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Arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

Violation of Government Order.

HIS REMARKABLE BEHAVIOUR DURING ARREST.

"I MUST DO MY DUTY."

GANDHI'S THRILLING MESSAGE

HIS FIRM CONVICTION OF FINAL VICTORY

Delhi, April 10.

Mr. Desai, Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi wires:—

"Mahatma Gandhi, on his way to Delhi at Kosi, was served with an order not to enter the Punjab. not to enter Delhi and restriet himself to Bombay. The officer serving the order treated him most politely, assuring him that it would be his most painful duty to arrest him if he elected to disobey, but that there would be no ill-will between them. Mr. Gandhi smiling said that he must elect to disobey as it was his duty, and that the Officer ought also to do what was his duty.

"In the few minutes that were left to us he dictated the following message, laying special emphasis in his oral message to me, as in the written message, that none shall resent this arrest or do anything tainted with untruth or violence which were sure to damn the sacred cause. The message reads:

"To my countrymen, it is a matter of the highest satisfaction to me, as I hope to you also, that I have received an order from the Punjab Government not to enter that Province and another from the Delhi Govt not to enter Delhi, while an order of the Government of India served on me immediately later restricts me to Bombay. I had no hesitation in saying to the Officer who served the order on me that I was bound in virtue of pledge to disregard it which I have done and I shall presently find meself a free man, my body being taken by them in their custody. It was galling to me to remain free whilst the Rowlatt legislation disfigured the Statute Book. My arrest makes me free; it now remains for you to do your duty which is clearly stated in the Satyagraha pledge. Follow it and you will find it will be your "Kamdhenu." I hope there will be no resentment about my arrest. I have received what I was seeking—either withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation or imprisonment. Departure from truth by hair's oreadth or violence, committed against anybody, whether Englishmen or Indians will surely damn the great cause the Satyagrahis are handling.

"I hope the Hindu-Muslim unity, which seems now to have taken firm hold of the people, will become a reality and I feel convinced that it will only be a reality if suggestions I have ventured to make in my communication to the press are carried out. The responsibility of the Hindus in this matter is greater than that of the Mahomedans, they being in minority, and I hope they will discharge their responsibility in a manner worthy of their country.

"I have also made certain suggestions regarding the proposal of Swadeshi Vow. I commend them to your serious attention and you will find that as your ideas of the Satyagraha become matured, the Hindu Muslim unity are but parts of the Satyagraha.

"Finally it is my firm belief that we shall obtain salvation only through suffering and not by reforms dropping on us from England, no matter how unstintingly they might be granted The English are a great nation, but the weaker also go to the wall if they come in contact with them. When they are themselves courageous they have borne untold sufferings and they only respond to courage and sufferings, and partnership with them is only possible after we have developed indomitable courage and faculty for unlimited suffering.

"There is fundamental difference between their civilization and ours They believe in the doctrine of violence or brute force as the final arbiter. My reading of our civilization is that we are expected to believe in soul-force or moral force as the final arbiter, and this is the Satyagraha. We are groaning under sufferings which we would avoid if we could, because we have served from the path laid down for us by ancient civilization.

"I hope that the Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Parsees, Christians, Jews and all who are born in India or who made India their land of adoption will fully participate in these national observances and I hope too that women will take therein as full a share as men."

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following are some of the replies to non-official interpellations made at the last meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council at Lucknow:—

Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana asked for early steps to be taken in view of the present constitution of the bench of the High Court to hear the pre-emption appeals.

Mr. Keane replied that a report was submitted to the Government of India and the matter was under their consideration.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question by the same member, Mr. Keane said that the Local Government did not propose to make recommendations about recruitment in the provincial Executive and Judicial services to the Government of India in connection with the report of the Public Services Commission.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

In reply to Mr. Chintamani regarding the statement on the agricultural situation, Mr. Chatterjee for the Government, replied that since March 4 scarcity had been declared only in Jumna, Chanbal and tracts of the Etawah district and in the up-land "parganas" of Mirzapur district, south of the Sone. Relief works, in one form or other, were in progress in the affected areas. In Garhwal, advance for grain importation and subsistance "takavi" were still being given. The physical condition of the people was, however, good. The fooder situation eased to a certain extent, in some districts, where harvest was in progress. The fooder scarcity was still acutely felt in some western districts and in Bundelkhand. Supplies were, however, made from the Government forests. Prices were still high Private charity had also been organised in the affected parts. There had not been great emigration or immigration in the affected tracts.

VILLAGE SHIKARI MAULED BY A LEOPARD

On Wednesday evening a Bengali, named Babu Panchanan Biswas, of the district of Nadia, was brought down to Calcutta, suffering from injuries received from a leopard. It appears that on Monday last he set out to hunt a leopard which was causing considerable damage to the cattle in his native village of Bhalora. He sighted the leopard crouching at a short distance and immediately fired at it but the shot missed its mark. The infuriated animal then made a charge at him, mauling him on his right thigh, after which it disappeared in the jungle. Babu Panchanan Biswas, who is a teacher of the village school, was at first treated by a local doctor, but it was afterwards found advisable to bring him down to Calcutta for better treatment. He has been admitted to the Campbell Hospital.

Mr. A O Duff, I.C.S is to be Lord Willingdon's Private Secretary and Mr T E. Moir, C.I.E I C S on relief is to be Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

UNREST IN EGYPT

The following is taken from the latest Egyptian papers:—

Alexandria, Mar. 14.

The most serious incident reported from the provinces on Monday was the outbreak at Damanhour, the capital of the Behera Province, when the mob rioters injured the Mudir, Ibrahim Pasha Halim. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the beginning of the troubles at Damanhour on Wednesday, March 12, we published in our issue of Friday last an account of the bravery of Ibrahim Pasha Halim, who when a great mob assembled in the Mudirieh Street, rushed among them, armed only with a stick, and scattered the demonstrators. However, since then, the infection of unrest has been on the increase at that city and our Damanhour correspondent telephoned yesterday the following account of the troubles that took place on the previous day:—

Yesterday Damanhour was the scene of noisy demonstrations, which lasted almost throughout the whole days, hundreds of the population took part in these disorders. All the Government offices were closed in anticipation of impending troubles, as were the shops of the European inhabitants. Ibrahim Pasha Halim tried in vain to quell the disorders and unfortunately his efforts were of no avail, for he was roughly handled by the rioters. The shops of the Europeans were attacked and to-day the Government offices and the shops are still closed.

The railway lines in the Behera Province have been seriously damaged in many parts and communication is impossible. The lines have been destroyed at Hamada and also at Shebrakit and in various other districts. The rioting was quelled by the intervention of the British troops only after four of the rioters had been killed and seven injured. British military patrols are maintaining order in the town.

SITUATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

On Monday afternoon, the theological students at the Musaferkhana, in the kism of Gumrook Alexandria—over 300 in number—were taken to a place of internment. The President of the Ulema Board went to the Governorate shortly afterwards accompanied by ten of his ulema staff, to see the Commandant of Police regarding the students. The Theological College has given a holiday to its students who are about 1,800 in number as a result of the present state of affairs.

The railway traffic is still interrupted between Alexandria and Cairo. A train left Alexandria yesterday morning for Tanta conveying passengers and mail. It was guarded by an armoured train which preceded it, at a distance of about 10 kilometres on the line. Traffic at the Gabbari Railway station has been suspended since Sunday last when trains from Cairo ceased to come to Alexandria.

The railway works at Gabbari the Badel Gedid ridge, and station are being guarded by British roops.

During the last three days not a single newspaper has arrived from Cairo, with the result that Alexandria papers especially our Arabic contemporaries have had to increase their publication enormously.

Several motor-cars were seen yesterday going to and coming from the neighbouring districts of the Behera and some went by ordinary cabs to some of the same districts paying heavy fares.

Business establishments which have branches in the provinces have heard nothing from their agents for the last three days. A manager of one of the big firms in Alexandria told a representative of the Egyptian Gazette yesterday that "we have to content ourselves by throwing our letters in the Post Office letter box."

THE LAWYEARS' STRIKE.

The employees of the Galioub Summary Native Court, and those of the Boulao Court, Cairo, are reported to have gone on strike, the doors of both courts being closed.

On Sunday last, the advisers of the Court of Appeal held a meeting and discussed the present conditions. There is not even one lawyer who according to law, has to attend such meetings, as all have asked for the transference of their names from the list of practitioners to the list of "non-practitioners."

Out of 23 civil cases which were submitted to the Cairo Native Civil Court for pleading, only three were tried as through the lack of awyers, the litigants pleaded for themselves.

The judicial service at Alexandria is now entirely inactive owing to the lawyers having gone on strike. The Ramleh land case came up before the Alexandria Assize Court yesterday for trial, but had to be postponed until the April session. Two other criminal cases were also postponed yesterday by the same Court; one because the lawyer is absent at Tanta and is unable to come here owing to the interruption of communications, and the other because the witness could not be summoned owing to the same reason.

DEMONSTRATION AT DAMIETTA.

On Saturday last, the Damietta theological students went on strike, and after collecting into one group, they proceeded to the old Mathboub in which many speeches were delivered. The Mamour of the Police appeared accompanied by some of his men, and warned the students to behave in an orderly manner. He arrested one of the leaders, and then released him on condition that they should be quiet.

On Sunday morning a demonstration was made in which High Schools students and street boys marched in procession. The mamour of the police and his men ordered them to disperse but were attacked by the mob. Thereupon the police fired on the demonstrators killing ten and wounding more than twenty. The bodies of the dead and the wounded were all sent to the Government Hospital. The mamour and some of his men

(Continued on next Column)

MRS. NAIDU IN AHMEDABAD.

SATYAGRAHA—THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

Mrs. Sorajini Naidu in course of a speech at Ahammadabad said:

'I am ill and yet why am I standing before you? Why have our hearts been stirred to the inmost depths? Why don't we get refreshing sleep? It is because we are face to face with a hideous nightmare and the trouble is that unless it is laid at rest you and I are done for in perpetuity. (Cheers.) What has become of the Congress League Scheme? Where are the vaunted Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals? They have receded into the background to make room for the Rowlatt Bills, better known as the Black Bills. (Cheers). We looked forward to receiving responsible positions at the conclusion of the war, now that besides giving unmistakeable proofs of Hindu-Moslem "entente" we proved our fitness for self-government by acquitting ourselves so worthily in the war. The visit of Mr. Montagu to India, his sentimental journey through the length and breadth of the land in company of Lord Chelmsford, and their expressions of sympathy bore no fruit, for in one hand they held the sword and a cup of poison in the other. (Cheers.) They seemed to say. "Here is bread for you, but before you reach out for it you must drain this cup of poison to the dregs." (Shame.) Bear with me. As long as Indians have rectitude and strength in them, as long as they have any sense of self-respect, they will stoutly refuse to empty the cup of poison (cheers), saying "Take away that bread. It is repugnant to our mind in that it is mixed with poison.' (Renewed cheers.)

REMEDY FOR POISON.

"There is one remedy for poison or physical force, and it is known as Satyagraha. (Cheers.) Some one told me "Why are you following Mahatma Gandhi in a nerveless campaign?" He forgot that people had lost faith in the efficacy of constitutional agitation. (Cheers.) If the Black Bill had any substratum of justice in them why did the non-official members vote against them? The only misfortune is that the hearts of officials do not beat true to the united voice of the people. (Shame.) Now that the Rowlatt Bills are passed into law there are two ways of bringing about their abolition, ready at hand; rebellion or penance. It is not our nature to precipitate a struggle like the European war. We take our stand on righteousness that exalteth a nation. We do not believe that machine-guns will add a cubit to our greatness. We will not set fire to cornfields magnificent bungalows or children. Let Europe hug these delusions. India will never swerve from the path of rectitude. (Renewed cheers.) We must perceive truth and follow it as a religious duty. To speak truth is good but to live truth is better. Let truth guide us in all our doings—even in our dealings with our enemies. We have to make use of this weapon in our dealing with one who holds a sword in one hand and a cup of poison in the other. We have to hold fast to Dharama. The German missed the path of rectitude and cast internal law governing warfare to the winds—we know now, with what results. India took up arms against Germany to vindicate her loyalty to truth and to the British Raj, in the well-founded conviction that she would have her reward. We are sorely disappointed to find that instead of loyalty begetting loyalty the official classes have seen fit to mistrust our intentions. (Shame). Nevermind. We are not going to submit to the Black Bills which deprive us of everything we hold dear in life, sever the family-bond in twain, and dash all delight out of existence. We will never submit to what makes helots of us all. The Satyagrahi contingents will spring to Satyagraha battle in order to protect our prestige against gratuitous invasion. Now that the Black Bills have become the law of the land we never can tell when the sword will fall over our devoted heads. It is better to swell the ranks of Satyagrahis and to know no fear than meekly to submit to the Black Bills and to rush into danger. Mahatma Gandhi who slights the blandishments of wealth or honours, who is indifferent to the smiles of the Viceroy or to the fear of death is constrained to employ this weapon for these very reasons. Join those who dare. Those who cannot need not hide their diminished heads in shame, since their spontaneous sympathy with the movement will be no small satisfaction to us." (Cheers.)

HER EXPERIENCE IN ENGLAND AND ITS MORAL.

"When I was in England last the war was on and the English mothers were sending out their sons to battle-fields out of sheer love of their country. Even farmers who had never before wielded a sword responded to the call to arms. Once when a youth was lingering behind and was standing before his old mother in her cottage the valiant lady exclaimed 'why do you hide yourself when your friends and relations have all joined the colours?" Shrewdly suspecting that his love for her was at the back of his mind, the mother pretended to go out amarketing and addressed the following note to her home-sick boy: 'You ought to join battle for your country. You won't see me again in the flesh for I am swallowing poison. Quit yourself as man now that your love for me has cease to hinder you from doing your foremost duty." Here you are, my beloved Aryan sister! Show the same strength of character to induce your husbands and sons to join the Satyagraha movement. Their strength will be as the strength of ten because their endeavours will have been blessed by you. The fast suggested by Mahatma Gandhi is twice blessed. It will enable you to realise the privations to which many men and beasts are at present condemned and will thus be an impetus to religous sentiment It will likewise teach you self-denial born of voluntary penance Opportunity for vindicating our national greatness by means of Satyagraha should not be missed."

THE VERDICT OF HAFIZ.

"Sings Hafiz in one of his inimitable poems: The sea is swayed by a terrific storm. Our barge is tossed to and fro by the swelling waves. But alas! What conception can they on the shore have of our agonies True it is that the wearer only knows where the shoe pinches. Those of us who have been aroused from dogmatic slumber by unique love of truth will cheerfully undergo incarceration, if necessary, and will return thanks to the Lord even in a jail, praying to Him to awaken the somnolent masses to a realisation of truth. Nor is Satyagrah meant for the Hindus alone. Let me remind my Moslem brothers of the significant story of Imam Hussain, who was kept without water for three days of refusal to bow his head down. When estimable friends asked him to yield, Imam Hussain said: "I hold life cheap when truth is at stake. Never shall I submit to coercion." (Cheers). Form the depths of my soul I believe that the birth of the Messiah spoken of in the "Bhagwad Gita" is discernible in the stout heart of Mahatma Gandhi."

TRIAL OF DETENU.

FOR VIOLATION OF INTERNMENT RULE

Midnapur, April 8

At the resumed hearing to-day of the case of the detenu Hemendra Chandra Amin, before the Special Tribunal. the statement of the accused was recorded.

Babu Janendra Nath Chowdhury, prosecution pleader. pointed out that the action of the accused in leaving the limits of his place of domicile on the 11th March last was wilful and premeditated in as much as he stated in his petition dated the 5th March addressed to the District Magistrate and a letter dated the 9th March addressed to Babu Srish Chandra Chatterjee a pleader of Dacca, that he would violate the law if his grievances were not redressed. It was further argued that the accused having at one time been employed on Rs. 11 per month his grievance about his present monthly allowance of Rs. 20 in addition to free quarters and medicine was altogether imaginary and in keeping with the human nature. The fact that the Superintendent of Police took an eminent physician, Dr. Sen, from Burdwan on payment of a big fee to treat the accused for a chronic disease from which he said he had been suffering from before his internment, proved beyond doubt that the officer personally attended to the complaints of the detenu. As the very fact of leaving the limits of the place of internment is an offence irrespective of the intention or motive of the accused, it is immaterial whether on the date of occurrence the acused has been going to see the District Magistrate to lay his grievances before him.

After the public prosecutor finished his arguments Mr. R Maity, Bar-at-law addressed the Special Tribunal on behalf of the accused. His first contention was that the order of the Supdt. of Police of Burdwan asking the Sub Inspector of Ausgram to show the limits of the village to the detenu not having been produced, the court should not accept the statement of the Sub Inspector that he did show the same. His next contention was that admitting for the sake of argument that the accused did actually leave the limits of his place of domicile and commit an offence, the court should consider in mitigation of the sentence that the accused had grievance regarding his monthly allowance and that he intended to proceed to Burdwan to lay the same before the District Magistrate. The defence counsel further pointed out that there was only a small hut in the village of internment of the accused, that the surroundings of his quarters were not good, that he had to bring drinking water from a well about a quarter of a mile off and that he could not engage a servant or cook even when ill.

The President of the Tribunal enquired from the defence counsel whether there was any thing in the evidence to show that the accused ever treated these as his grievances and brought the same to the notice of the authorities at any time previous to the date of occurrence and he was told that the previous petition was not put in by the prosecution. The President said that he could have called for them if he liked but it was not necessary for the prosecution to produce them to prove their case.

Babu Atal Behary Sinha, one of the Commissioners, enquired of the defence counsel as to whether his contention was that Guskara was within the limits of Ausgram village. The counsel replied in the negative.

The President and the Commissioners then retired to the chamber and after about a quarter of an hour returning announced that the judgment would be delivered on the 10th instant.

(Continuer from previous column.)

who were seriously injured by the demonstrators were also sent to the Government Hospital for treatment. The street boys aided by riff-raff and thieves seized the opportunity and raided jewellers' shops from which they took whatever they could lay their hands upon Finally the police dispersed them, and all the shops were closed.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Satyagraha Active at Bombay.

Civil Disobedience of Repressive Law.

SELLING OF PROSCRIBED BOOK

VIOLATION OF PRESS ACT

PUBLICATION OF UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.)

Bombay, April 9.

Many copies of Mr Gandhi's proscribed book in Guzrathi named "Hindu Swaraj" have been sold in last two days to the public by the members of the Satyagraha Sabha in Bombay and Ahmedabad as civil disobedience to law. The Sabha last evening informed our representative that over five hundred rupees have been received from the sale of this book in Bombay alone representing only part of the proceeds.

The unregistered newspaper the "Satyagrahi" which Mr Gandhi, the editor, issued on Monday in defiance of the Indian Press Act is only a small sheet of paper sold for one pice. It states among other things "the editor is liable at any moment to be arrested and it is impossible to ensure continuity of the publication until India is in a happy position of supplying editors enough to take the place of those arrested. It is not our intention to break for all time laws governing the publication of newspapers. This paper will, therefore, exist so long only as the Rowlatt legislation is not withdrawn."

The following instructions have now been issued to the Satyagrahis by Mr. M. K. Gandhi:

Mahatma Gandhi's Message.

"We are now in a position to expect to be arrested any moment. It is, therefore, necessary to bear in mind that if any one is arrested and if summoned to appear before a court he should do so. No Defence should be offered and no pleaders engaged in the matter. If a fine is imposed with alternative of imprisonment imprisonment should be accepted. If only fine is imposed it ought not to be paid but that his property if he has any, should be allowed to be sold. There should be no demonstration of grief or otherwise made by the remaining Satyagrahis by reason of arrest and imprisonment of their comrade. It can not be too often repeated that we court imprisonment and we may not complain of it when we actually receive it. When once imprisoned it is our duty to confirm to all prison regulations as prison reform is no part of our campaign at the present moment. A Satyagrahi may not resort to surreptitious practices of which ordinary prisoners are often found to be guilty. All that Satyagrahi does can only and must be done openly."

The Black Sunday

AT CHANDA

Chanda, April 7.

The bazar was closed. All ordinary business was suspended. Public meetings were held on the 5th and 6th evenings in the Shrigovinds Temple, under the presidentships of Messrs Atra. Wardha and Daji Ganesh and Chanda people observed the fast and offered prayers to the Almighty Providence. A resolution protesting against the passing of the Rowlatt Bills and praying the government for the withdrawal of the Black Act was passed and a copy sent to the Secretary of State and to the Viceroy.

AT LAHERIA SARAI

Lahedia Sarai, 7th April.

A mass beeting of the citizens of Darbhang was held yesterday at 3 P. M. on the premises of Darbhanga Thading Company under the presidencey of Moulvie Kamaluddin, pleader, to protest against the Rowlatt Act. Resolutions were passed protesting against the manner in which the Criminal Law Energency power Bill has been rushed through the Imperial Legislative Council in utter disregard of unanimoue opposition of all non-official Indian member of Council.

AT PESWAR.

(From a correspondent.)

Peshwar City, April 7.

A mass meeting of all nationalities presided over by Dr. Ghose held at Shahi Bagh yesterday strongly protests against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill approves the united attitude of the Indian members of the Viceregal Council, in the opposition of of the Bill, upholds Dr. Ansari's and the Moslem Ulema of Forangimahal and Sind's utterance regarding the Moslem Khilafat and holy places, and implicitly relied on Maulana Abdulbar and Mahatma Gandhi.

AT AKOLA.

Akola, April 7

An open-air Satyagraha mass meeting was held in the Nanabhai Ichharanis compound Maulavi Mahamad Usaf presided almost all classes eagerly attended. Mahatma Gandhi's and Lokamanya Tilak's photoes were garlanded. Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti explained the Satyagraha theory clearly. He exhorted the public to stick to the Satyagraha movment, as no other force could surpass spiritual-force. The people were deeply moved. Bazars were closed. The people observed 24 hours' fast yesterday.

AT TRICHINOPOLY.

(From a correspondent.)

Trichinopoly, April 7.

A huge procession with black flags and impressive mottos was started from the Clock Tower and it passed through the big Bazar Road to the Cauvery river, interrupted only by the periodic solemn cries of "Vandemataram" "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai". Perfect calm was preserved, though over 6000 people attended. Not a single shop, coffee club or place of business was opened throughout the day, in spite of high officials' pressure and influence. Prayers were made in all places of worship in the noon and thousands observed fast. The meeting in the evening in front of the Town Hall was the largest ever attended, meagrely estimated to be over twentyfive thousand. The Honble Mr. K V Rangasamiengar presided and Messrs Dr. Rajan Jambunather and Pandit Saviriraya-pillai spoke in Tamil and Syyed Mrrthusa Sahib made an impressive speech in Urdu The meeting at Srirangam was filled to overflowing and the speeches of the Hon Rengasamiergar, Dr. Rajan and Sivaswamer were listended to with rapt attention. Perfect silence and order were observed at the meetings

CELEBATION AT GORAKPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

Gorakpur, April 7.

The Black Sunday was observed here yesterday. There was general fasting and complete suspension of business. All shops were closed, even ekka and gharies were not to be seen. The city was in deep mourning. A large number of both Hindus and Mahomedans bathed in the river side by side. In the afternoon a monster mass meeting attended by at least 15000 people was held. People of all denominations, zamindars, bankers, merchants, educationists, agriculturists and wage earners were strongly represented. Such thrilling scene was never witnessed before. Seth Jugal Kishore, vakil was voted to the chair. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Maulana Shakirali Advocate and Secretary, Home Rule League Seth Jugal Kishore then delivered his stirring presidential address and was followed by Messrs Niharkumar Sanyal, Ram Chandra Prashad, Hafiz Hafizuddin Shakir Ali and Vindhyavasini Prasad Vermah. Special stress was laid on the Delhi tragedy and everybody was convinced that the blood of the Delhi martyrs, spilt so want only, will for evermore form the cement of lasting union between the two great communities. Following resolutions were unanimously passed that the citizens of Gorakhpur in a public meeting assembled, after whole day's fasting and prayer, solemely declare that the passing of the Black Act and the Government's decision to enact another similar law next session by the Imperial Legislative Council are opposed to all principles of liberty and good government and request the Secretary of State for India to respect unanimous view of the people of India by withholding his assent (2) that this meeting disapproves the action of the Delhi authorities in dispersing the crowd and is of opinion that in no case was the order to shoot unarmed and unprotected people justifiable, (3) that this meeting is of opinion that the Home Department, contrary to all principles of justice, equity, good conscience and in a most high handed manner, accepted the coloured version of the Delhi authorities made in their selfdefence and asserts that such course is likely to create want of confidence in the Government. The National Sunday ended peacefully.—(By Wire.)

AT BERHAMPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Berhampore, April 8.

At a public meeting of the residents of the Berhampore and Murshidabad on 6th April largely attended by zamindars, Mahajans, pleaders, medical men, merchants, shop keepers who had closed their shops for the day, resolutions were passed expressing deep regret at the passing of the Rowlatt Act and praying to His Majesty to disallow the same

AT LUCKNOW

Lucknow, 7th April. 1917.

A mass meeting of about thirty thousand was held yesterday evening at Rifah-i-am under the chairmanship of Nawab Zulqadir Jung Bahadur to protest against the Rowlatt Act Among the speakers were Dr. Mr. H. Ohdedar Hon Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Mr. A. P. Sen, Babu Benarsi Lal Arya. Resolutions condemning the Rowlatt Act, deciding to send wire to the Secretary of State to that effect and expressing syampathy with the Officers at the Delhi tragedy were unanimously passed. All skops throughout city remained closed and all business suspended. From early morning a number of men went to the Goomti were havan ceremonies were performed. The Satyagraha day passed of in Lucknow peacefully. The police arrangements were good. A number of police in plain clothes were present at the meeting.

AT MIDNAPORE.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Midnapore, Aprid,6.

The day of the National Mourning as a protest against the Rowlatt Act was observed here today. The Satyagraha movement commenced from the morning with the entire closing of the shops, the business in the market being at a stand still. A largely attened Maidan meeting represented by all classes was held in the evening with Babu Sital Chandra Mukerji as President. Both the President and Babu Bepin Behary Ghosh, B. L., a well known speaker of the town, addressed the assembly. Two resolutions as suggested in the draft for the Calcutta Meeting were adopted. The meeting continued in perfect order

AT ALIGARH

(From a correspondent.)

Aligarh, April 7.

The Satyagrah was observed on Sunday with unprecedented enthusiasm. There was general suspension of business and all the shops were closed. Thousands of Hindus and Musalmans males and females fasted. A peaceful but enthusiastic procession started from the Lyall Library headed by the Home Rule flags Nearly twenty thousand people marched to the Achal Tank. The mass meeting that was held was the largest at Aligarh Mr Hafiz Abdurrahim occupied the chair. Twenty thousand people attended the meeting. The following resolutions were passed:

This mass meeting of the Aligarh citizens emphatically protests against the Black Rowlatt Act opposed by the whole Indian nation, solemnly declares the Act subversive of elementary principles of liberty, justice and individual rights, requests the Secretary of State immediately to revoke the Act and calls upon the Government to withdraw the Bill of 1919.

This meeting sincerely congratulates and heartily commends the action of the Indian members of the Council Hindu and Muslim elected and nominated for solidly voting against the Bill and agrees with Mr Jinnah that the Indian members will be of no use to the people in the Council and earnestly request them to withdraw as a mark of strong disapproval.

This meeting views with utmost abhorrence at the action of the Delhi bureaucratic executive for firing upon the citizens without provocation, causing innocent bloodshed and urges the Government to hold an immediate legal enquiry to bring the offenders to justice.

The next resolution expressed sympathy with the relatives of the dead and wounded at D[illegible] (By wire.)

AT ARRAH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Arrah, April 7.

The spirit of Satyagrah seems to have roused a wave of enthusiasm in the hearts of the people here to a degree that has never been witnessed before. Males and females young and old, both Hindus and Mohammadans observed the prescribed fast of twenty four hours in their tens of thousands. On Sunday all business was suspended and shops throughout the town closed. Hindus and Mohammadans without any distiction joined in the demonstration. In the afternoon a monster meeting of the two communities over 15000 was held at the Satpahari ground under the presidentship of Pundit Bishundat Pathak, pleader of the Arrah Bar. All grades and interests were fully represented. All persons came bareheaded and barefooted to the meeting ground, a distance of over 2 miles from the town which gave a solemnity to the occasion and indicated that the people were determined and in right earnest. The authorities must be congratulated for adopting a non interfering attitude which made it possible to conduct the proceedings of such an assembly with complete success. The proceedings commenced by an appeal to the audience by Baboo Raghunath Persad Singh to preserve the strictest order. Baboo Suraj Narayan Singh then in a nice little speech invoked help of the Almighty under the present circumstances Next Hakim Md. Wase in ardent words condemned the Rowlatt Act. Babu Mathura Persad Mukhtar them formally moved the resolution that "the Hindus and Mussalmans of Arrah assembled in a mass meeting earnestly pray His Majesty and the Secretary of State for India in Council t owithhold their assent to the Rowlatt Act that has been passed and direct, the Viceroy and his council to drop the other Rowlatt Bill that has been introduced in the Council." The resolution on being seconded was carried with acclamation. The meeting then being over the people began to go back towards the town in the most orderly manner with shouts of Bande Mataram and Bharat Mata Ki jai. On their way back many people went to temples and Mosques and prayed for the success of the popular cause.

SATYAGRAHA FORTNIGHT AT AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

Amraoti, April 9.

Last fortnight was Satyagraha fortnight in Amraoti during which several meetings were held under the presidentship of Mr. Wamangrao Joshi when Messrs Prithwiraj Vyas of Kramgaon, Damangaonkar and the President proposed that "soul-force is the principle underlying the Satyagraha." On the 8th an well-attended ladies' meeting organised by Shrimati Manutai Khaparde, Tarabai Modak and Miss Shevde was held in the evening when Messrs Joshi and Khaparde addressed explaining the Rowlatt Act and the Satyagraha. At night a very largely crowded meeting was held at the Ganesh Theatre where Messrs Vyas Wamanrao Joshi and Bamangaonkar Gulabrao Baxi explained "Satyagraha" and requested all to observe the Black Sunday according to Mahatma Gandhi's message. Sunday opened with a gloomy morning. Placards exhorting the people not to observe Sunday were discovered near the Local Home Rule office and in prominent places. Police moved round the city inducing the people to open shop. But the attempt failed. Special circulars were issued to the school students prohibiting them joining the Satyagrahees The speakers made ground of Satyagraha thorough. Without least picketting and canvassing all shops, street traffic and weekly market were voluntarily closed. The city seemed paralysed. All observed fast with religious rigidity. Mahatma Gandhiji's instruction were fully obeyed Black Sunday passed with exceptional peace and order.

OPENING OF SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

LAWS REGARDING PROHIBITED LITERATURE AND NEWSPAPERS REGISTRATION TO BE CIVILLY DISOBEYED.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND MRS. NAIDU AMONG FIRST HAWKERS IN BOMBAY

The Satyagraha Committee have advised that for the time being laws regarding prohibited literature and registration of newspapers may be civilly disobeyed. Accordingly a number of copies of "Hind Swrajya." The Sarvodaya or Universal Dawn, the Story of a Satyagrahi—All by Mr M K Gandhi,—Life and Address of Mustafa Kamli Pasha were publicly offered 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 Lakhmidas Tairsee and others. Books sold contained signature of the hawker. A number of unregistered newspapers, mostly resembling ordinary posters and leaflets both in print and handwriting in Guzarathi, were also sold. The hawkers also carried posters. There was no interference to the sale by the police.

Mr. Gandhi, the President and the Secretary of the Satyagraha Sabha have issued a long notice to organise, regulate and control the sale of these publications. They in the course of the notice write:—

Saytyagrahis should receive copies of prohibited literatures for distribution. A limited number of copies can be had from the Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha. Satyagrahis should so far as possible write their names and addresses as sellers, so that they may be traced easily when wanted by Government for prosecution. Naturally, there can be no question of secret sale of this literature; at the same time there should be no forwardness either in distributing it. It is open to Satyagrahis to form small groups of men and women, to whom they may read this class of literature. The object in setecting prohibited literature is not merely to commit a civil breach of the law regarding it, but it is also to supply people with clear literature of a high moral value. It is expected that the Government will confiscate such. Satyagraha is and has to be as independent of finance as possible. When, therefore, copies are confiscated Satyagrahis are requested to make copies of the prohibited literature themselves or by securing the assistance of willing friends and to make use of it until it is confiscated by giving readings to the people from it. It is stated that such readings would amount to dissemination of prohibited literature. When whole copies are exhausted by dissemination or confiscation, Satyagrahis may continue Civil Disobedience by writing out and distributing extracts from accessible books.

SATYAGRAHI'S NEWSPAPER

Regarding civil breach of the law governing the publication of newspapers the idea is to publish in every Satyagraha centre a written newspaper without registering it. It need not occupy more than one side of half a foolscap. When such a newspaper is edited it will be found how difficult it is to fill up half a sheet. It is a well-known fact that a vast majority of newspapers contain much padding. Further it cannot be denied that newspaper articles, written under the terror of the very strict Newspaper Law, have a double meaning. A Satyagrahi, for whom punishments provided by Law have lost all terror, can give only in an unregistered newspaper his thoughts and opinions, unhampered by any other consideration than that of his own conscience. His newspaper, therefore, is otherwise well edited, can become a most powerful vehicle for transmitting pure ideas in a conscise manner. There need be no fear of inability to circulate a hand written newspaper, for it will be the duty of those who may receive the first copies to recopy till at last the process of multiplication is made to cover. If necessary, the whole of the masses of India—and it must not be forgotten that we have in India the tradition of imparting instruction by oral teaching.

THE STYAGRAHA DAY IN JHARIA

(From a Correspondent.)

The 6th of April was observed as Satyagrah Day in Jharia by all Hindus and Mohmedans alike. All shops in the town were closed and every kind of business was suspended very willingly by the people as a mark of deep mourning and indignation against the passing of the Black Bills. The whole day was passed in observing fast and offering prayers in due deference to the desire of that Revered leader Mahatma Gandhiji.

A big open air meeting comprising of over 5000 men of all castes and creeds was held in the Maidan near Gol-Ghar at about 5 p. m. under the presidency of Baboo Ram Kumar Misser. Speeches denouncing the action of the Government in not respecting the advice of the Non-Official Hon'ble Members and passing the Black Bills against the teeth of strong public opposition, were made and the following resolution was unanimously passed authorising the President to cable the same to the Secretary of State for India in Council through His Excellency the Viceroy.

"H E the Viceroy Simla."

"Beg to forward the following resolution passed in the mass meeting of about 5000 men held here yesterday evening and request you to lay it before His Majesty the King Emperor through the Secretary of State for India London. This meeting of the citizens of Jharia assembled after observing a day of fasting and a day of prayer solemnly declares that the passing of one of the Rowlatter Bills into Law and the proposal to push the other one in the next session of the Supreme Council of India is subersive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals and request the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to withhold his assent therefrom and to move His Majesty the King Emperor to order the removal of these Un-British Acts from the Statute Book."

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GANDHI'S DEPARTURE FOR DELHI

TAKING OF SWADESHI VOW POSTPONED

HIS MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay, April 9.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi has left for Delhi. In his absence the ceremony of taking Swadeshi vow which was fixed for to.day has been postponed. Mr. Gandhi before his departure left a message for those desiring to take the vow explaining the difference between Swadeshi and boycott. He differentiates the two as follows. Swadeshi is religious and natural duty of every man for encouragement of home industries many of which are nearly ruined for want of encouragement. He does not believe the argument levelled against Swadeshi that it is impossible to succeed under present circumstances when present output cannot meet the demand since only a few lakhs of his countrymen can be prepared to take the vow under the present conditions. He is opposed to boycott of British goods as suggested by some since it involved feeling of biterness and punishment. They have no quarrel with the British people. Their quarrel is with the beaurocrats but according to spirit of Satyagraha they can have no ill.feeling towards beaurocracy either. He does not therefore accept the principle of boycott. Swadeshi means sacrifice both on the part of the consumer and the dealer. He therefore urges both to show their patriotism by strictly observing honesty and sacrifice. He urges that those willing to take the vow of Swadeshi should begin with making a bonfire of foreign goods they possess. He believes that nothing will be lost by delay of a few days but in order to make the movement stand on successful foundation it was necessary that the number should be as large as possible.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

Sunday April 13 1919

THE PARTING KICK.

In the days of our boyhood we knew of a village *guru* who was held in mortal dread by his pupils for his frequent use of the bastinado. But the hand of death which spares none at last laid its cold finger on him and his pupils came to have a last look on their tormentor secretly mighty glad that he was to come back no more in the neld of his daily torture, but assuming a becoming aspect of gravity and mournfulness. The *guru*, however, saw through them perfectly well and addressed them thus, his eyes rolling in anger and death agony: "You little devils, think you that you will caper and shout with joy as soon as I am gone? I warn you that you will be held responsible for your proper conduct in the school and outside it, for the language you use and the consequence which usually follow your conduct." The farewell speech of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the retiring satrap of the Punjab, reminded us of this village *guru* and there is an uncanny similarity in language as well, as the reader will find. For said Sir Michael to the members of his Council:—

"I therefore take this opportunity of warning all who are connected with political movements in the province that they will be held responsible for the proper conduct of the meetings they organise, for the language used at, and the consequence that follow such meetings."

We wonder what the feelings of the non-official Indian members were when they came at the council chamber to see for the last time the outgoing ruler of the province. Was it not something like the feeling which was throbbing in the young hearts of the pupils of the *guru* in the above story?

For six long years Sir Michael O'Dwyer has ruled the Punjab with an iron rod. And what has been the result? Next to Madras, the Punjab is the province most seething with discontent. Lord Curzon left Bengal in a condition not very dissimilar. His lordship was bombastic and Imperialistic enough in his utterances and said once that if he partitioned Bengal with one stroke of his pen, the agitators would not be able to prevent it. He carried out his threat and it is true the agitaors could not prevent its execution. But these despised agitators at last caught his lordship by the hip and the partition had to be annulled. Sir Michael also has a supreme contempt for the agitators. Says he with his usual bombast:

"The British Government which has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion could afford to despise agitators" etc.

Sir Michael's heated imagination makes him think that the agitators have got an army, may be less organised or equipped, than that of the "foreign foes who have been crushed by the British Government." The satrap of the Punjab knows only of one kind of force and that is, physical or brute force. It has apparently never entered his head that there can be a moral force behind public opinion which it is the business of the "agitators" to organise. We thought that no man outside the Bedlam could speak in the strain the retiring satrap of the Punjab did. But we are painfully aware that one by one the provincial administrations in India are making too much parade of the Lathe rule behind the government. It is forgotten that the display of Lathe or machine gun to disarmed mob is a fatal confession of the weakness of the government and the foundations on which it rests.

Sir Michael however missed his place and the time when he was flauntingly talking of the might of the British Government to suppress the "agitators". He should have been one of the Satraps of the late czar of Russia where his services as a "zabberdust" ruler might have been much appreciated and, for ought we know, have averted the calamity which befell the government of the late czar. In a loyal country like India these vapourings are good neither for his master the King of England or His Majesty's subjects here. Their only effect on the latter can be to provoke them and fill their minds with the most rancorous feelings.

Curiously enough after kicking a row himself, Sir Michael veers round and "asks in all seriousness, is this the calm and reasonable atmospere which is needed to prepare the way for constitutional reforms?" We would ask the same question of him. For his unbridled tongue he was, not long before, taken to task by the Viceroy himself and had to eat the humble pie. But nothing daunted he has chosen again to be offensive and on an occasion when he should have been least so. He says that "the deadliest enemies of the cause of reform are those who are creating an unhealthy atmosphere." Here he stands condemned by his own mouth, as nobody in India has done more "to create an unhealthy astomosphere" than he himself by his injudicious utterances and repressive acts. His characterisation of the demonstrations at Lahore and Amritsar against the Rowlatt Act as "puerile" and "ludicrous" would go far to create that "unhealthy atmosphere" which he has deprecated. To him we might properly say, "physician, heal thyself."

The encomiums Sir Michael deservedly bestows upon the Punjabis ill become his mouth. He says:

"From the prince's palace down to the peasant's hut I found I could meet a Punjabi whatever his class or condition as man to man, without suspicion or mistrust."

The whole course of his action for six long years belies these his uterances. If he could meet a Punjabi anywhere "without suspicion or mistrust" why did he rule him with an iron hand and sit upon the breast of his country like a nightmare?

It is curious to note how this erratic proconsul after devoting full three-quarters of his speech in vilifying and abusing the Punjabis, "agitators" though some of them may be, lay the flattering unction to their wounds at the conclusion of his speech. Next to Sir Bamfylde, India has not known such a ruler who has no sense of proportion and whom it was a criminal folly to have placed in charge of the administration of an Indian province.

It is the practice among all civilized men to speak fair words when they part, probably never to meet again. Even the most unpopular Indian administrator has not forgotten at the moment of taking his farewell that he was a guest in this country and as becomes all guests who are gentlemen, he should speak fair words to his host, or at least, say nothing calculated to wound the latter's feelings. But the Satrap of the Punjab showed by the rancorous speech he delivered when taking his farewell that he was not sensible even to the ordinary amenities of social life. There was no occasion for him to speak in the way he did because it was his successor and not he who was to determine how the country should be governed or the agitators dealt with. He gained nothing by heaping fresh insults on the country he was leaving perhaps for good. We are afraid he lost much in the estimation of her people as a gentleman. But in having Mr. Gandhi arrested Sir Michael O'Dwyer has outdone all his previous exploits. By this his parting kick he has quite immortalised himself and will, we are sure, go down to posterity in association with the honoured name of Mahatma Gandhi in certain unmentionable relation.

ARREST OF MR. GANDHI.

MORE OUTRAGES.

In resigning his membership in the Supreme Council Mr. Muzhral Haque wrote thus to the Viceroy:

"Innocent persons were shot down (in Delhi) because they were holding a peaceful demonstration against an unpopular measure of the Government of India. Your Excelleney's Executive Government has thought fit to endorse the version given by the local authorities. . . . . Such action amounts to a negation of all good and orderly government."

And the reply to the above remonstration is the commission of further horrors at Lahore and Amritsar, where, as in Delhi, the unarmed mob was also fired upon by the armed police and many innocent men were killed and wounded! And why was this cruel barbarity perpetrated? Did the people take the law in their own hands? Judging from the telegrams of the Associated Press, which is under official control, what the people of Lahore did was to make a demonstration on receiving the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. It was a peaceful demonstration in all conscience and all that its promoters did was to raise shouts of "hai hai" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." There was certainly nothing wrong in it. They then wanted to proceed in a certain direction when the police obstructed them with fire-arms. The crowd was asked to disperse and go back. It is said that they did not obey this order, and the inevitable followed —they were immediately shot at like cats and dogs. It is not even alleged, as was done in the case of the Delhi outrage, that stones and brickbats were thrown at the police. It was an unprovoked aggression for which, judging from the version at our disposal, there was absolutely no justification. And we believe the Government of India will treat this awful incident with the same apathy as they have done with regard to the outrage in Delhi. Is this a safe course?

"Nothing like the application of the lathi." That is the proverb in this country. The machine-gun rulo is of course still better. The teeming millions in this country, who have been reduced into a race of sheep, can very easily be cowed down by only a few armoured motor cars with machine guns and made to do anything by the rulers. In this way they can no doubt take possession of the body of the whole nation, but it has also a soul. That ethereal thing is always free, and beyond their power. Their machine guns and aeroplane bombs cannot touch it. On the other hand the more you oppress the more you develop its latent powers. So, though the authorities may get some immediate advantage by firing upon innocent and unarmed mob and killing and wounding some innocent people, they are mistaken in supposing that they are thereby strengthening themselves. Brutal violence never pays in the long run. It makes the whole nation united against a common enemy.

Look to the result of these outrages. Mr. Gandhi was proceeding to Delhi on a peaceful and high mission. His object was not to fight the authorities there but to preach to the people a noble aspect of the Satyagraha movement, nameiy ,to learn self-restraint and not to retaliate even when wantonly oppressed by the police. The Governments of the Punjab and Delhi should have thus welcomed him as a friend. Instead of that they prevented his entering into the Punjab, knowing full well that, according to his Satyagraha vow, he could not obey their order asking him not to proceed to the Punjab. They were also aware that if there was just now an individual who was the beloved of the whole of India it was this Guzrati saint and any outrage committed on him would be deeply resented by tens of millions of men. Though they knew this fact full well yet they took him in custody and dragged him back to Bombay. And the inevitable followed. The arrest of Mr. Gandhi produced an upheaval in cities like Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and other places.

This thoughtless action of the authorities was thus responsible for the popular demonstrations which took place at Lahore and Amritsar. It was their special duty to see that further provocations were not given to the people. What they did, however, was to let loose armed police among the demonstrators! A better mode of provoking them to violence could not have been conceived. All the same, beyond roaming in the streets with bare heads and feet, shouting the mournful cry "hai hai" they are reported to have done nothing else. On some pretence or other, however, the police picked up a quarrel and showed their bravery by shooting down men who were not armed even with walking sticks.

And now the whole country is ablaze. It is not the educated Indians alone who are indignant at these gross outrages but the masses as well. What the "agitators" failed to do, the Rowlatt Act and the pitiless policy of the Punjab and Delhi Governments have accomplished. The masses have at last been roused to realise that the reign of law is gone and people can be shot down at the sweet will of the executive. They have further come to know that the Rowlatt Act is a most dangerous measure which has robbed British subjects in India of many of the elementary rights of human beings. And, further, the Hindus and Mussalmans have forgotten their communal differences and become one united body. The bureaucracy will thus find that, instead of strengthening their position, they have weakened it very much by their high-handed proceedings in the Punjab and passing such a relentless law as the Rowlatt Act.

TO WHOM DOES INDIA BELONG?

India belongs to Indians as of right, as England belongs to Englishmen. Englishmen, however, made a compact with the Indians in which the latter cordially agreed. It was that Indians should accept the rule of Englishmen provided they governed them on righteous principles. The arrangement was that Indians would pay Englishmen handsomely for their labour, but then the former should be treated not as a subject race but as fully the latter's peers.

Not only did a number of England's greatest statesmen agree to such an understanding but their illustrious Queen herself, in the name God, gave a solemn pledge that her officers would treat her Indian and European subjects exactly in the same manner in every respect—whether it be in regard to self-government or public services, freedom of speech or toleration in religious faiths and practices. In a word Queen Victoria conferred all the political rights of a British citizen upon the Indians. What is more, both Houses of Parliament accepted this Royal Proclamation of 1858 without a dissentient voice.

In one sense the document is more than a Parliamentary Act. It contains not merely the declaration of the greatest sovereign of England, but also the unanimous decision of the entire British nation through its august Representative Assembly. But is India governed by England on those high principles which are embodied in the various Parliamentary Statutes and Official Despatches as well as in the Proclamation alluded to above? Nay, is India governed by England herself?

There are two countries in Asia which are governed on what may be called European principles, viz., Japan and India. In Japan the rulers are but followers of European methods of administration. In India the Europeans themselves carry on the affairs of the country. India has thus a clear advantage over Japan. For the former is ruled by Europeans direct and the latter by the disciples of the Europeans. The Europeans in India, again, have the honour of their nation and sovereign in their keeping, for both Parliament and Queen Victoria promised the Indians, before God and man, the same rule that obtained in Great Britain. It should also be noted that India is richer in resources and far more populous than Japan. Besides, India has a more ancient civilization and literature than Japan. Japan in fact, is a mere child in his respect.

All the same Japan is almost as great a power as England herself, while India is only a "property." The existence of the latter is ignored by all, and three hundred and fifteen millions of Indians are looked down upon as mere human sheep. Though Japan was one of the poorest countries in the world, and though India, when it came into the hands of England, was one of the richest, India is now not only far poorer than Japan but it has become the permanent abode of famine, plague and malaria.

Is it not a strange phenomenon that the foremost Asiatic country, which is under the direct control of the foremost nation in Europe, is the home of starvation and pestilence, and the smallest country in this continent is a power strong enough to crush one of the strongest military nations in the world? Yet, the problem is easy of solution. Japan is the first consideration to a Japanese administrator; not so, however, is India to an Englishman ruling this country. To him India stands third in his estimation, he himself being the first and his country and sovereign being the second.

It is far from correct that England rules India even in the same sense as it rules Ireland. If that had been the case there would have been very little cause for dissatisfaction and India would have grown fast enough under the enlightened rulers of Great Britain. But the source of the seething discontent that prevails from one end of India to the other lies in the peculiar way she is governed.

England having acquired India forgot all her noble and solemn pledges and farmed it out to one thousand British officers headed by the Secretary of State for India. India *really* belongs to these English officers, and to England in *name*. The three hundred and fifteen millions in India are governed by them at their sweet will, and on principles which are absolutely despotic and some of them un-British and barbarous. The result is that Indians and the British Empire in India are decaying and India has become the property of a handful of Englishmen.

In short, these Anglo-Indian officers numbering a little over one thousand are in the position of lease-holders of India. They serve themselves first, then their mother country. As for the Indians, they we of course, according to these selfless statesmen, created by Heaven only to minister unto their comforts and material prosperity. Thus they expelled the Indians from all offices in the higher services and they increased their own pay. They could have never done it if England herself, and not these lease-holders, directly ruled the country.

In days gone by the land-holders of Bengal had to lease out their estates to European Indigo planters. The latter never cared for the improvement of the property. Their sole object was to make indigo out of the lands in their temporary possession, and their only anxiety was whether or not the property would last the term of their lease.

It then comes to this. The forty millions of the British people derive very little benefit from the Empire of India. As for the Indians they are dying fast, and the time is not far distant when the higher classes are likely to disappear altogether if the present mode of administration is not radically changed. A few thousand British officers and merchants to whom India has been farmed out are fattening themselves out of the country. How India is faring under the present system was graphically described. twelve years ago, by one of the Anglo-Indian officers, Mr. Donald Smeaton a former member of the Viceregal Legislative Council who had entered Parliament, in one of his speeches at Edinburgh. We may refer to this speech in a future issue.

Mr. Gandhi's Arrest.

The arrest of Mr. Gandhi will naturally, create a profound impression in India. Not that his arrest has come as a surprise. Our people had fully expected it and he himself had eagerly courted it. But the order which is responsible for his arrest did not come from the Government of Bombay where he had begun disobeying certain laws but from the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer who has a scant regard for "agitators." The Satrap of the Punjab, however, should have known that Mr. Gandhi was more than an "agitator." He represents a force much stronger than the one which Sir Michael can commandeer. The order prohibiting his entry into the Punjab is presumably an executive order, the legality of which has been held doubtful by eminent jurists. Sir Michael might have avoided the tremendous agitation which, we are afraid, would follow the arrest of a man now worshipped as a saint in India, by simply keeping quiet. But no, he must show that he is a high-handed ruler who would stand no nonsense.

The arrest of Mr. Gandhi reminds us of the proverb that the diamond which cuts everything loses its glory when it comes into contact with the horn of an infuriated ram. The Viceroy has always treated Mr. Gandhi with respect and consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor of Behar did not take any steps when Mr. Gandhi disobeyed the order of the Commissioner by entering the district of Champaran. The Government of Bombay, as we have seen, took no steps though he had openly and purposely violated certain laws along with his followers. But here comes the fighting ruler of the Punjab and Mahatma Gandhi is nowhere!

Between Two Fires.

The "Bengalee" is between two fires. On the one hand it finds that it has to defend the moderate party against the onslaughts of the "Pioneer" for their "having disappointed their would-be European sympathisers and evoked no enthusiasm from the great majority of their expectant countrymen". On the other hand, it has got to face the ridicule of the "Englishman" which has placed side by side the editorial views of the "Bengalee" taking to task the Anglo-Indian papers for having characterised the Satyagraha demonstration in Calcutta as a *tamdsha* and the observations of the "On-looker," the understudy of the editor, giving countenance to the views of the Anglo-Indian Press. The "Englishman" further points out that while the editorial columns of the Bengalee say that "the day was observed by many with due solemnity by fasting," the redoubtable "On-looker writes: "a general fast does not appear to have been observed by any class of people excepting the Marwaris and Gujratis."

It is ever the lot of those who try to please everybody to end in pleasing nobody. The "Bengalee" of late has been trying to be in hand and glove with Anglo-Indian journals of the type of the "Pioneer," the "Statesman" and the "Englishman." It becomes beside with joy when any of them says a good word to it or the party it represents, though time was when its veteran editor used to say that he knew he was in the right when the Anglo-Indian papers spoke ill of him or the movement he led and *vice versa*. But leaving aside past history what does the "Bengalee" think of its present position as *Trisanku* of our Puranas suspended between Heaven and Earth? We are not of course surprised, like the "Pioneer" that the Moderate party have evoked no enthusiasm from the great majority of their countrymen. We however thought that this party under the leadership of the editor of the "Bengalee" have been able to secure the good graces of the party in perpetual opposition to the people, namely, the Anglo-Indian press. But we are assured by the foremost Anglo-Indian paper that "they have disappointed their would be European sympathisers." How unfortunate! But there is a proverb in our country to the effect that one who worships both God and the Devil does not get his desire fulfilled either in this world or the world beyond.

"Dodel banda Kolma chore
Na paya vesta, na paya gore."

Associated Press Again.

We had occasion to notice in these columns the conduct of the Delhi agent of the Associated Press in connection with the late incidents there. Several other newspapers including the "Leader" also severely animadverted upon the one-sided and prejudiced version of the incidents. Mr. K. C. Roy, one of the chief directors of the Associated Press, issued an explanatory note in connection with the matter in which he admitted that "some how or other misstatements had crept in" the report of the Delhi agent. He however gave the assurance that the Associated Press did not act in the interests of the police or any party and admitted that it was its duty to supply all the versions of an incident. He said further as a proof of the sincerity of his statements that the Associated Press had also supplied (very late to be of any use) the version of the Satyagraha Sabha at Delhi relating to the incidents there. But what are we to think of the conduct of the Calcutta agent of the Associated Press relating to the Bristol Hotel incident in connection with the 6th April demonstration? It supplied the Anglo-Indian version quite ignoring the other version which it could have easily ascertained from persons who were actually present when the incident took place. We have seen how Mr. Gandhi was misled by this report and sent a wire to Mr C. R. Das which along with Mr. Das' reply has been published in our columns. Thus we find that the various agents of the Associated Press are conducting themselves in a manner inconsistent with the assurances of Mr. Roy. Is there nobody in the Associated Press to control its agents, or take steps to put an end to this discreditable state of affairs?

Indian Jail Commission.

The commission which has been appointed to enquire into the prison administration in India with a view to bringing the Indian system up to modern standards is one of the most important of the rather too many commissions appointed in this country. It is true that our people have come to lose faith in commissions and enquiries. Many of them have been ostensibly appointed and undertaken for the good of the people and have ended in doing some or other positive evil. But for this apprehension we would have most cordially welcomed the one which has just been appointed. The prisons in India partake more of the character of the Middle Ages than the present era of civilization. Here we have got criminals who have their vices hardened instead of corrected by confinement in jail. In the first place, courts in this country are very apt to inflict long terms of imprisonment for offences for which much lighter punishments would be inflicted in any other country. These courts labour under the impression that the more ferocious a punishment is, the greater is the probability of the criminal being eradicated of his vice. It is forgotten that punishment itself is an evil though a necessary evil. It should not be more severe than what is *absolutely* necessary in the interests of the society *as well as* of the criminal.

It has long been recognised that the object of punishment is twofold. First, it is a deterrent and secondly, it is a corrective. The Indian courts have too much regard for the former and too little for the latter object of punishment. The prison administration in India can not be brought up to modern standards unless the courts in this country are also modernised and made to realise their responsibility in the matter of inflicting punishment. And this again can not be done till we have got a complete separation of the judiciary from the executive and a judiciary more largely recruited from the bar. The Indian Jail Commission, in our opinion, can not be expected to do any useful work if its terms of reference are not comprehensive enough to cover the question to which we have referred.

As regards the administration of prisons there is of course much scope for improvement in the system. But we think, the question of the personnel which is responsible for the administration of our jails should not be lost sight of. If there is an unlimited scope for the play of personality for good or for evil in any branch of the administration, it is pre-eminently here in the prisons. But unfortunately in India, too little attention is given and importance attached to the selection of the personnel responsible for the administration of jails. Criminals are apt to be treated here as if they are more beasts than men. The iron and the bastinado, rather than kind and considerate treatment are believed to be more potent instruments of discipline.

The jail administration in the United States of America has riveted the attention of the world. The authorities there are reported to have achieved wonders in the transformation of the character of the most hardened criminals by a system of administration at once the most humane and efficient. We find that the Indian Jail Commission will visit the United States in the course of its tour of enquiry. We wish it a 'bon voyage' and success in the humanitarian work in which it will be engaged. They will have done much if the fruits of their labour succeed in dropping the last curtain over hunger-strikes, cruel treatment etc in our jails reports of which create the most painful impression on the public mind.

Col. Beadon's Allegations Challenged.

As the reader is aware, the notice issued by Col. H. C. Beadon, Deputy Collector of Delhi, contained some allegations against the Satyagraha Sabha. Any unbiassed mind, which has studied the principles of the Satyagraha (which has been explained to the public in the clearest manner possible) as also the recent happenings in Delhi knows well that the allegations had no legs to stand on. We are glad therefore that the Satyagraha Sabha has came forward with a reply to the Deputy Commissioner, challenging the correctness of those allegations. We publish it in another column. We quote the following from it:—

"The fourth statement in your notice is that the people who assembled at the station and were finally without any cause fired at, were ordinary "badmashes" and rioters. You also assert that no boys were killed or wounded near the station or Clock Tower. We may be permitted to say that it is incorrect and against facts. We feel confident that if the Government appoints an impartial Committee to investigate and inquire into the whole unfortunate affair, it shall bear out our statement and it would be seen how many boys were killed or wounded by the firing of the police and military."

Now this challenge comes from a responsible party like the Satyagraha Sabha. Will the Government accept it and appoint an impartial committee to make an enquiry into the matter, or pass over it philosophically, as it did the startling statements of Swami Shraddhananda.

The reply concludes in these words:

"In conclusion we may be permitted to say that our conscience is clear, our convictions are unshaken, and we stand firm on the path of truth. Whatever we are doing, we consider it our duty and in future whatever we shall do, we shall be guided by the interests of our people and our country. We are neither seditionists nor disturbers of peace. We are neither conspirators nor rebels. Our crime, if crime it can be called, is that we do not permit any interference with our legitimate rights and consider it the duty of self-respecting man to be prepared for every kind of sacrifice for the defence of Right and Justice. In the end we pray to God that He may grant wisdom to our rulers and help us in our righteous cause."

Noble words these, and they will, we hope tell on the Delhi authorities.

A Feat Under Press Act.

The keeper of the "New Herald" Press, Lahore, had to give a security of Rs. 500 to the Government. All on a sudden in February last, he was informed that the original security was insufficient and that he should deposit further amounts as security. And why, because, "its "volume" of work was increased the other reason being its "quality." So prosperity may be construed into an offence under the Press Act! The paper protested against this order in these words:—

"No law, even in India, made it criminal for a press to have greater volume of work than before: but under the Press Act a magistrate can make anything criminal, because there lies no appeal against his order. It was for the first time that the printer came to know that it was criminal to prosper and have more of work. The words

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

"the quality of" the work were added afterwards as an afterthought. The keeper challenged the magistrate that before the 14th of February he had not printed anything of an objectionable nature. That this was so was clear from the fact that he had never received any warning from any quarter about his publications. The order had to be obeyed and it was obeyed though under a protest, When paying the enhanced security the keeper of the press again brought to the notice of the magistrate that he did not want to print anything objectionable in his press and that he would be very glad to stop any publication which Government might think undesirable and that he should be warned beforehand about any publication of this nature. The result was that only two weeks after the deposit of the first security further security of Rs. 1,000, making the total Rs. 2,000 was asked for. No notice was given, no warning, no hint as to anything objectionable done by the press. The request of the printer that he should be informed of what he had done to merit this punishment was given no heed at [illegible] is that before demanding any security the printer is given a chance to explain his conduct, but here, in the Punjab, the Press Act stabs you in the dark, without telling you what had been your sins in this life or the past. Then His Excellency the Viceroy asks the public to co-operate with Government. How is it possible in a case when an official be not in a mood to condescend to inform the culprit why he is to be put on the scaffold?"

So the Press Act is developing new capacities for gagging the press. The more the merrier. The keeper of the "New Herald" contends that how can the Indian public co-operate with the Government when it can commit such unreasoning acts? He should seek advice on this subject from Messrs. Banerjee and Sastri whose creed is that "co-operation with the Government" is the only right policy in this country whether it beats you or hugs you in its breast.

Mrs. Besant on Satyagrahis.

Elsewhere is published an Associated Press interview with Mrs. Besant relating to the Satyagrahi movement. If she has been correctly reported, it would seem that she has no good feeling for it. Indeed she deprecates it very strongly. We have no doubt she is sincere in what she says, but it is equally true that her views in this matter are not shared by the bulk of the Indian nation. There was a time when anything emanating from her was regarded with profound respect by the Indian public. We deeply regret to say that many of her recently changed views on several public questions do not find any response in the Indian heart. If some deplorable results have accompanied the movement here and there it is not due to any inherent defects in the organisation but to the unjustifiable attitude of the authorities. If they had left the Satyagrahis alone and not let loose the armed police and the military among them, then everything would have passed off peacefully. As a matter of fact, no disturbance has occurred in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Bankipur for the simple reason that the local authorities of those places did not allow the police to interfere with the demonstrations.

Dhak (Drum) Phobia.

In our Bogra correspondent is to be credited the present District Superintendent of Police there is suffering from what may be called "Dhakphobia." He writes under date April 9:—

> "Yesterday the 'Protima' of the 'Mangal Chandee' was being carried on head by a man to the house of Babu Charu Chandra Chakravarti, a Government employee, (at whose house it was to be worshipped) accompanied by beat of Dhak (drum), as is the custom here. They passed by a road which is two 'rasi's' from the bunglow of the District Superintendent. The sound of the 'Dhak' so much disturbed his mental equilibrium that he got the men arrested and sent them with the Image to the Thana with instructions to take necessary action in the matter. We are credibly informed that Charu Babu had to get the men released with the 'Protima' by signing a blank paper on demand. This is not the solitary instance in which the D.S.P. has behaved in this extraordinary manner. A few days ago, beat of 'Dhak' at night on the occasion of the worship of the 'Basanti Protima' on a private piece of land in the town, had a similar effect on the D.S.P. Would it be believed that he had actually ran to the spot to stop the sound but finding that Puia had ended, came back sadder though not wiser man by venting his spleen upon those Hindus who were there by calling them "junglies" Hindus of Bogra were never before arrested for carrying image from the maker's house to that of the worshipper when accompanied by the beating of "Dhak" and 'Dhol'. And this is the first time when they were arrested and they and their goddess were insulted. It has created a deep indignation in the town."

There is no doubt that the act of the D.S.P. has deeply hurt the religious feelings of the Hindus and it is time the Government should intervene and compel the erring official to mend his ways.

Assault on a "Native".

The case of Mr. Atiqual Hasan, nephew of Nawab Sir Saiyad Shamsul Huda, against a European for assault, a letter on which is published elsewhere, adds only one more instance to the savagery of a certain class of Europeans who do not think much of administering a kick or slap to a "native" or use the body of the latter as a pillow. Whence comes this spirit of wanton lawlessness? Because the European knows that a fine of a few rupees may be all that he may have to suffer for having assaulted a "native". Here was a gentleman who was attacked by the pet dog of certain *memsahibs* in a public place. The latter however were gracious enough to assure the "native" gentleman that the dog would not bite him, but asked him to take to his heels [illegible] No reason was given and the gentleman asserted his right to remain where he was. He however left the place as he was taking a stroll. Sometime after,

(Continued on next Column)

Arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

Feelings at Calcutta.

City on Strike.

MASS MEETING AT NAKHODA MOSQUE.

DEMONOSTRATION AT BEADON SQUARE

The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on his way to Delhi by the executive order of the Punjab Government was received at Calcutta with a feeling of profound sorrow. The feelings of the people, Hindu, Musalman, Marwari, Jain and of all castes and creeds from the carter of the road to the highest in the city were stirred to the utmost depth when this sad news was announced by morning papers in the town. The news spread like wild fire and before noon it was manifest that the public of Calcutta would show a demonstration in the way of protest to this fiat of the Punjab Government. From ten o'clock in the morning the shops began to be closed and the business of the whole town was at a standstill. As if by a magic the shop keepers, without any persuasion or instruction from the leaders, decided the way in which they would give an expression to their deep sorrow.

First of all the shops lining on both sides of Harrison Road, the busiest part of the town began to be closed. The contagion spread gradually to Chitpore, College Street, Cornwallis Street and by noon the whole transaction was stopped. By the evening the shops at Dharmatalla, Bowbazar and in the southern quarters of the town were closed. The jewellery shops in the Municipal Market and some other stalls also stopped all transaction. In fact by 3 p.m. the town had the appearance of another Black Sunday.

There were congregations of people at several places in the Harrison Road and Chitpore Road. Everywhere the sad tale of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was talked about. At some places some one was reading to an eager crowd the details of his arrest and at another place some were explaining the import of Mahatma's message. Again some where elderly men were warning the people to avoid studiously creating any trouble in the town as that would pain Mahatma Gandhi. Every now and then there were vociferous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai." There was manifest a shadow of gloom and sorrow in every face.

STOPPAGE OF TRAFFIC.

By the noon the traffic in the centre of the town almost came to a standstill. Tram passengers were most politely and courteous ly requested to get down from the trams as that day was a day of sorrow. The passengers most gladly obeyed and the contents of the cars were emptied one by one amidst sounds of Bande Mataram and Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai. As people could not put a stop to the plying of cars they asked the conductors to throw away their uniforms and give up heir services. By 3 p. m. tramway traffic was altogether stopped in the Chitpore Road. Absolute calm was maintained and it seemed that the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi was guiding the whole demonstration of the day.

Another remarkable feature in Barabazar was that the half-tone pictures of Mahatma Gandhi and his life sketch were sold in the Harrison Road during the whole noon and evening. An evening supplement of the Biswamitra, a local Hindi, containing the latest news about Mahatma Gandhi were sold like wild fire.

SCENE AT NAKHODA MOSQUE.

The most remarkable feature of the day which by its consequence even out-did the demonstration of the memorable Black Sunday, was a grand demonstration in the Nakhoda mosque. No one organised the meeting, nor were notices issued to that effect; but a mammoth meeting was going on inside the courtyard of the masjid which has a capacity to accommodate an assembly of 15000 audience and the whole space was packed to its utmost corner. Anyone going through the Chitpore Road, be he a Hindu, or a Marwari or a Jain of any creed or caste was invited to attend the meeting. For the first time in Calcutta anyone but a non-Moslem found his entrance within the sacred precincts of the Nakhoda Mosque. Volunteers stood at the gate and shouted to the passers.by "Brother Hindu brother Mussalman, we are all Indian, Mahama Gandhi belongs to us all. Come inside the mosque and join with us—in the protest against the action of the Government." As the people entered the mosque they were requested to put off their shoes and desist from clapping their hands as it was not a halcyon day of joy. When a Hindu entered the mosque for the time being he forgot that he was a Hindu. The idea of Indian nationalism, and the feelings that we are all sons of common mother came into his mind. Black flag was unfurled at the centre of the meeting and Mr. B. Chakrabarty was addressing the audience. Mr. Chkrabarty, a Hindu of the Hindus addressing an audience of all castes and creeds inside a mosque said:—

Gentlemen, I have been highly gratified to see that we Hindus and Mahomedans, have met here under the sacred auspices of the ancient mosque of yours. There is no doubt whatever that we were divided before As to what led to the division—who fostered it and why it was so fastered, I will not

(Continued from previous column.)

at the other end of the square, the avenging agent of the ladies in question in the shape of a European, came upon him and without standing on ceremony administered a slap on his face. We are told that the assailant did not condescend to hear what Mr. Hasan had to say. Why should he? Was not the mandate of a *Mem Sahib* sufficient to justify so small a thing as an assault on a "native"? The usual sequel of incidents like these is, of course, a case in a court of law. Mr. Hasan resorted to this peaceful course and the Sahib was gracious enough to end the matter by an apology and was further generous enough to pay Rs. 100 to a charitable fund. We are afraid, however, that incidents like these, as they accumulate, have far-reaching effects.

take up your time to consider to-day. But recently there was a division, but we have lived in this country not for recent years but for centuries and for centuries the Hindus and Mahomedans have not only lived side by side as good neighbours, but co-operated with each other for the public good. To-day is a Black day with us, but it is also a bright day. This bright day dawned upon us last Sunday, but it has attained full noon day strength. If we are united, as we are to-day, no power on earth can treat us like cattles. Gentlemen I ask you to show your fullest appreciation of the self-sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi. I must ask you, brethren to refrain from abuse force or violence. I believe that the difficulty that is before us will be conqured by our soul force and I seek your help in securing the victory. Several Mahomedan and Hindu speakers addressed the meeting after which the meeting separated peacefully.

In the meeting we noticed among others Messrs B. Chakravarty, Moudad Rahaman, Padam Raj Jain Madan Lal Garudia, Saraju Prasad, Babu Ram Lal Barman, Pundit Madhab Sukul, Babu Bhola Nath Barman Mr. Hari Lal Karam Chand Gandhi Mr Abdul and others. Babu Mul Chand Agarwalla, editor the "Viswamitra," Mr. Mulchandji and one ascetic. Mr. Hari Lal Karam Chand Gandhi and some other gentlemen addressed the meeting. Every speaker spoke on Mr. Gandhi's arrest, and the Hindu Moslem unity. The audience heard the speakers spell bound but without any demonstration of clapping or cheers as a shadow of gloom and sorrow had over taken all. At nearly 3.30 p.m. the meeting separated.

It is rather interesting to note how Mr. Chakravarty and others could find their way into the meeting. At about 11 a.m. when the shops were being closed at Bara bazar, some trouble was apprehended. Messrs Padam Raj Jain, Moudad Rahaman, and Madan Lal Garudi motored to the High Court in order to confer with Mr B Chakravarty and others about the situation. Before they started they posted 150 volunteers under the organisation of the Indian Home Rule League at different parts of Harrison Road, Chitpore Road, Cross Street, Sonapatty, Mechua Bazar and other places to maintain peace. And it must be said to the great credit of the volunteers that they, under the able organisation of Pundit Madhab Sukul, and Babu Bhola Nath Barman maintained peace in the town where feeling ran so high without any hiss with police or any one. Messrs Padam Raj and his party arrived in the High Court and told everything to Mr. Chakrabarty. There upon the latter with the party motored to the town to see the situation there. When they were driving by the Nakhoda mosque they were invited in the mosque and on entering the masjid they found that a meeting was already in progress.

At 3.30 p.m. it was circulated in the town that a meeting would be held in the Beadon Square at 5-45 p.m., but none could say who were the organisers of the meeting or who would speak there. Long before the appointed time people began to assemble in Beadon Square and by 5.30 p.m. the big square was packed to the utmost capacity. The audience composed mainly of the merchants, shop keepers and the ordinary masses of the town or the proletariats. There was a mixed feeling of enthusiasm and eagerness in every face. The meeting was orderly. Every now and then went forth the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai." "Hindu Mussaiman Ki Jai." The leaders were conspicuous by their absence. There were at least 25000 people assembled at the most modest calculation. Among those present we noticed Messrs B. Chakrabarty, B K Lahiri, Hari Lal Karam Chand Gandhi, I B Sen, Madan Lal Garudia, Moulana Abdul Majid, Moulana Shibdat Ula, Moulana Sheifat Ulla, Haji Abdul Chattar, Golam Mahammad Peshwari, Mr. Lalit Mohon Ghosal, Hazi Orman, Hazi Abdul Samad, Moulavi Abdul Karim Hossin, Messrs Padam Raj Jain, Ambika Prosad Bajpaye and others.

By this time it was found that one meeting was not sufficient for such a huge audience, so an overflow meeting was held under the Presidency of Mr I B Sen in another part of the Square.

In the principal meeting Mr Padam Raj Jain in proposing Mr B Chakrabarty to the chair said that Mr. Chakrabarty had made a great sacrifice for the country and at this moment a better man could not be found willing to serve his country. Mr Jakaulla supported the resolution which was unanimously carried amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram."

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Mr Chakrabarty in addressing the meeting apologised as he could not speak in Hindi. The President then delivered the following speech:

"This is a Black day for us, it is a day of danger, distress and tribulation for us. But there is a silver lining to the cloud in so far that on account of the common danger, common distress and common tribulation, Hindus and Mussalmans have joined their hands in such a way as they never did before. I have already told you I am taking courage with regard to the ultimate victory of our just cause from the fact that Hindus and Mussalmans have joined hands Apart from that I speak from my experience of years that as a rule with regard to our agitation, the agitation was mostly confined to Bengalis, and Bengalis as you know have not that command over the commercial transactions of the country which our Marwari brethern have. On this occasion we have joined hands—Hindus Mussalmans and Marwaris, not only one section of the community but all sections of the community. Further you must bear in mind that before this occasion the agitation was mostly confined to the educated people Those of you who have had the good fortune to be present at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument on last Sunday must have discovered one fact and it is this that not only educated people but all sections of the community educated or not from the man in the street whose daily avocation is that of a carter to the highest in the land took part in the meeting. The other fact you must bear in mind and which I notice with my own eyes is with regard to any question, (At this stage the audience became quite unmanageable and the President had to stop his speech.)

Then the President read the following message of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"To my countrymen, it is a matter of the highest satisfaction of me, as I hope to you also, that I have received an order from the Punjab Government not to enter that Province and another from the Delhi Govt not to enter Delhi, while an order of the Government of India served on me immediately later restricts me to Bombay. I had no hesitation in saying to the Officer who served the order on me that I was bound in virtue of pledge to disregard it which I have done and I shall presently find myself a free man, my body being taken by them in their custody. It was galling to me to remain free whilst the Rowlatt legislation disfigured the Statute Book. My arrest makes me free; it now remains for you to do your duty which is clearly stated in the Satyagraha pledge. Follow it and you will find it will be your "Kamdhenu." I hope there will be no resentment about my arrest. I have received what I was seeking—either withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation or imprisonment. Departure from truth by hair's breadth or violence, committed against anybody, whether Englishmen or Indians will surely damn the great cause the Satyagrahis are handling.

"I hope the Hindu-Muslim unity, which seems now to have taken firm hold of the people, will become a reality and I feel convinced that it will only be a reality if suggestions I have ventured to make in my communication to the press are carried out. The responsibility of the Hindus in this matter is greater than that of the Mahomedans, they being in minority, and I hope they will discharge their responsibility in a manner worthy of their country.

"I have also made certain suggestions regarding the proposal of Swadeshi Vow. I commend them to your serious attention and you will find that as your ideas of the Satyagraha become matured, the Hindu Muslim unity are but parts of the Satyagraha.

"Finally it is my firm belief that we shall obtain salvation only through suffering and not by reforms dropping on us from England, no matter how unstintingly they might be granted The English are a great nation, but the weaker also go to the wall if they come in contact with them. When they are themselves courageous they have borne untold suffreings and they only respond to courage and sufferings, and partnership with them is only possible after we have developed indomitable courage and faculty for unlimited suffering.

"There is fundamental difference between their civilization and ours They believe in the doctrine of violence or brute force as the final arbiter. My reading of our civilization is that we are expected to believe in soul-force or moral force as the final arbiter and this is the Satyagraha. We are groaning under sufferings which we would avoid if we could, because we have served from the path laid down for us by ancient civilization.

"I hope that the Hindus, Mahomedans Sikhs, Parsees, Christians, Jews and all who are born in India or who made India their land of adoption will fully participate in these national observances and I hope too that women will take therein as full a share as men."

I do not wish to detain you any longer. I request my firend Mr. Padam Raj Jain to explain to you the message of Mahatma Gandhi in Hindi.

Mr. Padam Raj Jain attempted to read out the message, but by this time the audience became quite unmanageable as they could not hear the voice of Mr. Padam Raj So Mr. Madan Lal Garudia took a stool in the centre of the meeting and read the message in Hindi. At this the audience kept quiet and heard the message silently. Then Messrs Ambika Prasad Bajpai B K Lahiri Hari Lal Karamchand Gandhi and others addressed the meeting in Hindi.

The overflow meeting was addressed by Messrs I B Sen, Lalit Mohan Ghosal, one Swamiji and others The proceedings were every now and then punctuted by the cries of Bande Mataram, "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai"

The whole demonstration passed off calmly and quietly There was no additional arrangement of Police guard in the town which is to a great extent responsible for this maintenance of peace. We thank Lord Ronaldshay for not interfering most unnecessarily with a people's business. The whole demonstration of yesterday was in a way more significant than that of the Black Sunday It demonstrated clearly, if any further proof is needed, that in face of a common danger, Hindus and Mussalmans were one and united. They can sink all their differences and present a united front when their motherland was threatened to be overtaken by an impending danger.

Another remarkable feature apparent even to the meanest intelligence is the fact that the spirit of nationalism has permeated throughout all the community of the country and has filtered down to the sub-strate of the society. Hithertofore the cravings for reforms were confined to the few intelligentia of the country and the masses were apathetic to it. But now the whole community, even the neglected "Daridra Narayan" or the "proletariats" if we may call them so have now come to realise the situation and have responded to the call of the country. It is the most hopeful sign of our future. For the new era has dawned all ever the world whether in the Great French Revolution of the 18th century of the recent Russian Revolution with an awakening among the proletariats of the country perspiring the and half naked "Daridra Narayan" among whom is manifest the "Nara Narayan."

SATURDAY'S DEMONSTRATION

SHOPS AND BAZARS CLOSED MILITARY CALLED OUT. SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The people of Calcutta, both Hindus and Mussalmans, closed their shops and Bazars on Saturday also. From early morning the people were seen patrolling the roads and streets shouting at the top of their "Jai Gandhi Maharaiki jai." Tram cars were all stopped by the crowd in Chitpore Road Harrison Road, Strand Road, Cornwallis Street, and people were seen walking along the streets on foot All vehicular traffic was stopped. Between 12 and 1 o'clock some troubles arose. It is said that by his time a huge crowd marched down the Harrison Road towards Howrah bridge.

After this a large number of British soldiers were posted in a line in several parts of Harrison Road. Some volleys were also fired and a large number of men are reported to have been killed and wounded. Machine guns were also posted at several places. The same state of things continued till Sunday morning.

A detailed account of all this will appear in our next.

A monster meeting was held at the Beadon Square on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. B Chakravarti. A report of this also will appear in our next.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation is issued by the Government of Bengal:—

In view of the lamentable occurrences which have taken place in other parts of India, the Governor-in-Council thinks it desirable to issue this notice calling upon all citizens to use their influence in maintaining law and order. There is nothing in the recent legislation against sedition which affects any law-abiding citizen in any way It is directed solely against persons whose object it is to make Government impossible and who seek to achieve heir ends by robbery and murder. Whatever opinion may be held regarding this legislation it is time for all soberminded men to discourage movements dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the treat body of the citizens. Government are determined to carry out their duty of maintaining law and order and will deal rigorously with all who break the law. Disorders have already occurred in some places which have had to be suppressed by force, and the use of orce must often cause inculable loss and suffering to innocent persons. The Governor-in-Council earnestly appeals to all loyal and law-abiding persons to co-operate with him in rendering such measures unnecessary in Bengal.

ASSAM SENSATION

INSPECTION BUNGALOWS DESTROYED.

News has reached Calcutta of an extraordinary series of incidents in Lower Assam. On the 13th March the Inspection Bungalow at Kamalpur in the Kamrup District was burnt down. The next evening a similar fate overtook the Inspection Bungalow at Kobaitory in the Goalpara District. Later on the same evening the Inspection Bungalow at Kachugaon in the same District was also destroyed by fire. Details are wanting, but it is obvious that all the three fires occurring so soon after each other, and in the same type of building, could not have been accidental.

LORD RONALDSHAY

DEPARTURE FOR DARJEELING POSTPONED.

His Excellency the Governor, in view of the disturbances in Calcutta, postponed his departure for Darjeeling which was fixed for last evening. It is understood that His Excellency will leave on Monday.

DETENU HEMENDRA CHANDRA MULLICK'S CASE

JUDGMENT DELIVERED. ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

(Associated Press of India).

Midnapore, April 10.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment in the case of detenu Hemendra Chandra Mullick, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of five rupees only in default a week's imprisonment more.

THE CULT OF SATYAGRAHI.

MRS. BESANT'S VIEWS.

Mrs Besant, who is at present in Calcutta, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, deprecated very strongly the present Satyagraha agitation as likely to lead to infinite trouble as the result of ill-considered action on the part of those who through ignorance are unable to appreciat the necessities of Mr Gandhi's passive resistance doctrine. She says:

"Mr Gandhi had been arrested not for selling proscribed literature but for disobeying orders under the Defence of India Act not to go to Delhi nor the Punjab and to restrict himself to Bombay. In Bombay he desired Satyagrahis not to grieve when any one of them was arrested as they courted imprisonment. Not being a Satyagrahi I may be permitted to say that I grieve profoundly over his success and pray with all my heart that his followers may not resent his arrest by breaking their vow of abstention from all violence. With Mr Gandhi's disappearance all good citizens have a double duty in maintaining calm and preserving good order."

H. E. the Viceroy arrives at Simla a one o'clock to-day by motor from Kaika. The arrival is private.

Ootacamund, April 12.—Lord and Lady Wellingdon arrive here at 10 a. m. on Thursday next. Then Excellency will receive a municipal address at 4 p. m. at the Assembly Rooms.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that a committee of members of Parliament with Commander Wedgwood as Chairman has been formed to press the claims of India to self-government and keep Indian matters prominently before the Commons. Membership is confined to those accepting the principle of full self Government for India. A well attended meeting at which many Labour members were present was held recently in the House of Commons and the meeting was addressed by a prominent Indian reformer.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the following additional surveys being carried out by the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Extensions Co., Ltd.: (1) A detailed survey for a line of railway on the Metre Gauge from Pachagarh to Dinajpur, via Bodachakla, Nischintipur and Bochagunge, a distance of about 55 miles. (2) A detailed survey for a line of railway on the Metre Gauge from Kissenguine to Nekmurd, a distance of about 20 miles. (3) A detailed survey on the Metre Gauge from Pirgunge to Bochagunge, a distance of about 8 miles.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

General Strike at Lahore.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF MR. GANDHI

CROWDS FIRED UPON

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Lahore, April 10—The news of the arrest of Mr Gandhi reached Lahore at about 1-30 p m. and it spread like wild fire. Business was suspended immediately and shops began to be closed by seven o'clock. There was a general strike and all shops were closed and entire business suspended. People began to be seen walking in groups and talking about the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and by half past seven a large crowd was seen moving bare-headed in procession beating their breasts with mourning cries of hai hai and Mahtma Gandhi ki jai towards the city. As the crowds passed through the lanes of the city it began to grow in numbers and when it reached the Mochi Gate it swelled to several thousands. The crowd then proceeded towards Anarkali bazar and the Upper Mall with shouts of hai hai and Mahatma Gandhi ki jai. The crowds crossed nearly a quarter of the Mall without any obstruction but when it reached near the shop of Francis Harrison and Hathway's the police armed with guns prevented them from proceeding further and asked them to disperse and go away. The crowd, it is said, did not return and proceeded forward and when it came near the O'Dwyer Soldiers' Club and the English Warehouse a collision occurred between the crowd and the police. The police pressed back the crowd with their rifles but the crowd did not turn back and made demonstrations. Order was now given to fire and more than ten shots were fired. The crowd now dispersed to different directions and several were wounded. So far as is known four or five men have been wounded and been removed to the hospital. It is not known whether anybody has been killed so far. About the affray in the Mall reports have come though not confirmed of another collision which has occurred between the police and the crowd near the city and several have been killed and wounded. Armoured motor-cars with machine guns and military are guarding the city. Military with bayonets are guarding the Telegraph office.

STRIKE AT LAHORE CONTINUES SEVERAL WOUNDED.

AEROPLANE WATCHING THE CITY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA BURNT DOWN.

(Associated Press of India.)

Lahore, April 11.

The strike continues and all the shops are closed and entire business suspended. The Deputy Commissioner has published a notice and they are being distributed broadcast that the people should form no processions and if they do so, they will be forcibly dispersed. Armed police cavalry and soldiers are guarding the city. The British soldiers with bayonets are guarding the Government Telegraph Office and the Bank of Bengal. Armoured motor cars are waiting in the High Court. Further enquiry made into yesterday night's tragedy show that a crowd collected at the Mall near O'Dwyer Soldiers Club consisted of three or four hundred people, mostly youngmen and boys, a major portion of the crowd having gone back towards the city. They were making demonstrations and it is said did not disperse inspite of repeated requests when order for fire was given. Another collision with the police took place at Lahore Gate where also the crowd was asked to disperse but on their not carrying out the order was fired and several were wounded. So far as is known two men have died and eight often are wounded. Emquiries made from Indian doctors who rendered immediate assistance to the wounded show that several have been wounded in the abdomen and thigh One was wounded in the jew and tongue and one or two in the arm. After the tragedy an aeroplane was seen flying at half past ten yesterday night making circles over the city. This morning also an aeroplane made several circles over the city. Most of the colleges are closed and great excitement prevails throughout the city. No telegraphic message is coming from Amritsar but people coming from the place by railway train are giving harrowing details of the tragedy. Reports are conflicting and different people are giving different versions but all go to show that things are very serious there and many people being killed and wounded. It is also alleged that the National Bank of India Ltd at Amritsar has been burnt down.

THE MONSTER DEMONSTRATION AT DELHI

SEVENTY THOUSAND ATTENDED

PUBLIC DETERMINED TO CONTINUE "HARTAL"

(From a Correspondent.)

Delhi, April 10.

The second monster demonstration of the week, held in Daryaganj under Dr Abdul Rahman's presidentship this evening, was attended by seventy thousand and addressed from four platforms. Resolutions were passed:

The following resolutions were passed:

(1) This mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi calls upon every Indian to do his duty by his country and following the noble and inspiring example set by Mahatma Gandhi at Palwal, to seek the withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation or his own imprisonment.

(2) This mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi calls upon Drs Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal Swami and Bhavanand Pundit Katoomull and Mr Dinanath of Amritsar and Mr Habibshah of Lahore to take the Satyagraha Vow and break the orders passed against them under the Defence of India Act by the Government of the Punjab

The Chairman announced that the texes of the Hindu Muslaim unity and the Swadeshi Vows prepared by Mahatma Gandhi not having been received another meeting would be called for explaining them latter on.

The public determined to continue the "Hartal" until Mahatma Gandhi is allowed to visit them. But the Chairman and all the speakers advised and appealed the audience to open the shops to morrow The day passed peacefully inspite of exhibition of armed force.

ANOTHER VERSION.

(Associated Press of India.)

Delhi, April 10.

In connection with Mr Gandhi's arrest this evening a mass meeting was held in Ansar's compound, Dr Abdul Rahman presiding. The attendance was as large as on Sunday last. The meeting passed a resolution calling on the Indians to discharge their duty towards their country by following their leader and another called upon those men of the Punjab on whom orders have been passed recently by the Punjab Government under the Defence Act to disobey those order. All speakers at the meeting urged the audience to resume work to morrow.

STRIKE CONTINUES AT DELHI

Delhi, April 11.

The strike still continues in spite of the exhortation of the leaders of the Satyagraha movement. No untoward incident has happened so far. Usual police precautions are taken.

MR. ATIQUL HASAN VS. MR. BURKE

To the Editor.

Sir,—The above case reported in your paper does not give one a clear idea of the facts and therefore I hope you will kindly insert the following true statement of the facts in your esteemed journal for the information of those Europeans who at times lose their temper in their behaviour with the Indians.

The bare statement of facts is that on the eve of the 26th March last as my friend Mr. A Hasan was walking in the Auckland Square in a simple dress he passed across three ladies who were seated on a bench inside the Square and had two dogs with them. One of the dogs approached Mr. Hasan's feet whom he tried to drive away. Upon this one of the ladies said that the dog would not bite him Mr. Hasan replied that he would not hurt the dog if it did not disturb him. Then she asked Mr. Hasan to go away but he told her that he had as much right in the place as the ladies themselves and that they had no business to address him in that manner. The lady still asked Mr. Hasan to go away receiving the same answer from him. They were however silenced and Mr. Hasan went on walking till he reached the other side of the Square when Mr. Burke appeared, took him by surprise and gave him a slap without hearing anything from Mr. Hasan. Mr. Burke also threatened to take him to the Thana which Mr. Hasan readily agreed upon. But he would not go to the Thana then and asked Mr. Hasan to give his name and address which he willingly did. Mr. Hasan in return asked Mr Burke to give his name and address but the fellow decamped although my friend called him out from behind to leave his address. Mr. Hasan's residence being close to the place of occurrence he hastened towards his house and called out his men who responded at once and pursued Mr. Burke and the ladies to their residence at No. 3 Auckland Square. Mr. Hasan filed a suit in the Police Court and the case came up for hearing in the Court of the Hony. Magistrate Rai J. N. Mitter Bahadur on the 8th instant. The accused requested to come to a compromise and his counsel said that his client Mr. Burke was sincerely sorry and felt regret for what he had done at the heat of the moment as he was out of temper then, and he was willing to pay a reasonable amount towards any charitable fund which the complainant desired. Mr. Burke apologised in the open court and paid a sum of Rs 100 which has been made over to the Mahomedan Orphanage and the Madrasah Hostel Duty Fund.

We hope it would be a lesson for other Europeans of Mr. Burke's nature and would control themselves before coming to the "Dock".

K. Hasan

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE'S RESIGNATION

"NO CO-OPERATION POSSIBLE"—AFTER DELHI.

MONSTER MEETING IN PATNA.

A monster meeting of the citizens of Patna was held in, Qilah, Patna City, at 5.30 P.M. on Friday last.

On the motion of Rai Brij Raj Krishna seconded by Khan Bahadur Sarfaz Hussain Khan the Hon'ble Mr Mazharul Huque was voted to the chair.

MR. HAQUE'S SPEECH.

The Chairman observed that they were aware that the Rowlatt Act had been passed in the Imperial Legislative Council and they also know to what extent their rights had been tampered with as a result of it. Their leader Mahatma Gandhi desired therefore that Sunday the 6th should be observed as a day of humiliation and that they should send up their prayers in their temples and mosques that the evil overshadowing them may be removed. Mahatma Gandhi had advised them to adopt Satyagrah. Satyagrah meant insistence on Truth. They must follow Truth even if in doing so they were abused, assaulted or shot. It was a difficult thing to do. Adherence to Satyagraha wrought such a remarkable change over one's character and habits that all their anger and hatred gave place to love, even for one's worst enemies. There is no conception of hatred or revenge in a Satyagrahi. They were aware, said he, that a serious occurrence had taken place in Delhi They were aware that Satyagrahis there had been shot and for this purpose machine guns had been requisitioned. That was an incident which Indians could neither forget nor forgive. Attempts were being made to put a veil over the whole affair but truth will out. A non-official Commission of enquiry, as they knew, was investigating the whole affair and if it confirmed the gruesome character of the tragedy—and he had no doubt it would, for he could not disbelieve Swami Shraddhananda's statement—he desired to announce it publicly that he would resign his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, for no co operation was possible with a Government which tolerated what had happened in Delhi.

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence has advised the Secretary Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the war Trade Department in London has issued a general license permitting the export from the United Kingdom of East India tanned goat and sheep skins to all destinations other than European and Asiatic Russia and territories in Europe at present hostile.

REUTER,S TELEGRAMS.

PEACE CONFERENCE

SETTLEMENT OF GENERAL TERMS. WORKING OF THE COMMISSIONS.

London, April 4

Paris. Commissions of the British the French and the American experts appointed by the Council of Four are engaged in drafting settlements, the general principles of which have been agreed upon. One commission is drafting the settlement regarding the economic exploitation of the Sarre basin by France and the military neutralisation of the Rhenish territories. The second Commission including Mr. E S. Montagu is undertaking the same duties with regard to the reparation. The Council of Four will resume the Discussion of both the matters on the basis of reports of the Commissions.

GERMAN COLONIAL REPRESENTATION

London, April 5.

Berlin: The German Colonial Administration will be represented at the peace negotiations by Von Schee the former Governor of the German East Africa.

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.

COUNCIL OF FOUR. AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

London, April 5.

Paris. It is stated in responsible quarters that the Council of Four has practically reached the agreement on all outstanding questions except the problem of personal responsibility for the breaches of the laws of the war. It is expected that the Germans will appear at Versailles in three weeks.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT RUSSIA.

London, April 4.

Reuter learns that a telegram from Omsk reports the discovery of gold bearing reefs near the source of the river Angara also that the rivers Tiumen three hundred miles from Yakutsk contains much alluvial gold.

REFORMS FOR CEYLON. STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

London, April 2

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Col. Wedgwood, Amery stated that Lord Milner had received the copies of the resolutions adopted by the Ceylon National Conference in December re-affirming the demands for the constitutional reform Lord Milner proposed to await the considered views of the Governor of Ceylon before forming any conclusions in the matter

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS. MEETING OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COMMONS.

London, April 1.

A meeting was held to-day of the non-official members of the House of Commons disposed to assist in the passage of the Bill for Indian constitutional reforms on the general lines of the Announcement of 20th August. The Committee was formed consisting of Sir John Rees, chairman, Mr. Bennett Secretary and Messrs Arthur, Murray Ogrady Godfrey Collins Sir S Hoare and Ormsby Gore. The meeting resolved to afford the delegations from India opportunities to state their views.

LABOUR PARTY BILL. SECOND READING PASSED.

London, April 4.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the second reading of the Labour Party Bill abolishing all disabilities of women in respect of civil and judicial offices and conferrng the franchise equally with men and enabling the peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords. Mr Addison on behalf of the Government intimated that they would propose the deletion of the equal franchise clause in the committee but other principles were accepted.

BOLSHEVISM AT VARNA. BRITISH OCCUPATION OF TOWN. MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

London, April 4.

A telegram to Paris from Athens states that owing to an attempted Bolshevist movement in Varna by the socialists and the extremists from Sofia the British troops have occupied Varna and Martial Law has been proclaimed. All ring leaders will be court martialled and severely punished.

BOLSHEVIST ATTACK ON ARCHANGEL.

London April 4th

The Bolshevists attacked two days ago without artillery on Archangel front in the neighbourhood of Bolsheozerki just west of the Raliway. They were beaten off with fair losses.

The Allied losses were slight.

ITALIAN TRANSPORT STRUCK A MINE.

London, April 4.

Paris: Italian transport bound from Venice to Tripoli with two thousand on board struck a mine. Several were killed and a hundred injured

GERMAN AUSTRIA. INCLUSION IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

London, April 4.

Berlin. The French envoy extraordinary to German Austria interviewed in Vienna said that the German Austria would be included in the League of Nations.

LANDING OF TROOPS IN DANZIG. MARSHAL FOCH'S MESSAGE.

London April 5.

Paris: Marshal Foch has telegraphed to the Allied and Associated representatives from Spa that the right under the Armistice to utilise Danzig for the landing of the Polish troops now in France has been formally maintained. Moreover in order to hasten the arrival of these troops in Poland it has been decided to use other lines of transport as proposed by the German Government. Marshal Foch in conclusion says the arrangements as a whole entirely meet the Allied and Associated representatives' wishes

British Troops in North Russia.

Desperate Enemy Attack.

BOLSHEVIK ATTEMPT FAILS. SITUATION IMPROVED. ENEMY OVER-AWED.

London, April 4.

A British North Russia 'communique' says: Four times on March 31st the Bolsheviks strongly attacked us eastward of Bolsheozerki and again next morning. All attacks were repulsed and we took prisoners including a regimental commissary who stated that these attacks were intended to be decisive.

London, April 6.

A British North Russia 'communique' says: After the night of the bombardment the enemy on the morning of the 5th. attacked our positions near Sheredmerhesga The attack was repulsed with heavy enemy loss and we took one hundred prisoners including a Bolshevik Battalion Commander. We sustained no casuaities.

London, April 7.

The War Office states that according to a later information from Murmansk an immediate danger of the Finnish Karelian rising has been **averted.**

London, April 7.

A British 'communique' from Murmansk dated the 5th says: There is improvement in the state of affairs at Kandalaksha. The announcement that reinforcements are en route and that other military preparations are being made has overawed the leaders of the Finns-Karelian and the Bolsheviks who were planning a rising on a large scale. The leaders of the Finnish have signed an agreement to comply in future with the wishes of the general officer commanding.

EXPEDITION TO NORTH RUSSIA RESPONSIBILITY OF OPERATION BRITAIN'S SHARE.

London, April 7.

In connection with the situation of the Allied forces in North Russia it is emphasised that the responsibility for the North Russian expedition is an Allied one undertaken with all due deliberation by the Supreme War Council. Britain was entrusted with co-ordination of the Allied measures and the supreme command chiefly because the operation was amphibious and the whole transport arrangements fell to her. Responsibility was heavy, entailing tremendous effort when the resources of Britain were strained to the utmost in the major theatres of the war. Fully realising its importance Briain from outset threw herself energetically into the task. Efficiency of the provision made is shown by the fact, that in spite of the tremendous temperature, falling forty degrees below zero, no case of frost bite involving amputation has occurred. Besides equipping the British and the large part of the Allied forces, Britain supplied complete equipment and supplies for twenty five thousand local troops, and also sent to Archangel and Murmansk food for seven hundred thousand civilians from the British stocks mainly in British ships

GRIEVANCES ON THE INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

London, Mar. 31

In connection with the appointment of a Select Committee in South Africa to consider the grievances of the Indians carrying Business in Transvaal, the "Times" Capetown correspondent says the Indians specially protest against the restrictions imposed on their trading rights under the Gold Law of 1903. These restrictions have never been applied by the Government since a settlement was arranged between General Smuts and Gandhi, but the Indians assert that the municipalities and individuals take advantage of the terms of the Gold Law whenever they want to benefit themselves.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, April 3

Replying to Sir J D Rees in Commons Mr Churchill stated that the Indian troops in Middle east and Palestine and in Mesopotamia were being reduced to 20,650 42,750 and 63,000 respectively. These figures were establishment of Indian troops which were being maintained in armies of occupation.

Col. Yate suggested that in view of large number of British troops in these theatres who ought to get relief, demobilisation of Indians who had more recently enlisted, ought to be less rapid.

Mr. Churchill replied that the composition of all our forces depended on certain proportion being maintained of British and Indian roops and this must be done irrespective of relative claims of British and Indian troops to demobilisation.

DANGER FROM BOLSHEVISTS IN ARCHANGEL.

MR. CHURCHILL PROMISED EARLY RELIEF.

London, April 5.

Mr Churchill has cabled to the British troops in Russia promising possible relief and repatriation when reinforcements arrived. It is understood that the troops for the relief of Archangel will be sent in two specially constructed transports. It is hoped that they will arrive in the middle of May. The "Times" learns from Murmansk that comparative tranquility reigns there, although stray shots are invited by walking after dusk. Genl Maynard is aware of the Bolshevist tendencies in this growing town which contains six thousand Russian labourers and prevented a revolt last week by arresting twenty ring leaders. Health of the troops is excellent. They have good food entertainments and sports and an ideal climate. The battleship "Glory" is lying in the harbour and commands the town. Danger from the Bolshevists is greater in Archangel.

CHINESE WORKMEN.

DISTURBANCES PUT DOWN.

London, April 8.

A British North Russia official says:—Disturbance by Chinese workmen at Murmansk on April 7th was soon put down and the majority of the rioters arrested. Two attacks South of Segeja were repulsed. North Russian troops occupied Gapnivalok on Lake Vigozero capturing Bolshevik patrol.

AQUITTAL OF MUDERER OF JAURES

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION. ANARCHISTS HOIST BLACK FLAG.

London, April 7.

Paris. The socialists incensed by the acquittal of the man who killed Jaures organised a demonstration to-day to protest against the verdict, and to show respect to the memory of Jaures. The Procession including Branting and Vandervelde marched singing Internationale to the residence of Jaures, and presented a wreath to his widow. Great crowds watched the demonstration which was orderly except when the group of anarchists displayed a black flag. The Police intervened and the affray ensued in which four or five policemen were injured.

EVACUATION OF ODESSA IS IMMINENT

ALLIED TROOPS RETIRE BEYOND THE DNIESTER

London, April 6.

Paris: It is now reported that the evacuation of Odessa is imminent. The "Matin" says that the Allied troops will probably retire behind the Dniester in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania. The Allies are fortifying the Isthmus of Penkope in order to keep the Crimea as base and save Sebastopol from the Bolshevisks.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ESSEN. A GENERAL STRIKE DECIDED.

London, April 9.

Copenhagen April 8.—Martial Law has been proclaimed in Essen where there are now 250000 strikers and also at Dudseldorf. The strikers at Essen occupied Krupp's works. Workmen in various factories in Berlin have ceased to work in order to participate in the Congress of Soviets. The German Bank Officials Association has decided on a general strike.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED AT MAGDEBURG.

London, April 8.

Message from Berlin states that Wolffbureau referring to the arrest of Herr Landsberg says that the guilty must be made to pay dearly for it. Martial Law has been proclaimed at Magdeburg and sufficient troops ordered thither.

ORDER RESTORED IN EGYPT.

FREEDOM OF EGYPTIANS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

London, April 8.

In the Commons replying to a question regarding the situation in Egypt Mr. Harmsworth stated that General Allenby had issued a proclamation stating that as order had in a great measure been restored the Egyptians wishing to leave the country would be free to do so. Mr. Harmsworth stated that he understood tha a ministry was now being formed and that a deputation of ministers would visit England in response to invitation already twice given by the British Government.

Replying to commander Wedgwood Mr. Harmsworth said that he understood that General Allenby's proclamation included permission to come to England for persons originally debarred from so doing.

MR. BONAR LAW IN PARIS.

London, April 8

Paris.—Mr. Bonar Law has arrived at Paris to confer with the British delegates on the final terms of the Perliminary Peace Treaty. His arrival is regarded as indicating that the actual decisions on the main points of the Treaty have been reached.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON INDEMNITIES

London, April 9.

Replying to a telegram from the members of Commons concerning indemnities Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed to Mr Kennedy Jones:—"My colleagues and I mean to stand faithfully by all pledges given to the constituencies. We are prepared at any moment to submit to the judgment of Parliament and if necessary to the judgment of country our efforts loyally to redeem our promises."

THE ARCHANGEL SECTOR. FRESH ACTIVITIES OF THE ENEMY.

London, April 9

A British North Russian communique says In the Archangel sector it is believed that the enemy is preparing further offensive on the railway front.

ARCHANGEL FRONT.

BRITISH RELIEF FORCE.

London, April 6.

Arrangements for despatch of British relief force to Russia are being pushed forward very rapidly at Murmansk. The force would be in a favourable position to proceed at the first opportunity to Archangel front. The main force will proceed in two sections. It is intended that the main force will consist mostly of volunteers. The war office will probably make an immediate appeal for the volunteers not only troops of armies of occupation and men preparing for overseas garrisons but to discharged and demobilised men.

THE FUTURE OF CHANDRANAGORE.

We learn from our Allahabad contemporary the "Independent", that the people of Chandranagore recently submitted a petition to the President of the French Republic, as a protest against its rumoured cession to the British. The persistent rumour that the intended enlargement of Pondicherry is to be effected by the acquisition of some neighbouring British territory in exchange for the French settlement of Chandranagore has caused some perturbation in the minds of the people. An unbreakable attachment and a perfect understanding between the people and the French Government and the long enjoyment of the constitutional rights granted to them on the noble Republican principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are all of very vital consideration to them. Moreover they enjoy the great privilege of sending their delegates to represent them in both the French Houses. These rights which so intimately affect their civic life cannot be sacrificed. It is no wonder that the machinery of autocracy, and the engines of repression with which our bureaucratic Government have deemed fit to arm themselves from time to time, have created considerable alarm in the minds of the people of Chandranagore, who are living under the French Government.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Delhi Outrage After.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE RESIGNS

PROTEST AGAINST WHITE-WASHING OF DELHI AUTHORITIES.

"NEGATION OF ALL GOOD AND ORDERLY GOVT.

Mr. M. Haque has resigned his membership of the Imperial Legislative Council. The following is the letter which he has addressed to the Viceroy:—

My Lord,

I have read with profound sorrow the tragic events which were enacted in the capital of India on the 30th March last. Innocent people were shot down because they were holding a peaceful demonstration against an unpopular measure of the Government of India. Your Excellency's executive Government has thought fit to endorse the version given by the local authorities, and to exonerate them from all blame, without holding any enquiry as to the correctness or otherwise of it. Unfortunately the officials don't recognise the changed condition of India, and they still carry on the administration of the country according to their old out-of-date methods in which the people count not. Such action amounts to a negation of all good and orderly government. Under these circumstances I feel that I can no longer serve with any advantage as a councillor of Your Excellency's government and, therefore, respectfully place my resignation in Your Lordship's hands.

Delhi Tragedy—and After.

Satyagraha Sabha Contradicts.

COL. BEADON'S ALLEGATIONS.

The Joint Secretary to Sabha has requested us to publish the following reply to the allegations against the Satyagraha Sabha contained in the notice issued in the name of Col. H C Beadon Deputy Commissioner of Delhi:

"Dear Sir,

After carefully reading the notice read out to the assembly convened by you in the Town Hall on the 4th of April 1919 and subsequently issued presumably under your orders to the public of Delhi, the Executive Committee of the Satyagraha Sabha Delhi feel constrained in the public interest to reply to certain reflections against the said Sabha contained in the notice referred to above in order to remove the misunderstanding that it is likely to create and to counteract the attempts that are being assiduously made in certain quarters to screen the mistakes of certain subordinate officers in connection with the recent unfortunate incidents and to point out their responsibility on unoffending public workers.

(1) The assertion contained in your notice that the persons who advised to give expression to public indignation concealed from the public the fact hat the Act No. II of 1911 would be applicable in special circumstances and only after a notification by the Governor General in Council to that effect. It is submitted that the workers of the Satyagraha Sabha has explained to the public all the aspects of the Act sought to be repealed in three meetings held before the Sunday demonstration. They had at the same time placed before the audience in the said meetings contentions and arguments advanced by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council against the passing of the said Act. It appears to the Committee that the notice issued under your signatures was prepared without carefully reading the speeches delivered by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and without obtaining a correct report of the speeches delivered at the meetings held under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha on the 24th, 27th, 28th March 1919. The Committee does not believe that the report of the said speeches did not reach you. All that it submits is that a very incorrect and distorted account of them was supplied to you, which led you to arrive at incorrect conclusions and hold the citizens of Delhi and their leaders especially the members of the Satyagraha Sabha responsible for th unfortunate incidents of Sunday the 30th March.

(2) In your notice you also mention that the Rowlatt Act is not applicable to Delhi and it is hoped there will be no occasion to apply it to Delhi. Consequently in your opinion the closing of the shops was foolish and a silly decision. We feel it our duty to make it clear that the people of India object to the principle underlying the Act. The Act also presupposes that the whole of the country is rife with anarchical societies, necessitating the use of such stringent and harsh laws. We respectfully but firmly submit that considering the unimpeachable attitude of the country as a whole in the past suspicions of this nature constitute an insult to its populations. It is the feeling of this insult and indignation which is sought to be expressed in meetings, speeches and demonstrations from one end of the country to the other, that it may be brought home to the Government that the people cannot bear the breach of the principles of justice involved in the passages of the Rowlatt Act. To designate the purely constitutional efforts of the people as "futile and silly" is not only an insult of the people of this counry but it is an insult offered to the fundamental principles on which rests the enire structure of the British Empire and of which our rulers are justly proud.

(3) The third mis-statement which we feel our duty to contradict is that threats were used to force people to close their shops. It is impossible to concieve that a handful of men however influential, would have succeeded in organising such a large demonstration if the people themselves had not willingly co-operated with them in the task. You must be aware of the failure that attended the efforts made by the leading citizens of Delhi and the members of the Satyagraha Sabha to prevent people from closing their shops on the 31st March 1919. It is not intended to deny that some people might have expressed over enthusiasm in their efforts to induce people to close their shops which in a case or two might have resulted in slight unpleasantness. But it is absolutely unjustifiable and incorrect to represent it as forcing people to close their shops In this connection we may be permitted to point out that it is against the fundemental principles of the Satyagraha Sabha and that the Sabha cannot possibly violate its basic principles.

(4) The fourth statement in your notice is that the people who assembled at the station and were finally without any cause fired at were ordinary badmashes and rioters You also assert that no boys were killed (or wounded); near the station or Clock Tower we may be permitted to say that it is incorrect and against facts. We feel confident that if the Government appointments an impartial Committee to investigate and inquire into the whole unfortunate affair it shall bear out our statement and it would be seen how many boys were killed or wounded by the firing of the police and military.

(5) The fifth incorrect statement in your notice is that the persons who suggested the closing of the shops are responsible for all these developments. We do not know on what arguments and facts the Government relies for this statement but we beg to draw your attention to the fact that while the Government (according to its own statement) failed to restore order even after the free use of the rifles and the bayonetes at the railway station where not more than five thousand are said to have been present a few members of the Satyagraha Sabha succeeded in controlling and peacefully dispersing and audience estimated at 20000 to 50000 people on the 30th of March in the peoples park inspite of the provocation which a display of bare swords and bayonets, rifles and machine guns naturally causes. Can any man after seeing this attitude of the Satyagrahies rightly hold them responsible for the bloodshed on the 30th of March without the least intention of delivering a hasty judgment. We respectfully submit that the responsibility of all this affair lies on the Government officials who, even if it be conceded that a few mischivous urchins flung a few stones at the Police, replied to the stones of boys by the rifles, bullets, and the bayonets the police and the military Officials who were panic stricken by the ordinary noise and clamour natural on such occasions and irresponsibly made innocent people target of rifles we thought it necessary to contradict by facts and arguments the allegations made against us, but if the Government considers that no blame attaches to it in this matter it should establish its innocence in order to remove the possibility of all future misunderstanding.

(6) As regards your advice to the people not to close their shops and to report the name of persons who might compel them to close shops to the nearest police station, we beg to point out that the Executive Cmmittee of the Satyagraha Sabha has already decided that in view of the fact that they have already done so on the 30th March that no demonstration should be held on the 6th of April. Even Mahatma Gandhi has sent a notice to that effect which is binding on every Satyagrahi. But if your advice implies that it is illegal to persuade or induce any shop-keeper to close his shop we most emphatically beg to protest against this unjust interference with the legitimate rights of the people; after all this rebuking and expressions of displeasure you have been pleased to announce your intention of requesting the leading citizens of Delhi to raise fund for the help of the wounded and for the families of the killed. It is very kind of you to express such care and solicitude for the welfare of the people and we thank you for the humanitarian motives which prompted that decision. Need not we point out that citizens of Delhi have already started a fund for the relief of the wounded and the sufferers and memorial of those killed and it is hoped that the citizens shall give practical proof of the sympathy and sacrifice. It is therefore superfluous to appeal to the raises of Delhi when general public has already taken up the work as a duty they owed to God.

In conclusion we may be permitted to say that our conscience is clear, our convictions are unshaken, and we stand firm on the path of truth. Whatever we are doing we consider it our duty and in future whatever we shall do we shall be guided by the best interests of our people and our country. We are neither seditionists nor disturbers of peace. We are neither conspirators nor rebels. Our crime, if crime it can be called, is that we do not permit any interference with our legitimate rights and consider it the duty of every self respecting man to be prepared for every kind of sacrifice for the defence of Right and Justice. In the end we pray to God that he may grant wisdom to our rulers and help us in our righteous cause."

ARREST OF MR. GANDHI.

SHOPS CLOSED AT DELHI.

(Associated Press of India.)

Simla, April 10.

It is reported from Delhi that Mr Gandhi was arrested last night at Palwal station a few miles from Delhi. This arrest was carried out by the Punjab Government whose orders Mr Gandhi broke in entering that province. He was warned at Kosi station from proceeding further but elected to do so. In Delhi all shops are reported shut but everything is quiet and all precautions are being taken in case of disturbances It is understood Mr. Gandhi is being escorted back to Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Gandhi's son has got the following telegram from Delhi:

"Assiduity Calcutta."

Delhi, April 10.

"Bapu on way Delhi served with order not enter Punjab Delhi, and restrict himself Bombay disobeyed arrested order arrest with greatest joy desired all Ashramis and you exult in this glad news dictor accompanies bapu."

Mahadeo.

(Associated Press of India.)

Simla, April 10.

So far as is known in Simla both the Punjab and Delhi authorities served notices on Mr. Gandhi while on route to Northern India not to enter their provinces and have also issued notices to him to return to Bombay.

(Associated Press of India.)

Delhi, April 10.

Further inquiries about Mr. Gandhi's arrest go to show that the Punjab Government's order prohibiting him to enter Punjab was served on him at Kosi Kalan station. This order he disobeyed and proceeded further at Palwal station which is situated in Gurgaon district in Punjab. He was arrested for disobeying this order. After his arrest orders of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the Lieut Governor of Punjab made with the sanction of the Government of India to reside and remain in Bombay presidency were served on him. Later he was placed in a train for his journey towards Bombay.

(Associated Press of India.)

Madras, April 10.

Following is the translation of the Tamil leaflet circulated in the city. Mr Dwarka nath wired to Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, president of the Satyagraha Sabha, Madras dated 7 p. m. from Mutra. While Mahatma Gandhi was travelling to Delhi he was arrested by authorities on his way at Balwin and brought to Mutra where he was kept till this morning and afterwards taken by special train to an unknown destination. His health was feeble at the time of arrest and is suffering from chest pain.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION IN DELHI.

CITY ON STRIKE.

Delhi, April 10.

Delhi is on strike to-day owing to the arrest of Mr. Gandhi last night at Palmal station in Guragaon District in the Punjab. It is understood Mr. Gandhi is arrested at the instance of the Punjab Govrnment for disobedience of their orders prohibiting him from entering the Punjab. Mr. Gandhi who was travelling by B B C I Railway was warned at Kosi Ka am from proceeding further but he elected to do so. It may be stated that Mr Gandhi was expected in Delhi on Friday evening but he changed his plans and in accordance with private advice people went to the station last night to receive him and there they learnt of his arrest at the Palwal Station. News of the arrest like wild fire spread in the town this morning and the city is again on strike except the Tongawallas. Peace however is not so far disturbed.

MASS MEETING AT DELHI.

Delhi, April 10.

At nine in the morning a mass meeting attended by about thousand was held at the banks of the Jumna. Swami Shradhanand who addressed the meeting after announcing the arrest of Mr. Gandhi delivered his message in Hindi in which he said he was glad that the Government had taken this step and he was determined not to remain out of jail until the Rowlatt Act was removed from the Statute Book. He exhorted the public in the meantime, to carry on passive resistance movement in orderly way. The Swami after reading a message exhorted the audience to carry out Mr. Gandhi's wishes and follow his precepts. So far no one is understood to have disobeyed the law recommended by the Satyagraha Sabha for disobedience.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Delhi, April 10.

Information arrived yesterday that Mahtma Gandhi was coming by Bombay mail. At his own request the Satyagraha Sabha did not make arrangements for public reception as it was likely to tell upon his extremely weak health. The police and C I D were, however, largely in evidence on the platform and Lancers began patrolling two hours before the arrival of the train. It is also reported that soldiers in fort and Cantonment were held in readiness. Some people had entered the station before the issue of platform tickets was stopped. Keen disappointment was noticed when Mahatmaji did not appear in train and Mr Mahadeo Desai informed the people that Mahatmaji had been arrested at Palwal, Gurgoan district, under the Defence of India Act. The people retired from the station in silence. The local dailies "Vijaya" and the 'Congress' broke the news early this morning in special editions and Delhi is once more on hartal to-day for the third time during the last fortnight. A meeting of the citizens was held on the sands of the Jumna at nine where Mahatmaji's message was read and prayers offered for his long life and success of Satyagraha. Another meeting was held in the evening. Quiet prevails in the city, but the atmosphere is thick with the rumours of arrest of the leaders. Police guards are posted all over the city.

(From a Correspondent.)

Muttra, April 10.

Later information shows that Gandhiji's enforced departure from Muttra took place under extraordinary and mysterious circumstances. The B B and C I passenger which leaves for Bombay at 6-30 a.m. started from the station platform without break and it was after one mile's travelling that Mahatma's carriage and break were attached to the train. Further enquiry shows that the police read over the Punjab Government's order that he was forbidden to enter Punjab at Kosi but Mahatma refused to obey. Mahatma was stopped at Palwal, his carriage detached, and was brought back under escort to Muttra. It is said that he was neither arrested nor deported but taken back home under escort.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay, April 10.

An Amritsar message received by the Secretary, Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, states that Dr. Saifuddin Kutchlew, Bar-at Law, and Mr Satyapal, against whom orders under the Defence of India Act were passed some days ago, were arrested to-day at 10.30 a.m. and taken to unknown destination.

THE ARREST OF MAHATHA GANDHI.

THE EXACT POSITION DESCIRBED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay, April 11.

Reports of Mr. Gandhi being arrested prove absolutely false. There has never been any intention to arrest him. What has actually happened is that he was served with order forbidding him to enter Delhi or the Punjab and on his refusing to abide by it was ejected The details of the story are that he was transferred from one train to another at Palwal as already reported and thus returned to Muttra junction. He was there put with his doctor into first class carriage in the Bombay Mail of the B B and C I Railway. A police officer travelled in the next compartment as Mr. Gandhi refused to pledge himself to continue the journey to Bombay. When the train reached Baroda a Bombay Government official spoke to Mr. Gandhi and told him that he would now be at liberty to go exactly where he liked with perfect freedom so long as he remained in the Bombay Presidency but that Government of India had issued orders that he was not to be allowed to move outside this province. Mr. Gandhi thus left to do as he liked came on in the train to Bombay where he alighted at Marine Lines station and proceeded to his house.

MILITARY CALLED OUT AT BOMBAY.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay, April 11.

Some disurbance is reported to have occurred about noon to-day at Abdul Rahman Street near Crawford market where a mob attempted to hold up tramway traffic by throwing stones and placing boulders on the line. Military were called out and on their appearance the mob dispersed Some of Satyagraha leaders also appeared and they asked the crowd to bear in mind Mr. Gandhi's message translations of which are being widely distributed. It is notified that in view of emergency arisen in Bombay all I D F. exemptions are cancelled until further notice.

SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA MORE VIGOROUSLY CARRIED.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay April, 11.

Yesterday the Satyagraha propaganda was carried on more vigorously than on the previous day An English translation of Mr. Gandhi's "Hind Swarajya" was published and a large number of copies were sold during the day at one anna per copy. Mrs Sarojini Naidu sold a copy of the same pamphlet to a Bhatia millionaire for rupees one thousand and two copies of the same were sold to two others for rupees five hundred each. A Parsi gentleman has promised to bear the cost of Satyagraha silver badges.

AT BOMBAY.

MR. GANDHI FREE AT BOMBAY.

(Associated Press of India.)

Bombay, April 11.

Many shops in Indian quarters of the town remain closed to-day and stock exchanges and the Javeribazar where transactions in bullion take place and the Grain Mart have not opened for business. Cotton markets also remain closed.

Mr. M K Gandhi arrived in Bombay at 1.30 this afternoon in B B C I northern express accompanied by his medical attendant. He alighted at Marine lines station at his own request and proceeded towards the city. At Baroda railway station he was met by an official of Bombay Government who served on him an order of Government of Bombay which had the approval of Government of India requiring him (Mr Gandhi) to reside within the limit of Bombay presidency. Mr Gandhi is not under arrest and is free to move about unrestricted within the presidency.

On Mr Gandhi's arrival he has issued a message to the citizens of Bombay not to create disturbance of any sort.

AT AHMEDABAD.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

SHOPS AND BAZARS CLOSED.

Bombay, April 11.

An Ahmedabad message received last night states that on the receipt of the news of Mr Gandhi's arrest on Wednesday the shops and bazars in the city also mills were closed by midday. There was a perfect 'hartal' in the afternoon. People passing in motor cars and carriages were compelled to alight and walk. Stones were pelted in some cases. There were some disturbance at the Gaiety Theatre and two other cinemas.

One report states that a serious riot occurred at Premdrwaza, where two Europeans received injuries. Huge crowd collected at the Bechive Flour Mills. They, after sprinkling kerosine oil around the M[illegible] premises, burnt it down. The police [illegible] mill to restore order were attacked a[illegible] trying open fire wounding seven pers[illegible]d had [illegible] mob. One police constable i[illegible]ons of the have been killed. The inj[illegible]s reported to to the civil hospital. [illegible]ured were removed

The crowds disp[illegible]ersed ultimately on the persuasion of the local leader and police. At the mass meeting at night the leading Satyagrahis delivered speeches regretting Mr. Gandhi's arrest and advising the people to resume business to day.

AT MULTAN.

(Associated Press of India.)

Multan, April 11.

Almost all the shops in the city are closed by this time while a general spirit of "hartal" prevails.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT AMRITSAR

PEOPLE SHOT BY THE MILITARY.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED REPORTED BURNING DOWN OF POST OFFICE.

Lahore, April 10—Reports of a serious disturbance have also come from Amritsar. It is said Doctor Saifuddin Kitchlew Bar-at-law and Dr. Satyapal were deported to-day at 10-30 a. m. to an unknown destination. This news along with the news of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi excited the people and they closed their shops and made demonstrations. It is also said that several people have been shot by the military and are either killed or wounded. The railway Goods Office, Post Office and Telegraph Office it is reported have been burnt down. Great excitement prevails both in Amritsar and Lahore.

FEELING AT AGRA.

Agra, April 11.

On the news reaching Agra of the arrest of Mr Gandhi all shops again were closed to-day throughout the city and the Cantonments as they did on Sunday last and a mass meeting is now being held. The residents are suffering great inconvenience for want of provisions.

A MESSAGE TO DR. MEHTA.

(Associated Press of India.)

Rangoon, April 11.

Following is the telegraphic message to Dr P J Mehta, barrister-at-law, Rangoon from the Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi after his arrest at Delhi:—Mahatma Gandhi on his way to enter Punjab and Delhi received order to restrict himself to Bombay. He disobeyed the order and was arrested. He received the order of arrest with the greatest joy and desired all to participate in his joy. Please call public meetings immediately and declare his message which shortly reads thus: I have got what I sought for. My arrests make me free. Your duty is to seek like freedon by fulfilling Satyagraha pledge which is our Kamdhenu All who love me can but save me by doing what I have done. They shall not resent my arrest by departure from truth by hair's breadth or violence committed against any body whether Englishmen or Indians. It will surely damn the great cause which Satyagrahis are handling. Satyagrahis or Non-Satyagrahis, Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Parsis Christians and Jews can all take swadeshi vow and the vow of Hindo-Mohamadan unity as proposed by me women also doing no less than men. Salvation lies in the country adopting soul force—the only and sure weapon to fight the wrong. Though suffering alone we shall reach our goal not by reforms dropping on us from England however unstintedly."

BENGAL PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

ANNUAL SESSION AT MYMENSINGH.

The following notice has been issued by the Secretary, Bengal Presidency Muslim League to the members of that body:—

Dear Sir, I beg to inform you that the Annual Sessions of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League will be held at Mymensingh, Town Hall, on the 19th and 20th instant, at 10 A.M. under the presidency of Mr. Syed Md Masih, B.A. Barrister at Law. Mr Wajed Ali Khan Panee, Zamindar, Karotiya, Mr A K Ghuznavi and other influential gentlemen of the District have been interesting themselves in the matter, have formed a Reception Committee and have been making necessary preparations for holding the meeting and for the comfort and convenience of gentlemen attending the sessions. You are earnestly requested to attend and thus contribute to the success of the meeting.

2. As you may be aware, questions of vital importance to the community will be discussed at the Sessions. The question of Khilafat and the custodianship of the Holy Places of Islam has at present been agitating the minds of the Mussalmans all over the word. It is necessary that Mussalmans of Bengal, assembled in large numbers at the Annual Sessions of the League, should give expression to their feelings and sentiments in this matter. The passing of the Rowlatt Bill at a time of peace is an encroachment upon the fundamental rights and liberties of His Majesty's Indian subjects and it is incumbent upon the Mussalmans of Bengal to protest against the enactment of this repressive law. Representation of Mussalmans in local self governing bodies, employment of Mussalmans in the public services, appointment of Mussalmans to high offices of State and many other questions of vital importance to the community will come up for discussion at the Annual Session and it is accordingly desirable that members of the League should each make it a point to attend the meeting and thus make the gathering a large one.

3. The Reception Committee have kindly undertaken to bear all the expenses of board and lodging of members and visitors to the League coming from outside the district of Mymensingh.

4. Members are requested to take with them their friends interested in the welfare and advancement of the Muslim community.

5. All communications regarding boa[illegible] and lodging are to be addressed to [illegible]d Hon'ble Moulvi Abul Kasem at My[illegible] the who is proceeding to Mymensing[illegible]mensing co-operation with the Recepti[illegible] to act in

6. Members are request[illegible]on Committee. undersigned as early [illegible]d to send to the gestions or any res[illegible]s possible, any sug- to move at the [illegible]olutions that they desire

7. Member[illegible] annual meeting. them thei[illegible] are requested to bring with [illegible] bedding, mosquito curtain, etc.

MUJIBUR RAHMAN,

Hony Secretary.

3, Marsden Street.

Calcutta, the 8th April 1919.

KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Saharanpur, April 11.

The prosecution in the Katarpur Riot Case closed to.day. Altogether 160 witnesses were examined—Mr. Good, Deputy Inspector General of Police who investigated the case and Mr Bellairs, Superintendent of Police who recorded the statement of some of the witnesses by the prosecution although their names were mentioned in the charge sheet. The Commissioner asked the defence to supply them with the names of the accused whom they considered fit to be discharged. The names have accordingly been supplied and "The Tribunal" has adjourned till Monday from when the accused will make statements.

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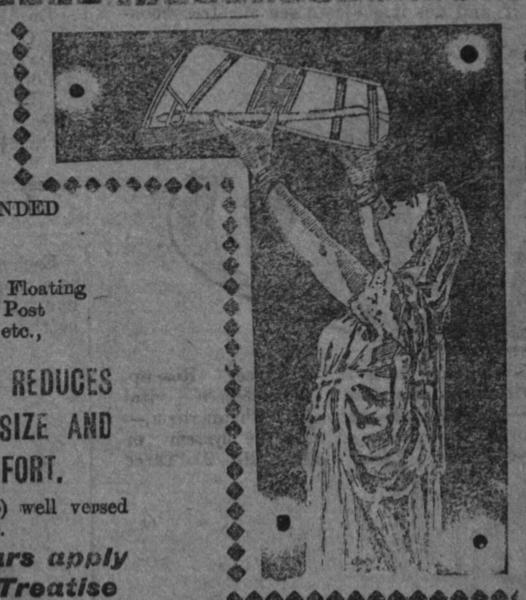

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SIR M. O'DWYER'S PARTING KICK AT POLITICAL LEADERS.

Lahore, April 8.—A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held on Monday morning, the Lieutenant Governor presiding. After interpenations final discussion on the budget took place. Several non official members who spoke congratulated the Finance Member on the budget and made reference to Sir Michael O'Dwyers administration and impending departure. Mr Gibson in the absence of Mr Lumsden Financial Secretary replied to criticism briefly. His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer then addressed the council this being his last speech in Council. His Honour after referring to the budget, the economic situation industrial progress and internal security of the province said: The Government of this province is and will remain determined that the public order which was maintained so successfully during the time of war shall not be disturbed in time of peace. Action has therefore already been taken under Defence of India Act against certain individuals at Lahore and Amritsar who, whatever their motives were openly endeavouring to arouse public feeling against the Government. The British Government which has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion could afford to despise agitators but it has the duty of protecting the young and ignorant whom they may incite to mischief and crime while themselves standing aside. I therefore take this opportunity of warning all who are connected with political movements in the province that they will be held responsible for the proper conduct of meetings which they organise, for the language used at and the consequence that follow such meetings. Subject to these provisions the Government has no desire to restrict in any way the right of public meeting, but it a matter of common knowledge that those who organise such meetings, even with quite legitimate objects, often lack of moral courage or authority to restrain some more violent speakers. It is also, I fear only too true that owing to the wild and reckless language which a handful of noisy agitators habitually indulge in, sober and reasonable man with a regard for their izzat shrink from attending such meetings. Restraining influences are therefore either absent or are not exercised. Hence the necessity for my warning which is addressed to the press as well as to the platform. I would ask in all seriousness is this the calm and reasonable atmosphere which is needed to prepare the way for constitutional reforms? It certainly is not and those who are creating that unhealthy atmosphere are the deadliest enemies of the cause of reform which they propose to champion. Fortunately their influence does not correspond to the noise they make. They do not speak with the voice of the Punjab.

Sir Michael then spoke about the Rowlatt Act and said it could only come into force on the special order of the Governor General in Council and could only be applied to parts of the country where anarchical and revolutionary movements existed and was only concerned with certain scheduled offences. It conferred on the police no powers of arbitrary arrest, search, or interference. Continuing, Sir Michael said: "The recent puerile demonstrations against the Rowlatt Act in both Lahore and Amritsar would be ludicrous if they did not indicate how easily ignorant and credulous people—not one in a thousand of whom knows anything of the measure—can be misled. Those who wantonly mislead them incur a serious responsibility. I would remind you of President Lincoln's famous saying: 'You can, if you are very clever and very unscruplous, mislead all the people for some time and some people for all time, but you cannot mislead all the people for all the time.' Those who appeal to passion and ignorance rather than to reason have a day of reckoning in store for them."

Sir Michael then referred to constitutional reforms and coming to the war said: "We can claim to have raised about 300,000 combatants during four years of war or more than half the total raised in the Indian Empire, excluding of course the splendid contribution from our gallant neighbours and allies in Nepal." In concluding his speech Sir Michael O'Dwyer said: "Gentlemen, I have often been criticised for dwelling on the achievements of the Punjab in season and out of season, but my pride in the province is based on no narrow parochial spirit. I have spent 15 years away from it during which I have seen many other parts of India. I might indeed say much as I have seen and known cities, known men and manners, climates councils governments but nowhere did I find the same qualities as the Punjab can show. From the prince's palace down to the peasants hut I found I could meet a Punjabi whatever his class or condition as man to man without suspicion or mistrust. I found him in the mass loyal but not subservient, brave but not boastful, enterprising but not visionary, progressive but not pursuing false ideals or mistaking the shadow for the substance. These are qualities which have made the Punjab among the provinces of India not the least honoured of them all, and these are qualities which combined with the moral courage that will be so essential in the times before you will keep the Punjab in the vanguard of progress and prosperity."

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

FOREST BOARD ADVISES AN ENQUIRY.

Dera Dun, April 8—The last two days have been occupied with special subjects. On the 7th the supply of sleepers to Indian railways was discussed. Mr. Harvey Chief Engineer of the N W R, explained the position from the railway standpoint and the Board entered into the question of supplies and prices. The system in force in the U P was recommended for adoption and will be laid before a meeting of railway engineers shortly to be convened. The last day was taken up with a discussion in the lac industry. Representatives of the principal Calcutta firms were present. The meeting recommended the institution of enquiry through the Department of Commercial Intelligence into the position and requirements of the industry the general consensus of opinion on the meeting as a whole was that the Board of Forestry had on this occasion done most useful work and laid the foundations for important and far reaching developments.

The Hon Mr Justice Chevis of the Lahore High Court has proceeded on leave and Mr M S Wilberforce officiates as Judge High Court in his place.

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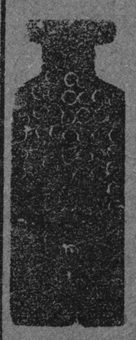

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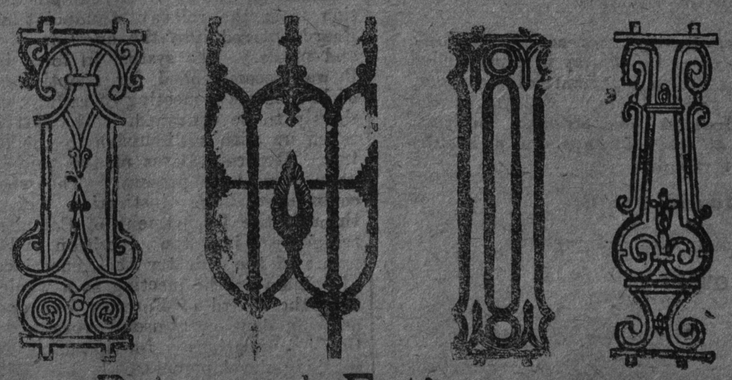

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