, to which we have already referred, that not a single person among the police or the military or the officers who were struck on their helmets are reported as having been wounded. In the late Calcutta riots, many among the police were seriously wounded before the order to fire was given. But in the Imperial city they went about their business apparently in a light-hearted manner.

The portion of the official report dealing with the second act of this tragic drama is more cryptic, misleading and unsatisfactory than the first. It does not state specifically what the crowd at Chandni Chawk did before they were fired upon. It merely contents itself by saying that "the crowd maintained its threatening attitude in the Chandney Chawk." Words like "threatening," "dangerous" etc are delightfully vague and may quiet the qualms of official conscience. But the countrymen of the unfortunate victims of this bloody affair can not be found fault with if they refuse to be satisfied with them. The Superintendent of Police, it is stated in the official report, "on riding up *after* hearing a couple of shots from the direction of the Town Hall found about 15 British Infantry and 15 policemen being heavily stoned." The suggestion here of course is that *possibly* the soldiers and policemen fired, on being "heavily stoned." But the communique, though essentially the police version of the affair, cannot definitely say what the circumstances were, under which and *in consequence of which* the military opened fire.

The official report is also silent as to who gave the order to fire. The Superintendent of Police apparently did not give it. The Magistrate had, it seems, nothing to do with it. The conclusion is irresistible that the military opened fire on their own motion. If the military did it without proper orders from the civil authorities, their conduct could only be justifiable on the ground of self-defence, and in this case, they cannot have greater rights or immunities than private individuals acting under similar circumstances. The official report does not say that any of the military was wounded, seriously or slightly, for being "heavily stoned." We may therefore take it that inspite of being "heavily stoned," the members of the military force were all hale and hearty, or at least, had no such assault committed on them as to justify their opening fire in self-defence. We do not know if the matter will rest here. But we cannot congratulate the Government of India for having lent the weight of its authority to such a palpably one-sided and inadequate version of this tragic affair.

It is interesting to note how the police story has developed in every phase of this affair. The Associated Press report which, as we have seen, is practically the impromptu police version, did not mention that the crowd at the Chandney Chawk stoned, much less "heavily stoned" the military. Some sort of provocation, however much it may be inconsistent with other important circumstances, is now supplied

The report concludes with the *mamuli* compliment to the "great self-restraint" exercised by the police and the military. But the Government of India is curiously careful enough to say that this is the opinion of te Local Administration, which really means of course the persons whose conduct is the subject of criticism. There is another t[illegible]ich is no less remarkable. The Local Administration has not extended its compli[illegible] to Manipuri soldiers who played so important a part in both the scenes of occurrence. It is to the police and the British Infantry that the compliments are paid. It may be remembered that these Manipuri soldiers, described as Gurkhas in previous reports, behaved themselves in an outrageous manner towards Swami Shradhananda and the peaceful procession he was leading. If the Local Administration could not say that the Manipuris acted with self-restraint, it ought to have the courage and fairness to say that it disapproved of their conduct at least, and should also have definitely stated what particular acts of theirs were disapproved and what steps, if any, the Government proposed to take in the matter. But as we have said, the report is far from being full or straightforward. It is a police report, pure and simple, and cannot claim any greater sanctity simply because it is issued by the Home Department of the Government of India.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

HOW CRIMINAL APPEALS ARE DISPOSED OF.

The return of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji to the High Court after his titanic labours on the University Commission has been hailed by both sides of the Bar with scarcely suppressed enthusiasm. And it is a relief to find, though it may not be a relief to the learned Judge to find himself, so heavily burdened, that all Civil Regular Appeals have been posted to the Bench over which he is presiding. We advisedly use the word relief—both for the practitioners as also for the litigants—as for a good long time a peculiar atmosphere seems to have hung round the Courts to which such onerous work was relegated. The one idea which seems to prevail is a desire to exhibit a clean slate, and the disposal of cases partakes very much of the character of a game of ninepins. Distinction so attained has received official recognition—for at last the High Court was really becoming, what it should be, a strong institution. Work has no doubt decreased by reason of the establishment of a High Court at Patna, and the famine conditions which prevail all over the country. It would, however, be worth enquiring whether it is not also due to the expedition shewn in dealing with cases on the file, and, the feeling of helplessness—engendered in the minds of people concerned and the public that such work is not of the standard that they have been used to expect, and that mere quick despatch may leave much to be desired in the way of a proper judicial decision.

The correct figures are not available, but we can not be far wrong if we say that, when they are supplied, it will be found that during the last long vacation the dismissal of Criminal cases, whether appeals, references, motions, or revision cases, was over 90 per cent. And since then there has been not much of a change nor was there much to go on with. The most important Bench of the High Court has been the most neglected and that arm of the High Court which was active in the exercise of its abundant powers of superintendence has hung listless and may in time atrophy for want of exercise. *No interference on facts* is the new cult, and a fetish is sought to be made of *findings of fact* by lower courts—*in all cases*. Some years ago considerable reluctance used to be manifested by certain Civilian Judges, when they were posted to the Criminal Bench, (this after the days of Sir Henry Prinsep and James O'Kinealy)—when interference was sought *on facts* in criminal revision cases, but now this has hardened into almost an invariable practice, and full Bench decisions in this regard are ignored. And ignored safely as there is no appeal in criminal matters to the Privy Council. We should like to know how *special appeals* have fared recently; a couple of years' statistics would assuredly be instructive. Regular Appeals have fared no better. And since the recent advent of one of our Judges to the Original Side, we have been informed that nearly a hundred cases have already been disposed of and on one particular day about twenty were disposed of in almost as many minutes or very little more.

We have always said, and we repeat it, that the dissatisfaction of the people, with the administration is principally due to the way that justice is dispensed all over the country. The Lower Courts have received under the present order of things a free hand, and the people have been reduced to this helpless condition that to suffer in liberty and in purse as well is not a game worth playing—instead of attracting work, the present state of things keeps people away, and we do not think we will be dubbed false prophets when we say, that should all this go unmended, the degradation to which our Courts will sink will be without parallel in any civilised country.

And one more prophecy: when the time comes for Sir Ashutosh Mukherji to retire from the Bench, the last of the giants will have disappeared.

There are many impending changes—Justice Chitty's time is up and so is that of Sir Ashutosh Chowdhuri. Whether the last mentioned learned Judge will retire or be prevailed upon, again to his detriment, to accept an extension of service, we do not pretend to know. The sacrifice which he made when he accepted a Judgeship is too well-known to need repetition. Whether this extension if availed of will be taken into account in conferring upon him a deserved pension belongs to the chapter of official Ethics. Justice Richardson is going on furlough and it is not known whether he will return. So far there have been many rumours as to whom the places now filled by Justices Chowdhuri and Chitty will be given to. There are members of the Bar who, like Sancho Panza sighing for a Bishopric, are a-waiting, with such qualifications as are supposed to find favour in official eyes; others have tried to qualify themselves by the exhibition of anti-home-rule sentiments and by being *en evidence* in all the Calcutta Club functions.

We have been told that matters have gone so far that the applicant's political opinions are ascertained before a young Junior is recommended for posts which are exclusively reserved for them. If he is a home-ruler and not acceptable, why, in the name of goodsense, should others hold office, however high, who are frankly in favour of everything official. Be that as it may, there is an opportunity at hand which might be made use of for the purpose of appointing Judges who command the confidence of the public. The great tide of Reforms is said to have set in and will submerge all bureaucracy and leave the soil fruitful of democratic institutions, and in the midst of all the din and dust that has been raised, no one seems to have a voice loud enough to cry out for re-habilitating the fair name of our High Court. Is it not time once and for ever to be free from the Civilian element in the Judiciary in the Mofussil and absolutely in the High Court? But vested interests are almost as impregnable as Gibraltar—though it is now said that modern invention has rendered Gibraltar no better than a matchbox. And as to Civilians, we could name at least one, who having shown independence and merit is probably considered an unsafe individual from the executive point of view, and it is the executive which has slowly been over-shadowing the highest Court in the land.

THE GLORIOUS OUTCOME OF THE SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

What the passive resistance movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi has accomplished, is unprecedented in the history of political agitations in India. During our partition and Swadeshi days, thirteen years ago, we no doubt assembled in our tens of thousands in public meetings, to express our indignation at the vandalism committed by the Government of Lord Curzon, but that was the result of several months' persistent efforts and it was confined to Bengal only. But what had brought about the all-India upheaval of Sunday last? All that Mr. Gandhi did was simply to publish a message that, by way of protest against the Rowlatt Act, the Indians should fast on the 6th April and observe it as a day of national mourning and humiliation; and, lo and behold, huge crowds of people not only fasted that day and did no business but assembled in all parts of India to denounce the Cobra Act and pass resolutions demanding its withdrawal. How was this miracle wrought?

The explanation is simple. The result of the last twenty years' repressive rule has filtered down to the lowest strata of society. Even the meanest ryot has been made to feel that he is not a free man and there is none to redress his grievances. The operation of the Defence of India Act has convinced him that both educated and uneducated men may lose their liberty any moment without rhyme or reason. As a matter of fact among the detenus were, or are still, to be found many practically unlettered men. The bulk of the people thus came to know the ferocious character of the Act. They are also aware that the Rowlatt Act is going to replace the Defence of India Act and it is therefore their duty to oppose it. The ground for the popular outburst was thus prepared, and the message of Mr. Gandhi was only a spark to the powder magazine.

Then again Mr. Gandhi is not like our ordinary fashionable leaders. The latter pose as leaders simply because they have made some fine speeches either in the council chamber or outside it. The very name of self-sacrifice produces hydroprobia in them, and many of them cannot resist official blandishment. The moral character of several of them, again, is far from what it ought to be. Mr. Gandhi is, however, a different type of leader. His chief delight consists in self-abnegation and self-restraint. He is ready to sacrifice his liberty, even life, for the cause of the country. He has no humbug in him,—he never boasts that he has done such and such grand things. He along with his wife suffered the horrors of a South African jail to serve his fellows. His private character is pure, and above all, he is a God-loving man. It is this last virtue which has made him irresistible. And no wonder that his divine message told so powerfully on a vast number of people, and converted even such independent and obstinate men to his views as Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya and Mr. C. R. Das.

And is there any Indian who will not contemplate with rapture the glorious result of the Satyagraha movement? The curse of India has ever been communal difference. The Hindu and the Musalman may follow their respective religion, but why should they differ in politics? Nay, why should not they be one people in every thing else except in social and religious matters? All the same the two communities have always kept themselves aloof from each other. During the Satyagraha demonstration day a revolution of a unique character was however effected. The Hindus and Mussalmans embraced one another with genuine affection. The Hindu will not drink water touched by the Mussalman. But this restriction disappeared when they assembled in their tens of thousands in the Calcutta Maidan. Hindus drank water supplied by Muslim hands and vice versa.

Still more wonderful things happened in Delhi and Bombay. In Delhi Swami Shraddhananda was allowed by the Mussalmans to preach from the Jumma Musjid pulpit and in Bombay the Mahomedans were allowed entry into a Hindu Temple where no non-Hindu could go! Is not this a miracle? God help the Hindus and Musalmans in establishing their brotherly feelings on a permanent basis?

The Meeting at the Maidan.

The great meeting of the maidan, a report of which is published elsewhere and which was attended by about two lacs of people should open the eyes of the authorities to the gravity of the situation created by the passing of the Rowlatt Bill. This great demonstration cast into shade the greatest one in the days of the partition agitation, we mean, the Boycott meeting at the Town Hall. Maharajas, Rajas, Knights and other "natural" leaders of the people were indeed conspicuous by their absence in yesterday's meeting. But the masses, the mute proteges of the Bureaucracy in India, were present at the meeting and some of their own leaders took active part in it. In the brotherly feeling shared and evinced by Hindus and Mahomedans one cannot but fail to see the direct hand of Providence. Repression, or rather the threat of it, an unprecedented scale, has cemented the bond of unity between Hindus and Mahomedans to an extent as Congresses and Conferences have failed to do.

We are glad to note in this connection that Lord Ronaldshay displayed a thorough appreciation of the significance of the situation by allowing the meeting to take place in the Maidan inspite of the opposition of the Police Commissioner. We are told that when Messrs. B. Chakerbutty and C. R. Das approached him for permission to hold the meeting at the Maidan they were met with the reply that in view of he late incidents at Delhi he could not believe that the meeting would be orderly or free from disturbance. He however, promised to place the matter before the Governor and let the promoters of the meeting know the result. Subsequently the Police Commissioner informed Messrs Chakrabutty and Das that His Excellency wanted to see them. Accordingly these gentlemen called upon him and was told that he could not stop the meeting and the necessary permission would be given to hold it in the maidan provided an undertaking was given by the promoters of the meeting that no disturbance would take place. Messrs Chakravarty and Das agreed to give the undertaking on condition that the Police would not interfere in any way with the day's demonstration. The Governor agreed and we believe this was perhaps responsible for the conspicuous absence of any strong police force at or near about the meeting. The Governor wanted to know from Messrs. Chakurbutty and Das what Satyagraha was. He got a full explanation and we think the self-restraint exercised by the people was a demonstration of what it was. We congratulate the promoters of the meeting that they gave up the idea of holding two meetings, one at College Square and the other at Beadon Square. The vastness of the audience would have made meetings in such places a failure. We are also thankful to Lord Ronaldshay for his kind permission to hold the meeting at the Maidan. We only wish that His Excellency was present at the meeting to communicate his impressions to the authors of the Rowlatt Act.

The Latest Information from Delhi.

The attitude of the local authorities in Delhi is that of the man who, when remonstrated with for his dirty habit of committing nuisance in the public street, instead of being ashamed of his conduct, would resent criticism on it. Col. Beadon, Dy. Commissioner of Delhi, held a meeting in the Town Hall on April 4 to which he invited a number of leading men in the town, not to express sorrow for the unwarrantable tragedy committed on March 30 under the auspices of the executive, but to vent his spleen against the Satyagraha and make the invited gentlemen to do a humiliating piece of work. It was to distribute an official circular which no self-respecting man can do, as it not only contains a garbled account of the objects of the Rowlatt Act but a fling at the promoters of the Satyagraha movement. We understand that there was not one gentleman in the meeting to protest against this humiliating executive order. Another action of the Dy. Commissioner was equally astounding. It was to form a sub-committee to raise subscriptions for the wounded victims of the military and the police fire and the relations of those who were shot dead. Ponder on the grim humour of the proposal. It was the military and the police who recklessly wounded and killed men, and it was the innocent citizens of Delhi who were ordered to pay compensation for the same!

The telegrams that passed between Mr. Gandhi and Swami Srddhananda, published elsewhere, will be read with profound interest. While Mr. Gandhi said that he was proud of the achievements of the Swamaiji and the people of Delhi, the Swamaiji replied, "Do preserve your body for the people." The Swamiji complained that though the people were calm and self-restrained, yet extra armed police were being located at several places which is irritating and insulting.

An unprecedented scene was witnessed at the Jumma Musjid in the noon of Friday last. A graphic description of it is given in the letter of the Delhi correspondent of the "Independent" which is reproduced elsewhere. Swami Shrdrhananda was taken upon the pulpit of the Musjid and requested to address the audience. This was the first time that a non-Mussalman addressed a mixed audience of Mussalmans and Hindus in a Musjid on the Namaz-day. It seems, that a brotherhood on a firm basis has been established between the two communities. If for nothing else but for this glorious result, the Satyagraha movement should be blessed by every sincere well-wisher of India.

The Satyagraha Demonstration

Sunday's Calcutta demonstration must have entered like an arrow into the hearts of some people who are not only bitter enemies of the Satyagraha movement but who also expected that it would end in a fiasco or in a bloody riot. A few of them, it is said, were so keen about it that they promised a pair of fat kids to Kali, if she would be pleased to gratify their desire. But the goddess was not only cruel to them but proved propitious to their opponents in various ways. First of all, it was a most agreeable surprise to many that the Governor of the province, instead of throwing any obstacle in the way, which he was justified in doing when the Police Commissioner was not for the meeting, gave the promoters free permission to hold it in their own way, only requesting them not to make violent speeches. His Excellency further undertook to see that the police did not interfere in the affair, and as a matter of fact, police officers and constables were conspicuous by their absence from the Maidan. This shows that Lord Ronaldshay has greater confidence in the law-abiding character of the people of this country than Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea who, day after day, appealed to his countrymen through his paper not to make these demonstrations against the Rowlatt Act, thereby inviting lawlessness and wrecking the precious emasculated reform scheme for which he and other Moderate leaders are fighting. No one knows better than Mr Bannerjea, that, if left alone, our people would never break a law; but he is no longer a leader of the people but a friend of the officials, and as such it is not surprising that he should take a vow against the Satyagraha movement which is an eye sore to the latter.

The fact was demonstrated beyond doubt during the Swadeshi agitation that, so long the police kept themselves aloof there was absolutely no hitch in the hundreds of public meetings, some of them attended by half a lakh or more men, which were held in those days. It is fully known to Mr. Bannerjea. This fact has been further confirmed by the Satyagraha demonstration held on Sunday last. If the police and the military had not thrust themselves most unwarrantably upon the Delhi demonstrators, so many innocent men would not have been killed and wounded. It seems that the police and the military sought to play the same role at Lahore, but, the calamity was averted by the presence of mind of a Lahore leader as will be seen from the Associated Press telegram published in these columns. There was not an important town in India where the day of mourning and humiliation was not observed on Sunday last. Is it wise on the part of the Government to ignore this All India upheaval? To say that the withdrawal or the disallowance of the obnoxious Rowlatt Act would lower its prestige is all nonsense. On the other hand, not only will it nip the rising volume of popular discontent in the bud but it will make the people worship the British rule in India for which they have now very little affection, for it is utterly un-British in its character.

Resignation of Pundit Malavya.

The good and patriotic Pundit's resignation of the membership of the Supreme Council has not surprised any body. It was bound to come. We regret that he did not tender his resignation as soon as the Rowlatt Bill was passed. Possibly we would then have lost Mr. Sarma—indeed he would have then found it extremely difficult to turn the somersault even though patted on the back by the Viceroy. Some others might have also followed in his wake. All the same, all honour to him for the step he has taken. We really wonder how can any self-respecting man remain in the Council when not only his own opinion but the opinion of the entire country has been treated with such contempt. When are other Indian members,—of course we mean the Nationalists,—going to tender their resignation?

The Attitude of the Moderate Leaders.

What a pity that the Moderate leaders should betray such rancorous feeling towards the Satyagraha movement. If they really love their country—and we do not doubt they do,—how is it that instead of blessing, they are cursing it? As soon as passive resistance was announced by Mr. Gandhi Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea and Mr Sashtri issued a manifesto condemning it in strong terms. Apparently Mr. Bannerjea was the author of this document; for, we are told, he went round to his Moderate friends at Delhi,—members of the Supreme Legislative Council,—to secure their signatures to it. The indecent hurry with which its contents were wired to all parts of India through the agency of the Associated Press was a matter of surprise to many. The signatories had, however, their reward in the compliments paid to them by the Hon'ble Home Member.

Since then they have been leading a regular crusade against the movement. The "Bengalee" and the "Leader" have been crying it down almost incessantly. Mr. Shastri has just started a moderate organization in Madras. Those who sympathise with the Satyagraha movement will have no place in it! The reporter of the "Bengalee" has given a magnificent description of last Sunday's demonstration. But both Babu Surendra Nath and his understudy have done their best to belittle it. While the reporter says that over two lakhs of people were present, Babu Surendra Nath says in his leading article that "the meeting at the Maidan was *largely* attended". That is the estimate of the "Englishman" also, and the "Bengalee" and the "Englishman" are thus in the same boat. We think the Moderate leaders are only laying an axe at their feet by showing their antipathy towards the Satyagraha movement. The Government may dub them as representatives of the people, but the latter will never recognise them as such so long they are anti-Satyagrahists.

"The *TAMASHA*."

Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are lashing themselves to fury for the unique success which attended the observance of the Satyagraha day in Calcutta. The "Englishman" frantically says that it was a *tamsha* and not more than 20 or 25 thousand people were present to take part in it. The reporter of the "Statesman" goes one better. He says not only that the affair was nothing but a *tamasha* but the demonstration as it was, was got up by *Bara Babus*. One shop-keeper, says the veracious reporter, took him into confidence and said that he had closed his shop because "Bara Babu," his landlord, had ordered him to do so for the "Rowley Bill." But as the reporter feels that the story of the "Bara Babu' and his tenant may not be sufficient explanation for the closure of the thousands of shops, big and small, the proprietors of many of which combined the functions of the "Bara Babu" and the tenant, the reporter invents another theory, and this is that the shop-keepers "were afraid that fasting might lead to rioting and rioting might lead to looting." The reporter further says that the meeting "ended in a fiasco." Why should it not? Is not wish the father of the thought?

We orientals, of course, have no regard for truth. Truthful was Lord Curzon when he described himself as a member of the royal family of England, a bachelor and a man over 40 to the barbarian King of Korea. And truthful is the "Englishman" who says that the mass of humanity which extended from the Chowringhee end of the *maidan* to the other end beyond the Ochterlony monument did not exceed 20,000 or 25,000 all told. We had an idea that people tell lies when there is no *immediate* prospect of detection. A public meeting in the Calcutta Maidan is not a hide-and-seek affair. There must have been some friends of the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" and the interests they represent, at the meeting. There must have been some in that vast gathering who had no particular predilection for either the Anglo-Indians or the people. Leaving aside the tens of thousands of "Natives" who were interested in the *tamasha*, what will the other people present in the meeting think of the veracity of these Anglo-Indian papers?

We are afraid that in trying to belittle the demonstration at the Maidan by statements which bespeak only anger and malice the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" have not served the interests of their *clientele*, the bureaucracy in India either. Justice and righteousness are the foundations of British rule in India and divested of truth, justice and righteousness are unmeaning. If the accounts of the meeting at the Maidan published in the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" represent the "truth" which their countrymen also regard to be as such, then, we must say, these Anglo-Indian journals have done the greatest disservice to the cause of British rule in India. The description of the meeting as a *tamasha* is as faithful a statement of fact as the assertion that not more than 25,000 people attended the meeting. It is only the spleen of these

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"Friends of India" and cannot in any way take one jot from the real character of the demonstration in which practically the whole of Indian Calcutta took part.

East and West.

Almost at the very hour when the unarmed Satyagrahis were being fired upon in the streets of Delhi, a more serious disturbance was taking place in the far West at Amsterdam. At the latter city, the police had to cope not with meek, inoffensive, unarmed Satyagrahis, but with tougher elements—demobilised soldiers and unemployed labourites. The white rioters, we are told by Reuter, being maddened by hunger, "formed processions, marched through the streets carrying banners, smashed windows and plundered shops." What steps did the Dutch Government take to put down the rioting? Did they mount machine guns at points of vantage, parade the streets with their armoured cars and call out the military? Did they, to prove their "firmness," order the firing of volleys in the midst of a dense crowd? Nothing of the sort. They simply relied on their police, whose sole weapon of offence was the baton with which the latter charged the rioters and dispersed them. No wonder that the casualties were not "serious." The question now arises, which is the more merciful, the more humane, the more civilized way of dealing with rioters—one adopted by the Dutch or the Delhi authorities.

One would further like to know how many shops were looted at Delhi? Evidently not a single one, otherwise the official apologists would have trumpeted that fact throughout the world. What then was the gravamen of the offence of the Delhi mob? We are told that they "invaded" the Railway station to rescue some prisoners. But did they break any heads in the course of this "invasion?" The official version is significantly silent on the point. We are further told that they heavily stoned the police and the military, but those formidable missiles had the unerring instinct of touching only the helmets of 3 or 4 European officials, and not their sacred persons.

Conviction Against Dr. V. Naidu Quashed.

From a report published elsewhere, it will be seen that the conviction of Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu has been quashed on the ground that the Government sanction to prosecute him was not proved. We congratulate him upon this happy result.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

The inaugural meeting of the National Education Week, an Institution to discuss the subject of national educaion for eight days running once a year, was held on Tuesday evening at the Sahitya Parishad Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Debaprosad Sarvadhikari presiding. Owing to bad weather, rain pouring, during the afternoon, the attendance was poor. But the procession of the students, advertised to join the meeting, came in time.

The president considered the rain not as an ill omen but an auspicious event, and the worship of 'Annapurna' goddess of food and plenty falling on the day, he thought that it heralded a future of plenty. He, however, announced that the speech which Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri had promised, could not be made at the meeting and it would have to be put off to some other day during the National Education Week. He considered the presence of the students and the gentlemen who attended the meeting, as a very good sign and he had no doubt as to the bright future of national education.

Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri said he would deliver his promised lecture at some other place and at no distant date when he expected a better audience. He thanked those who came inspite of the bad weather and hoped that they would continue to take the same interest in the cause of national education. No national education was possible except through the medium of the mother tongue. He hoped for a better prospect of the Bengal National School when the Council would be able to better equip it.

Babu Kaliprosanno Das Gupta pointed out the usefulness and comparative cheapness of the education provided by the National Council of Education. He also showed that it was in some respect better than that provided by the University.

Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt emphasised the point that the arrangement to impart education through the medium of a foreign tongue was worse than useless. Under that arrangement students could learn nothing but words. It was very difficult to learn a subject through a foreign language. Though he was a brilliant student, he felt very great difficulty to learn history through English. Had it been through Bengali, he would have been able to master the history of the whole world within the time he failed to learn well only the history of England. A foreign language could be made the medium if the mother language was altogether given up. If they could arrange to have a governess for every boy and it was quite possible to recruit governesses from Belgium, English could be usefully employed as the medium.

Babu Robindra Nath Chakravarty regretted devotion in the votaries of national education.

The president closed the meeting saying that he hoped all he seats of learning in the country would be nationalized. Dr. Sadhler who saw him at his house during his illness assured him that something should be done for national education.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK AT MADRAS

Madras, April 7

The National Education Week was inaugurated yesterday at the Gokha'e Hall, when a grand bazar was opened by Dr. Subramania Iyer. In doing so he said no service to the country was greater than what the society was trying to do, and the difficult circumstances in which its work had to be carried on were such as to demand the co-operation of every man and woman to the utmost. He said if one had to choose between helping the Satyagraha movement on the one hand and the cause of society on the other by reason of the impossibility of serving both at the same time he would prefer helping the society's work.

Black Sunday at Calcutta.

Circulation of Malicious Reports

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ENQUIRY.

MR. C. R. DAS'S REPLY.

The following telegram has been received yesterday by Mr. C. R. Das from Mahatma Gandhi.

Newspapers report that Sunday demonstration after some provocation rushed towards the Bristol Hotel, threw stones and smashed window panes. Towards the evening the Colootolla mob rescued an Oriya accused from the custody of a constable and severely assaulted the police. Please wire the exact situation. I need hardly point out that in Satyagraha there is never danger from outside; danger is always from within and from departure from truth and there should be no violence under any circumstance most tempting and provoking. It will damn the movement if we cannot restrain the crowds and until we can do so we are bound to refrain from the procession, large gatherings and we must entertain the absolute conviction that the smallest body of true Satyagrahis will achieve victory. Satyagraha admits of no compromise with itself. Pray reply express.

Gandhi, Laburnam Road, Bombay.

The following reply has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi:

Newspapers report misleading. Satyagraha Sunday passed off here quietly and peacefully. All shops and markets closed; business suspended. After prayer and fasting public meeting of over two lacs at the Maidan. Processions orderly, crowd dispersed peacefully. All local newspapers friendly and hostile declare demonstration peaceful and orderly. Bristol Hotel incident grossly exaggerated. After meeting dispersed from maidan, refuse matters and brick pieces were thrown by some Europeans from Bristol Hotel upon a Sankirtan party returning home whereat some got excited whom others restrained falling at their feet. Even Anglo-Indian papers have treated the incident as negligible and trivial. Alleged incident of rescuing prisoners is unauthenticated and unconnected with our demonstration.

C. R. Das.
148, Russa Road, Calcutta.

BRISTOL HOTEL INCIDENT.

To The Editor.

Sir,—Thinking, that the Bristol Hotel accident, will afford our enemies a powerful weapon to paint the whole affair of the day in a different colour, we beg to publish the following lines in your most esteemed journal for general information.

A big Sankirtan party, composed of Hindus, Marwaries and Mussalmans was passing peacefully along the Chowringee. No sooner had the party arrived near the Bristol Hotel than some Europeans began to rain brickbats on the party from the balcony and the roof of the Hotel causing serious wounds to some amongst the party.

We were quite non-plussed and proceeded immediately to leave the place, but another shower fell on us. At this, some among the party became furiously offended, broke the lamp post and made some petty damages to the Hotel. The strange part of the incident is that the inmates of the Hotel, provoked the people first and instantly telephoned to the Lalbazar police and put out all the lights in the Hotel. But the party had departed before the European soldiers arrived there. Many have seen the incidents and they will we are sure, reveal the truth.

Monindra Nath Bhowmick B.A.
Khagendra Nath Sikder B.A.
75-5A College Street, Post graduate Students' Mess.

Calcutta, the 7th April.

BENGAL CO-OPERATIVE ANTI-MALARIAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the Ram Mohon Library. Dr Bentley presided on the occasion.

Dr. Gopal Chunder Chatterjee Rai Bahadur moved the first resolution and in doing so he read an interesting paper which will be published in another issue. Dr Chooni Lall Bose Rai Bahadur seconding the resolution said that time had come and they should start organisation to fight malaria. More than 10 lacs of lives were carried away by that disease. The mover of the resolution said that the disease was a preventible disease and when people of the other parts of the world had succeeded in preventing the disease, why they should not be able to do it.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried by acclamation.

That a Society be formed, called the Bengal Co-operative Anti-Malarial Society, composed of members—medical and non-medical—to devise and carry out measures, based on co-operative principle, to fight successfully Malaria in Bengal.

That Rai Bahadur Dr. Gopal Ch. Chatterjee M B., be appointed Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Baman Das Mukherjee, Honorary Joint Secretary and Dr. Aghore Nath Ghose as Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Provisional Executive Committee.

That an appeal be made to the public and donations and subscriptions be collected to form a Capital Fund of the Society. And that any person contributing a sum not less than Rs. 6 per annum shall become a member of this Society, membership being subject to the approval of the Executive Committee

Dr. Bentley then addressed the meeting. The following donations were promised:—

Sir Kailash Ch. Bose Rs. 1,000.
Dr S P Sarbadhikari Rs. 250; Annually Rs. 100.
Hon'ble Sir Nilratan Sarkar Rs. 250.
Rai Bahadur Dr Gopal Ch. Chatterji 1st instalment Rs. 1,000.
Dr. Karric Ch. Bose Rs. 100.
Dr C A Bentley M B. Rs. 400.

A vote of thanks being proposed to the chair by Sir Kailash Chandra Bose, the meeting came to a close.

THE ABSORPTION OF RUPEES.

A press "coramunique" states:—
The absorption of whole and half rupees during the financial year ended 31st March 1919, amounted roughly to 43,95 lakhs.

The Black Sunday

AT MONGHYR.

(From the Seey Peoples' Association.)

Monghyr, April 7.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Peoples' Association was held on Sunday evening in the Town Hall. Pandit Shree Bulaki Pathak presided. The proceedings commenced with the singing of patriotic songs. The president spoke eloquently about the objects of the meeting and severely criticised the Criminal Emergency Act. By this time the hall and its verandas were packed up and in the compound outside there was a seething mass of humanity. The meeting had to be held outside in the open air. More than seven thousand attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr Srikishna Prasad proposed, Moulvi Mohammad Akhtar the member of the District Board seconded, Mr Aghorenath Banerjee and Mr Shrikrishna Sinha supported the following resolution:

That the people enter a strong and emphatic protest against the Criminal Emergency Act passed in the teeth of the united opposition of the whole country and expresses the deliberate opinion that the act is subversive of the principles of liberty, justice and detructive of the elementary rights of citizenship and pray the King Emperor to signify its disallowance.

Eloquent and impressive speeches were delivered at the meeting which was most enthusiastic. The people observed that day as a day of mourning by fasting and praying. All business was suspended as a mark of protest. All the shops including even those of vegetables, meat, fruits, sweets rice and other eatables were closed.—(By Wire.)

AT PATTI

(From a Correspondent.)

Patti, April 7.

On the 5th a mass meeting of the citizens of Patti was held under the Chairmanship of L. Rooraram Kajla. Mr Durga Das Vaid of Amritsar addressed the meeting. He explained the meaning of "Passive Resistance" and asked the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi, suspend the business to-morrow and keep fast on the 6th April. No business was going on. All shops were totally closed. Every person—Hindu, Mahomedan or Sikh, males and females, were under fast. At 4.30 P.M. a meeting attended by about two thousand persons was held under the Chairmanship of Sardar Bhagwan Singh. Mr Durgadas and Swami Balsaroop expressed their views on "passive resistance" C. Bishan Das moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr Durgadas Vaid that this meeting of the citizens of Patti, attended by about two thousand peoples, strongly protested against the Government's attitude in passing the so-called Rowlatt Bills against the wholesale opposition of the unofficial Indian elements in the Imperial Council and imposition of the wishes of thirtyone and a half crores of people of India and that this meeting also express their grief for the Governor General's giving assent to the Act. They further resolve that the Secretary of State for India may be requested not to give his consent to the said Act and may forward our this request to the King Emperor, and that after a fast of 24 hours during the time till business were suspended they request that His Majesty may please interfere into the matter and veto the Act as His Majesty very graciously did in the case of partition of Bengal. The resolution was carried unanimously. The meeting was dispersed after a short speech from the chair.

Celebration at Dacca

Dacca celebrated in a fitting manner "The Black Sunday". An elaborate programme for the proper celebration of the day was fixed by a public meeting held on Saturday evening at the Coronation Park under the auspices of the Dacca District Association. Meanwhile an appeal signed by 24 leading citizens of the town was issued asking the people to observe the day as the day of "National Humiliation." People were requested to bathe in the river and to offer up prayers at temples, mosques and churches. There was a splendid response to this appeal. From early hours in the morning, people were seen bathing in the Buriganga river. Several of the temples of the town were seen crowded with people lifting their hands in prayer for the national welfare. Shopkeepers in different parts of the town closed their shops and did not transact any business. Sankirtan parties and processions were arranged.

An unfortunate attempt at mischief was made by beat of drum in the name of Nawab Habibulla, a ward under the court of wards to the effect that Mussulmans should not join the procession but should oppose all the functions by the application of force, if necessary. They were also asked not to close their shops. This announcement was however treated with contempt, for a large number of Mahomedans took an active part in the proceedings of the day.

In the afternoon, an immensely crowded meeting attended by nearly 5 thousand people (Hindus and Mahomedans) was held at the Coronation Park. The weather was foul, but such was the enthusiasm of the people that large crowds turned up. Moulavi Alla Box, a leading Mahomedan gentleman and a Municipal Commissioner took the chair. While he was absent for sometime for saying his evening 'namaj', the chair was occupied by Babu Dharani Nath Basak an Honorary Magistrate. Short speeches deprecating the Rowlatt Act were made by several speakers like Golam Kudrus, Asst Secretary Provincial Mahomedan Association. Abdul Majid, Munshi Mainaddi, Maulavi Amiruddin Ahmed Babu Gobinda Ch Bhowal and others. The following resolution was unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION.

1. That the citizens of Dacca in a public meeting assembled solemnly declares that the passing into law of the Anarchical and Revolutionary crimes Act against the united opposition of the whole country is subversive of the principles of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of citizenship guaranteed to His Majesty's Indian subjects by Royal Proclamations and therefore most humbly beseach His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor to be graciously pleased to signify through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council his disallowance of the said Act.

AT LUCKNOW.

(From a correspondent.)

Lucknow, April 7.

A mass meeting was held on 6th April in Rafah Am. All shops were closed. The number of audience was one lakh. Nawab Zooloadarjunfi presiding said that the Rowlatt Legislation shall stop our progress. We will get rid of it by spiritual-force. Maulana Fazlurahman, Editor of "Akowat" said that the Delhi incident should not unnerve us. We must hold fast to the sacred principles of passive resistance. By suffering nobly we shall achieve that which we cannot attain by using brute-force which is foreign to our creed. Suffer for what you damand without inflicting suffering on those who inflict suffering on you. Thus you will attain historic success. (By wire.)

AT RIKHIKISH.

(From a correspondent.)

Rikhikish, April 7.

A meeting in which assembled 2000 men was held on Sunday at 5 p. m. under the presidentship of Pandit Bamaliduta. All shops remained closed throughout the day. General fasting was observed and Bawa Ramnath Kali Kamliwala distributed "malas" to all Hindus and Mohamadans for "jap" and milk for children. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Parmanad Datta and seconded by Mr. Karamchand Vidyarthi and unanimously passed.

This assembly urges the Secretary of State and the Government of India to drop the Rowlatt Bills which is unjust and subversive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individual. (By wire.)

AT AGRA.

(From a correspondent.)

Agra, April 7.

The citizens of Agra over 60,000, assembled in a public meeting yesterday after suspending all business and observing fast and prayer entered a most emphatic and indignant protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act despite the united public opposition. This meeting cabled to the Secretary of State requesting him to withhold his assent and also passed a resolution appreciating the solid opposition of the non-official Indian members of the Imperial Council and approving Mr. Jinnah's resignation and exhorting other members to resign the seats and also condemned the action of the Delhi authorities' firing upon the unarmed and innocent citizens. The meeting was followed by a monstrous procession of all communities and ranks which passed through the principal streets terminating at the Jumma Masjid and Mankaweshwar temple where prayers were offered indiscriminately by both the Hindus and the Mussalmans which was an unprecedented sight. (By wire.)

Madras, April 6—"Satyagraha Day" was observed here to-day. All bazaars and shops including restaurants and meat stalls. were slosed from the early morning. "Satyagraha' processions with bajana parties carrying flags and reciting verses were seen to pass through the important streets. By noon these processions terminated in important temples in different parts of the city where prayers were offered and addresses delivered on the significance of "Satyagraha" In the evening at Triplicane beach a monster meeting was held at which messages from Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Subramania Iyer were read. The attendance was unprecedentally large. A number of ladies were also present. The meeting was quite orderly and police arrangement left nothing to be desired. There was no dsturbance of any kind. Everything passed off very smoothly.

The following resolution was passed at the breach meeting:—This public meeting of citizens of Madras held to-day which has been observed as a day of fast humiliation and prayer for the passing of the Rowlatt Act, expresses once again its profound conviction that the said act is destructive of the fundamental rights of citizenship and subversive of the principles of justice and liberty in the country and pray for an immediate repeal of the Act.

Madras, April 7—Mr. S Kasthuriranga Iyer editor "Hindu" addressing last evenings public meeting said the fact that such very large numbers of their fellow-countrymen had assembled at the request of a few individuals in this City gave him great cause or hope in their national destiny. He considered it as the dawn of a national regeneration. From what he was able to see in the United Kingdom he could say that the heart of the great nation was quite sound in relation to Indian affairs. Therefore, whatever the local agents of His Majesty's Government might do in this country he thought there was great cause for hope that their interests would be best promoted by appealing to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. When requests go from gatherings of the nature which they had seen to-day they would not go in vain. It was a great pleasure to him to find that none of the people who had so kindly responded to their call had given any cause whatever for uneasiness to public. The speaker concluded by expressing his indebtedness to the Commissioner of police and his assistants for the consideration which they had shown to them in consulting them about the proceedings of the evening.

Celebration at Cawnpore

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cawnpore, April 8.

Never before in the history of politics at Cawnpore was witnessed such a day as the 6th of April which has aroused unprecedented enthusiasm and caused practical demonstration on thoroughly Indian lines as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi. Since early in the day every one felt a strange but keen sensation not of quietness or calm but of humiliation and resentment. The road leading to mother Ganges was very crowded as if it were an important Hindu festival with people with bareheads barefeet and with other signs of utter penance. After that were they seen to wend their way to the Ramlila ground the place appointed for common worship where were already gathered the true sons of Islam to pray side by side with the Hindus for the repeal of the Black Act. It was a sight to be witnessed by the bureaucrats and those who give as one of the arguments against the fitness of India to get Home Rule that thre is discord between Hindus and Mussalmans. Nay this was not the only occasion but by the repetitions of such occasions the Hindu and Mussalman community of Cawnpore showed to the public that this unity was not transitory but of a lasting quality for just after the prayer many a follower both of Hinduism and Islam went back to the Ganges to witness the havan which was performed with vedic mantras. An event worth noting happened here. The Ganga Pratras on being informed that this day was a day of humiliation and nobody therefore should make money gave all the money they had which was more than usual owing to the crowd to Rai Saheb Dr. Murari Lal who by strenuous efforts and sacrifices is now the accepted leader of public opinion here. Some Cawnporians say that it was the first time that they witnessed genorosity at the hands of these men. Even the beggars and the fakirs gave all they had when they were approached by the volunteers with explanations about their day of humiliation. Then came the quiet after the storm not in the state of the city but in the programme. For on this day not a shop was seen open thanks to the united efforts of the Cawnpore public, No vehicles were seen on the roads except a few which were approached by the public. Even the vegetable bazar which, it is said, was never closed before was found deserted by the owners as well as customers. The most funny spectacle was the trancars. They ran to and fro with one or two in it, for as people on a day of humiliation the public refused the use of them. Then came the most tiresome part of the programme and this was the waiting for the evening meeting. This was particularly felt as many had observed a fast and though the beauro crats are blind towards the patince shown by Indians yet the ever-fleeting time was not so and the time at last did come. An incessant river of humanity was seen pouring into the Ramlila ground and by 5 p.m. the time fixed the ground was full and many pople had to go back disappointed. Not less than sixty thousnad people, it is said, attended that huge meeting which, is unprecedented in the history of Cawnpore.

The meeting began its proceedings with the national anthem sung by the students of the local National Collegiate School headed by their Headmaster amidst shouts of Bande Mataram and Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jay. Dr Murari Lal took the chair. The dais was full and was conspicuous with the absence of some notables of Cawnpore. The presidential address was listened to with such attention as can be expected from so huge an audience only.

One resolution was passed protesting against the Black Act praying His Majesty to veto it. It was very ably proposed by Mahashay Kashinath who explained to the audience the contents of the Black Bills and the unjust and unprecedented way in which they were hurriedly passed. He was followed by Munshi Jwalaprasad who delivered a fiery speech which created great enthusiasm. The resolution was supported by Srijut Ganesh Shanker Bidyarthi. The fearless and undaunted editor of the famous Hindi weekly "The Pratap" which has been a victim to the gentle Press Act as the Independent rightly calls it. His speech was very much appreciated by the audience as it always is referring to Swami Shradhanand's preaching in the Jumna Masjid at Delhi. He appealed to the Hindus and Mussalmans to sacrifice their lives. Thus terminated the day at Cawnpore which is worth writing in letters of gold when the Indian history of these times comes to be written and Cawnpore is rightly proud of the share which it has contributed to the All-India demonstration of humiliation and prayer without a single act of violent disturbance and therefore in a true Satyagraha spirit.

The Satyagraha Day in Patna.

UNPRECEDENTED PROCESSION.

About a lac of men followed the procession.

The Satyagraha procession and meeting at Patna City on Sunday the 6th instant passed off without a hitch. The Police were conspicuous by their absence. The officials did not interfere in any way and the consequence was that the whole thing was an unprecedented success in every respect. The huge concourse of people gathered at the Kila and the one and a half mile long procession was a sight even for the Gods to see. About a lac of men followed the procession.

Two meetings were held, where the following resolutions were unanimously passed amidst defaning cheers:—

That this mass meeting of the residents of Patna representing all classes and communities of the people place on record and declares its conviction that the enactment of the first Rowlatt Bill in the teeth of popular opposition and the threatened passage of the second Rowlatt Bill is subversive of all those great principles of liberty and justice and elementary rights of citizenship which have secured so far Indian loyalty to the British Crown and it therefore requests the Right Hon'ble Mr. Montagu, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to advise His Majesty to withhold his assent from the first Rowlatt Act, and to direct the second Bill being held permanently in abeyance.

2. That this mass meetng of the residents of Patna representing all classes and communities of the citizens of Patna expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the citizens of Delhi in their sufferings by reason of the outrages committed by the military and the police and records its deliberate opinion that the official communique exonerating the police and the military from all blame cannot be accepted as final, particularly because it makes no reference to the statement of Swami Shradhananda which this meeting regards as the true version unless authoritatively proved to be otherwise and urges upon the Government the absolute necessity of appointing a Committee of non-officials and officials to hold an open and impartial enquiry in the interests of the Government themselves.

CABLE AND POSTAL CENSORSHIPS.

NOT YET ABOLISHED.

Simla, April 7.

A misunderstanding seems to have arisen as to the exact meaning of the Reuter message dated London April 2nd communicating the statement of the Press Bureau as to the date of its closing. The second sentence of this message should have been connected with the first by a comma, followed by the word "of its." It will then be clear that the censorship referred to in the second sentence is only that exercised by the Press Bureau, viz., the Press Censorship, and that the message does not refer at all to any other censorship i.e., neither to cable nor to postal censorship, as neithes of these forms part of the functions of the Press Bureau.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, April 5.

It is understood that Sir William Marris will act as Secretary and Mr. W F Rice C.S., (Burma) Additional Secretary, Home Department, when Sir James Daboulay joins the Jail Commission. Mr. D Johnston C.S., (Punjab) will also join the Jail Commission as Secretary.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

FIGHT WITH BOLSHEVISTS.

VLADIKAVKAZ CAPTURED.
BOLSHEVIK ARMY EXPELLED FROM NORTH CAUCASUS.

London, April 3.

The War Office reports that General Shkur has captured Vladikavkaz, finally defeating a Bolshevik army of one hundred thousand. He took fifty thousand prisoners and captured thirteen armoured trains and two hundred guns. The Bolsheviks have been expelled from the whole of the north of the Caucasus. General Shkur is successfully forming new divisions comprising Cossacks and others.

GENERAL KOLTCHAK'S TROOPS ADVANCED.

London, April 2.

Reuter learns that General Koltchak's troops have now advanced over fifty miles west of Ufa. In the course of the latest offensive the Siberian army captured six thousand prisoners and much war material. Fourteen large steamers captured at Ufa. Prisoners declare that the Red Army is greatly disorganised and that over 18,000 deserted at Samara alone.

BOLSHEVISTS NEAR ODESSA.

London, April 3.

Reuter learns that about four hundred of General Koltchak's troops recently travelled in snow shoes from Siberia and joined the Allied North Russian force.

It is authoritatively stated that the garrison of Odessa is now greatly strengthened. The French Commander is confident of his ability to hold the town. The Bolshevists have now reached the outer defences of Odessa which are very strong.

PEASANTS' RISE IN SOUTH LIVONIA.

BOLSHEVISTS DRIVEN OUT.

London, April 4.

The Lettish Press Bureau announces that the whole of Esthonia is now freed from the Bolshevists. The peasants in south Livonia have risen and driven out the Bolshevists. The Esthonians and letts, assisted by Finns have partly cleared north Lettland.

BOLHEVISTS ON HORENBURG FRONT RETIRING.

London, April 3.

Reuter learns that during the last few days the Bolshevists on the Horenburg front have been retiring very rapidly. Desertions continue. In one instance, south of Ufa, a whole regiment of Bolshevik cavalry deserted and immediately turned their weapons against their comrades.

BOLSHEVIK AGITATORS.
ARRIVE IN VIENNA.

London, April 2.

It is reported that thirty Bolshevik agitators have arrived in Vienna from Buda pest as guests of the Hungarian embassy.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION IMPROVED.

TWELVE COLUMNS IN OPERATION

London, April 3.

Telegrams from General Allenby dated April 1st show real improvement in the situation in Egypt. General Allenby reports that Cairo is quiet and the Delta is practically quiet. The Fayum is cleared of raiding Beduin. Upper Egypt is still more or less disturbed but improvement occurred between 28th March and 1st April. Twelve mobile columns are operating in upper and lower Egypt and troops from the Sudan have reached Luxor.

ROYAL COMMISSION URGED.

London, Mar 27.

The Foreign Affairs Group of the House of Commons is urging the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, not a Departmental Committee, to enquire into conditions in Egypt.

London, April 2.

Reuter is informed that the whole of Egypt is now under control. The military arrangements made have already resulted in the removal of any cause for apprehension of widespread trouble. The Sudan is completely unaffected.

In the Commons, replying to Mr Winterton, Mr Harmsworth said apparently complete restoration of law and order in Egypt was now only a matter of time.

RAIL LINES CLEAR.
MAIN LINES OF COMMUNICATION STRONGLY HELD.
RINGLEADERS CAPTURED.

London, April 2.

Cairo, Mar. 24.—Communiques state that rail lines between Cairo and Alexandria and canal towns are all clear Minor outbreak at Port Said on March 21st was suppressed by troops. Bedouins between Alexandria and Sollum are loyally assisting the authorities and have resisted overtures of the Bedouins of Western Behera. The latter are being dealt with by means of bombs and the light car partols. The main lines of communication are now strongly held.

Two columns have begun operations. Others are under marching orders. The remotest parts of the country will be visited and the offenders arrested. Certain areas continue to be in a disaffected condition but in other areas the villagers are protecting the rail line Main line trains are running regularly.

A large number of ringleaders of rioters have been captured. Many local notables are striving to calm the people. The branch railways in the outlaying districts are greatly damaged and it will take a long time to restore them.

AMERICAN TROOPS REFUSING TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE JAPANESE.

London, April 2.

In the Commons replying to Mr Wedgwood Mr Churchill confirmed that the American troops had refused to co-operate with the Japanese in fighting near Blagovestchensk. The reason given by the American Commander was that the force which attacked the Japanese might prove to be insurrectionary Russian peasants mistaken for Bolshevists. The British Troops had been called on to quell the disturbances but would co.operate with the Allies including Americans in maintaining the order in the areas where they were temporarily stationed. Mr. Churchill added that undoubtedly the attackers in this case were a powerful and well armed band of Bolshevists.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, April 8.

In the House of Commons last night there was a full dress debate on the question of the proceedings of the Peace Conference as regards the payment of indemnities. A number of members expressed apprehensions that Germany might succeed in her efforts to avoid paying in full. It was pointed out that Germany might be bankrupt now but the development of her recources would enable her to pay. Furthermore, it was not the business of the Paris delegates to say what Germany could pay. Their affair was to present the bill. It was Germany's business to find ways and means of meeting the obligation.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, said he did not think there was any foundation for the statement that Lenin's Government had offered certain terms of peace and said that neither he nor the Prime Minister knew anything about it. As regards indemnities Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government still intended to get from Germany whatever amount could be got from her. The Government in this connection had not been influenced by President Wilson. Looking at the whole problem of the war one of Britain's aims was to secure peace now and henceforward. Unless as the result of the war the closest possible understanding eventuated not only with France, with whom we had all the time been on good terms, but also with America, with whom there had been a lot of misunderstanding, a great deal would have been lost. The Government recognised the greater sufferings of some of our Allies and desired to be fair to them, but in connection with reparation the Government must be just to the Empire as regards the disposal of the money (Cheers) Up to yesterday the reparation commission had not taken any decision as regards the amount of the claim. It was only fair to assume that our representatives in Paris were anxious to get the largest possible amount and that the question was being examined from that standpoint. This argument was equally applicable to the Allies. He hoped that whatever was done would be done by all the associated Powers, but that interest of the French and British was more direct than that of America.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that there was a great difference between deciding on the amount of taxation which could be imposed on Germany as a tribute for the Allies from getting it paid to the Allies. The question of transferring money from one country to another was one of the most difficult problems of finance. In this connection he said he was of opinion that the thousand millions sterling we owned outside the country would be a greater handicap on our trade and a bigger obstacle to prosperity than the whole debt incurred. Mr. Bonar Law dealt in detail with the memorandum of Mr. Claude Lowther, who put the claim against Germany at twenty-five thousand milions and formulated a scheme for securing it. Mr. Bonar Law said that all the suggestions made had been carefully considered by the Paris commission. He emphasised the difficulty of transferring an indemnity in any form from Germany to the Allied countries and said that experts had been considering for weeks every conceivable way in which Germany could pay what everybody admitted was just. While holding out no hope that Germany would be able to pay the whole cost of the war, he hoped that she would be able to pay an amount well worth having.

DOMINION AND INDIAN DELEGATES. CONFERENCE WITH MR LLOYD GEORGE.

Paris, April 3.

Most of the Dominions' and Indian representatives breakfasted with Mr Lloyd George on April 3, including Mr Hughes, Sir Robert Borden, Mr Cook, Mr Massey, the Maharaja of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. Subsequently a long conference was held which will be resumed this evening.

BRITISH INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

London, Mar. 28.

Capetown.—The Union House of Assembly adopted a motion appointing a Select Committee to enquire into th grievances of British Indians in Transvaal with an amendment by Minister Sir Thomas Watt including an enquiry into the alleged evasion of 1885 Law, which prohibited the Asiatics holding property through Indians becoming property owners by forming themselves into the limited liability concerns. The mover of the resolution asserted that the Transvaal Municipalities discriminated against Indians in the issue of licenses. One Municipality recenly ordered an Indian to close his shop under the Gold Law and it is feared that similar action will be adopted towards the Indians within the proclaimed areas.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Mar. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr Brigadier Croft affirmed that promotion for the executive Engineers in the Punjab Irrigation Branch was such that there appeared to be no prospects of their attaining the Administrative Rank although fully qualified.

Mr. Fisher replied that Mr. Montagu was not aware of this but that he would lodge enquiries with the Government of India.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr Rees, Mr. Fished stated that the Selection Board had not yet been constituted which would deal with the British candidates for Indian Civil Service who had served in His Majesty's Forces during war.

Mr. Rees:—Has Governor-General no power to restrain the newspapers conducted by the Christian Missionaries from publishing matter offending the Mahomedans?

Mr. Fisher replying pointed out under the Indian Press Act Local Govt. had same powers over the whole press. The Local Govt must decide whether powers should be exercised in any particular case. He was sure the House would agree what newspaper articles tending to offend the racial or religious susceptibilities could not too highly be deprecated.

The "Pioneer" understands the Government of India's despatch on the general recommendations of the Public Services Commission will be sent home shortly and the Government's views on the detailed recommendations effecting each separate service will follow. The report as a whole obviously relates to the condition of affairs which no longer exists. Improvements in pay of the police and the Indian Medical Service have already been announced but the outstanding consideration is that the whole situation has been revolutionised by the publication of the Reforms Scheme.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

London, April 1

Capetown. In the House of Assembly Sir Thomas Smartt asked how Russians Pajitsky and Sosonvick who were at present lecturing in South Africa obtained their passports when many South Africans found extreme difficulty in returning to the Union. Sir Thomas Watt, Minister of the Interior replied that Russians, one of whom was an ex-member of the Kerensky Government other a journalist were obliged to leave Russia via the Ukraine, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia where they obtained the British military passports. Fichardt the Nationalist asked why the military could give passports, in defiance of the South Africa's Immigration Laws. Sir Thomas Watt replied that South Africa could prohibit landing of any person who was regarded as undesirable.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

London, April 1

In the Commons, Brigadier Croft asked for the approximate number of the Territorials who landed in India in 1914 and who had seen active service. Mr. Guest replied that the figures were not available at present and in view of the pressure of the work in regard to the office, a return could not be prepared at any rate at present. Brigadier Croft suggested that a large majority of these Territorials had seen active service. Mr. Guest replied that he thought a great many more had seen active service than in the opinion of the public.

PRESIDENT WILSON REQUIRES REST.

Paris, April 5.

The Havas Agency stated that President Wilson has been ordered by his physician to take a rest, being very much overworked. Colonel house took his place in the council of four to-day.

NOT TO BE BLUFFED BY GERMAN.

Paris, April 5.

There is no indication that either the French Govt or French public opinion will let itself be bluffed by German threats of going to Bolshevik. If German delegates coming to Versailles adopt an attitude of resistance France will insist upon Germany receiving a premptory rebuff, remembering Bismarck's threat to bombard Paris unless peace preliminaries were signed within a specified time. News is expected in Paris that Erzberger has accepted the terms communicated by Marshal Foch concerning the landing of General Haller's troops at Danzig.

CHINA CLAIMS COMPLETE AUTONOMY

Paris, April 6.

The Havas Agency stated that a long communication issued by the Chinese peace delegation in Paris calls for nullification of the famous twenty one demands and abrogation of treaties of 1915 as being incompatible with the principle of league of Nations. China claims complete autonomy to direct her own destiny and points to irredentism raising its head in Korea, Manchuria and Shantung.

MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR IN LONDON.

London, April 1.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar and party have arrived in London from India.

POSITION OF ALLIED NORTHERN TROOPS.

London, April 3.

Sir Ernest Shakleton has returned from Murmansk and Archangle. In an interview with Reuter he said the position of allied northern forces was undoubtedly an anxious one. The Bolshevists were well equipped and well organised. They were in danger. It was not merely the question of saving our own troops for half a million people had thrown in their lot wih us. They were originally anti-German and now were anti-Bolshevik. Consequently there was moral obligation to take action. An announcement to that effect would be a spear point thrust at the heart of Bolshevism an incentive to Russian moblisation. Sir E Shackleton was confident that sufficient volunteers could be obtained to meet the situation. He declared that the British did not yet realise what was at stake if peril was not instantly grappled with, whereas a three months campaign by a volunteer army would break the Bolshevik monster which was becoming far worse than Gemany militarism.

BOLSHEVIKS CAUSE OF ANXIETY.

RELIEF NECESSARY AT MARMANSK

London, April 3.

Reuter learns that the situation of the Allied Troops in Murmansk is causing considerable anxiety. Relief or reinforcement is a matter of great importance. An American detachment is already proceeding to Murmansk and the British troops are preparing to follow. On the Archangel front, it is expected that the Bolsheviks will shortly make a determined effort o push the Allies into sea during the next two months, while the Allies are still isolated by ice. The enemy has very superior forces and thawing of their portion of the river Dvina, before the Allied portion will greatly assist them. The Allied troops are likely, therefore, to have a hard time and absolute necessity for reinforcing or releiving them as early as possible, is emphasised. Obviously Murmansk, which is a warm water post, cannot be evacuated until the Allies have withdrawn from Archangel. The situation compares somewhat with that of Kut. Relief of troops in the North is far more important The highest opinion is entertained of General Officer-Commanding General Ironside, whose indefatigable interest in various Allied forces is having most beneficial effect.

SELLING OF PROSCRIBED LEAFLETS.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay, April 8.

The leading Satyagrahis are themselves selling reprints of the proscribed leaflets to-day all over the city. Buyers have to pay minimum of two annas but many have bought these leaflets at fancy prices. Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas was seen selling conies near the Stock Exchange at noon to-day and many copies were brought at Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. Similar sales are reported at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Gandhi as a Hawker.

SELLING PROHIBITED BOOKS

Bombay, April 7.

The Satyagraha committee has advised that for the time being laws regarding prohibited literature and registration of news papers may be civilly disobeyed. Accordingly a number of copies of the "Hind Swarajya Sarvodaya" or Universal Dawn, the "Story of a Satyagrihi," all by M K Gandhi and life and address of Mustafa Kamel Pasha were hawked about for sale this evening and found some ready buyers. The hawkers were all prominent Satyagrahis, among whom were Mr Gandhi, Mrs Naidu, Mr Sobani, Mr Lakhimdas Tairsee and others. All books sold contained the signature of the hawker. A number of unregistered newspapers mostly resembling ordinary posters and leafiets, both in print and handwriting in Guzrathi, were also sold. The hawkers also carried posters. Mr. Gandhi, president axd the secretaries of Satyagraha Sabha issued a long notice to organise, regulate and control the sale of the publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London, April 1.

New York. Two million dollars of silver have been shipped to India.

London, April 1.

H H Aga Khan has gone to Paris.

London, April 4

It is urged that peril of troops in the North Russia is the reason why the Peace Conference must settle its policy towards Russia without delay, It is emphasised that no steps must be neglected to relieve that force.

Paris, April 3.

The "Echo de Paris" asserts that the Council of Four has decided that Germany shall immediately pay six billion francs in cash and also hand over various securities, raw materials and merchandise which it is optumistically estimated will aggregate thirty billion francs. The preliminary peace terms will not specify the total indemnity but will include lists of the creditors whom Germany must satisfy, and will also provide an Allied commission annually to fix the amount payable.

Berlin, April 2.

A message from Vienna states that at a meeting of Sailors' and Workmen's Councils it was stated that a Soviet Republic was about to be established in German-Austria. A Russian Communist declared that it was no longer a time for debating but for action. After the example of Hungary even the spectre of hunger should not affright workers It is reported that a National Defence Battalion has already gone over to the Communist camp.

London, Mar. 27.

The "Times" Manchester correspondent, dealing with Japanese and Indian competition in the cotton trade, says Lancashire will face the future without much fear if the conditions of competition are in their opinion free and fair to Lancashire. In this connection he draws attention to working conditions in Indian and Japanese cotton mills, pointing out that Japanese mills have been running a 22 hour day with two shifts. Wages of men and women per shift are now 1-8d., 1-2d. and 1-4d. respectively. Lancashire hopes that the commission on international labour legislation in Paris will suggest equitable adjustment of industrial conditions all the world over. 70,000 Lancashire cotton operatives are at present unemployed.

London, April 4.

A Berlin message says: Professor Sheuking, chairman of the German commission which has been investigating the murder of Captain Fryatt, in a lengthy statement defending the verdict makes a number of striking admissions showing that if the commission is representative of Germany of to-day the Germans are utterly unrepentant of their foulest deeds during the war. Despite admissions that the American Embassy urged the appointment of a defending counsel, which was backed up by the German Foreign Office, that Captain Fryatt's logbook was not consulted, and that military regulations permit of the speedy execution of a death sentence only in the case of open field warfare, whereas the trial occurred in Bruges where there was no open field warfare, and after eighteen months had elapsed since the deed Professor Schenking declares that no exception to the proceedings can be taken.

GERMAN DELEGATES AT SPA.
MEETING WITH MARSHAL FOCH.

London, April 3.

Herr Erzberger and six German delegates have arrived in Spa to negotiate with Marshal Foch regarding the landing of the Poles at Danzig.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGRAWAL CONFERENCE.

POLICY OF DEFFERENTIAL TREATMENT PROTESTED.

(From a correspondent.)

Wardhaganj April 7.

The All-India Marwari Agrawal Conference held in Wardha under the presidentship of Shett Khemraj Shrikrishnadas of Bombay, resolves as follows: This Conference strongly protests against the Imperial preference policy of the Government and is of opinion that if the said policy be applied to the Indian trade, it will suffer much injury. This Conference emphatically protests against the policy of defferential treatment in the trade between the Indians and the Europeans and prays that according to the Proclaimation of our beloved Queen Victoria this differential policy should be abolished immediately. This Conference resolves that Primary Education should be made free and compulsory for boys and girls. (By wire.)

RUBBER PAVEMENT.

TO BE USED IN PLACE OF WOOD.

A LONDON EXPERIMENT.

Colombo. April 7.—The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cables: Southwark Borough Council is laying a quarter of a mile of rubber block in place of wood. Thus their former experiment is justified.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE

April 9.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Babu Dwijendra Mohan Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district.

Mr. Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Offg Commr of the Dacca Dn, is appointed to act as Commr of the Burdwan Division, during the absense, on leave, of Mr. D H Lees, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Emerson, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Commr of the Dacca Dn

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Ramani Mohan Das Bahadur, Offing Magte and Collr, Pabna, to be Addl Dt Magte, Tippera, for a period not exceeding six months.

Rai Suresh Chandra Sen Bahadur, Addl Dt Magte, Tippera, is appointed to be Magte and Collr, Pabna.

Mr. A Deb Williams, Asst Magte and Collr is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the 24-Pargs district.

The orders transferring Babu Braja Ballabh Hazra. Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Howrah, to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh, district are cancelled.

The Hon. Mr. Payne.—The Hon'ble Mr. C F Payne, I C S, is appointed temporarily to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department.

Mr. H C Maitland, Addl Dt and Sess Judge, Burdwan and Midnapore, is appointed temporarily to act as Dt and Sess Judge, Midnapore.

Mr. A E F Wood, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to the headquarters station of the Dacca district.

LEAVE.

Maulvi Abdul Bari, Dy Magte and Dy Collr under orders of transfer to Noakhali, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. D H Lees Commr of the Burdwan Divn is allowed combined leave for seven months from the 6th April.

Mr. R N Reid Offg Third Addl Dt and Sess Judge 24-Parganas, is allowed combined leave for twelve months from the 4th April.

In modification of the orders of the 8th February Mr. W N Delevingne Dist and Sess Judge Midnapore is allowed combined leave for twelve months from the 5th April.

Maulvi Abdul Ghaffar, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Burdwan was on leave for one week.

Mr. A. Deb Williams Asst Magte and Collr 24-Parganas, is allowed combined leave for six months from the 7th April.

Babu Rebati Raman Datta Dy Magte and Dy Collr Burdwan is allowed leave for one month from the 7th April.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Babu Rajendra Nath Sanyal the powers of a Magte of the third class, in the district of Dinajpur, for a period of three years.

The Governer in Council is pleased to confer upon Munshi Amiruddin Chaudhari the powers of a Magte of the third class, in the district of Dinajpur, for a period of three years.

The Governer in Council is pleased to confer upon each of the gentlemen, named below the powers of a Magte of the third class, in the district of Malda for a perior of three years from the date of this nonfication, and to direct them to sit as members of the old Malda Bench in the said district Babu Rajani Kanta Das, Satish Chandra Agarwalla, Maulvi Abdul Ghani Khan, Babu Kala Chand Das.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Glen George of his appointment as an Hony Magte of the Kulti Bench in the district of Burdwan.

The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Surendra Nath Mukharji of his appointment as an Hony Magte of the Dum-Dum Bench in the district of the 24-Parganas.

The Governor in Council accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Surendra Nath Banarji of his appointment as an Hony Magte of the Gaibandha Bench in the district of Rangpur.

POWERS.

Maulvi Shams-ud-din Ahmad, Dy Magte is vested with powers under sections 110, 133—136. 190 (1) (c) and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Maulvi Shams-ud-din Ahmad, a Magistrate of the first class, in the district of Dacca, to order, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person that the residence or change of residene of such person after release shall be notified.

Mr. A-de-C Williams Asst Magte who has, under the orders of this date, been posted to the headquarters station of the 24-Pargs district, is vested with the powers of Magte of the third class.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Radharaman Singh, sub pro tem Sub-Dy Collr is allowed leave for one month from the 8th March

Maulvi Khalil Ahmad, Probv Sub-Dy Collr Dacca is transferred to the headquarters station of the Midnapore district.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

Bombay, April 4.—The third annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency released Prisoners' Aid Society was held this evening, Sir George Lloyd presiding. During 1919 the Society made good progress both financially and in its scope and character. Some 600 released prisoners were helped in several ways. Aid was also given to first offenders to obtain the benefit of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. The Society had co-operation from the Salvation army and the Social Service League. Sir George Lloyd claiming a close acquaintance with church aid agencies engaged on similar work in England, said that the experience was highly encouraging in England where nearly 99 per cent of juveniles turned out into good citizens under the reformatory system prevailing there. His Excellency assured the Society of his and the Government's support to the movement

Y. M. I. A AT MADRAS

MRS BESANT RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP.

(Associated Press of India.)

Madras, April 7.

Mrs Beasant, writing in "New India" says "Learning that prominent citizen had refused to go to meeting if it were held at Gokhale Hall, I have resigned my membership, of the governing body and managing committee of the Y.M.I.A."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Satyagraha Demonstration in Calcutta.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Early on Sunday morning, I went to have a stroll in the streets of Calcutta. To speak frankly I did not expect that busy Calcutta would undergo anything like transformation for the Satyagraha day. The volunteers who usually undertake an active campaign in such matters, as they did in the days of the Boycott demonstration, were not much in evidence anywhere in Calcutta on that day or on previous days. A few hundreds of handbills were distributed and still fewer placards, were only the manifestations of what the organisers of the demonstration did.

SHAMBAZAR.

It was therefore with no small wonder that I saw the busy shops at Shambazar closed and the bazar itself, one of the biggest in the city, quiet like a dead house. I then proceeded along Cornwallis Street and as I looked at both sides of the street and saw shops, big and small, almost all under shutters, my mind travelled back to the anniversary day of the partition of Bengal, associated with many memories, bitter and sweet.

AT BOW BAZAR.

Bow Bazar, as anybody who has seen this place in Calcutta knows, is a great trade centre. But when I arrived there, it seemed to me that I was in a quiet mufassil town. The busy shops which transact business of lakhs of rupees had all put up their shutters. I saw indeed a few small shops open as I saw also others in different quarters of the city but they were doing little or no business.

AT BARA BAZAR.

But my greatest astonishment was reserved for Barabazar. This busy mart, perhaps the busiest in India, forced upon me the impressions of a strange land and I forgot for the moment that I was in a place where business of crores of rupees is transacted every day. I saw thousands of people, mostly Marwaris wending towards the Ganges to have a sacred bath in her holy waters.

AT HOWRAH BRIDGE.

When I had arrived at the Howrah bridge and looked at the vast multitude on the banks ready to take their bath and in the waters making ablutions, it reminded me of the 'Dasahara' day which, according to Hindu belief, is an exceptionally auspicious day for immersion in the sacred waters of the holy river.

AT NEW MARKET.

I left Howrah bridge, and proceeded towards Esplanade to have a look at Chandney Chawk, and the New Market the great emporiums of European Calcutta. The Chandney Chawk with its innumerable shops was as dismal as any other business centre in the city. I expected that the New Market at least which was a Khas European mart and the Superintendent of which was a European, would be unlike the other business centres in Calcutta. But what was my astonishment when I saw that there was very little to choose between the state of things there and anywhere else in Calcutta! The rows of meat and vegetable stalls which are so delightful to the man of the long purse and melancholy to the needy one, had almost all become Satyagrahists—inspite of the misery they knew they would inflict upon the Sahib 'logs.' Two or three meat and vegetable stalls were, I saw, kept open. I do not know if they could satisfy the voracious maw of their usual customers. The other stalls, of books, butter, stationary and sundry other things of which New Market keeps an almost inexhaustible stock were all closed.

AT CHITPUR.

At Esplanade, I availed myself of a Chitpur car. The Lower Chitpur Road, as every body in Calcutta knows, is almost always dense with traffic and one cannot go through the footpaths without continuously coming in collision with all people and sundry. I was therefore lost in wonder when I saw Chitpur Road almost like a deserted place. The continuous row of shops which is a special feature of this road were all, as far as I could see, closed. Everybody who has the misfortune to travel by a Chitpur car knows how crowded it is always, but for the first time during my long residence in Calcutta, I had a comfortable seat in the car. At Beadon Square junction, I saw thousands of people going towards the Ganges for having a dip in the river. The one thing I have forgotten to mention is that at Barabazar, Bowbazar and other places in the city, I saw many people were going about barefooted as becomes persons in mourning.

It was about noon when I reached home and considered that in the policy pursued by the bureaucracy we are having a demonstration of the oft-quoted truth that 'history repeats itself.'

MEETING AT THE MAIDAN.

I left to attend the meeting at the Maidan at about 5 p.m., and when I had reached Esplanade, I could not make out where the meeting was taking place.

SCENE AT DHURMOTOLLA.

From the Dhurmotollah crossing, along the footpaths and to whichever direction I cast my eyes, I saw only dense masses of men. I went towards the Ochterlony monument at the foot of which it was announced, the meeting would take place. I saw that not one meeting but several were taking place simultaneously. Each of these meetings was attended by many thousands. But I believe, more than half the number of the people assembled could not join in any of these meetings. I guessed that at least one lakh of pople must have assembled there. Many others, however, assured me that it could not be less than a lakh and a half. The biggest meeting that I have attended during the days of the anti-partition agitation in Calcutta, the one held at the Federation Hall on the People's Proclamation day,—which proclamation was read by the greatest among our leaders, now unhappily lost to the country,—did not exceed an audience of 25,000 men. But each of the several meetings held in the maidan had a larger number of audience. I could not effect an enrance to the main meeting—though I acompanied one of our foremost leaders. An entrance was found for him and myself in the meeting which was in charge of the All-India Home Rule League. Here the audience was composed mostly of Mahomedans. Several huge flags bearing the ensign of the crescent were flying. The speakers were addressing the meeting in Urdu and were being lustily cheered. Here on the grass I saw people of all conditions quietly seated. I left the meeting a few minutes after to see what was going on in the other parts of the Maidan. Groups of Kirtan parties were to be seen here and there singing national songs. Shouts of Bande Mataram, Hindu Mussalman Ki-joy, Mahatma Gandhi.Ki. joy, Ali Ali etc., were rending the sky every now and then. But in this assemblage where the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, the people were singularly orderly.

THE LORRIES.

The lorries which were supplying 'sherbat' in the maidan attracted much attention. I saw Hindus and Mahomedans freely availing themselves of the sweet beverage. "Come Hindu, come Mussalman come all" —so sang every now and then the conductors of the lorries and I only give expression to the sentiments of many who were present, when I say that this call sounded like the sweet voice of mother India summoning her children to stand by her and win for her the place she has lost in the comity of the nations.

INCIDENT AT BRISTOL HOTEL.

It is my malancholy duty o chronicle one incident which might have been followed by serious consequences, but which happily was averted by the self-restraint exercised by the people. I was at the Esplanade junction then—watching the Kirtan parties as they were going back towards the city, singing national songs. One after another several processions passed on till I saw one procession coming suddenly at a stand-still opposite Bristol Hotel on some body in the procession crying out that he had been hit by a missile. I saw many people directing their glance towards the upper storey of the Bristol Hotel. I was not near enough to watch the incident. But I give below the following short account of the incident supplied by Moulvie Akram Khan, editor of the "Mohammadi." The Moulvie says that when he made his way, after much difficulty, opposite the Bristol Hoel, he saw that he crowd had become excited. He asked the people to leave the place at once; on which he was met with th reply that the Sahibs from the Hotel had struck them with a missile. The Moulvie says that he himself was struck on his head with a missile and another Hindu gentleman near him was also struck on his shoulder. He saw also several Europeans mocking and making derisive remarks at the crowd from the upper storey of the Bristol Hotel when the people were shouting that a missile had been thrown at them. It was with the utmost difficulty, says the Moulvie, that he could pacify the people. He and some young Bengalee and Marwari gentlemen exhorted the people to behave like genuine Satyagrahists and bear the insult calmly. Many were moved to tears on thus being appealed to and thus a serious situation was averted. A European gentleman from the Hotel had come out and began to show his temper. The Maulvie and his friends however told him how matters stood and said that serious consequences would ensue if the police or the Europeans interfered in the affair in any way. The gentleman thus exhorted and warned, left the place, and the Maulvie and his friends succeeded in inducing the people to depart peacefully.

CONCLUSION.

Thus ended the demonstration in Calcutta. It has at least brought out this lesson which the authorities should lay to heart that the people of this country, when left to themselves, are never rowdy and even when they are provoked they can be easily pacified if their own leaders are entrusted to do it. As an indication of public feeling over the Rowlatt Act the Calcutta demonstration was expressive enough. But if this has not opened the eyes of the authorities nothing would do it.

SATYAGRAHA IN SURAT DISTRICT

RESIGNATIONS OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

(From a correspondent.)

Surat, April 1

Mr. Manibhai Jivanji, Police Patel of Sisodra, Taluka Jalalpore, has tendered his resignation, as he could not co-operate with Government under such circumstances. He is a "vatandar" and owns a considerable landed property. His resignation read as follows:—

TO THE MAMLETDAR, TALUKA JALALPORE

Sir,—I, the undersigned, Manibhai Jivanji, most respectfully beg to tender my resignation of my Office of Police Patel of Sisodara. I honestly believe that the laws which the Government have recently framed, known as the Rowlatt Acts, are contrary to the recognised principles of good government and liberty of the people. I am further convinced that they are contrary to the natural privileges of people and likely to endanger the safety of the rulers and the ruled alike. When the voice of the whole nation is roused against these laws and Mahatma Gandhiji has declared Passive Resistance against these laws, it is impossible for any patriotic citizen to co-operate with Government as long as these laws are not removed from the Statute Book. I, therefore, tender my resignation, and beg that it may be accepted.

(Signed.)

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Sisodara on the 30th to congratulate Mr. Manibhai on his patriotic and public spirited action The people unanimously approved of Mr. Manibhai's step, and Mr. Bhikhabhai Morarji, Patel of Ambela, while congratulating Mr. Manibhai, announced that he too resigned. It is expected that several Patels will follow in the footsteps of these gentlemen.

Another meeting was held at Kharsad, Taluka Jalalpore. There Mr. Ghelabhai Desai, Patel of Kharsad, announced his intention of tendering his resignation

On 30th March, a meeting was held at Ambheti (Jalalpore). It was attended by the surrounding population, among whom there were one hundred women also. Mr. Banker made a stirring speech and it was well responded to by the audience, so much so that an old gentleman aged seventy years signed the pledge. His example was followed by nearly twenty-five others.—"Bombay Chronicle".

A detenu Violates Internment Order.

For Alleged in Sufficient Allowance.

Midnapore, April 7

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. H C. Maitland I C S District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, as President and Babu Baroda Prasad Ray, Subordinate Judge and Babu Atal Behary Sinha Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Midnapore, as Commissioners sat to-day to try the cases of Hemendra Chandra Asin of Nagarhat P S. Lohagange in the district of Dacca who was interned at Ausgram in the district of Burdwan. The accused was charged with violating the directions of the Government Internment order prohibiting him from leaving the limits of Ausgram.

Babu Jnanendra Nath Chaudhury M A., B L., appeared for the Crown while the accused was defended by Mr. R Maity Bar at Law and Babus Benode Behary Ray and Girish Chandra Das, pleaders.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case said that the accused was appointed a literate constable under the Calcutta Police on a monthly pay of Rs. 11 on the 2nd November 1917 but was discharged on the 29th of the same month and interned at Ausgram by the Government order under Rule 3 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules of 1915. On the 6th March last the accused handed over a petition to the local Police Officer addressed to the District Magistrate in which he stated that unless his grievances mentioned therein, the principal being an increase of his monthly allowance be redressed in 5 days, he would break the law. As the Superintendent of Police of Burdwan was on tour the petition was put at before him on the 10th March last and he started for Ausgram on the following morning to see the detenu. While motoring through Guskara about 5 miles away from Ausgram the Superintendent found the accused standing there on a road with a Head Constable who had followed him up there. He then took him on his car to Ausgram. The accused violated the direction of the Government Order of Internment in having escaped from his place of internment. Having thus acted in contravention of the Rule the accused committed an offence and made himself liable therefore to punishment under Rule 5 of Act 4 of 1915.

Sub-Inspector Devendra Nath Sirkel of Calcutta Police was examined to prove that the accused had been served with Internment order. Mr. N. L. Casey, Superintendent of Police of Burdwan, Babu Upendra Nath Banerji, Station-Master of Gurkera Railway Station, President Panchayet Babu Dhaneshwar Chongdar, Head Constable Jotindra Mullick, Sub-Inspector Rafisuilah Kasi of Ausgram and Sub-Inspector Syed Asrefali of Kalna were examined to prove that the accused escaped internment and was beyond the limits of the specified area. The prosecution having closed evidence the tribunal rose for the day adjourning the case till to-morrow.

INDIAN DECORATIONS.

IN CONNECTION WITH RECRUITMENT SERVICE

(Associated Press of India.)

Simla, April 8

The Gazette of India extraordinary issued to-day notices the following Indian decoration in recognition of the good work in connection with the recruitment for the Indian Army or of good services rendered during the war:—

To be Khan Bahadur:—Rissaldar Ahmad Khan of Sarai Saleh, Hazara district, Frontier Province. Khan Sahib Sher Baz Khan Sub Assist Surgeon, Manshra Hazara district Frontier Province. Khan Sahib Saadullah of Umarzai. Extra Assistant Commissioner Peshawar district. Khan Sahib Kamidullah Khan of Toru. Extra Assistant Commissions Peshawar District Khan Sahib Abdur Rahim Khan Kundi barrister at Law of Gulimam, Dera Ismail Khan district. Khan Sahib Major Taj Muhammad Khan of Marghuz Peshawar District. Khan Sahib Ghulum Sarwar Khan Municipal Commissioner, Peshawar.

To be Rai Bahadur:—Rai Sahib Bhair Mawhan Singh of Kohat Frontier Province

To be Khan Sahib:—Muhammad Akbar Khan Jadun of Banda Pir Khan Hosen District, frontier Province. Abdul Aklar Khan Daudzai Zaildar of Babozai, Peshawar district. Frontier Province. Monorary Captain Mir Jafar Khan Aid-de-Camp to Commender in Chief. Wall Jan Khan Khalil Zailda rof Kafur, Dheri Peshawar district Frontier Provinces. Ghulam Insidar Khan of Bazar. Ahmad Khan, Bannu district Frontier Province, Sheikh Mahbub Ali of Sheikham, Peshawar district Frontier Province.

To be Rai Sahib:—Lala Jai Ram Shah of Manshra, Hazara district Frontier Province. Bhair Hara Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Hoti, Pershawar district, Frontier Province. Lala Kishan Lal Sankri of Mardan Peshawar district, Frontier Province. Chaudhuri Harmam Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Bannu, Frontier Province, Chaudhuri Das Ram, Municipal Commissioner of Bannu, Frontier Province. Chaudhri Kishen Chand, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Bannu, Frontier Province . Malik Basant Lal, Municipal Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan Frontier Province.

MAINPURI CONSPIRACY CASE

Allahabad April 8

In the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case Dalpat Sing, approver gave a detailed description of the iacoities committed by the members of the society who were nearly all students and teachers. The witness described the distribution of the leaflets in Mainpuri and posting of them to several various parts of the town as also posting of them to several gentlemen, addresses being written on covers with rubber types. Leaflets were posted to moniters of classes in various schools in the sorrounding districts All this work of despatching was done in one of accused's rooms on glass panes on which the paper was posted.

SECURITY UNDER PRESS ACT.

The "Riaz-i.Hind" Press, Amritsar, where the "Waqt" newspaper used to be printed, has been directed to furnish a security under the Press Act of the amount of Rs. 1,000 if it is proposed to continue to print the "Waqt" newspaper there.

LAHORE MEETING

ROWLATT BILL AN INSULT TO MILLIONS

Lahore, April 6.—After the crowd was dispersed with the help of the military, the armed police and the armoured motor cars a very large number of people, who were all observing the fast, went to Bradlaugh Hall and began to occupy seats from 2 p.m. The protest meeting which was to take place at 5 P.M. began earlier; as by 4 P.M. the Bradlaugh Hall was packed to its uttermost capacity. Three overflowing meetings took place in the adjoining grounds outside the hall. Pandit Rambhuj Chowdhury, B. A., LL.B. pleader, High Court, presided inside the hall and outside the gatherings were addressed by different batches of speakers. Pandit Rambhuj Dutt in opening the meeting made a long speech in Hindi explaining to the people the real meaning of passive resistance asking them to be prepared to bear all sorts of sufferings and trouble which passive resisters would have to face in the struggle. He then moved the following resolution:—This mass meeting of citizens of Lahore assembled after observing a day of fasting and prayer and universal stoppage of any kind of business, solemnly declares that the Rowlatt Bill which was passed into law at the last Sessions of the Indian Legislative Council in the teeth of solid non-official opposition, both in Council and outside. It violates the elementary constitutional rights of the people by substituting executive for the judiciary and is subversive of the fundamental principles of liberty and justice and right of every person accused of an offence to have a fair and impartial trial in an open court of law and that the citizens of Lahore therefore most humbly entreat His Majesty the King Emperor to disallow the measure as it constitutes an immediate insult to millions of His Majesty's law abiding and loyal subjects in India.

The resolution was passed with acclamation hands being raised to signify consent.

Three more resolutions were passed (1) viewing with alarm and disapproval the repressive orders of the provincial Government against Dr Saifuddin Kiterlow, Bar at Law, Dr Satypal, Pandit Kothmal, Swami Anubhavanand and Pandit Dinanath, Editor of the "Waqat" newspaper of Amritsar considering these orders were unjust and injurious to the interests of peace, order and good government of the province, (2) viewing with strong disapproval the act of the authorities at Delhi in firing upon innocent persons without any justification, expressing deep sympathy with the family of the deceased on their sad bereavement and also with those unfortunately wounded in the affray; (3) requesting the president of the meeting to forward resolutions passed to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. After the meeting the crowd again formed a procession and marched towards the city with cries of Mahatma Gandhi ki joy, Lala Lajpat Rai ki jai, Hindu Musalman ki jai, and beating their breasts with mourning cries of 'hai hai.' The crowd made a trampede through the city beating their breasts continually for three or four hours, and making speeches condemning the Rowlatt Act.

CELEBRATION AT KRISHNAGAR.

Krishnagar, April 6

A representative protest meeting took place before the Temple of Mahismardini at Goari Golpati Barwari Hall. Police activities and interference with the closing of the Bazar shops were visible. Shop-keepers were sent for by the police and were asked to supply them with the names of the persons who requested them to close the shops. The shop-keepers were frightened at the attitude of the C I D police. Those who were willing to close the shops could not do so for fear of police.

Sunday morning passed in prayer and fasting.

After noon, a well-attended meeting was held under the presidency of Babu Askhoy Kumar Mukherji the senior-most pleader of the Nadia Bar. Mahatma Gandhi's message was read. People showed great respect to Mahatma Gandhi, when his name was uttered. Pleaders Muktears and Bazar people and traders all took part. Prayer to God was offered. The following resolution in Bengali was passed.

'This meeting of the people of Krishnagar, after offering prayer to God most humbly pray to His Majesty to withhold his assent to the Rowlatt Act which was passed inspite of the repeated and unanimous protests of the people and their representative members in the Imperial Council and which Act has caused profound sorrow and consternation in the minds of the people."

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT FAIL

APPEALS ALLOWED

CONVICTION SET ASIDE .

We sincerely congratulate Messrs. Kane and Mahajan on their acquittal in appeal of the charges under the Defence of India Act, of which they were convicted by Mr. Stracey the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Chanda. As in the case of Mr. Narainrao Vaidya, so in these, truth has at last prevailed and triumphed. From aught we have come to know, the spirit of both Mr Kane and Mahajan was partriotic to a degree and we have no doubt that they deserve all worship and honour as the worthy patriots of the Central Provinces. While they have set a noble example to their brethren in the political sphere, there is no less a lesson to the Government that the young generation is full of unflinching and undaunted spirit and that they are prepared to suffer honourably for their convictions which are as strong in them as they are true. We hope. that Government instead of being vindictive are a bit dignified and liberal minded before they embark upon any prosecutions. All the recent Government prosecutions show that the patriotic people are more within their rights than the Government rightly or wrongly suppose them to be and it is surely more for the government than its officers to learn and benefit than for those who are really to suffer but be in the right.—"Young India."

MASS MEETING AT MAIDAN.

Mr. C. R. Das's Speech.

Mr. C. R. Das delivered an impassioned speech in Bengali, which, though not followed by our Hindi-speaking brethren, was heard with rapt attention. Below is given an English rendering of Mr. C. R. Das's magnificent speech:

This is the day of Mahatma Mohanchand Karamchand Gandhi—a day for expressing the grief and pain of our heart. In the day of rejoining, we lose ourselves; but in the day of sorrow we find ourselves and can hear the voice of God in our hearts.

We cannot find God unless we find ourselves, for it is in the heart of man that God manifests himself. The whole world is God's field of work; and as he manifests himself in various forms in the heart of humanity, so also he appears in the diverse forms in each separate nation. And if to-day a vast nationality is building up in India, that too is due to God's mysterious influence; and hence also his striking manifestation in the heart of this newly awakened people.

To-day, in this hour of danger, let us look within ourselves for that self which is also the heart and soul of the whole of our nation.

It is said that the self is not to be realised by the weak: but what sort of strength is this which is required to realise the Self? Can we find our soul by the help of brute force? Mahatma Gandhi says that the strength must be the strength of love. If you love your land, if you love your people, then only can you say with free hearts and free voices that the soul is not to be realised by the weak. This is the message of Bharatbarsha, and Mahatma Gandhi is the preacher thereof.

If we seek to carry this message to its fulfilment then we shall have to sacrifice all spite, all malice all weak self-seeking. Why is it that we have raised our voice against the Rowlatt Act? It is because we feel in our heart of hearts that if this law is put into force, it will thwart the development of our people along the line of national realisation. Hence to counteract the force of this legislation, we shall have to awaken and strengthen in our heart the power of love; and so Mahatma Gandhi has said that we must not hate even our enemies nor must we look despitefully upon them, for love in the end is bound to triumph.

To-day I am free to admit that this great demonstration is not what in England is called political agitation. It is an agitation of love. It is a movement of religion, it is the deep pulsation of the heart of our people. And there is but one means of carrying this agitation to ultimate fruitfulness and that is the devotion of the self. Hence, in utter contempt of all thought of penalty, distress or danger, we must, with the full strength of our hearts, devote ourselves to the cause; and that is the only means that is available to us.

To-day we stand on the threshold of the temple gates—we stand on the threshold and demand admittance within. But that right of admittance will not be granted to us unless we can devote ourselves with single-minded zeal. Will you be able to do this—to consecrate yourselves with the whole strength of heart and love? Shall I myself be able to do it? Ah; but none can do it without the infinite mercy of God. To-day, with hearts chastened and purified by fasting, we have presented ourselves at the gate of God's temple and are seeking to find that Self which is our soul as well. So I say, in this hour of danger, let us enter within our hearts, let us bow our heads and seek compassion from God. I shall call unto you; ye will call unto me; and each shall call unto the other. Let us be stronger with the strength of love—for without strength the Self cannot be realised. This is the mantra of love. Let us be initiated in this mantra, and ,with million voices let us cry: Awake, arise, understand what is best, for there is no other path but this. Once again I repeat: arise, awake, rouse yourself and rouse all. The path of love is wide: the path of love is without thorns: let us walk in that path and do good to our people. So will God manifest himself—that God who is both God and man in one. Do not delude yourself with the thought that the God-man manifests himself in us only or in you only. Abandon that pride for ever; and arouse those who are in us only or in our country; those who, with the sweat of their brow, till the land and earn bread for our mouth; those who, even in the midst of crushing and grinding poverty, have kept up the culture and civilisation of our land; those who, devoting themselves to all kinds of service, have kept our religion intact, who even now with pure and simple devotion do worship in their temples and mosque and have kept alive the individuality of their nation, even as the worshipper of fire keeps alive with tender heedfulness the salt of our land, are at one and the same time its flesh and blood and life. Awake, arise and pray that the God-man may become apparent even among these down-trodden of our land. Come unto us, our God: Come thou who art God in man, and make ready our hearts for thy advent in our midst.

After the Resolution was moved by Mr. C. R. Das Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt rose to address the meeting. Hirendra Babu delivered his speech in Bengali. We will give an English rendering of his speech in a future issue.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE.

(Associated Press of India.)

Madras, April 7.

At the meeting of the Madras Liberal League, a newly started moderate organisation, held on Saturday evening at Mr G A Natesan's office it was announced that the following had joined the League. Mr N Subba Rao, Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, Hon Mr Yakub Hasan, Mr Hormusjee Naoroji, Hon'ble Mr Venkatapathy Raju, Rao Bahadur Sundara Sastri, Rao Bahdur S N Narsinha Rao, Mr K R Guruswamy Iyer, late member of Madras Legislative Council.

A resolution was passed reposing full confidence in the Hon'ble Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri who is proceeding to England as a member of the moderate deputation and electing him as its spokesman and delegate.

THE [illegible] CASE FUND.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay April, 7

The fund [illegible] raised for meeting the expenses of Mr. Tilak's case against Sir Valentine Chirol now amounts to Rupees forty thousand.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

The Black Sunday

A Monster Satyagsaha Meeting at Delhi.

OVER A LAKH OF PEOPLE ATTENDED.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TELEGRAM.

MEMORIAL HALL FOR THE MARTYRS

SETH RAGHUMAL LOHIA'S DONATION OF ONE LAKH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Delhi, April 6

A monster Satyagraha meeting, unprecedented in the annals of Indian political life, attended by over a lakh, held under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari. A larger number went back disappointed for want of accomodation. The road from Daryaganj to Juma Mosque , about half a mile, was one solid mass of humanity. Speeches were delivered from eight different platforms. The doctrines of Satyagraha were fully explained and the audience exhorted to follow them scrupulously and obey the orders of Mahatma Gandhi. A resolution condemning the Black Act and urging the Secretary of Stae to disallow it was reaffirmed. The people's behaviour throughout the day was exemplary, not one unpleasant incident was recorded, establishing beyond doubt the fact that the attitude of the authorities on the 30th March was due to nervousness and want of tact. A telegram from Mahatma Gandhi enquiring if relief was needed for the sufferers and the wounded, was read. Towards the close of the meeting donation of one lakh from seth Raghumal Lohia for A Memorial Hall for the martyrs was announced by Swami Shradhanand. A public meeting for raising funds for the relief of the sufferers and memorial to Martyrs will be convened tomorrow. Perfect calm prevails.

(From a correspondent.)

Delhi, April 6.

After prayers at the Fatehpuri Mosque people went to the Lward Park where mass meeting attended by 30000 people was held. All the leaders including Haziqulul que Ajmalkhan attended. Speeches repudiating the charges in Colonel Beadon's notice were delivered and the Swadeshi movement was advocated. The military and armed police are idly resting at several centres in the city. At the station the British soldiers and an armoured car have been posted. The whole station area is barren Business in the whole town is suspended. Perfect peace and ordr are maintained Another mass meeting has been held this evening. Great public indignation prevails for Colonel Beadon's notice and its offensive language (By wire.)

AT SIMLA.

Simla, April 6.

Satyagraha Day was celebrated quietly in Simla to-day. There was no excitement. All the Indian shops including the meat vegetable and grain markets were closed. A crowded meeting was held in the evening in Edwards Ganj (grain market). Rai Sahib Lala Pooram Mal leading banker presided Several speeches were made, explaining the scope of the Rowlatt Act and the general effect of its operation. The following resolutions were adopted:—(1) Resolved that the Indian residents of Simla assembled in this public meeting (A) enter their stong protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act No. 1 of 1919 and condemns the utter flouting of the Indian public opinion by the officials and regard this severely retrograde measure not only inopportune but wrong in pinciple and insulting to the whole Indian community (B) whole heartedly admire the dignified opposition of the whole non-official Indian element in the Imperial Legislative Council to this lawless law.

IN BOMBAY.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay, April 6.

The National Protest Day was observed in Bombay city to-day and nearly all Indian business suspended. At a crowded meeting this morning Mr. Gandhi said that official version showed no justification for firing on Delhi people. The meeting passed resolutions protesting against the Rowlatt Act and sympathising with the Delhi people in their sufferings. The meeting and the procession that followed were attended by a lakh of people.

AT MULTAN.

Multan, April 7.

Shops in the city were closed on Sunday. The District Magistrate took every precaution to avoid the possibility of a disturbance. The City Magistrate and the Deputy Supdt of Police, with police and military, remained on duty in the town the whole of the day. Nothing unpleasant happened. A meeting of the citizens was held in the evening to protest against Rowlatt Bills.

AT AGRA.

Agra April 6.

Satyagraha pay is being observed here to-day. Every place of business and all bazars are closed and no public conveyances are plying for hire. Early this morning corwds of Hindus and Mohamedans were out in procession through the city bare-headed and barefooted led by prominent leaders of both the communities. The Hindus bathed in the river and accompanied by the Mohamedans again traversed the city and visited their respective places of worship. A public meeting is being held near the Agra City railway station.

AT POONA.

(Associated Press of India.)

Poona, April 6.

A meeting was held this evening in Sarvajanik Sabha Hall in connection with Satyagraha Day at which several resolutions were passed. For most parts shops in native town remained closed during day in observance of the Day of mourning. Three resolutions were passed (1) Condemning the passing of Rowlatt Bill No 2 into law in the teeth of non official opposition and called on Hon. the Secretary of State to advise His Majesty to veto the measure, (2) protesting against firing on the innocent people at Delhi and urging Government to hold an open inquiry and bring offenders to justice and (3) expressing sympathy with the families of those killed in firing that took place at Delhi.

AT SALEM.

(From a correspondent.)

Salem, April 7.

Whole Salem observed the Satyagraha Day remarkably well on Sunday the sixth April. Hindus Moslems high and low united in a unique manner. Shops and markets were closed. All business was suspended. People's behaviour was admirably clam, serene and distressed yet hopeful. There were worship and prayers in all temples and mosques followed by the religious processions with the sankirathan parties without the usual flowers and sandal paste as a mark of sorrow. Authorities were needlessly vigilent. Several mass meetings were held in the evening the largest one was attended by six to eight thousand people. Effective speeces were made in Tamil by various speakers among whom may be mentioned Messrs Ven katappa Chettiar, Muthukri Shneir Varma Tiruvenkatachariar, Varadarajulu Kandasami Pillai. The speakers explained the objects and essentuary peaceful nature of the movement. Mr. Vijacaragravacharya pointed out that Government policy of repression had reached the farthest point when necessity drove the people to adopt this the only resource left and laid stress upon one vital point, namely that this very attractive religious movement would draw away youths from anarchical tendencies if there were any and which may arise from fresh discontent due to this law.

At the end resolutions were passed paying the Secretary of State to veto the Rowlatt law in the interests of the Government and people alike and expressing sympathy with the Delhi sufferers. (By wire.)

AT GAYA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Gaya, April 7.

At a public meeting held at Gaya on the 6th April Pandit Bajrung Dutt Sharma while moving the Satyagraha resolution spoke that he was there not as political or social reformer but as a Satyagrahi a champion of truth and fearlessness. It was natural that every action had reaction and a man having no insight into the spiritual laws would doubt the utility of offering and self-torture at the enemies' hands but a true Satyagrahi who had offered all that he loves and possesses as a sacrifice to mother Bharatbarsa can know of no Defeat His ultimate victory is pre-ordained a true Satyagraha, however, never falls a victim to Tomas (anger and spite). Tomas are conquerred by Satvaguna, hatred is conquered by Satvaguna and hatred is conquered by love and not by hatred. Punditji's speech drew out many a tear from the fasting audience when with open chest he invited the bullets of the enemy as they fell on the national martyrs of Delhi. The speech was highly elevating and thrilling.—(By Wire.)

(From a Correspondent.)

Gaya, April 7.

The Satyagraha Day was observed with great enthusiasm at Gaya. Fasting obsedved by thousands. Shops closed. Prayers offered at Visnupad Temple by hundreds. A public meeting under the presidency of Babu Dasarathi was held. There was a huge gathering. Resolutions condemning the Rowlatt Act and approving the Satyagraha movement were passed. Pandit Bajarang Dutt Sharma Rai Hari and Babus Rajeshwari Prasad Krishnaprakash Sen Sinha and Moulvi Wasi Ahmad Basirol Haque and others addressed the meeting. Babus Krishnaprakas Sen Singh and Deonath Lal took Satyagraha vow.

AT LAHORE.

AN APPREHENDED DISTURBANCE AVOIDED.

(Associated Press of India.)

Lahore, April 6.

The National protest day was observed in Lahore to-day. The representative of the Associated Press made a round in the morning through the city and found all business being suspended and all shops closed without a single exception. No gharry or tonga were plying except some private conveyances belonging to raises Some motor cars were seen running in the Mall but at the request of a group of people they were vacated. People gathered and the crowd had now increased to several thousands. On the way several people read poems condemning passing of Rowlatt Act and in one place a printed copy containing the provisions of Rowlatt Bill was burnt before the crowd with tremendous cheering. Up to this time the crowd was passing peacefully but when it came near King Edward Medical College in order to proceed towards the Mall the senior Superintendent of Police on horse back accompanied by several mounted Indian Sub Inspectors prevented it from proceeding towards the Mall. Some of the men who were in the front line of the crowd assured the Senior Superintendent of Police that they would not create any disturbance and requested him to allow them to proceed. Senior Superintendent of Police said he would not allow the crowd to proceed towards Mall and sent for military cavalry and armed police who were waiting near by and who had been picketted since early morning in Golbagh Garden near the University Hall. A few minutes elapsed during which time the crowds had come in front of of Mool Chanda shop near the Forman Christian College and the cavalry and mounted inspectors of police with their officers had arrived; the cavalry guarded the road towards the Mall and practically closed it from all sides. It seemed that the corwd was not prepared to obey orders of the police officers when Lalla Duni Chand Bar-at-law and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang Bar at law arrived on the scene and co-operated with the police and appealea to the crowd to return towards the city. Discussion went on for some minutes and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang once more appealed to the crowd to go back to city and threw away his cap at the feet of the corwd and said with a loud voice "gentlemen if you love your country, you should go back towards city". The appeal had the effect and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang mounting on a horse led the crowd towards city. The crowd followed him and began to disperse gradually. While these things were going on two armoured cars had arrived with machine guns who slowly pressed the crowd and took them towards city. It is said that during this disorder four people were arrested by police but they were subsequently released. By 7-30 p.m. crowd had dispersed to different directions and calm was restored. Cavalry and armoured cars are waiting in Gol Bagh. Thousands of people are proceeding towards Bradlaugh Hall to attend protest meeting to be held in evening. So far as is known no body is wounded and no serious consequences had followed.

AT DHANBAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dhanbad, April 7.

A public protest meeting was held near the Hari Mandir at Dhanbad on the 6th The following resolution was passed:

Resolved that the citizens of Dhanbad assembled in this meeting enter their emphatic protest against the passing of the Criminal Act. No 1 of 1919 and condemn the utter disregard of the Indian public opinion by men in power, regard the measure as wrong in principle and insulting to the whole Indian community and wholehearted ly symphathise with the principle of passive resistance inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. —(By wire.)

AT CHANDPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Chandpur, April 7.

Yesterday was observed here as day of mourning and prayer strictly in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's teaching. Satyagraha vow was accepted by many who fasted and prayed Initiative has been taken for the culture of soul-force. The peculiar feature of the affair was that there was no persuation at all. The soul force evolved from within without any outside influence.

AT PATUAKHALI.

Patuakhali, April 7.

The Patuakhali public observed the National Mourning Day by fasting, prayer and procession with national song. In the evening at a public meeting it was unanimously resolved that they place on record their protest against the passing of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act inspite of the united opposition of the people of India and pray that His Majesty the King Emperor will be graciously pleased to signify his disapproval of the said Act.

AT KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

Karachi, April 7.

Unprecedented in the history of Karachi yesterday was observed in the most solemn manner. The procession in the morning was the most successful one ever noticed. More than 20 thousand took part in it. All the shops in the city and camp were closed. Not a single hackney carriage was available. All stall holders in the Empress and Bobelton markets struck work. It was a hard job for the Gora Sahibs to obtain mutton and fish. The city observed the day in complete mourning. In the afternoon prayers were offered in the Hindu temple when the Hindus, the Mahomedans and the Parsis joined. A notable incident occurred at about five in the evening when had it not been for good senses prevailing upon the officials, serious disturbance would have caused. An altercation took place between people and police near the Napier Road where more than 25 thousand people had assembled. Police thereupon arrested two men. The people demanded their release. Higher authorities were summoned and immdiately the Collector and D S P. arrived who ordered the release of the arrested men after which people began dispersing peacefully. Great credit is one to the officials in the meeting. No armed police were noticed in the procession and the meeting ended in peaceful event. A mass meeting was held in the evening when the Hon Hurchandrai Vishindas presided. The meeting was attended by more than 35 thousand people. Number of people had to go away for want of accommodation. Resolution to appeal to the Secretary of State to repeal the Act was passed unanimously.

Monster Meeting at Maidan.

WIRE TO VICEROY AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following telegram embodying resolutions passed at yesterday's meeting has been sent to the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, London and H. E. the Viceroy, Delhi.

1. That this meeting of our two hundred thousand citizens of Calcutta after observing a day of fasting and prayer solemnly declares that the passing into law of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act against the united opposition of the whole country as expressed by Indian Political organisations and by Indians of all parties and shades of opinion in numerous public meetings and by the Non-official Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council is subversive of the principles of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of citizenship guaranteed to His Majesty's Indian subjects by Royal proclamations and does therefore most humbly beseech His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor to be graciously pleased to signify through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, his disallowance of the said Act.

2. That a telegram embodying the above Resolution be sent by the Chairman of this meeting to His Excellency the Viceroy and also the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA RESIGNS

FROM IMPERIAL COUNCIL

Allahabad, April 6.

The Hon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has resigned his seat on the Viceroy's Council and has addressed the following letter on His Excellency:—Having given the matter my most anxious and careful consideration I regret I have been driven to the conclusion, that in view of the attitude which the Government considered it necessary to adopt in the matter of what is known as the Rowlatt Bill, and the proceedings of Council in relation thereto, I ought not o continue to be an additional member of the Council as it is constituted at present. I therefore beg respectfully and with deep regret to resign my office as such a member.

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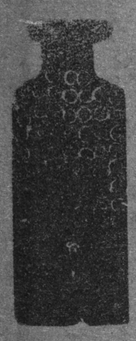

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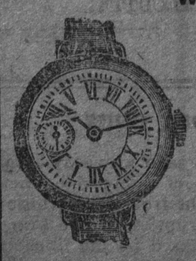

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