

REPORT

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

HELD AT

CALCUTTA

DECEMBER 3rd to 27th, 28th & 29th of December, 1905



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FOR

OLD CONGRESS

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Resolutions adopted by the XXIInd
Indian National Congress.

I

Condolence.—This Congress desires to place on record its sense of the great loss which the Congress and the country at large have sustained by the death of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji and Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose, ex-Presidents of the Congress and Mr. M. Viraraghava Chariar of Madras. Their great public services and the example of duty and of self-sacrificing devotion which they presented in their lives entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the country.

A copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the families of the late Messrs. Bonnerjee, Tyabji, Bose and M. Viraraghava Chariar, over the signature of the President of the Congress.

II

Indians in the Colonies.—This Congress, while noting with satisfaction the action of the Imperial Government in disallowing, for the present, the proposed Ordinance against British Indians in the Transvaal, desires to give expression to its grave apprehension that unless the Imperial Government continues to extend its firm protection to the British Indian community, the policy of the Ordinance is almost certain to be enforced as soon as arrangements under the constitution recently granted are completed.

This Congress also places on record its sense of deep regret and indignation that the people of this country should be subjected to harassing and degrading restrictions and denied the ordinary rights of British citizenship in His Majesty's Colonies, and the Congress expresses its firm conviction that such a policy is fraught with serious danger to the best interests of the Empire.

III

Retrenchment in Military Expenditure.—This Congress renews its protest against the excessive and alarming growth of military charges in recent years and their undue preponderance in the public expenditure of the country.

This Congress is of opinion that as the military expenditure of the country is determined, not solely by its own military needs and requirements, but also by the exigencies of British supremacy and British policy in the East, it is only fair that a reasonable share of such expenditure should be borne by the British Exchequer.

This Congress strongly urges that, by a substantial reduction of military expenditure and by a steady substitution of the Indian for the European agency in the Public Services, funds should be set free to be devoted to the promotion of education in all its branches, to improve sanitation and to the relief of the Ryot's burdens, such as, a further reduction of the Salt-tax, a reduction of the land-revenue demand of the State and measures for dealing with agricultural indebtedness.

IV

Separation of Judicial from Executive Functions

In the opinion of this Congress the separation of Judicial from Executive Functions, which is admittedly necessary in the interests of good government and sound judicial administration, should no longer be deferred.

V

Validity of wakf-i-ala-aulad. In view of the general opinion amongst Mahomedans that the recent decisions of the Privy Council against the validity of the *wakf-i-ala-aulad* are against the Mahomedan Law, this Congress is of opinion that a Commission should be appointed by the Government to enquire whether the Privy Council has not erred in its decisions, having regard to the law, usage and sentiments of the Mahomedan people; and if it be found that the decisions are erroneous, this Congress urges that steps should be taken to give legal effect to the right view.

VI

The Partition of Bengal.—This Congress again records its emphatic protest against the Partition of Bengal and regrets that the present Government, while admitting that there were errors in the original plan and that it went wholly and decisively against the wishes of the majority of the people of Bengal, is disposed to look upon it as a settled fact, in spite of the earnest and persistent protest of the people and their manifest disinclination to accept it as final.

This Congress, composed of representatives from all the Provinces of this country, desires earnestly to impress upon the British Parliament and the present Liberal Government that it will be not only just, but expedient to reverse or modify the Partition in such a manner as to keep the entire Bengali-speaking community under one undivided administration and thus restore contentment to so important a province as Bengal.

VII

Boycott Movement.—Having regard to the fact that the people of this country have little or no voice in its administration, and that their representations to the Government do not receive due consideration, this Congress is of opinion that the Boycott Movement inaugurated in Bengal by way of protest against the partition of that province was and is legitimate.

VIII

Swadeshi.—This Congress accords its most cordial support to the *Swadeshi* movement and calls upon the people of the country to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries and to stimulate the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities even at some sacrifice.

IX

Self-Government.—This Congress is of opinion that the system of Government obtaining in the self-governing British Colonies should be extended to India and that as steps leading to it, it urges that the following reforms should be immediately carried out:—

(a) All examinations held in England only should be simultaneously held in India and in England and that all higher

appointments which are made in India should be by competitive examination only :

(b) The adequate representation of Indians in the Council of the Secretary of State and the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay :

(c) The expansion of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, allowing a larger and truly effective representation of the people and a larger control over the financial and executive administration of the country.

(d) The powers of local and municipal bodies should be extended and official control over them should not be more than what is exercised by the Local Government Board in England over similar bodies.

X

Education.—This Congress repeats its protest against the policy of the Government in respect of high and secondary education as being one of officialising the governing bodies of the Universities and restricting the spread of education. The Congress is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps for (i) making primary education free and gradually compulsory all over the country, (ii) assigning larger sums of money to secondary education (special encouragement being given, where necessary, to educationally backward classes), (iii) making the existing Universities more free from official control and providing them with sufficient means to take up the work of teaching, and (iv) making adequate provision for technical education in the different Provinces, having regard to local requirements.

XI

National Education.—In the opinion of this Congress the time has arrived for the people all over the country earnestly to take up the question of National Education for both boys and girls and organise a system of Education—Literary, Scientific and Technical—suited to the requirements of the country, on national lines and under national control.

XII

Thanks to the British Committee.—This Congress desires to convey to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart. and the other members of the British Committee, its most grateful thanks, for their disinterested services in the cause of India's political advancement.

XIII

Condolence.—That this Congress desires to place on record its sense of the deep sorrow and of loss to India of the sudden death of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Samuel Smith and that a copy of the fore-going resolution be communicated to the members of his family.

XIV

Land-Tax.—This Congress is of opinion that the prosperity of an agricultural country like India cannot be secured without a definite limitation of the State demand on land, such as was proposed by Lord Canning in 1862, or by Lord Ripon in 1882; and it regrets that Lord Curzon, in his Land Resolution of 1902, failed to recognise the necessity of any such limitation and declined to accept the suggestions of Sir Richard Garth, and other memorialists in the matter. The Congress holds that a reasonable

and definite limitation of the State demand is the true remedy for the growing impoverishment of the agricultural population.

This Congress respectfully protests against the view that the Land-Revenue in India is not a tax, but is in the nature of rent.

XV

Thanks to Mr. Gokhale.—This Congress records its sense of high appreciation of the eminent public service rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., during his recent visit to England, as the Delegate of the Congress.

XVI

This Congress adopts tentatively for one year the following recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Congress appointed at Benares last year :—

I. Provincial Congress Committee

(a) The Committee recommends that each Province should organize at its Capital a Provincial Congress Committee in such manner as may be determined at a meeting of the Provincial Conference or at a special meeting, held, for the purpose of representatives of different districts in the Province.

(b) The Provincial Congress Committee should act for the Province in all Congress matters and it should be its special care to organize District Associations throughout the Province for sustained and continuous political work in the Province.

II. Central Standing Committee of the Congress

The Committee recommends that the Congress should appoint every year a Central Standing Committee for all India to carry out the Resolutions of the Congress, and to deal with urgent questions which may arise and which may require to be disposed of in the name of the Congress, and that this Committee should consist of :—

12	members	from	Bengal, Behar, Assam and Burma
8	"	"	Madras
8	"	"	Bombay
6	"	"	United Provinces
6	"	"	Punjab
4	"	"	Central Provinces
2	"	"	Berar

the President of the year and the General Secretaries being *ex-officio* members in addition.

III. Selection of President

In the matter of the selection of President in future years, the Committee recommends that the following scheme should be adopted :—

The Provincial Congress Committee of the Province in which the Congress is to be held should organize a Reception Committee in such manner as it deems proper for making arrangements for the Congress Session, and the choice of the President should in the first instance rest with the Reception Committee, if, after consulting Provincial Congress Committees, the Reception Committee is able to make the choice by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members. If, however, no such majority can be obtained to support the nomination of any person, the question should be referred to the Central Standing Committee of the Congress, and the decision of this Committee should be final.

IV. Subjects Committee

The Committee recommends that the Subjects Committee, appointed at each Session of the Congress to settle its programme of work, should consist of:—

25	representatives of Bengal, Behar, Assam and Burma
15	” ” Madras
15	” ” Bombay
10	” ” United Provinces
10	” ” Punjab
6	” ” Central Provinces
4	” ” Berar

and 10 additional members for the Province in which the Congress is held, elected by the delegates attending the Congress from the respective Provinces in such manner as they deem proper; and that the President of the year, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the year, all ex-Presidents and all ex-Chairmen of Reception Committees who may be present at the Congress, the General Secretaries of the Congress and the local Secretaries of the Congress for the year should, in addition, be *ex-officio* members of the Subjects Committee.

XVII

This Congress resolves that the next Congress assemble at Nagpur.



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(b) The Provincial Congress Committee should act for the Province in all Congress matters and it should be its special care to organize District Associations throughout the Province for sustained and continuous political work in the Province.

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8	" "	Madras
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15	” ” Madras
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10	” ” United Provinces
10	” ” Punjab
6	” ” Central Provinces
4	” ” Berar

and 10 additional members for the Province in which the Congress is held, elected by the delegates attending the Congress from the respective Provinces in such manner as they deem proper; and that the President of the year, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the year, all ex-Presidents and all ex-Chairmen of Reception Committees who may be present at the Congress, the General Secretaries of the Congress and the local Secretaries of the Congress for the year should, in addition, be *ex-officio* members of the Subjects Committee.

XVII

This Congress resolves that the next Congress assemble at Nagpur.



DETAILED
Report of the Proceedings
OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND
Indian National Congress,
HELD AT
CALCUTTA,

On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of December, 1906.

First Day's Proceedings.

The twenty-second session of the Indian National Congress assembled in the grand Pavilion on the Russa Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta, under the most auspicious circumstances. Considering the feelings of all classes of people all over the country during the whole year it was expected that the gathering at this Congress would be larger than ever and the meeting hall or the Congress Pavilion was therefore made the largest that was ever constructed for the purpose providing accommodation for more than 14,000 chairs and the back galleries having had been provided with benches there were seats at least for 16,000 persons, besides standing room for a larger number of persons. Inside the hall there were multitudinous platforms rising terrace above terrace each separated from the rest by innumerable wide passages between them. The ladies' platform alone had more than 500 seats divided in two parts, one covered with *Chicks* and curtains for the purda ladies; and the other for ladies who appear before the public. Curtains, ceilings and pillar covers, were all made of Indian prints. The special feature of the last Congress Pavilion was that with the only exception of 1,000 candle Lucus lamps, there was nothing within it which was not made in this country. Long before the hour announced for the formal opening of the proceedings, the gigantic pandal had been crowded to suffocation, every available standing accommodation having been besieged by dense mass of spectators and delegates who were struggling against one another for room. It was estimated that not less than 20,000 persons managed to get in. At 1-30 P. M., a deputation on behalf of the Reception Committee consisting of two the Secretaries, Mr. A. Rasul and Mr. J. Ghosal, went to invite and escort the President-elect Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, who arrived punctually at 2 P. M., accompanied by a long line of distinguished Congressmen from various parts of the country. As the grand Old man entered the mammoth pandal, up rose the monster gathering to its feet, shouting vociferous welcome to him which was mingled with outbursts of "Bande Mataram" and "Long live Dadabhai." The President-elect and past Presidents with Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, mounted the platform amidst thundering cheers and rounds of applause and it was sometime before the enthusiastic demonstration subsided and Mr. Narendra Nath Sen who stood up to offer a fervent prayer could be heard. Amidst profound and solemn silence Mr. Narendra Nath Sen offered the following prayer :

First Day.

P R A Y E R.

First Day.

O Most Gracious God and Father, by whose Divine Providence mankind is ruled, and all things are made to work out His good ends, we thank Thee for enabling us Thy unworthy servants to assemble once more in this great city for this, the 22nd, session of our National Congress. We bless Thy Holy Name that Thou didst put it into the hearts of our leaders, some of whom have now departed this life, to establish this Congress, and didst grant them wisdom and ability to maintain and develope it in the face of manifold and vast difficulties. We heartily thank Thee for the measure of usefulness, granted to our Congress in the past, particularly in drawing together, in the bonds of friendship, fellowship and united effort, our countrymen, separated as they are by differences of race, creed, language and social customs. We also render Thee most humble and hearty thanks for the marvellous growth of a true spirit of Nationalism, which has recently manifested itself in all parts of our beloved motherland.

We seek Thy blessing, O Heavenly Father, on the proceedings of the present session of our Congress. Give to the President and to all speakers the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, so that nothing may be said or done here that is not in accordance with Thy Holy Will. Remove from us all ill-feeling, prejudice and uncharitableness, and fill our hearts with a genuine desire for the good of the country and its people, with unswerving loyalty to our Rulers, and with good feelings towards all sections of the inhabitants of this land. Let moderation and earnestness, wisdom and charity, humility and harmony, characterise our proceedings at this great gathering.

We implore Thy blessing on our Gracious Sovereign and Emperor King Edward, and on the Royal family. Enable those that bear rule in this land under his Imperial Majesty, to realise their unique responsibilities consequent on the position Thou hast been pleased to grant them and help them to fulfil the sacred charge committed to them, so as to glorify Thy Name, and to benefit our people. More especially at this time, we beseech Thee O Lord, to inspire all the members of the ruling race with true sympathy for the people over whom Thou hast placed them as rulers, and to remove all causes which tend to separate them from us.

O Merciful God, we seek Thy guidance and help in checking, and uprooting all the evils, which hinder our progress and improvement as a people. Enable us to make ourselves worthy in every respect for the privileges of self-government and participation in the administration of the country, which we claim and seek. Pardon our many shortcomings, strengthen our infirmities, bless our labours, and bestow on us such a measure of success as Thou thinkest fit. Grant us the spirit of self-effacement and self-sacrifice, and accept our humble services to the glory of Thy Holy Name, and the good of our beloved motherland.

Before commencing the regular business of the Session, the *Bande Mataram* Sampraday sang the National song followed by the Sebak Sampraday and last though not the least, was a chorus of 30, young girls, daughters of almost all the Congress leaders in Calcutta, who sang in chorus two National Songs.

The celebrated Musician Mr. Jyotindra Nath Tagore and his niece, Mrs. Mukerjee, worked hard continually for 2 months to train these young girls for the occasion. Their labours of love

with the help of Dr. & Mrs. Nilratan Sarcar were crowned with great success. The sweet voices of so many young throats produced a great effect and the chorus was very much admired by every one present. It was a real treat.

First Day.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Honourable Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in opening the proceeding of the 22nd Indian National Congress, said :

Brother Delegates and Countrymen,

As Chairman of the Reception Committee, it is my privilege to welcome you to Calcutta, a city which in many ways presents a strong contrast to Benares where you assembled last year;—that 'sweet city of dreaming spires' plunged in thought and passionately yearning for a higher and truer life than can be found in the things of this world, its pomps, its vanities and its cares. The city of Job Charnock is not, I admit, classic ground. It does not draw our hearts or stir our pulses as Benares does—so rich in historic associations and so lovely even in her disolation. And yet Calcutta is by no means an unfit place for the meeting of the National Congress; or the life and motion and the many sided activity, the signs of which are all around you, are typical of the new order that has been called into existence by the play and interaction of Eastern and Western ideals which without killing our deep spiritual life,—that precious heritage of every child of the East—have inspired us with a sense of social duty incompatible with a life of cloistered seclusion and pale asceticism. And it is this sense of social duty that has brought together from all parts of India, no longer a mere geographical expression, a band of self-denying men representing the intelligence, the culture and the public spirit of the motherland, fired with the noblest and purest purposes, resolved to do their duty to their country and confident in her destiny. They know that for good or for ill they stand face to face with a new world and must adapt themselves to the environment. They know that the difficulties which now meet them cannot be solved by piety and philosophy alone and that under the new conditions which have arisen, political and social action is essential to our progress as citizens of the British Empire. Calcutta, therefore, is, I repeat, not an unfit place for the discussion of the new problems which have arisen. Indeed in some ways this city with its ceaseless roar and whirl is a fitter place than Benares whose true strength lies not in action but in thought.

Chairman of
Reception Com-
mittee's Address.

The Committee of which I have the honour to be the Chairman consists of representatives of all sections of the community, including several Mahomedan gentlemen of light and leading who like the late Mr. Tayabjee, the foremost man among his community in our generation, whose loss is still fresh upon us, believe that their duty to their country is not inconsistent with loyalty to England, I mean true loyalty—the loyalty of the dial to the sun and not that protected loyalty in plush which proclaims itself from the housetops and whenever any

First Day.
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 Chairman of
 Reception Com-
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person in authority speaks ready to shout: "It is the voice of a God and not of a man." With the exception of some Nawabs and Khan Bahadurs in the Eastern province who are now weeping like the poor Queen of Carthage for Sir Joseph Fuller, you will find on the Reception Committee almost all the most prominent men of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Maharajas and Rajas, representatives of ancient houses, elected members of Legislative Councils, of Municipalities and of Local and District Boards, professors and school-masters, merchants and traders, doctors, journalists and lawyers are all to be found on its rolls. But you will miss two names which have been associated with the Congress from the very beginning. Woomesh Chander Bannerjee and Anund Mohan Bose have been recently lost to us and we are yet in the fulness of our grief. They fought side by side in the service of their country to which they had dedicated their lives and in death they were not divided. Woomesh Chander Bannerjee stood by the cradle of the National Congress and nurtured and fostered it with parental solicitude and affection. That Congress which may be said in no small measure to owe its very existence to him comes of age to-day; but our beloved leader, so wise and valiant, is not with us to partake in our rejoicings. His ashes rest in a foreign land, but a nation's sorrow followed him across the seas to his last resting place in England, the country which next to his own he loved best. In the death of Anund Mohan Bose, every one felt as if he had lost a personal friend; for he was of an eminently winning disposition, distinguished not less by his amiability than by the purity of his life. To deep spiritual fervour, he joined a lofty patriotism, working 'as ever in the great Task Master's eye.' Indeed in Anund Mohan Bose patriotism grew to the height of a religion. And it was this happy union of the religious and civic elements in his character that sustained him when, with life fast ebbing away and with the valley of the shadow of death almost in sight, he poured out his soul in that memorable swan-song of the 16th of October, 1905, when a whole people plunged in gloom assembled together in solemn protest against the ruthless dismemberment of their country.

"If," says Cicero, "to his country a man gives all, he becomes entitled to what all money cannot buy,—the eternal love of his fellow men." This is the exceeding great reward of every true patriot and no one can question Anund Mohan's title to it. His death stirred Calcutta to its depths; and in that vast throng which followed the bier in long and solemn procession every eye was wet with tears, every face was clouded with the shadow of a deep and passionate sorrow.

Our friends have been taken away from us before their work was done: But if the soldier who dies in a forlorn hope has not lived in vain, depend upon it, the lives of Woomesh Chunder Bannerjee and Anund Mohan Bose cannot have been wasted as autumn leaves. True, their seats on the platform are vacant; true, they can no longer guide our counsels or plead the cause of their country or defend it by tongue and by pen through good report and through evil report. But they have left behind them a lesson which shall not die and an example for all time to inspire and encourage their countrymen—an example which ought to sustain and comfort us, when, as now, we are compassed round by dangers and by darkness. It is an idle fancy or do I really see our departed friends revisiting the scenes of their earthly labours and watching over our deliber-

ations? Yes, they are with us to-day,—our guardian angels and patron saints whom we may reverence and even worship without offence for such homage and worship, it is no paradox to say, are an ennobling and not a degrading superstition.

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Brother delegates, I spoke just now of dangers and of darkness and the tale of our afflictions is a long one. We have been tried by desolating floods and by famine in the very heart of the granary of the Province, a famine in which numbers have died of hunger and slow starvation. Prosperity budgets could not keep them alive nor blue books on the material and moral progress of India nourish them. They died,—men, women and children—without a murmur on their pale lips and their bones are now whitening the plains of East Bengal, together, I believe, with the copies of Lord Lytton's Famine Commission Report. But even these visitations pale before the political perils by which we are threatened. For we are truly fallen on evil days and on evil tongues; and Bengal at the present moment is a land of many sorrows in which we have been sustained and consoled only by the sympathy of our countrymen.

Our trials commenced with the partition of Bengal, that ill-starred measure of that most brilliant Viceroy who had nothing but gibes and sneers for our aspirations and prayers and who found India comparatively contented and left it fermenting with unrest. The notification of the 16th of October 1905 was the parting gift of Lord Curzon to Bengal—a province for which he always dissembled his love. Now, I do not mean to impute unworthy motives to the author of the dismemberment of our Province, but he must be a bold man who should say that the separation of East Bengal is not likely to interfere with the collective power of the Bengalees or the growth of our national spirit. He must also be a bold man who should say that it is not a menace to the ascendancy of Calcutta, the centre of political and intellectual activity, in this part of the country. He must again be a bold man who should say that the Mahomedan population in the new Province may not be used as tools by artful and unscrupulous persons to keep in check the growing strength of the educated community; for religious animosities may be easily kindled among an illiterate people, though not so easily subdued. A division on the basis of territory and population was tried as we all know, by the French Revolutionary Government with the best of intentions but with the most fatal results to the people. They reduced men to loose counters merely for the sake of simple telling, and not to figures whose power is to arise from their places on the table. In the spirit of this geometrical distribution and arithmetical arrangement, these pretended citizens, says Burke, treated France exactly like a conquered country. Acting as conquerors, they imitated the policy of the harshest of that harsh race who contemn a subdued people and insult their feelings. The policy of such barbarians has ever been, as much as in them lay, to destroy all vestiges of the ancient country, in religion, in polity, in laws, and in manners; to confound all territorial limits; and to lay low everything which had lifted its head above the level, or which could serve to combine or rally, in their distress, the disbanded people, under the standard of old opinion. In a word, they destroyed the bonds of their union, under colour of providing for administrative efficiency. These sentiments may be foolishness to a bureaucracy—'mere tailors of business who cut the clothes but do not find the body,'—and

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who think that administrative efficiency can only be secured by the 'augmentation of official business, official power and official members,' and of official salaries. But such is not the opinion of the author of the most appreciative life of Burke in our day.

I do not however wish to detain you with the case against the partition of Bengal; for no body except possibly G. C. I. E's would now care to defend it. But many of you are probably not aware that the public had no opportunity whatever of discussing the scheme which was finally settled and which fell in our midst like a bolt from the empyrean heights of Simla. Now, we may be, as our friends take care to remind us with perhaps needless iteration, hereditary bondsmen with whom the warlike races in India should have no fellowship; but I must confess, though our friends may not believe it, that we do not like to be treated as so many black beetles even by a brilliant Viceroy. But I am perhaps too hard upon Lord Curzon, who probably meant only to surprise us with this touching proof of his interest in our welfare. His Lordship as we all know had a horror of playing to the gallery and loved to do good by stealth, and, I have no doubt, blushed when he found it fame in Printing House Square. But even his best friends now admit that it was a great pity his Lordship did not rest on his laurels when he had solved his twelve problems;— a highly suggestive number, but I dare say it was a mere coincidence.

We have been told on high authority that the partition of Bengal is "a settled fact" but Mr. Morley keeps an open mind and we refuse to believe that the last word has been said or that the subject will never be re-opened. In the meantime we cannot allow the question to sleep. Unfinished questions, it has been well said, have no pity for the repose of nations. We have been parted from those who are bound to us by the ties of blood, of race, of language and of country, and bound too by the ties of common ends and common aspirations; and the wound which has been thus inflicted on us refuses to heal. The sentiments of the people have been trampled under foot by an autocratic Viceroy; and we owe it not only to ourselves but also to you, our countrymen, to give public expression to our feelings. For behind this deliberate outrage upon public sentiment and closely connected with it, there is a very much larger issue affecting the good government of this country. That issue is nothing more nothing less than this. Is India to be governed autocratically without any regard to the sentiments and opinions of the people who must be made to know their proper place as an inferior subject-race or on those enlightened principles which are professed by our rulers? The question of partition looked at from this point of view involves a trial of strength between the people and the bureaucracy and in that trial, I am sure, we shall have not merely the good wishes but also the active support and sympathy of all our countrymen; and never were we in greater need of that support and sympathy than at the present moment.

Mr. Morley has told us that, if new facts are placed before him, he will reconsider his decision. Do not the numerous anti-partition meetings over 250 in number which were held all over Bengal on the 16th of October last in which nearly a million of people, Hindus and Mahomedans, took part show that the ferment created by the measure is not dying out and are they not facts which speak for themselves? These demonstrations were not,

they could not have been, the work of 'pestilent agitators,' or of the intellectuals, whatever G. C. I. E's may affect to believe. Many of these meetings were presided over by Mahomedan gentlemen of rank and influence and the great gathering in the Federation Ground in Calcutta had for its chairman my learned and accomplished friend, Moulvi Mahomad Yusuf, Khan Bahadur, the president of the Mahomedan Central Association. When there is such a deep-rooted and wide-spread sentiment, only two courses are possible, coercion or concession. There is no middle course, no halting place and who can deny that the path of concession is also the path of true wisdom and true statesmanship? The religious animosities again which have been sedulously fostered in East Bengal since the partition, when the Mahomedans came to appreciate the benevolent intentions of Sir Joseph Fuller, are among the bitter first fruits of that measure, to which also it is impossible for Mr. Morley to shut his eyes or close his heart. I am not a statesman or I should have been a K. C. S. I. by this time writing anonymously to the English Press; but I can easily foresee how the agitation will gain in volume and strength when the people of East Bengal find themselves living under a different rule and a different system of laws administered too by men who would gladly exchange places with their more fortunate brethren in the older province. Is then the partition of Bengal a settled fact? By all the hopes within us, we say 'no.' And this is our settled conviction. We know the difficulties by which Mr. Morley is surrounded, but we know also that sympathy is the keynote of his policy; and the statesman who pacified Ireland may be safely trusted yet to pacify Bengal by placing the Bengali-speaking districts—under one and the same administration. Grant that our opposition is based on mere sentiment can anybody deny that sentiment plays a most important part in the affairs of mankind?

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In Mr. Morely, the philosopher and statesman, the scholar and historian, we have happily a politician who knows the seasons when to take occasion by the hand and who will, I am confident, by timely concessions unite in closer bonds England and her great dependency in the East. Some of my countrymen, I know, think that in relation to Indian affairs the Liberal is almost as illiberal as the Tory; and they may possibly be right. But of Mr. Morley it cannot be certainly said that he has given to party or class what was meant for mankind. To him the sun-dried bureaucrat is only a bureaucrat and not the very incarnation of wisdom. Nor does he believe in the infallibility of the man on the spot; for his is not one of those minds which are fed by mere phrases.

The partition of Bengal was followed by Russian methods of government with this difference that the officials who devised them were Englishmen, while the Russian official is at least the countryman of those whom he governs or misgoverns. The singing of national songs and even the cry of *Bande Mataram* were forbidden under severe penalties. This ordinance was fittingly succeeded by the prosecution of school boys, the quartering of military and punitive police, the prohibition and forcible dispersion of public meetings and these high-handed proceedings attained their crown and completion in the tragedy at Barisal, when the Provincial Conference was dispersed by the Police who wantonly broke the peace in order, I imagine, to keep the peace. Now, though we are a thoroughly loyal people and our loyalty is not to be easily shaken, because it is founded on a more solid basis than mere sentiment, I have no hesitation in saying that we

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should be less than men if we could forget the tragedy of that day, the memory of which will always fill us with shame and humiliation. And this leads me to remark that it was not cowardice that prevented our young men from retaliating. It was their respect for law and order—their loyalty to their much reviled leaders that kept them in check.

All this has now happily been put an end to. But as soon as the cloud began to lift, those Anglo-Indians who are obliged to live in this land of regrets merely from a high sense of duty were seized with the fear that their monopoly of philanthropic work might be interrupted and immediately commenced a campaign of slander and misrepresentation which in virulence and mendacity has never been equalled. I. C. S's in masks and editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers forthwith began to warn the English people that we were thoroughly disloyal ferretting out sedition with an ingenuity which would have done no discredit to the professors of Laputa.

Cato tells us that the Roman augurs could not look in one another's face without a smile, and I have a shrewd suspicion that the editors and their masked correspondents who joined in this hunt must have exchanged significant glances "across the walnuts and the wine." One Calcutta paper discovered 'Golden Bengal' and told its startled readers that our province was honey-combed with secret societies. It seems, however, that with the retirement of that redoubtable knight, Sir Joseph Fuller, things took a more serious turn; for we then flung all secrecy aside and openly anointed and crowned Baboo Surendra Nath Bannerjee whom I suppose I must no longer call my friend but my Liege Lord as our king. A floral crown, it was said, might be a harmless thing but there must have been sedition in the folds of the umbrella and this silly story appropriately invented in the silly season which heightened our gaiety in Calcutta seems actually to have frightened hysterical old women in England including some retired Anglo-Indians whose nerves, I fear, have been shattered by an immoderate use of the taxed salt of India. Where so many people distinguished themselves, —reputations, like fortunes, are very easily made by foreigners in India—it might be invidious to mention the name of any particular individual; but I cannot help thinking that our special acknowledgments are due to Dr. Grierson, the great oriental scholar, who with that charity which thinketh no evil hastened to inform the English press that *Bande Mataram* is an invocation to *Kali*, the goddess of destruction;—a goddess by the way whose altar will never be deserted as long as the pseudo-imperialism of our day which means nothing more nothing less than the culture of blood-thirst lasts among the sons of men.

The Swadeshi movement seems also to have given great offence to a certain section of the Anglo-Indian community. They have, they say, every sympathy with true swadeshi but none with the pseudo-swadeshim of Bengal. Now, I confess, that though a lawyer of some standing and not perhaps altogether inapt to find distinctions without any difference, I have never been able to discover the line which separates true from false swadeshi; though we all know the difference between true and false sympathy. It seems that if you call the movement a boycott of foreign goods, you are a traitor to England. But competition with Manchester is not yet treason in the Indian statute Book. It is true the movement received an impetus from the Partition of Bengal, when we wanted to draw the

attention of England to what we regarded as nothing less than vivisection, the crowning act in a reactionary policy steadily pursued for nearly seven years. But what reasonable man can doubt that the real strength of the Swadeshi movement is to be found in our natural desire to nurse our own industries which the Government of India with their free-trade principles are unable to protect by building up a tariff wall. Mere boycotting we know will not bring happiness or wealth to us, or save our hungry masses from what Mr. Bryan calls the peace of the grave. This can only be done by improving the economical conditions of the country, so rich in resources of all kinds, by the creation and diffusion of domestic industries and by the investment of local capital in industrial arts in which India was pre-eminent at one time but which have now almost all been killed by Western competition. The Swadeshi movement is only a prelude to our determination to enter into the great brotherhood of the trading nations of the West, without, if possible, the eternal struggle between capital and labour, into which Japan has already been admitted. And if you want to know what progress we have made, come with me to the exhibition on the other side of the street, which I hope you have not boycotted, and I will show you what this movement, the implication of which with politics is a mere accident in Bengal from which some of us would gladly dissociate it, has already done for us. A visit to it, I am sure, will fill the heart of every one of you with hope and gladness; for in Swadeshism you see the cradle of a New India. To speak of such a movement as disloyal is a lie and calumny. We love England with all her faults but we love India more. If this is disloyalty, we are, I am proud to say, disloyal. But is there a single Englishman who really thinks in his heart that the material progress of the country will loosen the ties which bind us to England? On the contrary, would it not, by relieving the economical drain on India, bind the two countries closer together?

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Swadeshism, I need not remind you, is not a new cult. It counted among its votaries almost all thoughtful men long before the division of Bengal and found expression in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held under the auspices of the National Congress in Calcutta in 1901. It does not, I repeat, mean hostility to any thing and everything that is British but merely the awakening of an industrial life. The Swadeshi movement has been the principal motive power in the industrial development of the country, and I would remind those who say that Bengal can only talk that in the course of the present year more than ten lacs of rupees have been given by Bengalees for the encouragement of technical education. Our young men are now taking in large numbers to industrial pursuits and are qualifying themselves for their different callings in the national institutions which have been recently opened in Calcutta; but the most promising feature in the movement is that it has brought the masses and the educated classes together, as it promises to the artisan and labourer some mitigation of the chronic poverty in which they are now steeped. And here I must interrupt myself for a moment to point out that the great assistance which has been rendered to us by Government in organizing our Exhibition shows their friendliness to the Swadeshi movement. This action of the government, I am sure, will tend to draw closer the ties which should bind them and the people together; and their co-operation which has been of the greatest help to us ought to

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give food for reflection to those who revile Government in season and out of season. It would perhaps be idle to endeavour to convince men who brood only on the old commercial jealousy of England which did not a little to kill Irish and Indian industries. But I may be permitted to point out that they forget that in those days a ruling race did not regard itself as subject to the restraints which now govern its relations with a subject-race. It is true the ethical code of Plato is not as yet the code of the statesman, but it is now generally acknowledged that to impoverish a subject-race is not only unwise but morally wrong.

I trust I have said enough to satisfy every sane man that we have no idea of driving the English into the sea by our speeches and writings. I am aware that some irresponsible and impulsive journalists and platform speakers have been occasionally betrayed into the use of intemperate language. But is there no excuse for them? We have been called 'yelping jackals' 'wolves,' and 'chattering *bunderlog*;' and even the Viceroy has been described as a 'nincompoop,' and the Secretary of State a 'dummy,' because they would not reduce us to the position of 'whipped curs.' Again one paper which shall be nameless spoke of the 'organised scoundrelism' of Eastern Bengal and threatened us with the gallows and the sword to be used as remorselessly as in the dark days of the mutiny, for the 'tiger spirit' of the editor had been roused. It is true he spoke of the 'tiger spirit of the English;' but natural history does not furnish any instance in which a lion has degenerated into a tiger in India, although such a transformation is not perhaps absolutely impossible. There was not one to speak the fitting word, the word in due season to soothe our bruised hearts.

It would however be idle to deny, and I do not pretend to deny, that a bitter and angry feeling is growing up in the country, but I deny that there is any sedition or disloyalty; though I am confident that if Lord Curzon's bigamous lieutenant had been allowed to work his will in the Eastern Province, the ferment created by the partition would have reached a critical point. It would be idle to deny and I do not pretend to deny that the reactionary policy pursued by the late Viceroy has left behind it a burning sense of helplessness and humiliation and has driven some of my countrymen as yet small in numbers almost mad with indignation. They are, generally speaking, impulsive young men of whom I would say nothing harsher than that they seem to me love their country not wisely but too well. But to charge them with open or covert disloyalty is to forget that mere academic discussion is not sedition nor pious opinions a crime. I say pious opinions, because no man out of Bedlam and very few even inside it regard such discussions as falling within the range of practical politics, and the notion that we want the English to clear out immediately, bag and baggage, is too absurd for any credulity but the credulity of those whose conscience has made them cowards. Our critics should also remember that nations like individuals sometimes lose their heads and that the partition of Bengal is one of those maddening wrongs under which it is not possible for the unhappy sufferers to show prudence and moderation. These qualities should rather be shown by those who have driven a law-abiding people to the very verge of madness. Even the Bengalee cannot be expected always "to hope all things, to believe all things and to endure all things." "But those who have used to cramp liberty," as the author of the *Drapier's Letters* points out, "have gone so far as to resent even

the liberty of complaining; although a man upon the rack was never known to be refused the liberty of roaring as loud as he thought fit."

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The men of whom I am speaking have lost all confidence in the good faith of Government and have persuaded themselves that England means to treat India as a mere pawn in her military and diplomatic enterprises, a close preserve for the classes, and a happy hunting ground for the white adventurer. They have persuaded themselves that our rulers wish to exclude us for all time from all the higher offices and from all share in the administration of the country; and that it is idle to expect any concessions from them. Look, they say, at Ireland, look at your own country and you will be sick and weary of all the hollow words which have been uttered and all the hollow promises which have been made; for is not the Queen's Proclamation associated only with frustrated hopes and unredeemed pledges? In a word, they have persuaded themselves that our rulers wish to keep us in long clothes in a state of perpetual tutelage. For my part, I decline to believe any thing of the kind. But I ask, is there no excuse for the pessimism of those misguided young men whose hearts are sick with hope deferred? Might they not cite in their defence not the irresponsible criticisms of 'failed' lieutenant-governors or American and French travellers but the responsible utterances of statesmen like the late Lord Salisbury and of Viceroy's like the late Lord Lytton? Mind I am not going to defend these persons but only endeavouring to account for their bitter attitude towards a government which, whatever may be its errors or short-comings, has conferred untold blessings on the country.

Many things are possible. One thing, however, is to me inconceivable. I can never believe that England will ever retrace her steps or forget her duty to India where she came not as a conqueror;—those who speak of the conquest of India by a mere handful of Englishmen cannot have read history which does not record any authentic miracles, where she came I repeat, not, as a conqueror but as a deliverer, with the ready acquiescence of the people, to 'heal and to settle' to substitute order and good government for disorder and anarchy, to fit 'stone to stone again,' and restore that edifice which had been slowly and painfully built up by the wisest and best of Indian sovereigns. That task has now been accomplished, white winged peace now broods over the whole land; and it only remains for England now to fit us gradually for that autonomy which she has granted to her colonies. Then and not till then will the mission of England in India be accomplished and the glorious dream of Akbar realised;—a dream which did not, I am sure, issue from the gate of ivory. Then and not till then will the bar-sinister be removed,—that badge of inferiority and subjection which must chafe and gall men who have been nourished on the glorious literature of England,—that literature which as the founder of English education in India justly boasted had taught France the principles of liberty and which must carry with it wherever it spreads a love of British virtues and of British freedom. Great is the destiny of England, but equally great are her responsibilities involving a sacred trust; but I am confident that the august mother of free nations, the friend of struggling nationalities and of emancipation all over the world, will rise to the height of her duty. Shall Christian England fall below pagan Rome who, in her best days, conquered only to extend the privileges of citizen-

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ship to her subjects, investing them with equal rights and equal laws, equally administered? The Romans were not inspired with the mere lust of conquest or exploitation nor did they seek empire for new markets for their wares. They were fired by a nobler ideal; and they had their reward in the gratitude of their contented subjects, which was as a robe and diadem to the Mistress of the World. To England more has been given and of her more will be required. And, depend upon it, she will not disappoint you, for the people to whom the fortunes of our country have been entrusted are generous, if somewhat impassive, and should not be judged by those Anglo-Indians who regard India as an oyster to be opened with the sword and to whom the Queen's Proclamation is anathema maranatha and the Nantional Congress a Frankenstein. Such men, I have no hesitation in saying, are false to their salt, false to their King and false to their country. But take my word for it, their hostility to the children of the soil, though it may for a time infect the classes in England, will not deceive the great democracy which is fast rising into power. But you must have patience. You must learn to wait and everything will come to you in time. Remember the long and arduous struggle in England before the Catholics were emancipated or the Test Acts were repealed. Remember the great fight which Cobden had to fight for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Remember the public agitation and the ferment before the first Reform Act was passed. Remember too how very slowly the Irish church fell and the long continued agitation before the Irish land laws were reformed and when you hear the English described as a nation of shopkeepers, do not forget that they spent 20 millions to emancipate the slave. Our difficulties are very much greater for we have not only to face class prejudices, but also the prejudices, so hard to die, of race, of religion and of colour, for we are unhappily in every sense aliens. But do not be discouraged, do not despair. There is not the least cause for despondency. Have confidence in yourselves and also in the good faith of England; and do not, I pray you, be led away by the passions of the moment and when you are met by calumnies and lies, console yourselves with the reflection that the just claims of the great body of the English people have been similarly met by the party of privilege and supremacy and a subservient Press. Remember that in Mr. Morely we have a most sympathetic Secretary of State and in Lord Minto an equally sympathetic Viceroy imbued, if I may say so without impertinence, with a strong sense of justice who, though he may possibly think that some of our aspirations are premature, will not, I am certain, sneer them down or treat them with the levity which cuts deeper than the surgeon's knife or the sword. We have also friends in England who are devoted to our cause. But perhaps the most hopeful sign is the increased interest which the English public at home are taking in the affairs of this country. The appointment again of Mr. Morrison to the India Council marks a new departure which is full of promise and foreshadows the doom of bureaucracy in India; for the new member is free from the narrowness and excessive self-esteem which are the notes of the bureaucrat who is under the delusion "that the elaborate machinery of which he forms a part and from which he derives his dignity is a grand and achieved result and not a mere working and changeable instrument"; and whose over-weening conceit cannot be cured even by the King of Babylon's famous treatment which was so successful with the satrap Irax. Mr. Morley is now engaged in digging the grave

of bureaucracy ; and we can almost hear the thud of the spade and the music, yes, the music of the knell. Brother Delegates ! Be of good cheer for, lo, the winter is almost past, the rain is over and gone, and the flowers begin to appear on the earth.

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But if the present situation in India calls for the exercise of statesmanship of the highest order, it also calls for the exercise of great moderation on our part. And we are all glad to welcome Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, that tried friend of India, as President of the 22nd Session of the Indian National Congress. Though he has already considerably exceeded the years allotted to man, he accepted our invitation with an alacrity which ought to be a lesson to us all. Age has not withered, the dust of daily life has not choked the courage, energy, enthusiasm, high purpose and self-devotion which have throughout characterised our Grand Old Man. I see many in this assembly distinguished by their zeal and devotion not less than by their ripe wisdom and experience, faithful patriots who have been working for their country with hearts that never failed and courage that never faltered fighting the good fight amid obloquy and sneers, and not unfrequently under the frowns of men in authority. But it is no disparagement to these gentlemen to say that there is not one amongst them who has a greater, a longer or a more brilliant record than Dadabhai Naoroji. Words are too weak to express our debt to the man who in his eighty second year has ventured on a long journey to give us at a critical time the benefit of his wise counsel without the hope of any reward other than the consolation which will cheer him in the evening of his days that to the very last he was faithful to his country and to the National Congress. And if it is true that the sunset of life gives us mystic lore, we shall hear from his lips the future destiny of the country he loves so well and for which he has at our invitation risked everything—ease, health, nay, life itself. He will tell us not to despair but to confide in the honesty and good faith of England. He will tell us that a great Empire and mean thinking go ill together and that the pinchbeck imperialists who think that Kipling is greater than Shakespeare or Milton and who can explain away the Queen's Proclamation do not represent either the best intelligence or the conscience of England.

I said pinchbeck imperialists, for imperialism in its best and truest sense does not mean privilege and supremacy but good government and equal rights. It was this spirit which inspired Chatham when he pleaded for the better government of India and Ireland. It was this spirit which sustained Burke in that famous trial which has made his name familiar as a household word in India. It was this imperial spirit which inspired Palmerston when he thrilled the heart of England with the proud boast that as the Roman in the days of old held himself free from indignity when he could say *Civis Romanus Sum*, so also a British subject, in whatever land he may be, shall feel confident that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him against injustice and wrong. It was this spirit which inspired Gladstone in our day when he sought to redress the wrongs of Ireland. It was this spirit which inspired Bright when he pleaded for the better government of India. But the pinchbeck imperialism which is fast going out of fashion in England is made up of barbarous ambitions, passions and sentiments wholly alien to the culture and civilization of the twentieth century. To these brummagem imperialists I would say:—Do not misread the signs of the times ; Do not be deluded by

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theories of racial inferiority. The choice lies before you between a contented people proud to be the citizens of the greatest empire the world has ever seen and another Ireland in the East or, I am uttering no idle threat, I am not speaking at random for I know something of the present temper of the rising generation in Bengal, perhaps another Russia. To my mind, but the witty Mr. Macleod who, I believe, is not a countryman of Oliver Cromwell, will say it is impossible for a Bengalee to think imperially, to my mind the choice is not difficult to make, and I am confident every true son of England who is jealous of the honour of his country will make the better choice. Indeed, though certain recent events might seem to belie it he made that choice long ago; for he knows that though the world is indebted for many things to England, the true home of free institutions, her best title to glory will be, the words are familiar to every school boy in India, that she has so ruled a people once great as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens. I have also a word of warning and counsel for some of my younger countrymen. I would say to them in the words of Marcus Aurelius: "Hope not for the republic of Plato; but be content with ever so small an advance, and look on even that as a gain worth having," and I beseech them, though they may be goaded to madness by abuse and slander, not to be betrayed into an attack on the honour or good faith of England for as our present Secretary of State tells us in his *Life of Gladstone* though the plain people of England are inspired by a sense of fair play which is indeed ingrained in the English character, they will refuse even the shadow of a concession, if you assail the greatness or integrity of their country.

Brother Delegates. Allow me before I sit down to repeat my welcome and to express our sense of the honour you have done us by accepting our hospitality. You have no doubt heard a good deal of our internal dissensions which our enemies have artfully tried to inflame. But I can assure you that whatever may be our differences, it does not affect the cordiality of our welcome to you, our friends and countrymen, who have manfully stood by us in our trials as brother should by brother, to the discomfiture and confusion of those who have sought to set class against class, race against race and religion against religion. These men have failed. They were bound to fail, because great but silent forces are at work which no earthly power or, I will not use the epithet which rises to my lips but merely say human cunning can arrest. A national life has commenced which is growing more and more vigorous every day and this great assembly in which every province is represented is the best answer to those who still have the hardihood to assert that India is a mere geographical expression. It is said that our country is a mere medley of races, of religions and opposing interests and that the only tie which binds the Maharatta and the Madrassi, the Sikh and the Bengalee, is that of common obedience to their Rulers. But the same thing used to be said of Germany and Italy but both have now become great and powerful nations. Whether the same good fortune awaits us is in the lap of the gods. But the men of England, rely upon it, will never knowingly attempt to avert or delay it by even a single day.

To those who say that our aspirations are premature my answer is the ideal is not bound by time and that life itself would be an idle tale without meaning, if we were not sustained by the

hope of leaving our country better than we found it. In the words of a living English writer who calls himself a meliorist : " Without ideals there would be no hope, and without hope, neither religion, nor aspiration, nor energy, nor good work. A true ideal is no dream, nor idle fantasy. It is the justification of study, and the motive of all useful endeavour." *Bande Mataram.*

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Chairman of Reception Committee's Address.

When Dr. Rashbehari Ghose resumed his seat amidst deafening cheers, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee proposed Mr. Dadabai Nowroji to the Presidential chair in the following words :--

Election of a President.

RAJA PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE PROPOSES MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI.

Mr. Chairman and Brother Delegates :—Among those of our distinguished countrymen who have graced this National assembly with their presence, there is in our midst a venerable gentleman who by his encyclopedic knowledge of everything that relates to India, by his wide mental grasp, by his large-hearted and profound sympathy for our countrymen, by his life-long devotion to our interests, by his powerful advocacy in the land of our rulers of our claims to a greater consideration and to a larger share in the administration of the country and by the brilliant illustration in his own person of the capabilities of Indian gentlemen for the brightest offices of the State, has won for himself the honoured title of the Grand Old Man of India. It is a matter of no small congratulation to us that we have got the assent of such a man to take the chair in this assembly (cheers). I beg to propose that Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji be requested to take the chair.

The Honourable Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, in seconding, said :—

HON'BLE NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SECONDS.

Chairman and brother delegates :—It is with great pleasure that I rise to second the motion before you. At the same time it strikes me that no formality is more unnecessary or more self-evident than the proposition you are called upon to approve. Does this proposal that Dadahabai Nowroji should be elected to fill the chair in this assembly really require to be proposed and seconded? Has it not been already carried by the repeated acclamations whose thunder has reverberated from one end of the land to the other and is now being echoed in this hall of the whole nation? It seems to me almost unnecessary to commend the name of the greatest living Indian to your acceptance. To half a century of ceaseless endeavours and self-sacrifice is now added the supreme sacrifice, at his age, of undertaking a long journey to preside over your deliberations, and it is for you, representatives of all India, to show how you appreciate your trusted and revered leader whose whole life is a source of living light and guidance to all who would serve our country and fill us with refreshing hopes that the progress of India towards her proper place in the family of the world's nations would be little retarded by differences in religion or race (cheers).

Mr. C. Sankaran Nair of Madras in supporting the resolution said :—

MR. C. SANKARAN NAIR SUPPORTS.

Chairman and brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen :—After the speeches already delivered I propose to refer only to one matter. The recent events have shown unmistakeably that the people of this country have resolved to take the development of its resources into their own hands. This movement and the methods resorted to for that purpose have been denounced by our opponents as anti-British and disloyal. The

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election of our old and venerable leader with unparalleled unanimity by the whole country is a crushing reply to this charge. He has been persistently preaching to the people of England that India cannot develop its resources without increasing its buying capacity, and so Englishmen ought to welcome heartily such a movement without feeling that it is in any way directed against them. He has never wavered in his faith in constitutional methods of agitation, in his faith in their sense of justice, in his faith that that sense of justice would ultimately secure to us as loyal subjects of the empire the same rights and privileges as our English fellow-subjects. It is with great pleasure therefore that I support the motion for an election which is a complete reply to these absurd misrepresentations.

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Mr. Dadabai Nowroji next rose amidst scenes of the wildest enthusiasm and rejoicings among the audience and said :—

Raja Peari Mohun Mukerjee, Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, and my friends :—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for proposing me to be the President of the Indian National Congress on this occasion. You may rest assured that I feel from the bottom of my heart the honour that you have done me and in my humble way I would fulfil the important duty you have called me to perform. I cannot undertake at present to read my whole address though I expected I would be able to do so. I would ask my friend Mr. Gokhale to read it for me. I would just make the beginning and say that I thank you most sincerely for honouring me for the third time by electing me to the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress. I hope I shall have your co-operation, help and support. I am obliged to express my deep sorrow at the losses which the country has sustained by the deaths of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Anand Mohan Bhowse, Mr. Budruddin Tyabji and Mr. M. Veeraraghava Chariar.

Mr. Gokhale then read the following Presidential Address at the request of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji :—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

“ Good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves.”

(*Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Stirling, 23-11-1905.*)

“ But this I do say that political principles are after all the root of our national greatness, strength and hope.”

(*Mr. John Morley, King's Hall, Holborn, 4-6-1901.*)

“ But if you meddle wrongly with economic things, gentlemen, be very sure you are then going to the very life, to the heart, to the core of your national existence.”

(*Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 19-10-1903.*)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you most sincerely for honouring me for the third time with the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress. I hope I shall have your cordial help and support.

I may here express my deep sorrow at the loss India has suffered in the deaths of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Justice Budruddin Tyabji, Mr. Anand Mohan Bose and Mr. Veeraraghava Chariar.

I offer my sincere thanks to the "Parliament Branch of the United Irish League," the Breakfast Meeting, the North Lambeth Liberal and Radical Club and the National Democratic League, for their enthusiastic and cordial godspeed to me.

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This is the first Congress after its having come of age. It is time that we should carefully consider what the position of the Indians is at present and what their future should be.

In considering this important matter I do not intend to repeat my lamentations over the past. I want only to look to the future.

The work of the Congress consists of two parts:—

First and most important is the question of the policy and principles of the system of Government under which India ought to be governed in the future.

Second is to watch the operation of the administration as it now exists, to propose from time to time any reforms and changes that may be deemed necessary to be made in the various departments, till the present system of government is radically altered and based upon right principles and policy in the accomplishment of the first part mentioned above.

I desire to devote my address mainly to the first part of the work of the Congress, viz., the policy and principles which ought to govern India in future.

What position do the Indians hold in the British Empire? Are they British citizens or not is my first question? I say we are British citizens and are entitled to and claim all British citizens' rights.

I shall first lay before you my reasons for claiming that we are British citizens.

REASON 1, THE BIRTHRIGHT.

The acknowledgment of this birthright was declared on the very first occasion when England obtained the very first territorial and sovereign possession in India. The British statesmen of the day at once acted upon the fundamental basis of the British Constitution and character that anyone who came howsoever and wheresoever, under the British flag was a free British citizen as "if born and living in England."

The fundamental basis in the words of the present Prime Minister is:—"Freedom is the very breath of our life We stand for liberty, our policy is the policy of freedom." In the words of Mr. Morley:—"Yes, gentlemen, the sacred word "free" which represents as Englishmen have always thought until to-day, the noblest aspiration that can animate the breast of man." This birthright to be "free" or to have freedom is our right from the very beginning of our connection with England when we came under the British flag.

When Bombay was acquired as the very first territorial possession, the government of the day in the very first grant of territorial rights to the East India Company declared thus:—

(Extract from the "Grant to the First East India Company of the Island of Bombay, dated 27th March, 1669.)

"And it is declared that all persons being His Majesty's subjects inhabiting within the said Island and their children

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and their posterity born within the limits thereof shall be deemed free denizens and natural subjects as if living and born in England."

And further all the terms of the first grant are extended in it to all future British territorial acquisitions. Thus is the claim of Indians to be "free" and to all the rights of British natural subjects as "if living and born in England" are distinctly acknowledged and declared from the very first political connection with England.

Having given the declaration made some two and a half centuries back in the 17th century that the moment we Indians came under the British flag we were "free" citizens, I next give you what two of the prominent statesmen of this, the 20th, century have said. When the Boers were defeated and subjugated, and came under the British flag, the present Prime-Minister said (14th June 1901):—

"These people with whom we are dealing are not only going to be our fellow-citizens, they are our fellow-citizens already."

Sir William Harcourt at the same time said:—"This is the way in which you propose to deal with your fellow-citizens."

Thus the moment a people came under the British flag they are "free" and British "fellow-citizens." We Indians have been free British citizens as our birthright, as "if born and living in England" from the first moment we came under the British Flag.

The Boer war cost Britain more than two hundred millions and 20,000 dead, and 20,000 wounded. India, on the other hand, has enriched Britain instead of costing anything—and the blood that was shed was largely Indian blood—and yet this is a strange contrast. The Boers have already obtained self-government in a few years after conquest, while India has not yet received self-government though it is more than 200 years from the commencement of the political connection.

All honour and glory to the British instincts and principles and to the British statesmen of the 17th century. The Liberals of the present day and the Liberal Government have every right to be proud of those "old principles," and now that a happy and blessed revival of those sacred old principles has taken place, the present Government ought fairly to be expected to act upon those old principles, and to acknowledge and give effect to the birthright of Indians as "if living and born in England." England is bound to do this. Our British rights are beyond all question. Every British Indian subject has franchise in England as a matter of course, and even to become a Member of Parliament. Nobody in England dreams of objecting to it. Once in my case, from party motives, an objection was suggested to entering my name on the register as an elector, and the revising barrister at once brushed aside the objection for, that as an Indian, I was a British citizen.

REASON II, PLEDGED RIGHTS.

The grant to the first East Indian Company cited in Reason 1 is both a declaration of the rights of Indians as British citizens as well as a pledge of those rights by that declaration.

Queen Victoria, in her letter to Lord Derby asking him to write the Proclamation himself, said :—

“ And point out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown and prosperity flowing in the train of civilization.”

Thereupon the Proclamation then declared and pledged unreservedly and most solemnly calling God to witness and bless :—

“ We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to our other subjects, and these obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.”

Can there be a more sacred and solemn pledge before God and Man ?

On the occasion of the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, she sent a telegram to Lord Lytton which he read in the open Durbar consisting of both Princes and People. In this telegram the Queen Empress said :—

“ That from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under our rule, the great principles of liberty, equity and justice are secured to them, and that to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity and advance their welfare are ever present aims and objects of our Empire.”

And it is clear that this object of promoting our happiness &c., &c., can only be attained by our enjoyment of the principles of liberty, equity and justice, *i.e.*, we must have the British liberty of governing ourselves.

On the occasion of the Jubilee of 1887, the Queen-Empress again pledged and emphasised the pledges of the Proclamation thus :—

“ Allusion is made to the Proclamation issued on the occasion of my assumption of the direct government of India as the Charter of the liberties of the Princes and People of India. It has always been and will be continued to be my earnest desire that the principles of that Proclamation should be unswervingly maintained.”

We are now asking nothing more or less than the liberties of our Charter,—our rights of British citizenship.

The present King-Emperor has pledged :—

“ I shall endeavour to follow the great example of the first Queen-Empress to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks.”

Again the King-Emperor in his speech on 19th February 1906, said :—

“ It is my earnest hope that in these Colonies as elsewhere *throughout my dominions* (the italics are mine) the grant of free institutions will be followed by an increasing prosperity and loyalty to the Empire.”

And the Prime Minister clinches the whole that “good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves.”

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How much less is then an economically evil government and constitutionally an unconstitutional despotic government, a substitute for self-government,—and how much absolutely necessary it is to produce “increasing prosperity and loyalty to the Empire,” by “the grant of free institutions.”

With the solemn pledges I have mentioned above, we have every right to claim an honourable fulfilment of all our British pledged rights. And so we claim all British rights as our birth-right and as our solemnly pledged rights. Britain's duty, humanity, honour, instincts and traditions for freedom, solemn pledges, conscience, righteousness, and civilization demand the satisfaction to us of our British rights.

REASON III, REPARATION.

All our sufferings and evils of the past centuries demand before God and Man a reparation, which we may fairly expect from the present revival of the old noble British instincts of liberty and self-government. I do not enter into our past sufferings as I have already said at the outset.

REASON IV, CONSCIENCE.

The British people would not allow themselves to be subjected for a single day to such an unnatural system of government as the one which has been imposed upon India for nearly a century and a half. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has made a happy quotation from Mr. Bright:—“I remember John Bright quoting in the House of Commons on one occasion two lines of a poet with reference to political matters:—

“There is on Earth a yet diviner thing,
 Veiled though it be, than Parliament or King.”

Then Sir Henry asks:—“What is that diviner thing? It is the human conscience inspiring human opinion and human sympathy.” I ask them to extend that human conscience, “the diviner thing,” to India in the words of Mr. Morley:—

“It will be a bad day indeed if we have one conscience for the Mother Country and another conscience for all that vast territory over which your eye does not extend.”

And now the next question is—What are the British rights which we have a right to “claim?”

This is not the occasion to enter into any details or argument. I keep to broad lines.

(1.) Just as the administration of the United Kingdom in all services, departments and details is in the hands of the people themselves of that country, so should we in India claim that the administration in all services, departments and details should be in the hands of the people themselves of India.

This is not only a matter of right and matter of the aspirations of the educated—important enough as these matters are—but it is far more an absolute necessity as the only remedy for the great inevitable economic evil which Sir John Shore pointed out a hundred and twenty years ago, and which is the fundamental cause of the present drain and poverty. The remedy is absolutely necessary for the material, moral, intellectual, political, social, industrial and every possible progress and welfare of the people of India.

(2.) As in the United Kingdom and the Colonies all taxation and legislation and the power of spending the taxes are in the hands of the representatives of the people of those countries, so should also be the rights of the people of India.

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(3.) All financial relations between England and India must be just and on a footing of equality *i. e.*, whatever money India may find towards expenditure in any department—Civil or Military or Naval—to the extent of that share should Indians share in all the benefits of that expenditure in salaries, pensions, emoluments, materials, &c., as a partner in the Empire, as she is always declared to be. We do not ask any favours. We want only justice. Instead of going into any further divisions or details of our rights as British citizens, the whole matter can be comprised in one word—"Self-government" or *Swaraj* like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.

Mr. Morley says very truly and emphatically (Banquet, King's Hall, Holborn, 4th June 1901):—

"But this I do say that political principles are, after all, the root of our national greatness, strength and hope."

So, for India also, there can be no national greatness, strength and hope except by the right political principles of self-government.

Now the next important question is, whether it is practicable to grant these rights of self-government at once or when and in what way? Nobody would, I think, say that the whole present machinery can be suddenly broken up at once and the rights which I have defined of self-government can be at once introduced.

RIGHT NO. 1: EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

The right of placing all administration in every department in the hands of the people of India, has the time arrived to do anything loyally, faithfully and systematically as a beginning at once, so that it may automatically develop into the full realisation of right of self-government?

I say,—yes. Not only has the time fully arrived, but had arrived long past, to make this beginning. The statesmen of nearly three-quarters of a century ago not only considered the point of making a beginning, not merely made a pious declaration, but they actually passed an Act of Parliament for the purpose. Had that Act been honourably and faithfully fulfilled by the Government from that time to this, both England and India would have been in the position, not of bewailing the present poverty, wretchedness and dissatisfaction of the Indian people, but of rejoicing in the prosperity of India and of still greater prosperity of England herself.

In the thirties of the last century, England achieved the highest glory of civilization by its emancipations of the body and soul of man—by abolishing slavery and by freedom of conscience to enjoy all the rights of British citizenship. During these glorious days of English history, the statesmen of the time did not forget their duty to the people of India. They specially and openly considered the question of self-government of India, not only in connection with Britain, but even with the result of entire independence from Britain. When the Act of 1833 was passed Macaulay made that memorable speech about the duty of Britain towards India of which Britain shall for ever be

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proud. I cannot quote that whole speech here. Every word of it is worth study and consideration from the statesmen of the day. I shall give only a few extracts. He first said: "I must say that, to the last day of my life, I shall be proud of having been one of those who assisted in the framing of the Bill which contains that Clause" . . . "It would be on the most selfish view of the case far better for us that the people of India were well-governed and independent of us than ill-governed and subject to us." . . . "We shall never consent to administer the poudra (a preparation of opium) to a whole community—to stupify and paralyse a great people, whom God has committed to our charge, for the wretched purpose of rendering them more amenable to our control." . . . "We are free, we are civilized, to little purpose, if we grudge to any portion of the human race an equal measure of freedom and civilization." . . . "I have no fears. The path of duty is plain before us and it is also the path of wisdom, of national prosperity, of national honour." . . . "To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would, indeed, be a title to glory all our own."

Such was the glorious spirit in, and auspices under, which was enacted in Macaulay's words "that wise, that benevolent, that noble clause:—"

"That no native of the said territory, nor any natural born subjects of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company."

I would not repeat here what I have often stated about this clause. Sufficient to say that simultaneous examinations in India have been declared authoritatively as the only honourable fulfilment of the clause.

Here is, then, the beginning that can be made at once not as a new thing but as one fully considered and settled by Act of Parliament 73 years ago. The power is ready in the hands of the Secretary of State for India to be put into execution at once without the necessity of any reference to Parliament or any authority.

And, in connection with this step, I would earnestly urge upon the Secretary of State to retrace the pernicious step which has lately been taken in India of abolishing competition for the services to which admission is made directly in India. In England competition is the basis of all first admissions in all the services and the same must be the basis in India as the fairest and most in accordance with justice.

This beginning will be the key, the most effective remedy for the chief economic and basic evil of the present system.

Mr. Morley has truly said:—"But if you meddle wrongly with economic things, gentlemen, be very sure you are then going to the very life, to the heart, to the core of your national existence."

And so the economic muddle of the existing policy is going to the life, to the heart, to the core of our national existence. A three-fold wrong is inflicted upon us, i.e., of depriving us of

wealth, work and wisdom, of everything, in short, worth living for. And this beginning will begin to strike at the root of the muddle. The reform of the alteration of the services from European to Indian is the key-note of the whole.

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On the score of efficiency also foreign service can never be efficient or sufficient. Sir William Hunter has said:—"If we are to govern the Indian people efficiently and cheaply we must govern by means of themselves." The Duke of Devonshire, as Indian Secretary, has said (23rd August 1883): "There can in my opinion be very little doubt that India is insufficiently governed." In the very nature of things it cannot be otherwise.

After the simultaneous examinations are carried on for some years, it will be time to transfer the examinations altogether to India to complete the accomplishment of the rights (No. 1) of self-government without any disturbance in the smooth working of the administration.

Co-ordinately with this important beginning for Right (No. 1,) it is urgent to expedite this object that education must be most vigorously disseminated among the people—free and compulsory primary education, and free higher education of every kind. The Indian people will hail with the greatest satisfaction any amount of expenditure for the purpose of education. It was free education that I had at the expense of the people that made me and others of my fellow-students and subsequent fellows-workers to give their best to the service of the people for the promotion of their welfare.

Education on the one hand, and actual training in administration on the other hand, will bring the accomplishment of self-government far more speedily than many imagine.

Heavy expenditure should be no excuse. In fact if financial justice, to which I shall refer hereafter, is done in the relations between England and India, there will be ample provision even from the poor revenues of India—and with every addition of Indians in place of Europeans, the resources of India for all necessary purposes will go on increasing.

RIGHT NO. 2: REPRESENTATION.

In England itself Parliamentary Government existed for some hundreds of years before even the rich and middle classes and the mass of the people had any voice or vote in it.

Macaulay pointed out in 1831 that the people living in the magnificent palaces surrounding Regent's Park and in other such places were unrepresented. It is only so late as 1832 that the middle classes obtained their vote, and it is only so late as 1885 that most of the mass of the people obtained their franchise. Women have no vote. Adult franchise is yet in struggle.

It is no use telling us, therefore, that a good beginning cannot be made now in India for what Mr. Gladstone called "living representation." The only thing needed is the willingness of the Government. The statesmen at the helm of the present government are quite competent and able to make a good beginning—such a systematic beginning as that it may naturally in no long time develop itself into full legislatures of self-government like those of the self-governing colonies. I need not go into any details here of the scope and possibilities of represen-

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tation. The educated and thinking classes in India who have attended English schools and colleges are not the only people to be reckoned with. There is a large body who now are informed of the events of the world and of all British institutions by the vernacular press and literature in their own language.

The peasants of Russia are fit for and obtained the Duma from the greatest autocrat in the world, and the leading statesman, the Prime Minister of the free British Empire, proclaimed to the world "the Duma is dead, long live the Duma!" Surely the fellow-citizens of that statesman and the free citizens of that Empire by birthright and pledged rights are far more entitled to self-government, a constitutional representative system, than the peasants of Russia. I do not despair. It is futile to tell me that we must wait till all the people are ready. The British people did not so wait for their Parliament. We are not allowed to be fit for 150 years. We can never be fit till we actually undertake the work and the responsibility. While China in the East and Persia in the West of Asia are awakening and Japan has already awakened and Russia is struggling for emancipation—and all of them despotisms—can the free citizens of the British Indian Empire continue to remain subject to despotism—the people who were among the first civilizers of the world? Modern world owes no little gratitude to these early civilizers of the human race. Are the descendants of the earliest civilizers to remain, in the present times of spreading emancipation, under the barbarous system of despotism, unworthy of British instincts, principles and civilization?

RIGHT NO. 3: JUST FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

This right requires no delay or training. If the British Government wills to do what is just and right, this justice towards self-government can be done at once.

First of all take the European Army expenditure. The Government of India in its despatch of 25th March 1890 says:—

"Millions of money have been spent on increasing the Army in India, on armaments, and on fortifications to provide for the security of India, not against domestic enemies or to prevent the invasions of the warlike peoples of adjoining countries, but, to maintain the supremacy of British Power in the East."

Again the Government of India says:—

"It would be much nearer the truth to affirm that the Imperial Government keeps in India and quarters upon the revenues of that country as large a portion of its army as it thinks can possibly be required to maintain its dominion there, that it habitually treats that portion of its army as a reserve force available for imperial purposes; that it has uniformly detached European regiments from the garrison of India to take part in imperial wars whenever it has been found necessary or convenient to do so; and more than this that it has drawn not less freely upon the native army of India towards the maintenance of which it contributes nothing to aid it in contests outside of India with which the Indian Government has had little or no concern."

Such is the testimony of the Government of India that the European Army is for Imperial purposes.

Now I give the view taken in the India Office itself.

Sir James Peile was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and represented the Indian Secretary on the

Royal Commission (Welby's) on Indian expenditure. Sir James Peile, in a motion, after pointing out that the military policy which regulated Indian Military expenditure was not exclusively Indian, urged that :—

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“It is worthy of consideration how far it is equitable to charge on a dependency the whole military cost of that policy, when that dependency happens to be the only part of the Empire which has a land frontier adjacent to the territory of a great European power.”

Here then these extracts of the Government of India and the India Office show that the European Army expenditure is entirely for British imperial purposes, and yet with flagrant injustice the burden is thrown by the Treasury upon the helpless Indian people.

In the same way all the Government expenditure in England which entirely goes to the benefit of the people in England, and which is for British purposes, is imposed on the Indian people while the Colonies do not pay any portion for similar expenditure in England. This expenditure should in common justice not be imposed on India. It is unjust. Here then, if we are relieved of burdens which ought not in common justice to be imposed upon us, our revenues, poor as they are at present, will supply ample means for education and many other reforms and improvements which are needed by us. This question is simply a matter of financial justice. I have put it on a clear just principle and on that principle India can be quite ready to find the money and its own men for all her own needs—military, naval, civil or any other. For imperial expenditure we must have our share in the services in proportion to our contribution.

These just financial relations can be established at once. They require no delay or preparation. It only needs the determination and will of the British Government to do justice. Lastly as to self-government. If the British people and statesmen make up their mind to do their duty towards the Indian people they have every ability and statesmanship to devise means to accord self-government within no distant time. If there is the will and the conscience there is the way.

Now I come to the most crucial question—particularly crucial to myself personally.

I have been for some time past repeatedly asked whether I really have, after more than half a century of my own personal experience, such confidence in the honour and good faith of British statesmen and government as to expect that our just claim to self-government as British citizens will be willingly and gracefully accorded to us with every honest effort in their power, leaving alone and forgetting the past.

Ladies and gentlemen, I shall give you a full and free answer.

In 1853 when I made my first little speech at the inauguration of the Bombay Association, in perfect innocence of heart influenced by my English education into great admiration for the character, instincts and struggles for liberty of the British people, I expressed my faith and confidence in the British Rulers in a short speech from which I give a short extract :—

“When we see that our Government is often ready to assist us in everything calculated to benefit us, we had better than merely complain and grumble, point out in a becoming manner what our real wants are.” And I also said :

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"If an association like this be always in readiness to ascertain by strict enquiries the probable good or bad effects of any proposed measure and, whenever necessary, to memorialise Government on behalf of the people with respect to them, our kind Government will not refuse to listen to such memorials."

Such was my faith. It was this faith of the educated of the time that made Sir Bartle Frere make the remark which Mr. Fawcett quoted, *viz.*, that he had been much struck with the fact that the ablest exponents of English policy and our best coadjutors in adapting that policy to the wants of the various nations occupying Indian soil were to be found among the Natives who had received a high-class English education. And now, owing to the non-fulfilment of solemn pledges, what a change has taken place in the mind of the educated!

Since my early efforts, I must say that I have felt so many disappointments as would be sufficient to break any heart and lead one to despair and even, I am afraid, to rebel.

My disappointments have not been of the ordinary kind but far worse and keener. Ordinarily a person fights—and if he fails he is disappointed. But I fought and won on several occasions, but the executive did not let us have the fruit of those victories—disappointments quite enough, as I have said, to break one's heart. For instance, the "statutory" Civil Service, Simultaneous Examinations, Lord Lawrence Scholarships, Royal Commission, &c. I am thankful that the repayment from the treasury of some unjust charges has been carried out, though the Indian Secretary's salary is not yet transferred to the Treasury as it was hoped.

But I have not despaired. Not only that I have not despaired, but at this moment, you may think it strange, I stand before you with hopefulness. I have not despaired for one reason—and I am hopeful for another reason.

I have not despaired under the influence of the good English word which has been the rule of my life. That word is "Persevere." In any movement, great or small, you must persevere to the end. You cannot stop at any stage, disappointments notwithstanding, or you lose all you have gained and find it far more difficult afterwards even to begin again. As we proceed we may adopt such means as may be suitable at every stage, but persevere we must to *the end*. If our cause is good and just, as it is, we are sure to triumph in the end. So I have not despaired.

Now the reason of my hopefulness which I feel at this moment after all my disappointments. And this also under the influence of one word "Revival"—the present "revival" of the true old spirit and instinct of liberty and free British institutions in the hearts of the leading statesmen of the day. I shall now place before you the declarations of some of the leading statesmen of the day and then you will judge that my faith and hope are well-founded, whether they will be justified or not by future events.

Here, I give you a few of those declarations—but I give an Appendix A of some of these declarations out of many.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

"We believe in self-government. We treat it not as an odious necessity, not as a foolish theory to which unfortunately the British Empire is committed. We treat it as a blessing and a healing, a sobering and a strengthening influence."

(Bradford, 15-5-1901.)

"I remain as firm a believer as ever I was, in the virtue of self-government." (Ayr, 29-10-1902.)

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"But here is another—Self-government and popular control—and we believe in that principle."

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Mr. John Morley.

"Yes, gentlemen, the sacred word 'free' which represented, as Englishmen have always thought until to-day, the noblest aspirations that can animate the breast of man."

(Palmerston Club, 9-6-1900.)

"In his view the root of good government was not to be found in bureaucracy or pedantocracy. They must seek to rouse up the free and spontaneous elements lying deep in the hearts and minds of the people of the country."

(Arbroath, 23-10-1903.)

The study of the present revival of the spirit, instincts and traditions of Liberty and Liberalism among the Liberal statesmen of the day has produced in my heart full expectation that the end of the evil system, and the dawn of a Righteous and Liberal policy of freedom and self-government, are at hand for India. I trust that I am justified in my expectations and hopefulness.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have all the powerful moral forces of justice, righteousness and honour of Britain, but our birthright and pledged rights and the absolute necessity and humanity of ending quickly all the sufferings of the masses of the people, from poverty, famine, plagues, destitution and degradation &c. On our side if we use those moral forces, which are very effective on a people like the British people, we must, we are bound to, win. What is wanted for us is to learn the lesson from Englishmen themselves—to agitate most largely and most perseveringly, by petitions, demonstrations and meetings, all quite peacefully but enthusiastically conducted. Let us not throw away our rights and moral forces which are so overwhelming on our side. I shall say something again on this subject.

With such very hopeful and promising views and declarations of some of the leaders of the present Government, we have also coming to our side more and more Parliament, Press and Platform. We have some 200 members in the Indian Parliamentary Committee. The Labour Members, Irish the Nationalist Members, and the Radicals are sympathetic with us. We have several Liberal papers such as "The Daily News," "The Tribune," "The Morning Leader," "The Manchester Guardian," "The Star," "The Daily Chronicle," "Justice," "Investors' Review," "Reynolds," "New Age," and several others taking a juster view of India's rights and needs. We must make "India" a powerful organ. We have all sections of the Labour or Democratic Party, the British Nationalist Party, the Radicals and Liberals generally taking larger interest in Indian matters. The large section of the British people to whom conscience and righteousness are above every possible worldly thing, are also awakening to a sense of their duty to the vast population of India in their dire distress, and poverty, with all its dreadful consequences. When I was in Parliament and the only Indian, I had the support of the Irish, Radical and Labour Members. I never felt helpless and alone, and I succeeded in several of my efforts. We must have many Indian Members in Parliament till we get self-government. Under such favourable circumstances

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let us not fail to make the most of our opportunity for our political emancipation. Let us, it is true, at the same time do, what is in our power, to advance our Social and Industrial progress. But for our political emancipation, it will be a great folly and misfortune for us to miss this good fortune when it has at last come to us, though I fully admit we had enough of disappointments to make us lose heart and confidence.

I base my hope upon the "revival" of the old British love of liberty and self-government, of honour for pledges, of our rights of fellow British citizenship. Within the short life, that may yet be vouchsafed to me, I hope to see a loyal, honest, honourable and conscientious adoption of the policy for self-government for India—and a beginning made at once towards that end.

I have now expressed to you my hopes and reasons for such hopes for ourselves. But as the Moral Law, the greatest force of the Universe, has it,—in our good will be England's own, greatest good. Bright has wisely said:—"The good of England must come through the channels of the good of India. . . . In order that England may become rich, India itself must become rich." Mr Morley has rightly said:—"No, gentlemen, every single right thing that is done by the Legislature, however moderate be its area, every single right thing is sure to lead to the doing of a great number of unforeseen right things." (Dundee, 9-12-1889). If India is allowed to be prosperous by self-government, as the Colonies have become prosperous by self-government, what a vista of glory and benefits open up for the citizens of the British Empire, and for mankind, as an example and proof of the supremacy of the moral law and true civilization!

While we put the duty of leading us on to self-government in the heads of the present British statesmen, we have also the duty upon ourselves to do all we can to support those statesmen-by, on the one hand, preparing our Indian people for the right understanding, exercise and enjoyment of self-government and on the other hand, of convincing the British people that we justly claim and must have all British Rights. I put before the Congress my suggestions for their consideration. To put the matter in right form, we should send our "Petition of Rights" to His Majesty the King-Emperor, to the House of Commons and to the House of Lords. By the British Bill of Rights of 1689—by the 5th Clause—"the subjects have the right to present petitions to the Sovereign."

The next thing I suggest for your consideration, is that the well-to-do Indians should raise a large fund of patriotism. With this fund we should organise a body of able men and good speakers, to go to all the nooks and corners of India and inform the people in their own languages of our British rights and how to exercise and enjoy them. Also to send to England another body of able speakers, and to provide means to go throughout the country and by large meetings to convince the British people that we justly claim and must have all British rights of self-government. By doing that I am sure that the British conscience will triumph and the British people will support the present statesmen, in their work of giving India responsible self-government in the shortest possible period. We must have a great agitation in England, as well as here. The struggle against the Corn Laws cost, I think, two millions and there was a great agitation. Let us learn to help ourselves in the same way.

I have said at the beginning that the duties of this Congress are two-fold. And of the two, the claim to a change of present policy leading to self-government is the chief and most important work.

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The second part of the work is the vigilant watch over the inevitable and unnecessary defects of the present machinery of the Administration as it exists and as long as it exists. And as the fundamental principles of the present Administration are unsound there are inherent evils, and others are naturally ever arising from them. These the Congress has to watch, and adopt means to remedy them, as far as possible, till self-government is attained, though it is only when self-government is attained that India will be free from its present evils and consequent sufferings. This part of the work the Congress has been doing very largely during all the past twenty-one years and the Subjects-committee will place before you various resolutions necessary for the improvement of the existing administration, as far as such unnatural and uneconomic administration can be improved. I would not have troubled you more but that I should like to say a few words upon some topics connected with the second part of the work of the Congress—Bengal Partition and *Swadeshi* movement.

In the Bengal Partition, the Bengalees have a just and great grievance. It is a bad blunder for England. I do not despair but that this blunder, I hope, may yet be rectified. This subject is being so well threshed out by the Bengalees themselves that I need not say anything more about it. But in connection with it we hear a great deal about agitators and agitation. Agitation is the life and soul of the whole political, social and industrial history of England. It is by agitation the English have accomplished their most glorious achievements, their prosperity, their liberties and, in short, their first place among the nations of the world.

The whole life of England, every day, is all agitation. You do not open your paper in the morning but read from beginning to end it is all agitation—Congresses and Conferences—Meetings and Resolutions—without end, for a thousand and one movements local and national. From the Prime Minister to the humblest politician, his occupation is agitation for everything he wants to accomplish. The whole Parliament, Press and Platform is simply all agitation. Agitation is the civilized, peaceful weapon of moral force, and infinitely preferable to brute physical force when possible. The subject is very tempting. But I shall not say more than that the Indian journalists are mere Matriculators while the Anglo-Indian journalists are Masters of Arts in the University of British Agitators. The former are only the pupils of the latter, and the Anglo-Indian journalists ought to feel proud that their pupils are doing credit to them. Perhaps a few words from an English statesman will be more sedative and satisfactory.

Macaulay has said in one of his speeches :—

“ I hold that we have owed to agitation a long series of beneficent reforms which would have been effected in no other way . . . the truth is that agitation is inseparable from popular government . . . Would the slave-trade ever have been abolished without agitation ? Would slavery ever have been abolished without agitation ? ”

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For every movement in England—hundreds, local and national—the chief weapons are agitation by meetings, demonstrations and petitions to Parliament. These petitions are not any begging for any favours any more than that the conventional “Your obedient servant.” in letters makes a man an obedient servant. It is the conventional way of approaching higher authorities. The petitions are claims for rights or for justice or for reforms,—to influence and put pressure on Parliament by showing how the public regard any particular matter. The fact that we have more or less failed hitherto, is not because we have petitioned too much but that we have petitioned too little. One of the factors that carries weight in Parliament is the evidence that the people interested in any question are really in earnest. Only the other day Mr. Asquith urged as one of his reasons against women’s franchise, that he did not see sufficient evidence to show that the majority of the women themselves were earnest to acquire the franchise. We have not petitioned or agitated enough at all in our demands. In every important matter we must petition Parliament with hundreds and thousands of petitions—with hundreds of thousands of signatures from all parts of India. Taking one present instance in England, the Church party has held till the beginning of October last 1,400 meetings known, and many more unknown, against the Education Bill and petitioned with three-quarters of a million signatures and many demonstrations. Since then they have been possibly more and more active. Agitate, agitate over the whole length and breadth of India in every nook and corner—peacefully of course—if we really mean to get justice from John Bull. Satisfy him that we are in earnest. The Bengalees, I am glad, have learnt the lesson and have led the march. All India must learn the lesson—of sacrifice of money and of earnest personal work.

Agitate; agitate means inform. Inform, inform the Indian people what their rights are and why and how they should obtain them, and inform the British people of the rights of the Indian people and why they should grant them. If we do not speak, they say we are satisfied. If we speak, we become agitators! The Indian people are properly asked to act constitutionally while the government remains unconstitutional and despotic.

Next about the “settled fact.” Every Bill defeated in Parliament is a “settled fact.” Is it not? And the next year it makes its appearance again. The Education Act of 1902 was a settled fact. An Act of Parliament, was it not? and now within a short time what a turmoil is it in? And what an agitation and excitement has been going on about it and is still in prospect! It may lead to a clash between the two Houses of Parliament. There is nothing as an eternal “settled fact.” Times change, circumstances are misunderstood or changed, better light and understanding or new forces come into play, and what is settled to-day may become obsolete to-morrow.

The organizations which I suggest, and which I may call a band of political missionaries in all the Provinces, will serve many purposes at once—to inform the people of their rights as British citizens, to prepare them to claim those rights by petitions and when the rights are obtained, as sooner or later they must be obtained, to exercise and enjoy them.

“Swadeshi” is not a thing of to-day. It has existed in Bombay as far as I know for many years past. I am a free-

trader, I am a member, and in the Executive Committee of the Cobden Club for 20 years, and yet I say that "Swadeshi" is a forced necessity for India in its unnatural economic muddle. As long as the economic condition remains unnatural and impoverishing, by the necessity of supplying every year some Rs. 20,00,00,000 for the salary, pensions, &c., of the children of a foreign country at the expense and impoverishment of the children of India, to talk of applying economic laws to the condition of India is adding insult to injury. I have said so much about this over and over again that I would not say more about it here—I refer to my book. I ask any Englishman whether Englishmen would submit to this unnatural economic muddle of India for a single day in England, leave alone 150 years? No, never. No, Ladies and gentlemen, England will never submit to it. It is, what I have already quoted in Mr. Morley's words, it is "the meddling wrongly with economic thing that is going to the very life, to the very heart, to the very core of our national existence" (*Vide Appendix B*).

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Among the duties which I have said are incumbent upon the Indians, there is one, which, though I mention last, is not the least. I mean a thorough political union among the Indian people of all creeds and classes. I make an appeal to all—call it mendicant if you like—I am not ashamed of being a mendicant in any good cause and under necessity for any good cause. I appeal to the Indian people for this, because it is in their own hands only just as I appeal to the British people for things that are entirely in their hands. In this appeal for a thorough union for political purposes among all the people I make a particular one to my friends, the Mahomedans. They are a manly people. They have been rulers both in and out of India. They are rulers this day both in and out of India. They have the highest Indian Prince ruling over the largest Native State, *viz.*, H. H. the Nizam. Among other Mahomedan Princes they have Junagad, Radhanpur, Bhopal and others.

Notwithstanding their backward education, they have the pride of having had in all India the first Indian Barrister in Mr. Budrudin Tyabji and first Solicitor in Mr. Kamrudin Tyabji, two Mahomedan brothers.* What a large share of Bombay commerce is in the hands of Mahomedans is well-known. Their chief purpose and effort at present must be to spread education among themselves. In this matter among their best friends have been Sir Syed Ahmed and Justice Tyabji in doing their utmost to promote education among them. Once they bring themselves in education in a line with the Hindus, they have nothing to fear. They have in them the capacity, energy and intellect, to hold their own and to get their due share in all the walks of life—of which the State Services are but a small part. State Services are not everything.

Whatever voice I can have I wish Government would give every possible help to promote education among the Mahomedans. Once

* As regards the first Indian Barrister and the first Indian Attorney, it appears that Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee was wrongly informed. Of course, any community would be proud of two such distinguished members as were the Tyabjee brothers, both of whom met with great success and attained the highest positions in their respective professions, but they were not the first Indians to adopt those professions. Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee was called to the Bar on the 30th April, 1867 and there were at least two or three Indian Barristers before him. Mr. M. Ghose was called on the 6th June 1866, and Mr. G. M. Tagore, who is believed to be the first Indian Barrister, was called to the Bar on the 11th June, 1862, and long before that, Babu Raney Madhub Banerjee became an Attorney of the Calcutta High Court and he was believed to have been the first Indian Attorney, whereas Mr. Kumaruddin Tyabjee was a contemporary of his other brother.

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self-government is attained then will there be prosperity enough for all, but not till then. The thorough union, therefore, of all the people for their emancipation is an absolute necessity.

All the people in their political position are in one boat. They must sink or swim together. Without this union all efforts will be vain. There is the common saying—but also the best commonsense—"United we stand—divided we fall."

There is one other circumstance, I may mention here. If I am right, I am under the impression that the bulk of the Bengalee Mahomedans were Hindus by race and blood only a few generations ago. They have the tie of blood and kinship. Even now a great mass of the Bengalee Mahomedans are not to be easily distinguished from their Hindu brothers. In many places they join together in their social joys and sorrows. They cannot divest themselves from the natural affinity of common blood. On the Bombay side, the Hindus and Mahomedans of Gujarat all speak the same language, Gujarati, and are of the same stock, and all the Hindus and Mahomedans of Maharashtra—all speak the same language, Marathi and are of the same stock—and so I think it is all over India, excepting in North India where there are the descendants of the original Mahomedan invaders, but they are now also the people of India.

Sir Syed Ahmed was a nationalist to the backbone. I will mention an incident that happened to myself with him. On his first visit to England, we happened to meet together in the house of Sir C. Wingfield. He and his friends were waiting and I was shown into the same room. One of his friends recognising me introduced me to him. As soon as he heard my name he at once held me in strong embrace and expressed himself very much pleased. In various ways, I knew that his heart was in the welfare of all India as one nation. He was a large and liberal-minded patriot. When I read his life some time ago I was inspired with respect and admiration for him. As I cannot find my copy of his life I take the opportunity of repeating some of his utterances which Sir Henry Cotton has given in *India* of 12th October last.

"Mahomedans and Hindus were," he said, "the two eyes of India." "Injure the one and you injure the other." We should try to become one in heart and soul and act in unison; if united, we can support each other, if not, the effect of one against the other will tend to the destruction and downfall of both."

He appreciated when he found worth and freely expressed it. He said: "I assure you that the Bengalees are the only people in our country whom we can properly be proud of, and it is only due to them that knowledge, liberty and patriotism have progressed in our country. I can truly say that they are really the head and crown of all the communities of Hindustan. In the word "nation" I include both Hindus and Mahomedans, because that is the only meaning which I can attach to it."

Such was the wise and patriotic counsel of that great man and our Mahomedan friends will, I hope, take it to heart. I repeat once more that our emancipation depends upon the thorough union of all the people of India without any obstruction.

I have often read about the question of a constitution for the Congress. I think the gentlemen who raise this question would be the proper persons to prepare one like a Bill in the House of Commons in all its details. The Congress then can consider it and deal with it as the majority may decide.

Let every one of us do the best he can, do all in harmony for the common object of self-government.

Lastly, the question of social reforms and industrial progress—each of them needs its own earnest body of workers. Each requires for it separate devoted attention. All the three great purposes—Political, Social and Industrial—must be set working side by side. The progress in each will have its influence on the others. But, as Mr. Morley truly and with deep insight says:—“Political principles are, after all, the root of our national greatness, strength and hope,” and his other important utterance which I repeat with this one sums up the whole position of the Indian problem. He says: “The meddling wrongly with economic things, that is going to the very life, to the very heart, to the very core of our national existence.”

This meddling wrongly with economic things is the whole evil from which India suffers—and the only remedy for it is—“Political principles are, after all, the root of our national greatness, strength and hope.” And these political principles are summed up in self-government. Self-government is the only and chief remedy. In self-government lies our hope, strength and greatness.

I recommend to your serious notice the treatment of British Indians in South Africa.

I give a small Appendix B of some facts and figures which I need not read now.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have finished my task. I do not know what good fortune may be in store for me during the short period that may be left to me, and if I can leave a word of affection and devotion for my country and countrymen, I say: be united, persevere, and achieve self-government so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague, and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may be saved and India may once more occupy her proud position of yore among the greatest and civilized nations of the World.

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Here I confine myself to some of the declarations as to the duty of Liberalism and the absolute necessity of self-government for progress and prosperity.

DECLARATIONS OF THE

RT. HON. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

"There is one thing in which I will yield to none of them—namely, in my devotion to the Liberal Party and my faithful adherence to Liberal principles. . . . We are members of the party of progress and action and movement, and not the party of mere resistance and delay."

(*The Reform Club*, 6-2-1899).

"The Liberal Party was described by its great Leader as a great instrument of progress. It is a great instrument for progress and the question is how are we best to use that great instrument?"

(*House of Commons*, 16-2-1899).

"The views and opinions which I have set before you are those of a Liberal. They are the opinions which have been traditions in that Party. We seek the good of the people through the people and by trusting the people. We wish to destroy privilege or monopoly, whether of class or sect or person, when it is hurtful to the people. And whether in internal constitution or in external policy, we hold that it is not power, nor glory, nor wealth that exalteth a nation, but righteousness, justice and freedom. It is for you to say whether you are with us or against us.

"I do not confound territorial extent with strength nor do I see that the glory or success of the Empire is increased by beating down our neighbours."

(*Election Address*, 21-9-1900).

"The British power cannot there and elsewhere rest securely unless it rests upon the willing consent of a sympathetic and contented people."

(*Oxford*, 2-3-1901.)

"It is only by the consent of the governed that the British Nation can govern."

(*Plymouth*, 19-11-1901).

"What are these principles and facts? The virtues, the efficacy, the justice of self-government. That is one Liberal principle. The appreciation and encouragement of National sentiment. That is another Liberal principle. The recognition of the popular will constitutionally expressed through the people's representatives. That is another Liberal principle. That may do for principles."

(*Leicester*, 19-2-1902).

"We Liberals are accustomed to freedom of thought and action. Freedom is the breath of our life It possesses in two of its most sacred dogmas, the only solution of the chief problems which confront our country in Imperial Policy and in regard to our domestic needs It is the universal doctrine of government by assent—government with the consent of the governed.

Why, there is but one cardinal condition, again, of Liberal principle—that of direct popular control by those concerned. Now, these are two of the beacons by which Liberal policy should be guided.”

(*National Liberal Club*, 5-3-1902).

“The principles of the Party (Liberal)—not any new-fangled principles, but the old ones which were as good to-day and as much required as they were two or three hundred years ago—were the only principles which could lead to the happiness of the people and to the development of the power and prosperity of the community.”

(*Skipton*, 10-12-1902)

“If it can be shown that poverty, whether it be material poverty or poverty of physique and of energy, is associated with economic conditions, which, though supported by the laws of the country, are, nevertheless, contrary to economic laws and to public policy, the State can intervene without fear of doing harm.”

(*Newport*, 30-11-1903).

“What is the Liberal Policy? . . . We stand for liberty. Our policy is the policy of freedom. It is the policy of freedom in all things that affect the life of the people, freedom of conscience . . . freedom from class ascendancy.”

(*Norwich*, 26-10-1904).

“John Bull had many weak points no doubt, but he had one good point above all others—that he liked that which was straightforward and open and candid, and honest and above-board both in language and in action.”

(*National Liberal Club*, 1-6-1905).

Now, I say, if there is any man who is a true John Bull in respect of straightforwardness, etc., Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is one. I prove with extracts from his utterances:—

“Our principles, . . . and one of those principles, let me tell you, is that the interests of persons, classes and sections must yield to the general interests of the community.”

(*Portsmouth* 16-11-1905).

“Good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves.”

(*Stirling*, 23-11-1905).

“Ladies and gentlemen, so much for peace, so much for economy—two cardinal Liberal principles. But here is another—self-government and popular control: and we believe in that principle, not only on grounds of justice and on the grounds of effective administration, but on this other ground—that it exercises a wholesome influence on the character of the people who enjoy the privilege.”

(*Albert Hall*, 21-12-1905).

“Sir, in all these subjects on which I have been touching, what is the aim to be kept in view, what is the star which we ought to keep our eyes upon, to see that we are moving in the right direction? It is that we should promote the welfare and happiness and interests, not of any particular class or section of the community but of the nation at large. That is the work of true patriotism, these are the foundations upon which a solid empire may be built.”

(*Albert Hall*, 15-12-1905).

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"The new government had, he verily believed, the public conscience, the public sense of right, the public love of equity. With these they would win."

(*Liverpool*, 9-1-1906).

"The present government would set themselves to apply the old Liberal principles to legislation and administration, the principles of freedom, of equal treatment of all sections of the community in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. They will include the principle of self-government, the idea that people knew best about their own affairs and would give up the old idea that, there should be some superior people in the country who were to tell their neighbours what was good for them."

(*Stirling Burgh—Culross*, 12-1-1906).

"The policy and spirit, which would govern the action of the present Government, would be based on justice and liberty, not on privilege and monopoly."

(*Glasgow*, 15-1-1906).

"And the third is the belief that, in Ireland, as in every other country throughout the King's dominions, self-government is the best and safest and healthiest basis on which a community can rest."

(*Inverness*, 18-1-1906).

"We, lovers of our country, lovers of our constitution, lovers of our public traditions and lovers of plain dealing. . . . I am proud and glad and relieved to see a revival of the old political spirit . . . the spirit which made Liberalism a moral force, a force making for justice sustained by a belief in mankind, and anxious to better the condition of our common life. . . . It was a great uprising against a doctrine, a habit of thought and practice in public life, a method of government abhorrent to the conscience and heart of the nation."

(*National Liberal Club*, 14-2-1906).

DECLARATIONS OF THE RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY.

"Imperialism by all means, if it means mercy, if it means humanity, if it means justice, but if it means your own demoralization, if it means lowering your own standard of civilization and humanity, then, in the name of all you hold precious, beware of it and resist it."

(*Sydney*, 25-5-1899).

"When he (Mr. Gladstone) died, Lord Salisbury said of him that he was a great Christian. Yes, and I would add, that he was not a Christian for nothing. I think he must often have used to himself the language of Wordsworth: "Earth is sick and heaven is weary of the swollen words that States and Kingdoms utter, when they talk of truth and justice." He, at all events, in face of all the demands of practical politics, did his best to bring those considerations of truth and justice into the minds and hearts of his countrymen. . . . But, I do say that Mr. Gladstone, when he saw the nations going on a wrong path, saw high in the heavens the flash of the uplifted sword and the gleam of the arm of the Avenging Angel."

(*Manchester,—Unveiling of Statue*, 10-10-1901).

"It is this policy of passing measures for Ireland, without reference to the Irish themselves, that is responsible for most of

the mischief and misgovernment, from which Ireland has so long suffered From observation of Irish Government, from experience of Irish Government, from responsibility of Irish Government, I say to you, gentlemen, face to face, it is a bad government, it is a government which no nation, no set of people can be expected to endure in peace, and it is a government which we in our conscience ought to do our very best, when the time comes, when opportunity presents itself, to put right, as we have put so many other evils in our own system of government, right."

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(Manchester, 12-3-1902).

With how much more force do these words apply to India! Then again:

"We are going to have, I suppose—well, we may have a proposal to suspend the constitution of Cape Colony. Just picture the scene in the House of Commons. The motion is made to protest against the suspension of Parliamentary Institutions in the Cape Colony. We then all get up, and we all make eloquent, passionate, argumentative speeches in favour of the right of the Colonies to govern themselves. The next day, Mr. Redmond makes a motion in favour of giving self-government in one shape or another, to Ireland. We then all pick out a new set of arguments. What was on Monday unanswerable, on Tuesday, becomes not worth mentioning. What was on Monday a sacred principle of self-government, becomes, on Tuesday, mere moonshine and claptrap. That is a comedy in which, I, at least, do not propose to take part. The Boers are to have self-government in order to make them loyal. The Irish are not to have it, because they are disloyal."

(Edinburgh, 7-6-1902).

- What a true picture of the way in which India is treated!

"We are citizens, common citizens of a grand country; we are the heirs of a noble tradition; we believe that human progress can only be won by human effort—and that effort, I hope, all of us in our different degrees, ages and situations, will pursue with determination, with unselfishness and with a resolute directness and simplicity that must in the end win a crowning victory."

(National Liberal Federation, Annual Meeting, 13-5-1904).

"He was for liberty whatever they could get it.

"He looked forward to a vigorous, progressive, pacific, rational policy. The new Government, he hoped, would realise that courage in large politics was the true common sense and he looked forward to the true progressive movement.

"Last Session, the whole Liberal Party in the House of Commons voted in favour of Mr. Redmond's Amendment, which stated that, the present system of government in Ireland was in opposition to the will of the Irish People, and gave them no voice in the management of their affairs, was extravagantly costly and did not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population, was productive of universal discontent and unrest, and had been proved to be incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people.

"Surely then, it was incredible that a Party, which supported an indictment so damning, should have no policy for dealing with such a state of affairs. . . .

"He would recall the fact that, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Leader of the Liberal Party, who had stuck to his

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guns and had saved his party, said, speaking on that very amendment:

“What was the principle at the root of the policy? It was the right of the Irish people to the management of their own domestic affairs. The successive plans, by which this was to be given to them, failed to satisfy the country; but the principle of self-government, the principle of an elective element that shall be the governing element in Irish affairs still remains.”

(Forfar, 20-10-1905).

“But whatever the schemes and wisdom of a statesman might be, he should know that, all the glittering adventures of imperial pride were vain and empty, were delusive and guilty, if he did not constantly have before him the aim of mitigating the lot of the great masses of men, women and children who were always very near hunger and nakedness.”

(Walthamstow, 20-11-1905).

DECLARATIONS OF THE RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH.

“The Liberal Party is—as it always has been—the standing enemy of unjustified privileges and of unequal laws. . . . The spirit of Liberalism is a strong and a vital factor—is as strong and as vital, as it ever was—in moulding the conceptions and the ideals of the British people.”

(Kilmarnock, 5-10-1897).

“No one in this country—no British Liberal at any rate—can contemplate with satisfaction, a system, under which numbers of our own countrymen are denied some of those civil and political rights, which we are accustomed to regard, as the necessary equipment of a civilized social community.”

(Leven, 2-9-1899).

“We call ourselves Liberals. We are proud of the name. We are prepared to maintain our title to it against all comers But how do we stand? What has been in days gone by, the essence of the Liberal creed and the spirit of Liberal work? I think, I may say, and you will agree with me, that for the first sixty or seventy years of the present century, the chief mission of Liberalism was the mission of emancipation. It waged war with religious disabilities that offended the conscience and blocked the road to talent more important than either it was the Liberalism of that time which laid the foundations of Democratic Government in a Society which had never been swept and levelled by the tornado of revolution. . . . If we look beyond these shores to the Greater Britain of which we have become Trustees, I think, we see there again, equally clear ground for the application of old principles to new problems. We are proud of the British Empire. There is no distinction on that point between one party in the State and the other. But Empire is a blessing or a curse according to the spirit in which its responsibilities are approached and handled

According to what I believe to be the liberal conception of Empire, it is something, vastly greater and higher than this. There are,—I believe, I am speaking your sense, as well as my own—in the judgment of us, Liberals, two tests of a standing or falling empire. We ask in the first place, does it in all its parts make the standard, not merely of material life, but of all that goes to enrich civilization and humanity, higher and more deeply founded, more securely safeguarded? We ask next, does its unity

arise, not from compulsory acquisition of subject races, but from the conscious and willing co-operation of living and self-determining members? Does it rest not upon the predominance, artificial and superficial, of race or class, but upon the loyal affection of free communities built upon the basis of equal rights?"

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(*Edinburgh, 10-1-1900.*)

I pause here a little. We, Indians also, had the good fortune in sharing in the glorious work of the Liberal statesmen of the thirties of the last century. We also had our emancipation by the Act of 1833. What a glorious and truly noble and liberal work was that at that time! I have already touched upon that subject. Had that Act been honourably, loyally and sincerely carried out, what a glorious Empire would, by this time, the British Empire have become, and how truly and nobly would the two tests laid down, have been fulfilled! The present grand revival of Liberalism, with its irresistible power, is just the opportune moment, to accomplish, by a bold effort, the redemption of the past failure of duty, conscience, humanity and honour.

"Liberty and Justice, the touchstone of policy of the Empire and its external arrangements. . . . In these methods lay the only hope for the future honour of our Empire."

(*Oxford, 24-2-1900.*)

"Liberty was the best antidote or medicine for discontent and disloyalty."

(*Tayport, 14-9-1900.*)

"It is the work of statesmanship in this country, to make the Empire worth living in, as well as worth dying for. In the long run, every society is judged, and every society survives, according to the material and moral minimum which it prescribes to its members."

(*Hotel Cecil, 19-7-1901.*)

"You should aim from the very beginning, at such a progressive development in self-government, as will in time, ripen into the full autonomy of Australia or Canada. That policy ought to commend itself, not only to the Liberal Party, but to the whole country."

(*Hanley, 14-1-1902.*)

"The great experience of Canada, where, by the granting of free institutions, races, which, seventy years ago, were flying at one another's throats, were now sitting down side by side, in harmony and contentment." (That will be the case in India).

(*St. Leonards, 14-3-1902.*)

"Mr. Asquith proceeded to set forth the Liberal ideal. This, he said, implied self-government and self-development in fiscal, as in all other matters. An excellent example was to be found in the history of Canada, where internal dissensions and external revolt against the Empire had been quelled by self-government. So that the French and British portions of the population, had worked out an ideal for themselves resulting in prosperity."

(*Morley, 2-2-1906.*)

"If they gave the new Liberal Government, a strong, strenuous, independent working majority, they would find many directions, in which arrears had to be made up, reactionary steps retraced, and lost ground recovered. They would do what they

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could, both to set right the past and to give the country a new and vigorous start for the future."

(*St. Monans*, 13-1-1906)

"In all this, there was a lesson which ought to be taken to heart, namely, that in English politics, it was the straightforward, the direct, the plain policy which in the long run paid."

(*Henley*, 18-1-1906),

"This country, by carrying out the great Liberal principle of confidence in the people and allowing them to manage their own affairs, would have our imperial unity on the broadest, soundest and most stable foundation. It was in this spirit that the new Government hoped to attack other problems of legislation and administration which lay before them."

(*East Fife*, 20-1-1906).

I conclude these declarations, by two more of one who, though dead, is still living in our hearts and minds, and whom, Mr. Morley himself, has given his immortality in this world.

Mr. Gladstone says:—"It has been providentially allotted to this favoured isle, that it should show to all the world how freedom and authority, in their due and wise developments, not only may co-exist in the same body, but may, instead of impairing, sustain and strengthen one another. I am deeply convinced that among us, all systems, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must, of necessity, be not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective systems and that methodically to enlist the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities in the performance of public duties, is the way to make that community powerful and healthful, to give a firm seat to its rulers and to engender a warm and intelligent devotion to those beneath their sway."

(*Daily News*, 5-5-1905).

The following was one of Mr. Gladstone's last utterances on the occasion of one of the greatest achievements of his life—Home Rule for Ireland. He said:—

"It is the predominance of that moral force, for which I heartily pray in the deliberations of this House and the conduct of our whole Public Policy. . . . There can be no more melancholy, and in the last result, no more degrading spectacle upon earth than the spectacle of oppression or of wrong in whatever form inflicted by the deliberate act of a nation upon another nation.

"But, on the other hand, there can be no nobler spectacle than that, which, we think, is now dawning upon us, the spectacle of a nation, deliberately set on the removal of injustice, deliberately determined to break—not through terror and not in haste, but under the sole influence of duty and honour—determined to break with whatever remains still existing of an evil tradition, and determined, in that way at once to pay a debt of justice and to consult, by a bold, wise and good act, its own interest and its own honour."

DECLARATIONS OF THE RIGHT HON. R. B. HALDANE.

"It was their duty, to try to govern the Irish people in a sense which was more akin to their ideas and less entirely subordinate to our own . . . they recognised, it was a duty binding upon them, by every obligation of honour and policy, that they should strive to bring the administration of Ireland in harmony

with the minds of her people and should endeavour by every means to convert the people of this country to a juster view of their obligations to that unhappy land and to a fuller recognition of their title to administer those things that were their own."

(*North Berwick, 23-1-1906*).

Now these sentiments and principles apply with manifold force to India to whom the British people are bound to give self-government, not only by rights of birth as British citizens, but also by a "duty binding upon them (the British people) by every obligation of honour and policy," by the most solemn pledges given several times before God and the world.

At Darleton on 24-1-1906 he said :—

"The breath to the nostrils of the Imperial Organisation was,—FREEDOM."

I make no comments on these declarations as being the statesmen's own. Nobody can more realise their full scope, significance and application to India than themselves.

All these declarations apply with manifold force to India under the peculiar circumstances of a foreign draining domination under which she is suffering—a circumstance which, in its very nature, cannot but be evil.

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Appendix B.

Mr. Brodrick, in his Budget Speech of June 1905, said that the exports from the United Kingdom to India which last year had grown to £40,000,000, equalled the whole of the exports from the United Kingdom to Australia, to Canada and to Cape Colony combined. The statement is misleading. The truth is this :

The true test of comparison of the exports of British and Irish produce to the four countries is what each received per head of population. Australia's population (1903) was 3,931,274. The exports to Australia in 1904 were £17,336,470 giving 88s. 2d. per head. Canada's population (1903) was 5,753,039. The exports to Canada in 1904 were £10,624,221, giving nearly 37 per head. Cape of Good Hope's population (1904) was 12,409,804. The exports to the Cape of Good Hope in 1904 were £12,048,778, giving 100 per head.

Now let us see what India has received of British and Irish goods. India's population (estimate for 1903) was nearly 300,000,000. The exports to India were the small amount of £40,641,277 giving a poor 2-8 per head. It must be remembered that these exports to India include what is received by land through India by the countries beyond the borders. Allowing also for what is received in India for the consumption of Europeans and the small portion of well-to-do Indians, the British and Irish produce would hardly be 2 per head per annum, as received by the great mass of the people, who, as Lord Lawrence said, "lived on scanty subsistence." Perhaps millions never see a British article.

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The Colonies within the short time of their development by self-government, are receiving British and Irish goods in spite of their protection against British goods, Canada 37 per head ; Australia 88·12 per head and the Cape 100 per head ; India takes the very small amount of 2·18 per head after 150 years of British rule and administration with free trade and with entire British control !

What an extraordinary loss this is to the industries, riches and trade of the United Kingdom ! Had India been dealt with righteously with self-government like that of the Colonies and had she been able to receive British goods, even 20 per head (let alone 37,88 and 100) the United Kingdom would have exported to India in 1904 not the poor £40,000,000 but $7\frac{1}{2}$ times £40,000,000, i.e., £300,000,000, as much as the United Kingdom had in 1904 exported to the whole world, which was £300,711,040. What a grand thing it would have been for the wealth, and industries and trade of the United Kingdom ! This grand result would have happened if India had self-government, and will happen when India will be a self-governing country.

FINANCE.

From the financial point of view, the employment of Indians under self-government will naturally be on a lower scale of pay than the inordinate scale that exists at present for Europeans. Besides, as in the United Kingdom, all that is raised by taxation will go back to the people, the taxpayers by a hundred different channels.

The people of the United Kingdom pay at present for revenue about 67 shillings per head, per annum, while poor India under the present exhausting drain can pay hardly 6 shillings 6 pence per head, and that with much suffering. Now, with prosperity by self-government, if the people of India would be able to pay only 20 shillings even per head (let alone 67 which the people of the United Kingdom pay) what a growing revenue that of British India would be, viz. £240,000,000 instead of the present poor £78,000,000 exacted from a poverty-stricken people ! What a market would the 300,000,000 of all India's prosperous people be for the United Kingdom, with free trade between England and India ! India with such a revenue would be able to supply all her needs in abundance.

Mr. Gokhale :—

Gentlemen, the ladies will now sing the *Bande Mataram*.

The singing of the *Bande Mataram* by the ladies was listened to by the whole audience standing.

Babu Surendranath Banerjee :—I wish to make an announcement. The Congress visitors will be pleased to withdraw and retire. The Congress will proceed to the election of the Subjects Committee. The Congress meets to-morrow at 12 o'clock, Calcutta time. We do not admit the standard time at all (laughter) ! Our standard is the local standard and not the Government standard ! Bengal delegates will please remain in their seats. Their list has to be prepared in consultation with them. Therefore they will not please leave their seats. We shall be presently going to their seats. All other centres will be good enough to send their lists to the President.

The Congress then adjourned for the day.

Second Day, the 27th December 1906.

Second Day.

The Congress assembled at 12 noon, the pandal being again crowded to its utmost capacity with visitors and delegates. The President arrived amidst loud and prolonged cheers and on taking his seat, the proceedings were opened by the *Bande Mataram Sampradaya* and Brahma ladies singing the national and patriotic songs. At the conclusion of the singing, the audience loudly cheered them.

The President :—Ladies and gentlemen, we now commence our proceedings. Mr. Watcha will first read some messages.

Messages of
Sympathy.

Mr. D. E. Wacha :—Ladies and gentlemen, a large number of telegrams have been received from all parts of the country wishing every success to the Congress (cheers). A letter has also been received signed by a large number of Members of Parliament wishing all success to the Congress (cheers). There is also a message received from Mr. W. T. Stead and another from Dr. Rutherford which I will read (cheers). “ ‘Never say die’ is my message to India. Freedom was never won without sacrifice. I pray God that a righteous sense of justice on our side shall never drive you on your side into paths of bloodshed.” There is a telegram from Natal: “Natal Congress congratulates President and delegates. Hopes deliberations prove fruitful. Requests you to remember South African grievances.” There is another letter to the Joint Honorary Secretaries from the Chairman of the Guzarati Hindu Society of Transvaal and Africa. “Gentlemen, on behalf of the Guzarati Hindu Society of Johannesburg, I enclose herewith a draft for the sum of £ 7 which my society desires to contribute to the funds of the Congress (cheers). My society further desires me to convey its hearty good wishes to all who will be present and its congratulations to the Congress upon the acceptance of the Presidentship by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (cheers) who now for the third time and at an advanced age, had conferred this honour on the representatives of all who stand for progress in our motherland (cheers). My society trusts that, Congress will meet with nothing but success in its work and that its deliberations will receive divine blessing.” Then three other Colonies from Africa have sent their contributions:—Indian inhabitants of German East Africa Rs. 285; *Indian Opinion*, Natal £ 35; Indian Residents of Johannesburg, another £ 7 (cheers).

The President :—We have first to do our duty to those whom we have lost for ever and I ask you to carry this resolution of condolence:—

Resolution
Condolence.

That this Congress desires to place on record its sense of the great loss which the Congress and the country at large have sustained by the death of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji, Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose all ex-Presidents of the Congress and of Mr. Viraraghava Chariar, who from the commencement was one of the earnest workers of the Congress. Their great public services and the examples of duty and of self-sacrificing devotion which they presented in their lives entitle them to the lasting gratitude of the country.

That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to families of the late Messrs. Bonnerjee, Tyabji, Bose and Viraraghava Chariar over the signature of the President of the Congress.

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I ask you to adopt this resolution by holding up your hands (Cries of 'all' 'all'). I declare this proposition carried unanimously.

The President :—Now carrying on our business, I see that a rule exists with regard to the speaker; that every proposer has 10 minutes to speak in and every seconder five minutes. I hope, this rule will be strictly adhered to in order that we may carry on our business in a business-like way.

A voice : as far as possible (laughter) !

Resolution II.
Indians in the
Colonies.
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The President :—We have the next resolution on Indians in the Colonies. I call upon Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar.

Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar (Madras) :—Mr. President and gentlemen :—The proposition that I have to submit to you for acceptance is in the following terms :—

This Congress, while noting with satisfaction the action of the Imperial Government in disallowing, for the present, the proposed Ordinance against British Indians in the Transvaal, desires to give expression to its grave apprehension that, unless the Imperial Government continues to extend its firm protection to the British Indian community, the policy of the Ordinance is almost certain to be enforced as soon as arrangements under the constitution recently granted are completed.

This Congress also places on record its sense of deep regret and indignation that the people of this country should be subjected to harassing and degrading restrictions and denied the ordinary rights of British citizenship in His Majesty's Colonies, and the Congress expresses its firm conviction that such a policy is fraught with serious danger to the best interests of the Empire.

Gentlemen, the subject of the grievances of our fellow-citizens in Africa is not a new one. It has been discussed at several previous sessions of the Congress. It is not, therefore, necessary that I should detail those grievances at any length. I will simply sum them up in a few words. I shall take Transvaal as a typical instance, although the grievances are not exactly the same, or perhaps equally serious, in all the Colonies of Africa. Well, the grievances are these: Nobody can go to the Transvaal without a permit, and it rests with the discretion of the authorities there as to whether they will give a permit or not. When a person has entered the Transvaal, he, if an Indian, has to live in a part of the town known as the Location, sometimes situated at a considerable distance from the residential quarters of the rest of the inhabitants. While he must live in these Locations, he must carry on his business there unless he has a special license to carry on his business elsewhere, which license is granted only in certain special cases where the license had been granted before the Transvaal war. Then, again, many of the ordinary rights of citizenship are refused to the Indians there. An Indian may not travel by a tram-car (shame); an Indian may not travel by second or first class in a railway carriage (shame); an Indian may not use a foot-path (shame); an Indian cannot stir out after 9 o'clock at night, because, I suppose, he is regarded as a suspicious character who cannot be trusted after that hour (shame). Then, again, an Indian cannot own landed property there and the restrictions with regard to the holding of landed property have recently become even more stringent than they were before, because property used to be held in the name of another person who was not an Indian. This has now become practically im-

possible. Not even a place of worship apparently could be owned by the Indians ; and there are considerable difficulties in the way of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects owning mosques, which according to their religion, they appear to be prevented from holding in the names of non-Mahomedans. Thus, in Natal, a few years ago, a law has been passed depriving all new settlers of the franchise which the old settlers possess.

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Gentlemen, I think, it is not necessary that I should go on detailing these grievances at any more length. I think, it would not be an exaggeration to say, that the condition of Indians is not far removed from that of slavery (shame). England spent 20 millions of pounds to abolish slavery elsewhere but there are 50,000 slaves of Indians in Natal and there are many more slaves in other Colonies in Africa! Now, you will be surprised to hear some facts with reference to the difference between the position of Indians and others there. A British Indian is not permitted to go there without a permit, but an Indian who is not a British subject, who is, say, a Portuguese subject of Goa or a French subject of Pondicherry, does not find it nearly so difficult. The sin consists not in being an Indian but in being a British Indian. Then, again, you will see that the people of Transvaal were not all British subjects originally nor of Natal for that matter: They are not Englishmen ; they are composed of Germans, Poles, Italians, and a number of other nations who were not Britons. They are protected by the British Government. They protect them while they are not able to protect the Indians. (shame.) Then, again, an Indian subject, who is not in a Colony, is sure to be protected by the British Government. Our rights as citizens of the British Empire entitle us to the protection of the strong arm of England everywhere except in the Colonies ; and, in fact, you are probably aware that the treatment which had been accorded to Indians by the Transvaal Government, was one of the causes of the war with the Boers. So long as the Indians were subjected to ill-treatment by strangers, the British Government was quite prepared to protect them. Let me just read to you a sentence from a speech delivered by Lord Lansdowne. " A considerable number of the Queen's Indian subjects are to be found in Transvaal and among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic, I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of these Indians. And the harm is not confined to the sufferers on the spot ; for what do you imagine would be the effect produced in India, when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Empress, so mighty and irresistible in India, with its population of 300 millions, is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small South African State ? " Well, if you are not a British subject, then, though you be an Indian, you get on well in the Transvaal ; if you are a British Indian subject and not in the Colonies, you are entitled to get protection of the British Government. Persons of all nationalities going to the Transvaal are entitled to the protection, which we Indians do not succeed in getting there (shame). What is the cause of this treatment ? It is not necessary to go into it at any length. It used to be said that there were dangers in allowing Indians to go there freely. It used to be said that, morally, an Indian was an inferior creature, it used to be said that he was a source of uncleanness. All these reasons have now been given up. It has been recognised by almost everyone that there is absolutely no pretence for urging any of these reasons as a justification for the treatment that is accorded to an Indian. I will ask your atten-

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tion, again, to a passage from a speech by Mr. Chamberlain. In a reply by him, he tells us this : "The United Kingdom owns as its brightest and greatest dependency, that enormous Empire of India with 300 millions of subjects, who are as loyal to the Crown as you are yourselves, and among them there are hundreds and thousands of men, who are every whit as civilised as we are ourselves, who are, if that is anything, better born in the sense that they have older traditions and older families, who are men of wealth, men of cultivation, men of distinguished valour, men who have brought whole armies and placed them at the service of the Queen, and have, in times of great difficulty and trouble, such, for instance, as the Indian Mutiny, saved the Empire by their loyalty. I say, you, who have seen all this, cannot be willing to put upon those men a slight which, I think, is absolutely unnecessary for your purpose, and which would be calculated to provoke ill-feeling, discontent, irritation, and would be most unpalatable to the feelings, not only of Her Majesty the Queen, but of all her people." Let me, to put it beyond doubt that there is no valid reason urged for the improper treatment of Indians, quote to you one single sentence from an article in the 'Times.' The sentence is this: "The complaint against the Asiatics is, not that they are idle and unthrifty but that their thrift, industry and intelligence make them formidable competitors of the white races. The hostility to them which springs from these combined causes is intelligible enough, human nature being what it is, and it unhappily creates a moral atmosphere which prevents the ordinary white citizen, however upright he may be in the ordinary relations of life, from giving the coloured immigrant common fair-play." The *Times* admits that the grounds, on which the Indians are ill-treated, are that they are formidable rivals, very successful in business and that, if they are allowed to progress, it may be that they will be able soon to prove themselves superior to the white colonists of the country (hear, hear) and gradually to supplant them. That is the fear that is expressed. Let us, then, be clear that there is no moral ground, no justification really, urged for excluding Indians on the ground, that they are undesirables. All that is gone. If they are undesirables it is because they are undesirable as rivals and on no other grounds. Well, gentlemen, it is a matter of satisfaction that in the matter of the treatment accorded to our Indian fellow-subjects, the Government of India and the responsible Statesmen of England are all agreed, that everything should be done which it is possible to do to redress those grievances. So far as the Government of India is concerned, Lord Curzon, in this matter, acted in a manner that reflects credit on him. He did everything that he could to put matters aright. In England also, Mr. Chamberlain has taken a very proper view of the situation. How, then, is it that these grievances have not been redressed? There are some, I must tell you, who do think that the Indians ought to be left to take care of themselves, that it is, after all, the wisest course to reserve the colonies for the white men and to call upon Indians gradually to get out. (At this stage the President sounded the gong). That, however, is not the prevailing sentiment. The reason why nothing has been done yet, is this : that many people feel that it is impossible to do anything. They say, that "if it were elsewhere, we could compel the Government to redress the grievances of the Indians. But in a Colony, which owes fealty to us, we cannot do anything. We can advise the Colonists, we can persuade them, we can bring our moral influence to bear

on them, but in a matter like this they are selfish, they are unblushingly selfish. We cannot help it, because any attempt on our part to compel them to do so will be met by a show of resistance." It amounts to this, that even English Government seems to think that it is not able to help us. It is said, moreover, that the Colonies are entitled to do as they please. I am afraid, Mr. Morley, in his reply to the deputation that recently waited upon him, said something of the sort. He seems to think that the hands of the Colonies cannot be forced, but, with all respect to the Secretary of State, imbued as he is with highly liberal principles, I cannot but demur to his view of things. Is it to be said, that a Colony is at liberty to act contrary to those principles which are the traditional principles of the British Government? Is it to be said, that it is at liberty to do things which makes it impossible for the British Government, to whom they owe fealty, to do its duty to other subjects subordinate to it? Mind, how in 1833, as was pointed out by our worthy President, (the President's gong was again sounded) Indians were recognised as subjects of the British Government. We have the privileges of British subjects from that date. In 1843, Lord Napier again said, that there would be no difference made on the grounds of race, colour, or nationality (the gong was again sounded. Mr. Sundara Aiyar,—“shall I speak?” President,—“only for a minute”). If these are pledges binding on the British nation, is it open to any Colony to act in such a manner as to make it impossible for the British Government to redeem its pledges? I say, it is contrary to the rights of the citizens of the Indian Empire; it is contrary to the pledges given by the British Government that the Colonies should be enabled to act in the manner they are threatening to do. After all, the power has been reserved by the English Government to do what it thinks best in the matter, in these racial questions. But the British Government would not do this. They have only to say that if the Colonists will not treat Indians properly, the Colonists shall not come to India. The British Government has only to declare this (hear, hear); it has only to make it clear that every Ordinance affecting our fellow-subjects in Africa will, as a matter of course, be disallowed everything affecting them injuriously. It is a matter of congratulation that a better principle is gaining ground. The question between the blacks and the whites is becoming more hopeful. I would refer you to the message of President Roosevelt to the Congress. (The President again sounded the gong and said “please stop now”) Yes, that is the last thing I have to say.

[Mr. Sundara Aiyar handed the following extract, which he meant to read, to the Official Reporters:—

“Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and goodwill all immigrants who come here under the Law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, whether they come from England or from Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, it matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbour and with the State, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is a sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such a stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every Government official,

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whether of the Nation or of the States To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first grade Colleges in the land including the Universities and Colleges of California which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from the Japanese as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan, Americans are well treated and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization. . . . It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation and the United States Government limited not to preventing the commission of the crime but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrong doings.”]

The President : My first bell means that two minutes remain to the speaker, the second bell means that he must stop. I now call upon Mr. Wadia.

Mr. H. A. Wadia (Rajkot):—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been proposed to you; and when we, gentlemen, are expressing our satisfaction with the British Government for disallowing the Ordinance against our countrymen in South Africa, I think, we may take this occasion to send a word of congratulation to our fellow countrymen in South Africa because by their agitation and by their perseverance, they have gained their victory so far; and in this congratulation, Sir, I should like to say specially that our friends, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Alley are entitled to the gratitude of our countrymen for their labours on our behalf. But, gentlemen, what has been done is not enough. There are warnings on all sides that the battle has only just begun and we are sure to have, at no distant day, a prolonged, a fierce, and a more extended campaign against British Indians not only in South Africa, not only in Australasia, but in every part of His Majesty's Colonies. Our grievances, it is no longer necessary to dilate upon. Our rights are admitted on all sides. Excuses that were made in the beginning against allowing us rights of free citizenship have been exposed. We have shown that they were only the mask to disguise the greedy selfishness which was at the bottom of these restrictions. British Statesmen ladies and gentlemen, are not ignorant of the serious results that must come about if this campaign against His Majesty's Indian subjects is to be successful. We are face to face with this question, whether we Indians are to take lying down the disabilities and the indignities that are being prepared for us. On this subject I feel that India has not hitherto spoken with the voice that India is capable of. The time is come, when we should speak with no uncertain voice and tell our rulers that we are not prepared to take lying down the disabilities and indignities of the Colonial people. We must denounce,—and denounce in every part of our country, this new principle of imperialism that the white man has a sort of ‘divine right’ to rule over the coloured man; we must say, and say that in no equivocal terms that this principle is abhorrent to us, Indians, and that it is abhorrent to God's own Laws. It is a principle which had degraded the white man in the beginning; it will dismember and disintegrate and destroy the empire itself at the end (hear, hear). Against the laying down

of this principle, we rely on the solemn pledges of our great Sovereign, our first Queen-Empress. What did Her Majesty tell us? She said that she was bound to the natives of her Indian territories by the same obligations and duties which bound her to all her other subjects. Where is the use of that pledge and that Proclamation? Where is the use of carving in gold, in memorial tablets of those words if a handful of Colonials are to make the Queen's pledges a nullity and tear to tatters the Queen's Proclamation with impunity? (loud and prolonged cheers). Gentlemen, it is not that the power does not vest in the British Parliament to disallow the laws which are intended against our rights as British citizens. In 1840 when the Jamaica Parliament, which was a Planter oligarchy, refused to observe the Act which the British Parliament had passed to put an end to the abominations which the blackmen were subjected to, the Ministers of the Queen had the courage to suspend the constitution for five years. How comes it, then, that the Ministers of His Majesty here dare not propose to Parliament to disallow the new fetters that the Colonies were forging against His Majesty's Indian subjects? The answer has been given by two successive Ministers of His Majesty. The first is from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Sir M. Bhowanagiri tells us that he told him that the sending of any mandate will be resisted by a show of physical force; and in the face of that physical contingency, the Colonial Office had to stay its hand. Mr. John Morley tells us that His Majesty's Ministers can speak to the Colonies with bated breath, whispering humbleness, they may plead, they may argue, they may press upon them the great governing principles of British policy but dare not dictate to them. He tells us that if he gave us the Commission which we ask for, the result of such a commission might quite properly be a collision with the newly organised Government at the outset of its career. Well, Sir, I can only say that declarations like this are calculated almost to drive us to despair. We have the right to ask, "Why do you give the Colonies these powers when you know that the Colonies are likely to abuse them? Why do you not exercise the control which vests in the Imperial Parliament to prevent Colonies from legislating in a manner which is opposed to the Sovereign's own pledges, opposed to the policy of the Sovereign's Ministers, opposed to the pronouncements of the Imperial Parliament?" I can only say this: If it has come to this, that Parliament will not and is afraid to check the Colonies from doing wrong, if the British Ministers are afraid to prevent the Colonies from doing what they know to be wrong and if the British Government will permit wrongs to the Indians because they expect that we will take it lightly and will suffer it quietly, then, Sir, what does it amount to? I am not afraid to say that such a policy is calculated to convey to India a lesson of disloyalty and that lesson will gather and grow as education advances and enlightenment spreads. We have the right to ask the King's Ministers and the Imperial Parliament to beware of this lesson, because I for one do say that the result of it, however remote, must be to rob the British Empire of the greatness and the glory that India brings to her.

Mr. Madanjit (Burmah):—Gentlemen, I do not want to speak much as I have detailed the grievances of the Indians in the Colonies in previous Congresses. Indians in South Africa owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Congress held in this country for the exposition of their grievances in their meetings. But there is a great deal more to be done in this respect. The previous speakers have emphasised what we should do. There are

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so many insults and injuries daily done to the Indians in South Africa, as well as in other parts of the British Empire, that we cannot too strongly protest against the injustice that is being done to us. The disallowing of the Ordinance does not mean that all the grievances of Indians in South Africa have been removed. On the contrary, there are minor grievances that have been added during the last year. Natal has been trying to expatriate indentured Indians when they finish their terms of indenture and not to allow them to stay in the Colony, even with a poll-tax of £ 3 a year. Cape Colony is increasing the rigour of the trade license. Cape Colony is also following in the wake of East Africa just beyond Zanzibar and Mombasa. They want Indian settlers for those malarial districts where the white man cannot live, but in the fertile tracts where the white Colonists have monopolised the lands, they want indentured Indian labour. They have sent a deputation to the Indian Government to send indentured labour, but to take them back to India when their skins and bones can no longer work! The cry is coming from Canada also. Nothing so far has been done in Canada, but they are going to do something, though what that will be, we do not know yet. In Burmah, we are called aliens and we are only "allowed on sufferance," as one of the leading Indian organs well put it. In this way we are daily being thrown out of every part of the British Empire, and we ask you, gentlemen, to try your utmost to protest as far as possible against this injustice that is being meted out to us daily. Mr. Wacha announced that Indians in Africa have contributed a few rupees. The contributions will come a hundred-fold and a thousand-fold if we can stay the ruthless plunder of our rights and privileges in that part of the British Empire. Gentlemen, with these remarks, I resume my seat.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani (Amraoti):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I rejoice to think that so much prominence has been given to this subject in the programme of this session of the Congress. I am afraid, that, absorbed as we are in controversies nearer home, we have not given adequate attention to the disabilities under which our unfortunate countrymen, who have gone abroad in search of fresh fields and pastures, now labour. The whole question is nothing less than that of the constitutional position of Indians in British possessions. The grievances under which our countrymen are labouring are so many and so serious, that it is not possible for any speaker in five minutes to enumerate them; nor do I hope to do so. Is it necessary? No, because, I take it, that all of us are at least acquainted with the main facts of the situation. The point is, whether Indians, when once they leave their country and settle in the Colonies of the British Empire, are or are not entitled to be treated as British citizens. Is it to be always a fact that we are of the Empire only when unjust burdens are to be piled without regard to justice or decency, that we are to be treated as not of the Empire when elementary rights of British citizenship are to be conferred upon us? Although we are natives of a country, which is rich beyond the dreams of avarice in the immensity of its natural resources, still, owing to a variety of causes, the people have been so impoverished that many of them, to escape the clutches of starvation, have to go to other countries to obtain means of livelihood, and when they do go to other countries in the Empire itself, are they to be treated as outcasts? There was the Boer War which was undertaken by

the British Government at least partly, for the sake of Indians living in the Boer Republic. The War is over and all the promises made by the British Government and Statesmen are almost eaten and the grievances are much more serious now than before the War (shame). Is it to be said of the British Statesmen that, so far as they are concerned, the immortal dictum of Burke that politics should be subordinate to morals, is an exploded myth of the past? Is it rather to be, as a recent writer has said, that politics is a negation of ethics? We are here impoverished by a system of administration which drains away from the country 20 to 30 crores annually and when we go to other countries we are not allowed to live and to let live. It is nothing but commercial rivalry. For what causes are all these disabilities imposed? It is not for the sake of the landless—not all of them men of substance and character—but to quote the *Pioneer* which is no friend of ours: “it is for the Cosmopolitan rascals; the only thing white about them is their skin.” This is not my language but this is the language of the *Pioneer*. We remind the British Government of the pledges made before the war. The Lieutenant-Governor of Transvaal has been promoted to the position of the Governor of Madras, probably because, he had the unblushing effrontery to state in a public document that these pledges for equal treatment of Indians are of such a character that it is a greater crime to keep them than to break them! Is this to be the policy of the British Government? We here, gentlemen, are bound by every obligation to support our countrymen in South Africa who are waging a heroic war against many odds to maintain and improve their position. I am afraid, we have so far shown ourselves wanting in our duty in this respect. But there is one individual who is a slave to his duty and who in all emergencies has placed himself at the service of Indians in South Africa; and if we will but try humbly to follow his lead and do a little more than we have shown a disposition to do, to give the moral weight of our support to our countrymen in South Africa, I must say that we can bring moral pressure to bear on our Government, not only here, but elsewhere, to redress their grievances. I refer to no one else than to our revered President. Mr. Gandhi and others are working very unselfishly and very heroically unlike a good many of us who grow impatient at every little disappointment. They have not been disappointed although their sufferings have been great; they have been trying with a faith which ought to be our envy and which we ought to try and emulate, with a faith in the integrity, conscience and character of England; they have been trying to improve their position and I hope and trust, that this Congress, that all Congressmen, all educated Indians will do their utmost to help them and see that their grievances are redressed. With these few remarks I support the resolution.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Ghosal (Bengal) supported the resolution in a stirring Bengali speech.

The President :—Ladies and gentlemen, the resolution has been already read to you. Those who are on the side of the resolution, raise your hands (cries of “all, all”). Those against; (cries of “none, none”). Then I declare this resolution carried unanimously.

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The President.—The next resolution deals with the retrenchment of Imperial expenditure. I call upon the Honourable Mr. B. N. Sarma to move the same.

The Honourable Mr. B. N. Sarma (Vizagapatam):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, the proposition which has been entrusted to my care deals with the retrenchment of Imperial expenditure and reads thus :—

“This Congress renews its protest against the excessive and alarming growth of military charges in recent years and their undue preponderance in the public expenditure of the country.

“This Congress is of opinion that, as the military expenditure of the country is determined, not by its own military needs and requirements, but also by the exigencies of the British supremacy and British policy in the East, it is only fair that a reasonable share of such expenditure should be borne by the British Exchequer.

“This Congress strongly urges that, by a substantial reduction of military expenditure and by a steady substitution of the Indian for the European agency in the Public Services, funds should be set free to be devoted to the promotion of education in all its branches, to improve sanitation and to the relief of the Ryot's burdens, such as, a further reduction of the Salt Tax, a reduction of the land revenue demand of the State and measures for dealing with agricultural indebtedness.”

The subject, gentlemen, deals practically with the whole problem of Indian finance and I feel myself utterly unequal to the task set before me, and there is absolutely no chance of my doing even the most scanty justice to this subject within the short time allowed. The correct apprehension and solution of the problem are of such vital importance to the teeming millions of this vast peninsula that I crave your patient and indulgent hearing for a few minutes while I am on it. India is poor, miserably poor acknowledgedly, whether the income of India per head of population be taken at Rupees 17, 21 or 30, according to the roseate official estimates, surely, in all conscience, the sum is so low,—too low to meet the bare necessities of life, let alone the requirements of a civilised man. When we remember the resources of the population, we cannot but be struck by the painful contrast presented by the abnormal growth of expenditure on all sides, especially in the military budget of the Indian Empire. Gentlemen, the gross expenditure between the years 1893-94 and 1906-07 or in 13 years has risen from 61 million pounds or 90 crores of rupees to about 85 millions of pounds or about 134 crores of rupees, a year, an increase of about 50 per cent. It may be said that, these gross figures cannot give a correct idea of the burden of taxation in the country and I shall, therefore, quote the net expenditure of the Empire in order to convey to you an idea of how alarmingly the expenditure has risen during recent years. The net expenditure in the years 1861-62 was computed at 34 crores of rupees. I shall omit the thousands. In 1884-85 it was computed to be 41 crores which is an increase of 16 per cent., while the growth of the population during the same period was about 14 per cent., from 179 millions to 204 millions. Whereas, if we take the latter period covering the time between 1884-85 and 1904-05, we see that in 1894-95 the expenditure had risen to 53 crores of rupees; in 1904-05 it is 69 crores and

odd i.e. there has been an increase of 28 crores of rupees a year since 1884-85 an increase of 70 per cent. while the population has risen not more than 14 to 16 or 17 or 18 per cent, (a voice : "robbery"!). When we take the currency policy of the Empire, and when we find that the silver in the rupee is only worth 12 annas and when the ryot has to sell produce worth really 4 rupees, in order to pay Rs. 3 in taxation, we see that the net expenditure does really amount to, not merely the sum of 69 crores, but really to 92 crores or an increase of cent. per cent. And the real burden on the tax-payer may be considered to be much greater, if we take the gross income and gross expenditure into consideration. Coming next to the military budget, while the increase in army expenditure during the 22 years between 1861-62 and 1883-84 was 2 crores and 600 thousand rupees or 16 per cent.—an increase quite disproportionate to the increase in the population—the increase during the next four years was between 3 and 4 crores of rupees and we see that, from 1884-85 to 1904-05, the increase has been from 17 crores to 32 crores a year or an increase of nearly cent. per cent. during this period of 20 years! Gentlemen, of this sum of 32 crores, the sum of about 7 crores is spent exclusively in England, making deductions for the sums that are paid to British soldiers in India; so that, is there any wonder, gentlemen, that successive finance ministers have complained and deplored that the military have an unduly preponderating voting power in the councils of the realm? But recent events have only tended to increase the difficulties of the situation and made matters worse. It is a most noteworthy feature that, while the statesmen, who held the reins between 1861-62 and 1883-84, when there was war and trouble on the frontier, abolished several taxes and were satisfied with a normal growth of revenue and an increase in expenditure of but 16 per cent., the latter-day statesmen have raised the military budget and expenditure by cent. per cent., have imposed new taxes and this too, during a time of profound peace, when there was no war anywhere except minor military expeditions on the frontier. It is also a remarkable fact that this period of increased military expenditure should synchronise with the period of the most disastrous famines that ever raged in British India; and the population which increased by 11 per cent. between 1881 and 1891 was estimated at 230 millions in 1895 and was the same in 1901 or, after a period of 6 years, there was an increase of 4 per cent. as contrasted with the 11 per cent. increase during the preceding period, (at this stage, the President sounded his gong) or, in other words, there were no fewer than 11 million deaths during this period for want of food. Is there any reason for this abnormal growth of military expenditure, at any rate, for so much being spent hereafter on the army? I venture to submit in all humility that there is not. The Anglo-Japanese treaty secures peace in the Far East; European nations no longer think of partitioning China; the French and the English have become very good friends and no trouble need be expected on the Siamese frontier; Afghanistan is our ally; and the bugbear of Russia should cease to have any terrors, at any rate, for two decades to come, according to expert estimation; Anglo-Russian Convention in respect of Persia shows that, no fear need be entertained in that quarter and with due respect to our esteemed Viceroy and military experts, while no one quarrels with the need for insurance against the perils of war, may we not ask: Are not the above facts to be taken into consideration

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Second Day. in shaping the future military policy of the Indian Empire? Are not fire-arms and defence works now employed likely to be condemned and treated as useless, five or ten years hence, as they have been done in the past? But, there is another aspect of the question. Gentlemen, this increased military expenditure has been incurred partly for the purposes of British Supremacy in the East, because there is no meaning in incurring so much expenditure on a peace footing. The army in India has been acknowledged to be too large for a regular army on the peace footing and too small for an army on the war footing. If the present policy of the British Government should govern the future also, where are the vast millions to come from, to oppose hostile forces, should there be war? Is not the Government going to rely on the loyalty of the people for the safety of the Empire? If so, where is the sense in the policy of distrust which has been governing the country for so many years past? Remember, gentlemen, that for the 21 millions of pounds or 32 crores of rupees spent, we get a disproportionately small army of 2,20,000 soldiers. Japan has 1,67,000 soldiers, besides large reserves for 6 crores of expenditure. Italy spends but ten millions on 2,40,000 men. Austria-Hungary spends about 15 millions on 3,60,000 men. Other foreign powers spend relatively less than we do, on the armies they maintain. Coming next to the Civil expenditure, we find that, there has been an increase in the cost of collection since 1901. The cost of Civil Administration has increased from 9 to 12 crores in this period. Including superannuation allowances it comes to the respectable figure of 17 millions sterling. Gentlemen, the most noteworthy feature is, according to the Welby Commission that, pensioners on Civil list and non-effectives are about 60 per cent. of the men in active service and the cost of the expenditure on non-effectives is about 50 per cent. of the cost on effectives, whereas in England, it is between 20 and 25. None of the recommendations, touching the subject, have so far been adopted. Just one word, gentlemen, and I have done. Can this be said to be a sound policy? Unless the children of the soil are given a share and a real share in the Government of the country, it is not human nature to expect interested parties to lay the axe at the root of their prosperity. A sum of 2 millions and odd is now being spent on education. In England, 16 millions is being spent on education. And the statistics, I have quoted above, already show mortality from various causes to be very high. Therefore I submit, gentlemen, that responsible authorities both here and in England should rise equal to the occasion and that the cry, which has been raised by us, would not be a cry in the wilderness. It is to be devoutly hoped that, the responsible and far-seeing statesman, who is entrusted with the welfare of the teeming millions of this vast peninsula, aided by a liberal-minded Parliament, and assisted by the counsels of a peace-loving and liberal-minded Viceroy, would see his way to retrench the expenditure, just as statesmen in the second half of the last century had done and that a period of prosperity would follow the regime which is now in vogue and that a real share, not simply a share in the Government of the land, would be given to the children of the soil in order that there may be an effective and adequate check upon extravagant waste in future.

Mr. G. A. Natesan (Madras):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, this proposition that has just been moved by the Honourable Mr. Sarma, (I am a poor Mad

rasee with very little un-
 gentlemen, deals with three important questions. The first refers to the excessively alarming growth of military charges. On that point Mr. Sarma has taken you through a series of figures. The net result of that is: that within the last 20 years the military expenditure of this country has nearly doubled itself and that it is very much to our detriment. One other fact that I will cite in that connection is this—that out of 90 crores of the expenditure, as many as 70 crores of rupees have been wasted in wars beyond the frontier and in other parts of India and elsewhere, all supposed to be in the interests of India, but all against our real interests. These are the two points I wish to cite to you in support of the first part of the proposition. The second part is very important. It points out that as military expenditure is determined not only by its own needs but also by the exigencies of British supremacy in the East, it is only fair that a reasonable share of such expenditure should be borne by the British Exchequer. Gentlemen, we are asking here for nothing that is new, for nothing that is unreasonable, for nothing that is unfair. Several years ago, as long as 1879, the Army Commission came to the conclusion that the strength of the Army in India was sufficient, not merely for the maintenance of internal peace but also for expelling foreign invasion even if Russia should get Afghanistan as an ally. Gentlemen, this was a statement made deliberately by the Army Commission and it was long before the bogey of Russian invasion. Now that Russia has been humbled to dust and the little rice-eaters of Japan have given them a kick, there is no bogey of Russian invasion, nor is there the idle and empty argument that India is in danger of an invasion through Afghanistan. All that is gone now. May we not ask reasonably and fairly that they should reduce the military expenditure? Gentlemen, you all remember that this question of excessive military expenditure was one of those referred to the Welby Commission in 1895. That body sat for two years and slept over its report, as many other Commissions did, for three years. At the end of five years there was a report and even that body came to the conclusion that, India has been dealt with very unfairly and badly in the past in regard to Indian military expenditure; and it suggested that India ought to be given relief by a rebate of a considerable portion of expenditure. As one of its recommendations, it was suggested that, a sum of £230,000 in the payment annually made by India to the British Exchequer should be relieved. That was passed. But what happened? Immediately there came a proposal to increase the pay of the British soldiers in India. The effect of that was that thrice the amount recommended by the Commission was knocked away from us. Is this a sample of British justice? Gentlemen, yesterday the President said that—many of the demands that he made were based upon justice and equity. I consider that the demands stated in this proposition is one to which we are entitled in common fairness. Sir Henry Brackenbury, formerly Military Member of the Government of India, one of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Welby Commission, said, "The object of British foreign policy generally, I believe, is to secure British rule over the British Empire. If it were desired to maintain British rule in India only for India's sake, then, I think, it would be fair to make India pay to the utmost farthing that could be shown was due to Britain's rule over India; but I cannot but feel that Britain's interest in keeping India under British rule is enormous. India affords

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employment to thousands of Britons India employs millions of British capital and Indian Commerce is of immense value to Great Britain. Therefore it seems to me that, India being held by Great Britain, not only for India's sake, Great Britain should pay a share of the expenditure for this purpose; and in estimating what that share should be, I think, that England should behave generously. England is a rich country and India is a poor country."

Gentlemen, I do not believe the injustice done to India could be better exposed than was done by a former military member of the Viceroy's Council. And Anglo-Indians and other officials who are loathe to take our words cannot brush aside this powerful evidence. If this enormous waste did not affect us, we will allow the Englishman to give full play to the natural development of his own aggressive powers. Let him make war on South Africa; let him make war on every other part of the world; let him make war on behalf of himself, but if you put all the expenditure on our head, we say, it is unfair. What heightens the injustice is this—that you do war for your own display but you put the expenditure on our heads. That is a piece of positive injustice.

The third part of the resolution says that, the enormous military expenditure, if curtailed, should be devoted to several useful works in India and one of the items referred to, is, that it should be devoted to the spread of education. I will put the case, gentlemen, very briefly. I will take the figures from the Presidential address of last year delivered by Mr. Gokhale. He said, "The net revenue of India is 44 millions sterling; military expenditure consumes one-half; the home-charges cover a third and we have only a balance of 10 millions. Out of this, three millions are paid to European officials in Civil employ and only seven millions are available for taking measures to improve the moral and material condition of millions." Well might the Honourable Mr. Gokhale exclaim: "Can any one, who realises what this means, wonder that the Government spends only a miserable three-quarters of a million out of state-funds on the education of the people—primary, secondary and higher, all put together? Japan came under the influence of western ideas only 40 years ago, and yet already she is in a line with the most advanced nations of the west in matters of mass education, the state finding funds for the education of every child of school-going age. We have now been a hundred years under England's rule and yet to-day four villages, out of every five, are without a school-house and seven children, out of eight, are allowed to grow up in ignorance and in darkness."

These are some of the points which I wished to urge in support of the resolution and I trust the resolution will be carried by acclamation. I will only point out that what we ask for is, justice; we ask for what we are entitled at the hands of British statesmen and gentlemen in Parliament, who often say, that the interests of India are never forgotten; we should like to have a specimen of it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.

Mr. N. M. Ranade (Bombay)—Mr. Chairman and brother delegates, in spite of our agitation during the last twenty years, the military expenditure has increased from 17 to 32 crores. What is the effect of this increase of expenditure on the military history of the people of India? The history of the British Army

in India is a history of the emasculation of the people of India, and honest British statesmen have admitted that. The history of the British Army in India is a history of the decay of the martial spirit of the several military races of India. Should that be the result of the increase of expenditure from 17 to 32 crores? During the last 20 years we have protested against this increase. We have protested not simply with the object of protesting; we have condemned this increase in expenditure not simply for the purpose of condemnation, but from the platform of the Congress, we placed before our rulers, before the Government of India, a constructive programme. We petitioned to the Government for a modification of the Arms Act; we petitioned to the Government for a genuine permission for volunteering and though it has not been proposed from the Congress up to this time, on my individual responsibility, I say that, a sort of militia like that recently proposed by Mr. Thorburn be instituted in this country. Should these elements be created—a sort of militia as well as native volunteers—they will really form the rudiments of a national army; and I am quite sure if this is instituted, there will be ample opportunities to lessen military expenditure and the charge generally brought against us of impairing the efficiency of the army will be an empty charge. There is another point that is mentioned in this resolution, that there should be employment of Indian Agency in place of European agency in the public service. I have brought here with me certain figures, but I will not read them to you. I will simply say that our loss in this matter cannot be measured by the so many rupees which we put into the pockets of European officers. As our respected President has pointed out several years ago, the moral loss is greater than the material loss; the moral loss that we sustained on this account can never be measured by rupees. If England really desires that there should be an all-sided progress, economically, industrially and educationally, I think unless there is this curtailment in the public expenditure, we should entertain no hopes in this matter. We have been assured by the President last year, as well as by the most revered President of this meeting that, the time has arrived in the history of the Congress movement for the fruition of the labours of the past 20 years. Let us hope that, the agitation that we have set up for so many years in this country will soon be crowned with success in the near future. We have a Liberal Ministry in power; we have a Liberal Secretary of State for India in Mr. Morley; we have in the Parliamentary Committee about 200 members—I think the largest number that there ever was, up to this time.

There is only one small matter in the third part of the resolution to which I wish to refer briefly, before I resume my seat. That is that the amount saved by the curtailment for which we pray and petition should be employed for the education of the masses. It should be employed for measures dealing with agricultural indebtedness. You all know that ours is an agricultural country. It has been declared from this platform, times without number, that the peasantry of this country is in a most wretched condition (confusion and cries of "order, order") and if there is any duty which England and the Government owe to India, it is this duty, that the retrenchment in public expenditure should be employed in relieving the indebtedness of thousands and thousands of peasants in this land. We have all been talking of education, primary education and free primary education. If really India is to have better days, there is nothing more urgent that we ought first

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to do, than this, namely, to secure free primary education to the masses. There is one other small point, the reduction of the salt tax. Let me tell you that, in no country in the world is salt taxed. Unfortunately all the commodities, the possible taxable commodities have been taxed in India. If this tax should be further reduced from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1, it will no doubt be a general relief to the masses, the poorest in the land. That will be a saving-tax which Government might use in times of necessity. With these remarks, I commend this resolution for your acceptance.

The resolution was put to the Congress and carried.

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The President—The next resolution relates to the separation of judicial from executive functions and I will call upon the Honourable Mr. Krishnan Nair to move it.

The Honourable Mr. Krishnan Nair (Madras)—Mr. President and Gentlemen, the proposition that I have to move for your acceptance is as follows :—

“That in the opinion of this Congress the separation of Judicial from Executive functions, which is admittedly necessary in the interests of good government and sound judicial administration, should no longer be deferred.”

Gentlemen, many words are no longer necessary to commend such a proposition to the acceptance of an assembly of Indians like this. In December 1906 and speaking in Calcutta after the events that have recently occurred in Barisal and other places, no words are necessary on my part to commend this proposition to you. The administration of Justice by courts established in this country is one of the best blessings that we enjoy under British rule. But, unfortunately, the combination of the Constable and the Magistrate, the Prosecutor and the Judge, in the same individual often prevents the people of this country from enjoying that blessing to its fullest advantage. This unholy combination is against all principles of equity and against what we are taught to learn is one of the most fundamental principles of British and other enlightened system of jurisprudence. In England itself, the country from which most of the legal institutions now existing in this country have been borrowed, this combination does not exist and all the reasons that exist in England to make it imperative that this combination should not exist, exist in this country also. But in addition to this reason there are special reasons which are applicable to this country. In England the offences which the magistrates try and dispose of, are comparatively trivial offences and the punishments which these magistrates inflict on the offenders are also comparatively trifling. But in India most serious and grave offences are tried and disposed of by magistrates and these are empowered by law to inflict severe sentences including long terms of imprisonment. In England, again, the magistrate who tries the offenders is acquainted with the language of the prisoners. Again, these magistrates are experienced men, and men possessed of sound legal training. They are also acquainted with the customs and manners of the people amongst whom they administer justice. But, what are the conditions in India? Very often our magistrates are young men, ignorant of the languages of the country and the customs and manners of the people. Their knowledge of law also is very often little or nothing. In

these circumstances the wonder is, not that failure of justice as administered by these magistrates has sometimes occurred but that it has not occurred oftener. And with reference to this desired separation of the executive and judicial functions, there is a very large volume of valuable opinion in favour of the separation. So long ago as 1793, the Government of Lord Cornwallis condemned this combination. In 1838 the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to devise a scheme for the organization of the police. That Committee also condemned it in severe terms. In 1856 the Court of Directors condemned this combination. In 1860 again the Government of India appointed a Commission to devise newly a scheme for the organization of the police. On that occasion both the Government and the Commission appointed by the Government condemned this combination. Coming to later times, in a debate which took place in the House of Lords in 1893, two Secretaries of State who belonged to the two great rival political parties in England, Lord Kimberley and Lord Cross, both condemned it in severe terms. And the principle embodied in this resolution has been called by a late Viceroy as a council of perfection. In spite of all that, we are obliged in this Congress to move this resolution once again. Gentlemen, many objections have been urged on the side of Government, why this separation should not be carried out. One of these objections is that the existing combination of the judicial and executive functions does not lead to failure of justice. Another objection that is raised is that it involves additional cost; and a third, and that is very often stated only in secret correspondence and despatches (at this stage, the President's gong was sounded) and that, gentlemen, is the real reason, is that it affects the prestige of the District authority. With reference to the argument that the existing system does not lead to the failure of justice, let the recent events that I referred to in the beginning and that occurred in Bengal, this unfortunate Province, answer. With reference to the argument based upon cost, in a memorandum prepared some years ago by Mr. R. C. Dutt, a gentleman who is peculiarly competent to pronounce an opinion on this matter, because he was himself in charge of several of the heaviest districts in this Province, in that memorandum he said, that the cost could not be an argument against the separation. As I said, gentlemen, the real reason is fear of the loss of prestige and such a sentiment ought not to be allowed to prevent the carrying into effect of this much desired reform. A memorandum on this subject was submitted, not by the Congress but by persons who were competent to pronounce an opinion on this matter, namely Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Richard Couch, Sir William Wedderburn and others to Lord George Hamilton in 1899 requesting him to effect this reform. The Secretary of State referred that to the Government of India for their consideration and report and even to-day they are considering it! We do not know, when their consideration will be over! As I said, gentlemen, not many words are necessary to commend this resolution for your acceptance. I hope that the time will soon come when it will not be necessary for us to move such a resolution as this and when a person who collects evidence, who sees witnesses, who, from day to day, hears reports brought by the police constables ultimately sits in judgment, apparently with the object of recording evidence which he already knows and of pronouncing a decision which he has already come to, will not be permitted to do so. With these words, gentlemen, I commend this proposition for your acceptance (loud cheers).

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The Honourable Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar (Bengal) :—Brother delegates, it is not Lord Curzon alone who was in the habit of doing things secretly ! Last evening while I was engaged in reading out the names of the Bengal members of the Subjects Committee, some one quietly put my name down against this resolution and had not the goodness to give me any hint about it until this morning. Why they have chosen me to speak on this resolution I do not know, except perhaps for the one reason, that probably they have been unable to find a second man in this Congress, who possesses the assinine patience of talking more than twelve times and each time only to stalks and stones. But, believe me when I say that even my patience is exhausted. For 20 years we have cried hoarse over this important reform, whilst 20 Ministers have changed place; Viceroys have come and gone, but Liberals or Conservatives, Radicals or Unionists, all have treated us alike (hear, hear). All have, like the famous character of James in the Bible, expressed their profoundest sympathy in our afflictions but none had any means to grant us any relief (cheers). One Viceroy accounted for his five years tenure of office by graciously informing us that ours was a council of perfection. Two Secretaries of State vied with each other in attempting to carry out this reform, although we do not know what prevented them from putting their pious wish into execution; and now another brilliant Viceroy has taken seven years' time in collecting information on the subject (shame), probably with a view to leave his valuable collections with the Imperial Library or the Asiatic Researches Society or, shall I add, for the Victoria Memorial Hall (laughter) ! Gentlemen, there are some perverse natures in God's creation who resist all attempts in pulling them up from the front and those who know how to deal with them generally pull them backward from behind and then they at once rush in where you wish them to be. Judging by the absolute futility of our past agitations and thinking of the obstinacy of those whom we have tried to move so long in vain, I am almost tempted to reverse this resolution and in that case, you would have only to declare that in view of the eminently satisfactory results which the combination of judicial and executive functions has so widely produced in this country, and the peace and contentment it has shown broadcast amongst the people, this Congress earnestly prays that the mere semblance of the two functions that is ostensibly maintained be entirely removed; and further, that with a view to remove the only source of irritation which mostly arises out of the absurd system by which a number of mischievous courts known as Civil Courts have established themselves, these courts be entirely abolished or completely subordinated to the executive authorities of the country (cheers and laughter). Brother delegates, do not laugh. My proposal is not beyond the range of practical politics (laughter). Already in Bengal there is a proposal to vest Deputy Collectors with powers to sit in judgment over Munsifs and in cases of difference and dispute between Judges and Magistrates, it has been ruled that the Judges should be subordinated to the Divisional Commissioner (Shame). But it seems, gentlemen, you are not disposed to take my views of the affair seriously and I am compelled to support the proposal before you. The different stages through which this unfortunate question has passed remind me of that painful story below which good old Gray has written the plain homely motto, "where there is a will, there is a way". You remember that at the beginning of our agitation we were pathetically told that although ours was

a council of perfection, want of money was an insuperable difficulty. Money was found to establish a scientific frontier, to increase military expenditure, to grant compensation allowance ! It came in abundance for an extravagant pageant in the midst of a dire famine ! It rained in torrents for the building of a 'second Taj Mahal' in the reign of Alungir the III ! Money has been found for the establishment of a second Lieutenant-Governorship in Bengal (shame). The money excuse having failed, shelter has been taken in another plea, the *Times*' plea of prestige. Gentlemen, if feudatory Princes, like the Maharaja of Mysore and Gaekwar, have not lost their prestige by introducing this reform in their own territories, limited in extent and surrounded by adverse and hostile circumstances, would any one seriously ask or seriously believe that the mighty British Lion would lose its prestige by simply trusting to two sets of servants to be in independent charge of two branches of administration ? Gentlemen, we have tried all, one and all, we have tried and tried in vain and now the final trial is given to honest John and, in his honesty, we shall see the honesty of John Bull. (loud and renewed cheers).

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Mr. M. K. Patel (Bombay):—Mr. President, before the proposition is put to the Congress, I wish to propose a rider to it. (cries of "order, order").

President:—Will you please send up what you want to add ? Meanwhile I will call upon Mr. Gokoran Misra.

Mr. Gokoran Misra (United Provinces):—Mr. President and brother delegates, the resolution which has been entrusted to me to support is a resolution which has been so ably proposed by the Honourable Mr. Krishnan Nair and so ably seconded by the Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Muzumdar that there is very little left for me to say after what has been said on the subject by the two previous speakers. This is a resolution, indeed, which deals with a reform which the Congress has been clamouring for and demanding from year to year. This is a reform without which the due administration of justice cannot be carried on in this country. This is a reform which affects our interests every day ; and every day we are face to face with the difficulties which arise out of its absence. Gentlemen, this is a reform which even Lord Curzon, when he came and took over charge of the Viceroyalty, placed as one of the 'twelve reforms' which he was going to effect during the term of his regime. He did not, alas ! But he had the time to effect other reforms ; he had the time to carry out other schemes, in the teeth of the opposition of the people ; he had the time to carry out the partition of Bengal, in opposition to people's wishes. He had not the time, nor had he the leisure, to carry out this much-needed reform, the necessity of which had long before been established. He always said that the literature on the subject was a foot deep and that he had no time to pass his definite opinion on it. The necessity for this reform is obvious on the face of it. We are aware that this resolution is one which must be carried out and cannot be deferred any longer. I would place one of my experiences before you, one out of several, which must have come within the knowledge of all of you who have to deal with the administration of Criminal Justice in this country. That experience is this : Some years ago, I was appearing to defend a set of accused men in a Dacoity case. These came before the District Magistrate in a non-regulation Province. You know that the District Magistrate in such a province possesses powers

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Gentlemen, I have got one word more to say with regard to prestige and expenditure. With regard to prestige, my friend Mr. Mazumdar said that this was the last shelter under which all persons, who did not want to carry out this reform, always hid themselves. With regard to the question of prestige, there is only one thing I wish to say—that is, that I cannot understand, with all the enormous powers, which the Collector of a District possesses, both on the revenue and judicial sides that they would not be sufficient and that prestige could only be maintained if he is invested with magisterial powers. The argument is obviously absurd on the very face of it. Do you mean to say that Commissioners and Members of the Board of Revenue and Lieutenant-Governors are losing their prestige, because they do not possess magisterial powers? Does anybody in this vast assembly say, 'yes' to this question? I say, 'no.' If Commissioners of Divisions

and Members of the Board of Revenue and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces can maintain their prestige without magisterial powers, I say, the magistrate of a district can also maintain his prestige without such magisterial powers. On this point, I have no less an authority than Mr. R. C. Dutt. Our distinguished countryman, as you will remember, in the Benares Congress last year, said that he never felt as a District Magistrate, so far as prestige was concerned, that he would lose it, if he was not invested with magisterial powers. Now, let us turn to the aspect of the question regarding the expenditure. I am not acquainted with the facts in regard to other Provinces. In regard to the United Provinces from which I hail, I have got to say two words. There are in my province about 250 to 275 Deputy-Collectors who are invested with magisterial powers. They are called Deputy-Magistrates; they also exercise revenue powers under the name of Assistant Collectors. What have the Government to do in my province? I lay before them a proposition which does not involve any extra expenditure. I say, take 150 to 175 Deputy-Collectors and put them in districts, make them try all the criminal cases; make them subordinate to, and put them exclusively under, the control of the Sessions Judge as Subordinate Judges and Munsifs are. With regard to the remaining number of Deputy Collectors, invest them only with revenue powers and let them try only revenue cases. Does it involve any additional expenditure? I say, it does not. Therefore this plea too cannot be maintained. Gentlemen, in conclusion, I am very glad that you have taken up this resolution at a very opportune moment when Mr. Morley has asked Lord Minto to submit a definite scheme. And when he definitely does it,—you have pressed this question on the attention of Government. I am perfectly sure that the success which has not attended your efforts for such a long time will come to you in due course. With these words, I commend this proposition to your acceptance.

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The President addressing Mr. M. K. Patel: I will not put your amendment. I rule it out of order.

Mr. M. K. Patel: I wish to say—(cries of “order, order” and “sit down.”)

Mr. Patel resumed his seat.

Mr. A. C. Bannerji, (Bengal):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I have been asked by our esteemed Chairman to support the resolution which has been so ably placed before you by the preceding speakers. Unfortunately, a certain amendment has been proposed and disallowed. Whatever may be the principle involved in the amendment, we are all bound to follow the ruling of the chair (hear, hear). Our esteemed Chairman having ruled the amendment as out of order, we must bow to that ruling (hear, hear and cheers). We must show by our conduct that we are amenable to discipline (hear, hear). Gentlemen, last night when the Subjects Committee put down a few subjects for discussing to-day, the Subjects Committee included this particular resolution as one of a non-contentious character. Surely, having regard to the amendment, we cannot quite say that it is of a non-contentious character. Nevertheless the resolution is such (President: “go on with the subject”) as must commend itself to one and all of us here. Who does not know that the separation of judicial from executive functions is a subject which engrosses the attention of the Congress year after year? Who does not know that, even a

Second Day. live Secretary of State for India said that, judicial functions should be separated from executive functions? Ah! we have got a still higher authority who supported us with regard to this particular resolution of ours, I mean, that superior person who ruled over the destinies of India for a number of years, that superior person who may not inaptly be described as double-distilled essence of conscentrated humbug. He, in choosing twelve subjects for solution, when he came out to this country, took up this subject also but he was rather too busy in mischief-making to take up this question (hear, hear). Gentlemen, often and often have we pressed this question forward; we have been told that the Government is too poor to be able to solve this question. Too poor, indeed! when you find money for the purpose of squandering on pageants, shows and on your Darbars and expeditions, too poor! While our esteemed and venerable Chairman tells you that India is getting poorer and poorer every day, you tell us that India is getting richer and richer every day! But when it is a case of solving the problem that affects the well-being of the people, you put forward the hypocritical and hollow cry of poverty (shame). We must brush aside, therefore, what is put forward merely as an excuse which indicates an insincerity in those who profess friendship for our well-being and when it comes to the pinch will not help us in achieving what is calculated to promote our welfare. Therefore, I say that this is a resolution which we must unanimously accept, but if we want to succeed in bringing about the reform which is suggested in this resolution, there must be united action and unless and until we have got the management of our own affairs, I doubt very much whether we shall ever succeed, in extorting from the reluctant hand what should be given to us as a gracious concession (hear hear).

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Mr. G. K. Gadgil, (Poona):—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the proposition that is placed before you for acceptance has about five supporters. You would naturally be surprised why this question should receive such importance at this moment. Perhaps, those of you who are in touch with the present-day politics may have read in the papers that since last June, the Secretary of State, Mr. Morley has called for suggestions for a complete scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions. It is just the time when we ought to hammer at this question. For the last 22 years, since the birth of the Congress, this question has been agitated but the Government has up to this time turned a deaf ear to it. What are the real merits of the case? In a few words I may tell you. As you all know that the District Magistrate is both the head of the Magistracy as well as of the Police; in his hands lies the duty of deciding on cases brought up by the police. If you look through the whole machinery, all the Magistrates are subordinate to him. It becomes, therefore, natural that when the police have got up evidence, all lower Magistrates are in their favour. The principles of this question having been enunciated by the learned speakers who have preceded me, I will only add a few examples. You may remember the celebrated Deccan case. When a case is determined on police evidence and when it goes to the High Court it is only in revision and in un-appealable cases that the High Court does not enter into merits; and in revisionary jurisdiction there is no re-appreciation of evidence and the grievance to which people are put is such that it is becoming a growing evil, and it is necessary that these two functions should be separated. The unholy combination which has been brought about for a long time, says this resolution we could not endure any longer and that the separation cannot be

any longer deferred. I ask you to say by your unanimous voice to-day that the time has come when this unholy and unrighteous wedlock brought about by Government ought to be separated, not only by judicial separation but by divorce, so that both parties, the executive branch and the judicial branch, will be separated and thrive separately, working for the benefit of the Indian people.

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Babu Bishnupada Chatterji (Bengal):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, this is not the first time that I am before you in connection with this resolution. My apology in coming before you, once more, is that our cry in this respect has again proved itself to be a cry in the wilderness, during the year gone-by. I believe, we have come to realise now that the hope engendered in our mind by the words of the last actor on the stage, who found time for every conceivable thing except this, during the few days he was with us, were really not his words, but only the last word of our own cry. Cry was, "will you give"? Echo replied, "give." Gentlemen, we were the victim of an echo! How could he fulfil this promise of reform, for was not this literature one foot deep as he put it? No, no, his promise was not a reality. It was a snare and delusion, a phantasmagoria, a veritable will-o-the-wisp. He had no time as he was busy with a big separation case, the divorce of East Bengal from West Bengal. He had no time to think of this petty judicial separation for want of, perhaps, a co-respondent or shall I say, it was his more absentmindedness like the gentleman, who, instead of keeping his walking-stick in a corner of the room and covering himself with quilt on his head, as his daily custom, kept the walking-stick on the bed covered with quilt and he himself stood up in the corner of the room for the livelong night!

The principle of the resolution is as old as the hills. I ask you for the acceptance of the proposition, which has been pronounced by many, many experienced and responsible personages, both European and Indian, in office and out of office, inside and outside the official circles to be but self-evident truth. In doing so, I won't trouble you with facts and figures. They have been given to you for the last 21 years on the platform of this Indian National Congress. I won't ask you to bear with me, even for a few minutes, for quoting the opinions of those—and their names are a legion—who are best qualified to give opinions. I will not detain you to consider the pro-partition and the anti-partition, if I may use the terms, organised in this connection and to see that pro-partition arguments far outweigh the arguments of the other side. Neither shall I ask your attention for a comparison of the merits of the different schemes formulated by Messrs. Ghose, Mehta and Dutt, and to show that the question of cost is not a serious factor at all. Lastly, I won't stop to give you abstract principles and concrete examples of the failure of justice occasioned by the administration of the present iniquitous system. I will do none of these things, for is not its literature ancient history? Are they not old familiar things? What is the use of giving facts and figures, opinions, arguments, schemes and concrete examples in regard to this question, where they would only intensify your blank despair and the bitterness of your disappointment and where, in the case of the Government, it would be like addressing a deaf man, where deafness baffled the skill of medical men of all denominations and all the pathies, also, Homœ, Hydro, Chromo, Electro? I say all the pathies, put together, have not been able to melt away their stupendous and colossal antipathy! What was a 'settled fact' with Lord Cornwallis, was unsettled by latter

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day amateur statesmen and for which, Sir Bartle Frere had to give a solemn promise in the early sixties. Gentlemen, the more I look into the history and iniquity of this question, I am convinced of the truth of the memorable words of the illustrious Burke, "invention is exhausted, reason is fatigued, experience has given judgment, but obstinacy is not conquered."

Perhaps, the time is up, the gong is staring on in the face (go on, go on). I hope this is not meant for our worthy President to strike the gong. Well, gentlemen, in sheer bewilderment of thought, I think, we ought to be what they say extremists. For if we are extremists, we come to an end, no matter if it be dead end of a railway siding, for, that would bring us to a settled fact, the be-all and end-all, the ultimatum of the latter-day diplomacy,—honest or dishonest. Following this line of argument, are we not really extremists? For, are we not, like the passengers in a boat, where oarsmen are plying hard with the sweat of their brows in their night-long labour, but lo! the break of the grey morning reveals that the boat is majestically riding on anchor!

But, even an extremist can entertain a hope, provided always, that it is not hoping against hope. Lord Minto told us, gentlemen, on the occasion of the opening of the Industrial Exhibition that he is for Swadeshi, bereft of political aspirations. I assure His Excellency that, we want the separation of judicial and executive functions of a District officer—it is a pure swadeshi thing. The *badi** was never a *prad bibak*† in India. Lord Cornwallis saw the thing at a glance and effected a complete separation of executive and judicial functions of a Magistrate. The idea has never been associated with political aspirations from the days of Cornwallis to the day of the promise of Sir Bartle Frere or even to the present day. The idea is a real swadeshi fossil and may well be exhibited before the civilized world. So we have a claim upon Lord Minto in regard to the matter.

Babu Nibaranchander Dass Gupta (Bengal) :—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, when in the Subjects Committee yesterday I was asked to speak on this resolution, an esteemed friend of mine said that, there was no use speaking to a *mamooli* resolution but I am decidedly of opinion that, though the subject is a *mamooli* one, we are keenly feeling the effect of the unholy combination of executive and judicial functions. I am not here for giving you cases, I am not here for giving you facts and figures, but will only refer to one incident which took place in my district and which I like to place before this great Congress. Gentlemen, you know that, there is a provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that any undesirable person, who is called a desperate and a dangerous character, may be bound down or may be asked to give security for good behaviour, for a certain period. Without discussing the wholesomeness or otherwise of this provision, I may say that the same Code provides that, when a man is arrested and brought before the Magistrate, his case should be tried regularly. But the District Magistrate of Backergunge has issued a circular to his subordinate magistrates that, after a man is arrested and before he is put on trial, even though he offers security, bail should not be granted to him. This was against

* Plaintiff.

† Judge.

the clearest provisions and the whole of the rulings of the High Court. Who is the magistrate? The powerful Mr. Emerson, who insulted our leader Babu Surendranath Bannerji (shame), by refusing to give him a rattan chair, probably, because his house was full of rotten chairs and not rattan chairs,—Mr. Emerson who convicted him by holding a mock trial in his own private house (shame). He issued a circular to his subordinate magistrates. Some of them told me, "Look at the fun of the thing. We are no doubt subordinates to him, but how under the law can we refuse bail, when there is a prayer and offer of security?" A case actually happened and an application was made for bail and the magistrate refused the prayer. Appeal was made to the Sessions Judge and the Sessions Judge was at his wit's end and ordered the bail. The Deputy Magistrate, who saw the fun of the thing, sent a note to the District Magistrate, his lord. And that lord saw that letter and said, "Very well. When the Sessions Judge has ordered bail; you send it up to the police for enquiry." What did the police do? The police sent a report, saying that, the security offered was very inadequate. Then, what was done? Next, a petition was put in by some important persons who were connections of the accused. They deposited the security in the Savings Bank with the receipts and they applied that they might be allowed to stand surety and that prayer was disallowed. The Sessions Judge was again moved to send for the records. There the thing stands. What is the force of having Law Courts? When we are oppressed and maltreated, the highest in the land refer us to Law Courts. Lord Minto asked us to go to Courts, so did Mr. Morley. We go to Law Courts, to the Deputy Magistrates. They try our cases. You know how the Barisal cases were tried. The anti-circular boys were almost done to death by the Magistrates. Petitions and complaints were lodged, but they were dismissed. Further enquiries were ordered. There was an enquiry and a trial, with what result, you all know (a voice: "This Deputy Magistrate is now a District Magistrate"). Now, gentlemen, that is the result of this unholy combination of judicial and executive functions. Should we go on multiplying cases? Cases are known to the authorities. They do not want facts, as that Honourable gentleman said, for putting them into the books of the Asiatic Society or the Victoria Memorial Hall. Facts are there; facts loudly call for reform. But reform is being delayed on the ground of cost, it has been said. Want of money is pleaded for that; but there is no want of money for the partition of Bengal, for maintaining two separate administrations! This was one of the 12 reforms which Lord Curzon wanted to see carried out, but it has been put off for the deformation of Bengal. Bengal has been deformed. This reform is urgently needed. We must go on with as much insistence as we can, we must go on agitating for it and ask the present Secretary of State as the first indication of his expression of sympathy and as the first sign of his sense of justice to the people of India, that judicial be separated from executive functions. If this is done, we will call Mr. Morley the real, the honest John Morley.

The resolution was then put to the Congress, all voting for it, except Mr. M. K. Patel, who voted against it.

Khan Bahadur Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf (Behar);—who, on rising, was received with prolonged and deafening cheers and

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**Resolution IV,
Separation of
Judicial from
Executive
Functions.**

Second Day.**Resolution V.
Validity of
wakf-i-ala-aulad.**

shouts of *Bande Mataram* and cries of *Allaho Akbar Marhaba*, moved the next resolution and in doing so said :—

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen : I feel greatly encouraged on this occasion, in the presence of so many Mahomedans who have joined the Congress. (Hear, hear.) I hope that this union between the Hindus and the Mahomedans will endure to the very end. (Hear, hear.) Hindus have been inducers of reforms in this country, and the advantages of their measures are not confined to themselves alone, but are extended to Mahomedans also ; and for this reason, we are extremely thankful to the promoters of the Congress for extending the benefits of this measure to the Mahomedans ungrudgingly. I say that, this Congress, presided over by our Grand Old Man, has this speciality, namely, that so many Mahomedans have taken part in it for the first time, as I see so many faces before me, notably, our Nawab Athekulla Sahib of Dacca (three cheers were here called for Mr. Athekulla Sahib and heartily given amidst shouts of *Allaho Akbar Marhaba*.) I say in the same strain that, we should give three cheers for our President for having brought about this consummation of this union between Mahomedans and Hindus. (Cheers). Now, as regards this resolution, which is put before you, what I beg to say is this : I am much obliged, and the Mahomedans are much obliged to the Congress for having introduced questions relating to Mahomedans. First of all, that question relating to Mecca, Haj, originated from the Congress and it had its success at the hands of Lord Minto. I hope this question relating to *wakfs*, which is of the very greatest importance to the Mahomedan community, now that it has been taken up by the Congress, will also meet with similar success. As regards the resolution, which I have to propose, it runs in these terms :

“In view of the general opinion amongst Mahomedans that, the recent decisions of the Privy Council against the validity of the *Wakf-i-ala-aulad*, are against the Mahomedan Law, this Congress is of opinion that, a Commission should be appointed by the Government to enquire, whether the decisions of the Privy Council have or have not been, in accordance with the law, usage and sentiments of the Mahomedan people and if it be found that the decisions are to be not so, this Congress urges that, steps should be taken to give legal effect to the right view.”

I don't think that any objection could be taken to this resolution. It is the opinion of a large majority of lawyers and of statesmen that, the Privy Council has made a mistake in this matter ; and I may tell you without going into the technicalities of this case, that the question of *Wakfs* is inseparably connected with the religion of the Mahomedans and that, therefore, the Privy Council in interfering with the Law of Wakf has, as, to a certain extent, although unintentionally, interfered with the religious views of Mahomedans and their convictions. I, therefore, propose that this resolution be adopted.

The Hon'ble Babu Baikunthanath Sen (Bengal), in seconding the proposition. said :—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen : You won't find my name as a seconder on the Agenda Paper, as I have just now been called upon to second this resolution. In supporting this resolution, I want to give expression to the sympathy on the part of the Hindu Community, (Hear, hear) towards our Mahomedan brethren, in the troubles and difficulties which have arisen, on account of a certain decision of the

Privy Council, in respect of *Wakf-i-ala-aulad*. As the learned mover of this resolution has not entered into the history of this question, I don't think, I would be justified in trespassing upon your time, by giving, as it were, a short history of the case. All that I mean to say, in supporting this resolution is, this:—that the Privy Council's decision has caused a great disturbance in the disposition of properties of Mahomedan gentlemen. *Wakf-i-ala-aulad* contemplates endowments for religious purposes as well as settlement of family affairs. It contemplated a gift *inter vivos*, creating endowments for religious purposes, and it is also intended to have the effect of testamentary disposition after the death of the endower. Now, a great disturbance has been caused and the decision of the Privy Council having given, as it were, a retrospective effect to certain endowments, has caused very grave injustice to certain people. I know by personal experience at the bar, which extends over a period of 40 years, in more than 100 *wakf* cases, how this Privy Council's decision has affected the status and disposition of properties. Look again at the prospective effect which, this decision will have. It has curtailed the powers of Mahomedans to make provision for their children. In fact, if they now wish to dispose of their properties, they must do it, either by will or by gift *inter vivos* or if they choose to make religious endowments, they must do so by a separate deed. It is very unfortunate that, the whole policy of the Mahomedan Law was not taken into account. Mahomedans have only testamentary power with regard to a certain portion of their property, unlike the Hindus; it is therefore that the difficulty has arisen. I won't take up your time any further. It was very good of the learned mover of this resolution to have expressed his sense of thankfulness, as it were, to the Hindu community for having brought up this resolution in our Congress programme. I beg to assure him and the Mahomedan delegates present here and the whole of our Mahomedan brethren that, the Hindu community do not wish to secure any privileges exclusively for themselves, (Hear, hear) by its operations. If you will read our Congress literature from the very first year, you will find we have been zealously trying to preserve, maintain and enhance the interests of our Mahomedan brethren, as well. I retire only with this remark that, I express on behalf of the Hindu community, our sympathy for the Mahomedan brethren.

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Mr. A. M. Jeena (Bombay):—Mr. President, brother delegates and ladies and gentlemen, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me and it must be a matter of great gratification to the whole of the Mahomedan community that, we have got on the programme of the Indian National Congress, a question which purely affects the Mahomedan community. That shows one thing, gentlemen, that we Mahomedans can equally stand on this common platform and pray for our grievances being remedied through the programme of the National Congress. (Cheers). Gentlemen, it is, as I said, to me, an exceptional pleasure that I happen to be a supporter of this resolution. The question that has arisen, the question which has caused a great disturbance among the Mahomedan community, is a question of vital importance. *Wakf*, gentlemen, until the decision of the Privy Council, was differently understood by the community. The Privy Council's decision has started an absolutely new line. I, standing here, do not wish to be understood that I can treat the decision of so high a judicial tribunal lightly, but we feel that a very large number of learned Mahomedans, such

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as Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. Justice Mahmud and many other learned Mahomedans feel that, their law is not rightly interpreted by the Privy Council. That judicial tribunal being the highest tribunal, the only remedy, that is open to us, is to appeal to a higher authority and that higher authority is the Legislature and the resolution says that before the Legislature is actually moved to set right the decision of the Privy Council, which has caused the disturbance, an enquiry should be instituted. Gentlemen, all that we ask for, is an enquiry, for, by an impartial enquiry, we can prove that our law is what we say and if that is so, we say that you should set it right. That is the simple object of this resolution at the present moment. I ask you, therefore, to pass this resolution with acclamation.

Mr. Moulvie Abul Kasim (Bengal) in supporting the resolution said :—Mr. President, brother delegates and ladies and gentlemen, the resolution which has been placed before you by my distinguished co-religionist, Khan Bahadur Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf, is one, which purely affects the members of my community. Its adoption by the Subjects Committee is a very significant fact. I believe, there is something like a pious superstition about it. Last year, while some of my co-religionists were exhausting their resources, their energies, and, I believe, their abilities, in impressing upon the Mahomedans of East Bengal, the immense imaginary blessings that would follow the partition, we in Congress assembled, found a real grievance of the Mahomedan community, (cheers), and we passed a resolution asking the Government to minimise the difficulties of the Mahomedan pilgrims. Sitting at Benares, the holy city of the Hindus, we thought it proper to minimise the difficulties of the pious Mussulman visting the holy shrine of the Hedija. As Mr. Jeena has told you, that resolution has been successful and we believe that similar success awaits this one. It is significant of this fact that when the Hindus and Mahomedans unite, success is within easy reach. If those of my co-religionists, as will meet at Dacca, two days hence, fall in with the views of their host, I am afraid they will oppose this resolution, firstly, because it is against a Government measure to which they will pledge themselves to give their support (laughter), and, secondly, because this is a resolution of the Congress which they will be pledged to oppose. But I hope and trust that, my community will not come forward to accept the views of their host. I need not detain you any longer with any words of mine about this resolution. I have only to say that it has proved the contention, which we, Congressmen, have always advanced, that it is possible for Mahomedans to advance their interests from the Congress platform. And there is no need for a separate Political Association or for a Confederacy, open or secret. (Cheers).

Mr. Shapooji Bikaji Patel, (Bombay): Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen:—I support this resolution as a Parsee gentleman, to show our sympathy with our Mahomedan brethern, because I know that their welfare is ours and we ought always wish welfare for each other. It is thus, our bond of union should be cemented. *Bande Mataram.*

The resolution was put to the Congress and carried unanimously.

Babu Surendranath Banerjee:—The Congress adjourns now, till to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the Subjects Committee will meet.

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The Congress re-assembled to-day at noon; and as before, the huge pandal was packed, when the venerable President attended by Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. Wacha took his place amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the audience. The session was opened with a patriotic song by the Bengalee mixed choir—an ode of praise and devotion to Mother Hindustan, very pleasingly set and sung.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda accompanied by Mr. R. C. Dutt, his Prime-minister, as he entered the pavilion, was accorded an enthusiastic ovation and was received amidst shouts of *Bande Mataram*. Before the proceedings commenced, *Bande Mataram* was sung by the girls of the *Bande Mataram Sampradaya*.

Nawab Khaja Athikulla of Dacca, who, on rising, was received with loud and continued cheers and with cries of *Allaho Akhbar* and *Marhaba*, moved the resolution regarding the partition of Bengal, and in doing so, said:—"I feel very much honoured by being entrusted with this important resolution. I may tell you at once that, it is not correct that the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal, as a body, are in favour of the partition of Bengal. The real fact is that, it is only a few leading Mahomedans, who for their own purposes, supported the measure. To support Partition is to lay an axe at our feet; for partition means an enormous cost and the people are not able to bear this heavy burden. At least to save ourselves from this cost, the Hindus and Mussalmans should continue to enter an united protest against the measure. I very much regret that the views of the members of the Khaja family of Dacca, to which I have the honor to belong, have been very much misrepresented. It is true that Nawab Salimulla has given his support to the Partition but that does not prove that the Khaja family is with him in this respect. As a matter of fact, that is his own individual view and that is not the view of the bulk of the Khaja family. The view of the latter is that Partition is a great wrong done both to Hindus and Mussalmans and it should be revoked. Gentlemen, I need not enter into the details of this question which has already been discussed threadbare. I only hope that the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Morley will see his way to reverse it. Before I sit down I wish to say a few words with regard to the Hindu-Mussalman question. In this matter, I am entirely at one with Sir Syed Ahmed, whose noble utterances have been quoted by our venerable President. There is no doubt that Mahomedans and Hindus are the two eyes of India. It is hardly necessary to say that if you injure the one, you injure the other. As a late distinguished Mahomedan said, "We should try to be one in heart and soul, and act in unison; if united, we can support each other, if not, the effect of the one against the other will tend to the destruction and downfall of both." Gentlemen, that has ever been the policy of the Khaja family of Dacca. My revered grandfather and my revered father preached the same doctrine and I am only following them, when I say, the interests of both Hindus and Mussalmans are blended together and they should always act in concert.

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Babu Surendranath Banerjee who, on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheers and cries of *Bande Mataram*, seconded the resolution. In doing so, he said:—Mr. President, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, the reso-

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lution has not yet been placed before you, and I desire to do so with the permission of the President. In deference to the Bengalee feeling, we have made a slight alteration in the resolution. My friend, Babu Matilal Ghose gave notice of an amendment in connection with this resolution. After consultation with our Bengalee friends and having ascertained their opinions, we have accepted his amendment (cheers) and all reference to the commission of inquiry will be deleted (cheers and shouts of *Bande Mataram*). I will, therefore, now read the resolution as amended :—

“That this Congress again records its emphatic protest against the Partition of Bengal and regrets that the present Government, while admitting that there were errors in the original plan and that it went wholly and decisively against the wishes of the majority of the people of Bengal, is disposed to look upon it as a settled fact, in spite of the earnest and persistent protest of the people and their manifest disinclination to accept it as final.

“That this Congress, composed of representatives from all the provinces of this country, desires earnestly to impress upon the British Parliament and the present Liberal Government that it will be not only just but expedient to reverse or modify the Partition in such a manner, as to keep the entire Bengali-speaking community under one undivided administration and thus to restore contentment to so important a province as Bengal.”

Sir, I think this Congress is to be congratulated upon the singular piece of good fortune in having obtained the adhesion of that illustrious representative of a great and princely family (cheers) in the capital of the new Province to this resolution (hear, hear). Henceforth, Nawab Athikulla, (cheers) the worthy son of a worthy father, who surrendered his princely patrimony in obedience to fraternal feeling—henceforth this distinguished representative of a great and princely family will be recognised as our Captain-General in the campaign against the Partition.

Under his leadership, under his guidance, guided by his prestige and the greatness associated with his honoured name, we hope to triumph in this memorable campaign (cheers). Sir, it is our misfortune that it should be necessary for us from year to year, to appeal to your indulgence to accord to this question, a leading place in your deliberations. I know not how long this necessity will last. But this I do know, that, so long as the Partition is not reversed or modified, the Bengali-speaking community will never be satisfied (loud cheers), and that, no matter what concessions may be granted in other directions, they will not conciliate our people or allay their prevailing excitement (hear, hear). Sir, we are told from time to time, that there is a lull in the agitation, a subsidence of the feeling which has prompted it. The other day, I was reading a letter which has appeared in the *Times* from a correspondent in India, in which that correspondent observed that the agitation was on the wane. Sir, we are in the unfortunate position of a patient suffering from a painful disease in which there are periods of intermission but the patient knows no rest or peace so long as the root-cause of the mischief lies ingrained in his constitution (hear, hear). Time blunts the edge of all sorrow. Time is our great healer. But time with its mollifying hands has not been able to soothe our wants. There it is festering in the depths of our hearts. There is no feeling deeper in the heart of the Bengalee than that which

is associated with the home and which gathers round the domestic circle. The Bengalee, be he a Hindu or a Mahomedan, feels the strongest repugnance to the breaking-up of his home; he relents with a fanaticism which is religious in its intensity. With equal pain and resentment does he view this separation from himself of his kith and kin, by the formation of a separate legislature and a separate Government. The Partition is in the nature of an outrage upon the deepest domestic associations (hear, hear). Call it a mere sentiment—an irrational sentiment, if you like; but there it is,—nobody can ignore it—moving the heart of our people with a power and intensity to which there is no parallel in the annals of our popular upheavals. That is not merely a sentimental consideration. There are deeper issues. They affect the whole of India. They concern what with us is the problem of problems, namely, the question of Self-government. If it were a question of territorial redistribution, all this excitement and irritation would be inexplicable. But the consideration is far more serious than that. The question is this :—Brother delegates, from the rest of India, I desire to draw your special attention to it.—The question is this : Whether the public opinion of a great province, expressed with singular unanimity and unequal emphasis, is to be flouted and treated with open and undisguised contempt in a matter affecting the vital well-being of that Province (“Shame”). Thus, in another form, in another garb, we have the old, old question of the assertion of popular opinion and the vindication of the principle of Self-government. It is in this form and in this sense that the question appeals with convincing force to the heart and conscience of the whole of India. Brother delegates, last year about this time, when we discussed this question, the Liberal Government had come into power, with Mr. Morley as Secretary of State for India. We had never known Mr. Morley in that capacity. We knew him more as an author than as a statesman. We knew him better—at any rate, I knew him better—as the biographer of Cobden and Burke, as the author of *Compromise*, than as the radical politician or the Chief Secretary for Ireland. Many of us had, indeed, sat at his feet, in the sense that we had imbibed from his writings those lessons of political wisdom dominated by the higher considerations of expediency, which have their roots in the eternal moralities of things. We, therefore, hailed our political *Guru* as the controller of the destinies of our motherland; we hailed him, welcomed him to the place, to the seat of the great **AKBAR**, in the full confidence that he would fill it with more than the wisdom, with scarcely less than the beneficence, of the greatest of the Mogal Emperors. If, perhaps, our expectations were pitched too high, Mr. Morley is responsible for it. For, who can read his writings or rise from their perusal, without coming to the conclusion, that here is a master-figure in the world of thought and action, (cheers, hear, hear), and that his caution was but another name for that temper of mind, which gathers in the forces of action preliminary to a determined and vigorous effort. We realised the difficulties of his situation and were prepared to make large allowances for that undiluted bureaucratic atmosphere, which he breathes every moment of his life, and in which he might be said to live and move and have his being. For of all the bureaucracies, which govern or misgovern countries (hear, hear), the stiffest, the most reactionary, the slowest to move, the one, above all others, gifted with the fatal gift of a super-abundance of

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confidence in its own infallibility, is the bureaucracy installed at the India Office. But all the same, people expected that a man of Mr. Morley's capacity and judgment, with his great influence over the country and the House, would rise superior to his environments, assert his personality and vindicate those lofty principles of Political Wisdom and Justice, which are inseparably associated with his honoured name. Sir, we have been asked to wait, and that, by no other person than Sir William Wedderburn (cheers), one of the staunchest friends of the people of India and the same advice has been emphasised by another distinguished friend in India, whom I am looking out for, on the platform and whom I miss and whose sympathy for India and Indian aspirations is so well-known—I mean the Right Hon'ble Mr. Samuel Smith. (cheers). We have been asked to wait. Wait we must; what else can we do? Waiting upon the will of our rulers has been our lot for the last three centuries. We shall certainly wait; but not in meek submission to the will of our rulers as the decree of an inexorable fate, but with the firm resolve to overcome that fate, and work out our salvation (hear, hear).

Our rulers must recognise the new spirit born, it may be, of the huge blunder of the Partition, vibrating through our hearts, uplifting us to a higher plane of political effort. (cheers). We were, sirs, no longer Orientals, of the old type (hear, hear), content to grovel under the weight of an over-mastering fate (hear hear) but we are Orientals, Your Highness, of the new school, enfranchised by English culture and English influences, revived by the example of China, Japan (cheers) and last but not the least, of Persia, and as Orientals of the new school, we believe, that nations by themselves are made. (Cheers and shouts of *Bande Mataram*.) Yes, we shall wait with patience, but it will not be the patience of inaction, but patience accompanied by vigorous, dauntless, self-sacrificing effort, to undo that gigantic blunder and cruel wrong of the partition of Bengal. Mr. Morley declines to re-open the question on the ground that the Partition is a settled fact (cheers). We, in our turn, decline to accept it as a settled fact; We decline to accept a wrong,—admitted to be wrong—an outrageous and deliberate insult upon the opinions of our people, as among the verities of our life and our administration. Mr. President, you have, through a long course of distinguished services of self-dedication to the interests of your country, noted the triumphs of truth and justice in this world, even in connection with the attitude and the policy of reactionary Governments. A wrong is a lie and as such, it is opposed to the mandate of the Omnipotent and is in conflict with the moral order of the Universe. It cannot endure in this world of eternal verities. We are bound to undo it. And if we persist, go on continuing this agitation, the Partition is doomed, fore-doomed to withdrawal. Mr. Morley, let it be said to his credit, does not adduce any justification for the Partition. He makes two significant admissions—that it went wholly and decisively against the wishes of the majority of the people concerned and that there were errors in the original plan. With these admissions, it is difficult to see how Mr. Morley can long stand where he is. We have only to give him a push, a persistent push, from year to year and I think we will dislodge him from that position (laughter). A statesman is not bound to be logical and that is what Mr. Morley himself has said (laughter)! Read his *Life of Burke* and you will find that it is so. He says that a statesman is not bound to be logical, but, I take it, that he is bound to be

reasonable. If it were any other person I should have used the word *rational*, but I will not do so. He is bound to be reasonable, he is bound to be just, he cannot overcome the paramount claims of right-doing. Righteousness exalteth a nation (hear, hear); righteousness is the very vital breath of Imperial statesmen. The most reactionary of Indian Viceroy has told us that the British Government is based upon the eternal moralities of things. The most reactionary of Indian Law-makers—I do not know how it is, but the most reactionary of men, in their practical politics, are the most liberal in their profession of politics—the most reactionary of Indian Law-makers—do you know who that is?—some of us have had a practical experience of him, the author of the Seditious Clause in the Penal Code—he has said from his place in the Imperial Legislative Council that a single act of conscious injustice done in India is more disastrous to the British rule than a great reverse sustained upon an Asiatic battle-field. A wrong has been committed, and the Government itself has admitted it as such, and it is felt by the people as such. To perpetuate it and not to rectify it would be disastrous to the credit of the British rule. It will do more than anything else I can think of, to shake the popular confidence, the bulwark of States and Thrones, in the justice and integrity of the Government. What is the Government for, if it will not rectify a wrong? That is the highest ambition, the noblest function of all Governments. It is their sacred duty to redress wrongs. Liberalism is wedded to progress. Progress involves the unsettling of the existing order of things. What has the Government been doing recently? Upsetting the educational policy of their predecessors, unsettling a settled fact. Mr. Morley admits that there are errors in the original plan. I take it, that if the Partition is to be a permanent institution and if there are errors in the original plan, are they to find an abiding place in a permanent arrangement, fraught with the happiness and misery of millions of people? The position is so irrational that even the *Pioneer* is constrained to say that, in the light of this admission, Mr. Morley himself has no option left to him but to reconsider the whole question. The *Pioneer* says that no question of temporary convenience can be made an excuse for perpetuating errors, and the right course would be to amend the Partition at once. But Mr. Morley's attitude is determined by the larger considerations of expediency. What those considerations are, he has not been pleased to tell us. He was challenged to state them by Mr. O'Donnell from his place in the House of Commons. But he did not accept the challenge. Are we then, to be driven to the conclusion that they are not such, as will bear the light of publicity and the test of scrutiny? Brother delegates, differing, as I do, from Mr. Morley's views, I desire to meet him on his own ground and I hold that even upon considerations of political expediency, he is bound to undo or modify the Partition. Is not the contentment of the people, an asset of some importance to the Government? Sir, in the case of a foreign Government, such as ours, it is an asset of priceless value. Her Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress is my authority for it. For, in that gracious Proclamation of the 1st November 1858, which represents the high water-mark of British statesmanship of the last generation, She said in the concluding words of Her proclamation, that the strength of Her empire lay in the contentment of Her people. The partition of Bengal strikes at the root of that contentment. It has caused wide-spread dissatisfaction, it has alienated the people from the rulers (hear, hear). There could be no practical co-operation between them, when there is this yawning gulf. I will cite an illustration in point. I hope, I have not tired

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your patience. (cries of "no, no"). The other day, a high official of the Indian Government visited Rajshahi in the new province with a view to found a Co-operative Credit Society. The help of the local leaders was invoked. But they refused point-blank to cooperate with him. The local correspondent of one of the newspapers of Calcutta wrote that the people had lost all confidence in the Government (hear, hear). Lo and behold! this is one of the fruits of the Partition. Mr. Morley wants new facts for him to reconsider the question. I present him with this. Here is fact No. 1. There are one or two more facts that I have to present to him. A section of our people have lost all confidence in the utility of constitutional agitation, (hear, hear); they say that they decline to approach the Government with memorials and petitions. They say what is the good of them all. Here, in the matter of Partition we have begged and prayed and protested, and entreated, the arts of sycophancy have been put into fullest requisition. But all in vain. They say, that self-respect demands that you should have nothing whatever to do with the Government (cries of *Bande Mataram*). I may say, gentlemen, that I am not in sympathy with that view at all. I think that the political agitation must be continued and I further think that petitions should be submitted (cries of "yes" and a few feeble cries of "no"). You may say 'no' to the end of your life; and you will not convince me that in this matter I am in the wrong. We are agreeing to differ there. Whatever that matter may be, there is the fact that a class has sprung up in our midst who do not believe in petitioning or praying to Government and who do not believe in constitutional agitation. This is the fruit No. 2 of Partition which may be laid before Mr. Morley (cheers). I have got another new fact to lay before Mr. Morley and that shall be the last. In the new province, before Partition was carried out, Hindus and Mahomedans in most of the districts were living in the utmost cordiality and peace. In some districts—I am glad to be able to say, not in all—the relations have somewhat changed. I do not enter into the various causes that have brought them about. There is the fact, fruit No. 3, the difference between Hindus and Mahomedans caused by the Partition. Gentlemen, this brings me to the question of the attitude of Mahomedans of India with regard to the Partition. Let me tell you that, before the Partition was carried out, with the solitary exception of Nawab Salimulla (cries of "shame"), everybody, Hindu and Mahomedan, was opposed to the Partition. (A cry, "so was Nawab Salimulla"). That correction, I accept. He was opposed, I remember now, to the smaller scheme of Partition but since the large scheme was introduced and when he discovered he would be the premier nobleman of the new province, then there came a sudden change in him. That, I think, represents the true state of facts. The Mahomedan community were opposed to Partition and nothing has happened, since then, to bring about a change in the attitude of the Mahomedans in India, except that they have got a few more appointments in the ministerial, subordinate police and executive services. Has the cause of Mahomedan education received an impetus? (Cries of "No"). Of course, not. Is sanitation better looked after? (Cries of "No"). Mahomedans have no reason to be satisfied with the Partition, and as a matter of fact, they do not support it. I will bring forward a few facts. There were no less than 25 anti-Partition demonstrations held in connection with the celebration of 16th October last. Out of this 259, at 135 meetings Hindus and Mahomedans joined for the purpose of protesting against the Partition (cheers). But that

is not all. The foremost important anti-Partition meetings were those, held in Calcutta, Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensing. The Presidents of all these meetings were Mahomedan gentlemen of light and leading, most of whom I now see on the platform. My friend, Khan Bahadur Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf presided over the Calcutta meeting. Our friend, Nawab Athikulla presided over the Dacca meeting. I know, there were some pro-Partition meetings. But they were the work of one man, Nawab Sali mulla, aided by his Anglo-Indian friends, official and non-official. (cries of "shame"). It is a great shame. That officials should support the pro-Partition agitation is a scandal of the gravest magnitude. The official support of public movements deprives them of all their significance. This fact was brought to the notice of Mr. Morley. And I hope that, the Government of the new Province has taken some action in this matter. I won't be long, I will finish in ten minutes. Gentlemen, the volume of popular opinion is rising day by day. The enthronement of popular opinion is only a question of time. 25 years ago, Lord Ripon said from his place as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta that time was fast approaching, when public opinion, even in India, was becoming the irresistible master of Government. There are those who would give the world to bring about the indefinite postponement of this blessed consummation and to see that they set Hindus against Mahomedans and Mahomedans against Hindus (cries of 'shame'). We ought to be on our guard against the machinations of the intriguers who are the enemies of Hindus and Mahomedans alike. The number of Mahomedans present at this meeting is not, as you said the other day, a hundred but the number is more than two hundred. You will be pleased to hear that we have hundred Mahomedan volunteers out of three hundred. (cries of *Bande Mataram*): Speaking for myself as a member of the Hindu community, I desire to tell my Mahomedan fellow-countrymen that we notice with satisfaction the political ferment which we witness in the great Islamic community in India. We rejoice at the growing aspirations of the Mahomedan community. From us Hindus, you will receive nothing but sympathy and co-operation, for, we recognise that you are brothers linked to us by an inseparable destiny. Hindus and Mahomedans, let us stand on a common platform—may it not be the platform of this Congress,—sanctified by public effort and devotion of our great men, may we Hindus and Mahomedans stand shoulder to shoulder on this sacred spot, this gathering of the people and nations of India, and by mutual effort, it may be by mutual forbearance and mutual charity, work out the great destinies that the God of nations has placed before us (cheers)! Sir, I know not what the fate of this agitation will be. For the present, the signs are all against us. The future is enveloped in the deepest darkness and not the faintest streak of hope illumines the darkness of the situation. The heart of the stoutest may even quail, as he views the prospect before him. For eighteen long months have we carried on this agitation. Oh, God, for how much longer will it be our painful and laborious task to continue it! From the depths of our heart cries out a voice, "Oh, continue it, so long as the wrong is not righted. (cheers). Let the banner, which has been uplifted, float high in the breeze, the emblem of your Hope and Triumph, until success is yours; and if, per chance, the banner should drop from your sinking hands, the God of nations will raise up others in your places, who will carry it aloft, and

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aided by the irresistible forces of time, which make for justice and progress, they will carry it to an assured, if not, a speedy triumph." That is the voice that cries out from the innermost depths of our hearts and we bow to it. Brother delegates, with us the partition is, what the Home Rule is with the Irish. For 100 years, the Irish have fought for Home Rule; for 100 years they have met with defeat and disappointment. For 100 years, they have again and again come back to the charge. We mean to imitate the Irish along those constitutional lines, which will win for us the sympathy and support of civilised mankind, never yielding, but never despairing, possessing our souls in patience, with the firm confidence, that, as in the physical, so in the moral world, the darkest night is often but the precursor of the brightest day and holds concealed in its bosom the germs of those golden streaks, which proclaim the advent of a new dawn. Brother delegates, I have now one appeal to make to you. We want your help and your sympathy in this great struggle. Will it be extended to us? Say, yes or no. (The whole house shouted "yes" vociferously). I thank you for this demonstration of sympathy and I beg of you, when you go back to your homes, to record in your provincial meetings and in your provincial associations, resolutions of protest against the cruel wrong which has been done to the people of Bengal. Let the Government know that when one province is injured, all the other provinces share the woe and the grief (cheers). The moral significance of such a demonstration, it would be impossible to exaggerate. It will constitute a bulwark of strength in our national struggle. It will invest the public opinion of a province with the potency of the national voice of all India. It will intensify the solidarity between province and province by making them the participators in their mutual sorrows and anxieties; and therefore, brother delegates, with all confidence do I appeal to you, to stand by us in this, the greatest struggle, in which we are engaged, since we have come under British Rule; and to such an appeal made by afflicted Bengal to United India, there can be but one reply and it will be a reply which will voice forth the predominating sentiment of this great gathering, viz., that we are all brothers, moved by mutual grievances, cemented by mutual hopes, animated by mutual aspirations and linked together by a common destiny, and that as brothers, we are resolved to fight for each other's rights and stand by one another in the hour of our darkest misfortune. *Bande Mataram!* (shouts of *Bande Mataram*).

Mr. R. N. Mudholker (Amraoti), who, on rising, was received with cheers, supported the resolution and in doing so, said:— Mr. President, Your Highness, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen: In response to the call from the chair, I come and stand before you to express, on behalf not only of myself, but of the numerous delegates, representative of our countrymen in this vast land, the views which we hold in regard to the partition of Bengal. Our friend, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, has just asked you, whether in the woes, which Bengal is suffering from, the cruel wrong with which she has been inflicted, the other provinces of India, the brethren of Bengalees in the other parts of the country sympathise with them or not. To that question, I believe, I can return nothing but a most emphatic,—yes (hear, hear). Wherever I have gone, with whatever sections of the Indian people I have had occasion to mix, I have found nothing but the

deepest sympathy with Bengal, in this, her present tribulation. (hear hear.) There is no one who can find a word of commendation for this policy of the dismemberment of Bengal. It has been proclaimed from this platform on no less than three previous occasions that the Congress emphatically protests against the partition of Bengal. The first time it was in Madras, when the Partition was feared and when the voice of protest was raised amidst rain, thunder and storm! Then, again, at Bombay, when the Partition was believed to be imminent that the fate which was in store for the Bengalees was carefully concealed by diplomacy, the Congress protested against the threatened danger. Last year, when the Partition was made an accomplished fact, the Congress sent forth its united protest against the great and cruel wrong which was perpetrated upon our brethren. Now, this year, when we find that the Liberal Ministry, with such a liberal-minded Secretary of State as Mr. Morley, has declined to re-open the question, it has become still more necessary for us to unite with Bengal in sending forth a united protest against the policy which has found acceptance with him. Generally, Mr. Morley agrees with us in denouncing the unrighteousness which dictated the policy of the separation of Bengal. Nobody, not even Sir Bamfylde Fuller, had a word to find in its commendation; even he admitted that the Partition was a mistake! Mr. Morley admitted that it was a thing conceived in a wrong manner and carried out in a still worse manner. Statesman as he is, highly intellectual as he is, a great defender of Truth as he is, he has not had the courage to annul the iniquity which has been perpetrated in the name of—Heaven knows, what. It is not demanded by administrative convenience; District Officers were against it; it is not required in the name of real efficiency. Those that know anything of efficiency know that the District Officers of Bengal are the most lightly worked of all. They have not the same amount of work to perform as Collectors of Ryotwari Districts. Therefore, there is not at all anything like so much as a burden thrown on the Lieutenant-Governor, as is thrown on the other heads of administration. It was not required for purpose of administrative efficiency. You know the real reason why the Partition was required, and why the Partition was launched forth. When the influence of Bengal, when the influence of Calcutta was believed by that reactionary statesman, by that *avatar*, the incarnation of Re-action—when the influence of Calcutta was felt to be too strong for the bureaucracy, it was thought necessary to put down that influence. That was the real motive of the Partition, and it was with that view, the Partition was carried out. This grievous iniquity ought to be put down. We have been told that though we sent our representations, though we made our protest, though we preferred our appeals, we have not yet received any response to our attempts. I am one of those, who believe that, though we are defeated, we should go on fighting and fighting and fighting till we attain our end. Let us not be discouraged because, once, twice and thrice we launched forth our protest and nothing was done. We shall go on working, not only Bengal, but the whole of India shall go on striving till this grievous and iniquitous wrong has been remedied, and until Bengal is made a united Bengal once again. (cries of *Bande Mataram*). Thank you, gentlemen. We are of those who believe that, people will have to work out their own salvation by continuous effort and the more we work, the stronger we shall grow. We are not sending these petitions as a matter of mendicancy, as a matter of begging; we put forth our claims, our demands, and we are asking for our rights and

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when these rights are not conceded, we shall go on agitating, striving and doing everything that lies within the limits of law, till we obtain redress of our grievances. Well, gentlemen, we have to do two things. We have to carry on the agitation in this country. We have also to rouse the conscience of Englishmen. We have to rouse their considerations of propriety and their own self-interest. (The Chairman sounded his gong). Gentlemen, when the English people see that, a discontented India means a menace to the British Empire itself, the English statesmen will see the necessity of removing the wrong which has been committed upon us. Gentlemen, we are defeated now. (Here the speaker recited a Sanskrit verse). Until we obtain redress of our grievances, we shall go on striving, we shall go on fighting and doing everything that we can, within the bounds of law, till we obtain a removal of our grievous wrong.

Mr. S. Perrazu (Rajmehndry):—Mr. President, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen : In supporting this resolution, I stand here to testify to the feelings in the Madras Presidency against the Partition of Bengal, which is no less intense, which is no less pronounced than that of Bengal itself. Since the Partition, all our eyes were turned to Bengal and Bengal has become dearer to us than our own province. And the manner, in which the Partition was brought about, has moved the indignation of the whole of our Presidency. Before the Partition, when information was asked for, it was not given. After the Partition, when representation was made, it was unheeded and trifled with. It is a cardinal tenet of every civilised government that, when final orders are passed, those, whose interests will be affected, ought to be given an opportunity of representing their case and ought to be heard. Here the decision was pronounced unheard and the feeling, of millions of people, law-abiding and ever-loyal people, has been insulted; and it is not only by the nation of Bengal but also of the other provinces that the insult has been felt, and since the Partition, this has been the topic in all our homes and in all our meetings. In our meetings, *Bande Mataram* has been resounding. We were all expecting that this Partition would soon be reversed. Was not the policy of the former government, as regards the Transvaal, reversed by the Liberal Government? If the Liberal Government were to reverse this policy, it will be graciously according justice and it will not lose its prestige in any way. We fully expect that the day is not far distant, when this policy will be reversed and justice will be done to Bengal; and before I retire, I may assure you that if the plebiscite be taken, the whole population of Madras Hindu as well as Mahomedan, will be like the other provinces, against the Partition of Bengal.

Babu Sachindraprosad Bose (Bengal), who, on rising, was received with hisses, as well as cheers, said :—Mr. President, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen : I beg to make a few observations in the name of the young men of Bengal (no, no, sit down). Mr. Morley says that partition is an accomplished fact. (sit-down and confusion prevailed). But the young men of Bengal cannot tolerate this tyranny of settled fact. (cries of "sit down"). One word, and I shall be done. We are here to protest against the Partition of Bengal. We, the youngmen, will go to the fore-front of the political arena in the near future; we emphatically protest against this measure which aims at running down the history of Bengal and throwing the nation's progress a thousand years back—a scheme, that tries to hurl down the Ben-

gal of to-day from the highest pitch of national growth to the lowest depths of degradation. Gentlemen, this is a measure, to which we cannot submit. But if we submit, we submit to unrighteousness and injustice. It is for this reason that we emphatically protest against this measure. Gentlemen, this is an age of the world, when nations are trembling and are convulsed with mighty influences, which are seething and heaving the world as an earthquake. Europe is progressing, America is progressing, Japan is progressing in the race of national life. Shall we put an end to our career and go back to the dark days of the past, or shall we move heaven and earth against this measure? This is a question which we must decide, once for all. Time for decision has come and we must be prepared to fight the battle with all the ardour that we can command. Gentlemen, with these few remarks, I beg to support this resolution.

The resolution was put to the Congress and carried unanimously, amidst great enthusiasm.

The Hon. Babu Ambika Charan Mozumdar (Bengal), who, on rising, was received with cheers, said:—Brother delegates, the resolution, which I have to place before you for your acceptance, runs as follows:—

“That having regard to the fact that the people of this country have little or no voice in its administration, and that their representations to the Government do not receive due consideration, this Congress is of opinion that the Boycott Movement, inaugurated in Bengal by way of protest against the partition of that province, was, and is legitimate.”

Brother delegates, this is neither the time, nor the occasion to enter into the details, either of the Partition or of the *Swadeshi* movement. The Partition has been forcibly carried out by an unsympathetic Government and it has forced the people of Bengal to take to Boycott as a retaliation. There is, however, one aspect of the question to which I may be allowed briefly to refer. The unfortunate policy, which dictated the Partition of Bengal and which still influences its operations, has undone the labours of a hundred years. The mighty builders of this vast Empire sought to lay its foundation broad-based upon the affections of the people, and in doing so, they wisely laid down and justly followed what may be called a principle of armed neutrality in the administration of the country, as between the diverse races inhabiting it. As a result of this wise policy, racial feuds had almost disappeared and harmony prevailed between Hindus and Mahomedans inhabiting the country. But the Partition has set back the hands of progress and reversed this policy. It will be remembered that when the Partition scheme was first promulgated and Boycott was inaugurated in Bengal, Hindus and Mahomedans were equally opposed to the Partition and in favour of Boycott. An idea was then conceived of winning over one of those two great communities. A sudden love for Mahomedans was hastily cultivated and a leaning towards them was insiduously proclaimed! Although there was not a single Mahomedan to complain of any real or supposed breach of the peace in connection with the *Swadeshi* movement, a political Meteorologist of the country took a secret reading of the political Barometer, and at once hoisted the flag of the approach of storm, and at once the whole machinery of administration was set in motion, in suppressing the swelling tide of the *Swadeshi* movement, by methods, all

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of which were of doubtful legality and some of which were openly declared by a competent authority to be wholly unconstitutional. Nothing daunted, the Hero of the drama entered upon a systematic crusade against his Hindu students, Hindu teachers and even against his Hindu officers (cries of "shame"), and went on with his exasperating fad, until he made his position absolutely untenable, when a slow but cautious statesman took him by the hand and compelled him to finish his romantic career in a tragic end! Gentlemen, let me pause here for a moment and offer our sincere congratulations to Mr. John Morley. True, Mr. Morley has not gone far enough to find out the root of the disease, but it must be admitted that he has gone far, beyond what any other statesman would have gone, under similar circumstances. (cheers). Gentlemen, the attempt to alienate the Mahomedans from the Swadeshi movement having practically failed, another attempt was made to discredit the movement. A cry was raised that there was a split in the Congress camp. It was, perhaps, the wish that was father of the thought! Well may the birds of ill-omen derive, what consolation they may, from such a reflection! But we do not belong to the alarmist crowd and are not likely to start at our own shadows. It was at the Conference, held at Burdwan, in 1904, that the first note was sounded against what is known as 'mendicant policy'. And it was here that the Swadeshi movement went through its incubation. Taking these declarations as their motto, a small section of our young men have been led to discover that the true solution of all our difficulties lies not in sullenly and silently brooding over them. These are called 'the extreme party', and are supposed to constitute a source of danger to the state. I absolutely deny, they are a source of danger. Theirs is an attitude of vexation, despair and disappointment. They are perfectly at one with us in condemning the Partition. They are equally resolute in the determination to have the Partition undone. That is the feeling which pervades the whole nation. But there is this difference: that while the nation still believes that constitutional agitation is the only means available to them, our friends, who are called the extremists, have got sick of it and they will have none of it. That is the only difference. Now, gentlemen, I do not know where to stand.—"To agitate is to become obnoxious, and to be silent is to become dangerous." This is surely an awful fix, too grim to be humorous. Gentlemen, it is said that there are some unhealthy ideas attached to this new party. I absolutely deny that there are unhealthy ideas; but if there are any unhealthy ideas, who is responsible for them? Certainly, not the people, who, through good report and evil report, darkness and despair, have clung implicitly to constitutional agitation. The responsibility for it rests upon the shoulders of an unsympathetic government, which has openly flouted all opposition and ridden roughshod over our sentiments and feelings and yet are the loudest in their complaints. Something is said about the right of petitioning and so forth. I consider the right of petition to be the highest privilege of a free nation. This right is the highest right (the President sounded his gong), which a people can claim; and those who believe in it have strongly clung to it with faith. It is the right which was secured from Charles I., and it is known as the Petition of Right. It is a right for which Milton wrote and Hampden died; it is a right which the boastful Germany has not attained, and for which, the revolutionary Russia is yet struggling. It is observed by a shrewd French writer that, when John Bull begins to suspect, he generally begins at the wrong end. Of course,

with the shouts of *Bunde Mataram* as a war-cry and the commonplace ceremony of Santisechan as a coronation, the independence of Bengal may well be taken as an accomplished fact, against which, neither Mr. Morley, nor the Anglo-Indian community can have anything to say ! Although we, the unfortunate people of Bengal, would have yet to suffer another partition in that, my royal friend, Mr. Banerjee would still have to effect a delimitation of his frontiers with another independent Sovereign in Bengal, he has actually assumed the regal title and ratified friendly relations with the British Raj ! (loud laughter). Gentlemen, there is absolutely neither rhyme nor reason in all these. And those, who are playing the game, will surely find that the game is not worth the candle. At all events, they would see that it is most unwise to cry wolf when there is no wolf in the field. Gentlemen, my last words are to these bright young faces whom I see around me. My young friends, the battle is yours; I ask you to continue the fight, I ask you to support the boycott and I ask you to go on working in the cause of the *Swadeshi* movement, and your success is sure.

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Babu Bipinchandra Pal (Bengal) :—Mr. Chairman, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, you will have already noted the significant fact,—and I hope, the reporters of the Anglo-Indian Press will take a note of it that, my friend Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, and an humble worker, like myself, stand here in this Congress, not in opposition to one another (hear, hear and cheers), but stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder (hear, hear), moved by one common impulse,—the impulse of securing the redress—I will not go further—of our political grievances. As regards the resolution that has already been read out to you, you will have observed that the word “boycott”, is attached to the word “movement”. The word “boycott” is left alone, left severely alone, and the only qualification that the authors of this resolution have attached to the word “boycott” is, that it shall move, move from point to point, (hear, hear), move from city to city (hear, hear,) move from division to division, move, I hope, you will allow me to add, from province to province, (cheers and hear, hear) and the omission of any other qualifying expression in regard to this term is significant. It is not, you will observe, a mere boycott of *goods*. It is boycott of something else. Do not be afraid. We have done that something in that part of Bengal which I have the honour, in my humble way, to represent. We, in Eastern Bengal and Assam, have not only tried to boycott, so far as it has lain in our power, British goods, but all honorary offices and associations with the Government. You will not find one single man among the real leaders of the people in East Bengal associated with the new Lieutenant-Governor in his legislative work (cheers). If you look about you and care to find out,—because these men do not come up to the platform,—they hide their light under the bushel, you will find some people who have resigned their places as honorary magistrates in the Eastern province. You will see, the omission of British goods in relation to boycott was intentional. As a statement of facts, it was necessary; because, in Bengal, we have not only tried to boycott British goods, but also, so far as it may be—a very convenient phrase, Sir,—all honorary associations with the Government also. That is the meaning of boycott. It will move from point to point until God knows, where. The next point is : I do not like the word “boycott.” When it was first proposed to be introduced into our politics, I made that confession about it. It has a bad odour

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about it; it has had associations connected with it, and there are some people, at any rate, who do not like the word "boycott". I, for one, do not like it. I opposed, in my humble way, the introduction of this word into our politics and in our political life. But in the course of a few days, we found that whatever objections might be taken to the word, the thing was exceedingly useful, not only economically but politically as well (cheers). I cannot, within the short space of time that is allowed to me, enter into details. Most of those details are known to you. You know what in Bengal, especially in East Bengal, we, people have been able to do by means of this boycott. I will tell you not a secret; we in East Bengal believe it. And we have evidence of it, we have proofs of it, that the enforced retirement of Sir Bamfylde Fuller was due to this boycott (cheers). Lord Minto himself suggests it—does not actually admit, statesmen are not given to admitting truths and facts—he suggests it in his last letter to Sir Bampfylde Fuller that an organised attempt was made in East Bengal to make the administration impossible (cheers and hear, hear) and, had the repressive measures, inaugurated by the Government, continued in operation in Eastern Bengal, we know the administration, that was becoming impossible then, would have become impossible by now. We are thankful that Sir Bampfylde Fuller is gone; we are thankful for the respite; but if Sir Bampfylde Fuller is gone, our boycott has come to remain and it will remain until every grievance, that we have, is redressed, and until every right that we want (cheers), until every liberty will be ours, until, in one word, we realise the highest destiny of our people as a nation in the committee of nations (hear, hear, and prolonged cheers). I had my doubts about boycott. I heard objections urged against boycott. The first objection is the objection of hatred. I disavow all feelings of enmity or hatred, here or elsewhere; we have no time to cherish hatred; hatred is an active sentiment. All our energies, all our activities are needed at this moment for positive service to our Motherland (cheers). We have no time, no spare energy to hate even those who profess to be our enemies. I have no time, at any rate. I have no time to love them. I have no time to love our enemies. My time is required, your time is required, and the time of every one present here is required for the service of his Motherland. Let us dismiss the word "hatred" from the arena of Indian politics. Let us dismiss the word for a time, at any rate. Leave all things that do not pertain to us in the present state of things, to our political and economic life. No, Sir; it is not a question of hatred; it is a question of positive, present, imperative duty to our Motherland. That is one point. Another argument is that Mahomedans do not support it. I can speak with some experience of Mahomedan population, not of Dacca, but of some of the other Eastern Districts. I have addressed, I tell you, Mahomedan audiences in different parts of Bengal, numbering, at each single meeting, from 2 to 15 thousand men. I have always found them going in for boycott. Boycott has done in some sense, more for the Mahomedan population of Bengal than it has done for the Hindu population. Half of our Mahomedan weavers are Cholas. These Mahomedan weavers, who had given up loom and taken to agriculture, have commenced to go back to their looms and are earning a decent living since the inauguration of the Boycott Movement (hear, hear

and cheers). When I went to Dacca, the weavers there told me that they were doing greater business since the inauguration of the Boycott movement than they were doing, during the last 20 or 30 years. So we are improving the economic condition of the Mahomedan population of Bengal by means of this boycott. One word more; I have one word to address you and that is my last word (at this stage, the President sounded the gong; but there were cries of "go on, go on" from the audience). I will not take up your time. The Chairman's bell has gone. I will speak for the two minutes allowed to me. Don't say, "go on, go on." I shall retire before the two minutes are over. I told you that I was opposed, in a way, to this boycott, when it was first introduced in Bengal. How came I then to be converted? I came to be converted by the results; more than that, I came to be converted by the inspiration that it has given to our public movements during the eighteen months that it has been in operation. It is an important and divine movement, dear friends (hear, hear). We may help it and be blessed by helping it. We cannot oppose it. The car of Juggernath is the car of progress; it moves slowly but it moves surely to its own destination (cheers). Those who pull the ropes of the car, calling *God* and *Bande Mataram*, will be saved; those, who oppose the car of progress, will be crushed under its wheels, whether it be Hindu or Mahomedan, whether it be in Bengal or in any other province. You have been asked by my old friend and leader—he said he was sixty,—I think, I may call him old, now (Babu Surendra Nath: "I am not old at all, I am quite vigorous!"). Our leader, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji has asked you to help us in this matter. How can you do so? We have helped ourselves in the only way in which effective help could be rendered in this matter. I ask you, in the name of God, in the name of my nation, in the name of the future emancipation and realisation of the highest destinies of your people, to lend your support to this movement, here, and when you go back to your Provinces, there, so that as I said, this thing may proceed from point to point, from city to city, until the whole of India is ablaze, not with the fire that ruins and kills, but with the fire that brings plenty, patriotism, and progress in its train (loud and continued cheers).

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The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer (Madras):—
 Mr. President, Your Highness, and brother delegates, I am sure, gentlemen, that you would like to hear what a Madrasi has to say upon this resolution. We recognise in all its fulness, the depth of fervour with which you view this resolution. You may depend upon it that, to the extent it lies in the power of Madras, Madras will ever be anxious and willing to help you in all efforts that you might make, for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the authorities, any grievance that you think you have, provided the methods, that you adopt, commend themselves as reasonable to Madras, and I may say, to every other Province as well. If, therefore, I propose speaking to you a few words upon this resolution, it is not by way of protest against what has been hitherto said, but it is for the purpose of making the position of the people of other provinces than Bengal, particularly of Madras, apparent to you, so that, it may be possible for you to estimate, how far you can expect the sympathy and support of other Provinces in the political struggles that you carry on. I may say, gentlemen, that common fairness requires that, you should,

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to some extent, tolerate differences of opinion, even though it may happen, that you, in the anxiety you have for the achievement of the ends in view, may be certain, everybody sympathises with you. You may not see eye to eye with those others, who fortunately are in less troubled circumstances, and are, if you will allow me to say so, in a better position to understand the exact requirements of the situation. Gentlemen, we recognise that Boycott is a very important weapon (hear, hear), and just because it is a very important weapon, all caution, all care, has to be bestowed as to how you use that weapon. You have to recognise that it is a very dangerous weapon, and if the same spirit that we want to show towards others whom we desire to boycott is reciprocated by them, you may depend upon it, that, our existence itself will be impossible. (cries of "yes, yes", "no, no", "nonsense".) Gentlemen, I simply ask for a hearing. I do not ask for your assent. I do not suppose that it is impossible to have differences of opinion. I do not say, I must be considered to be right. But as one of the delegates, exercising the same privileges as you, I am entitled to the same right that you have. When we ask that we should be given the same rights, as our fellow-subjects in other parts of the world are entitled to, and are being given, it is but fair and proper that you should at least give me a hearing (hear, hear). I am not asking you to accept what I say. I shall be content if I am simply allowed to be heard. Now, gentlemen, what we say is this. We recognise the importance, and at the same time, the danger, of the weapon. We, therefore, think that we must be as sparing as possible in the use of it. Madras thinks that while the necessities of Bengal do require the use of this weapon, such a necessity has not arisen elsewhere. Therefore, while Madras is prepared to extend to you the right hand of sympathy and fellowship, I may say that Madras, a large part of it, will decline to accept it as a settled fact in its own Province, in the way it is understood. I do not speak of it as an industrial measure. I speak of it as a political weapon; and to the extent that the observation of the learned seconder of the proposition goes to convey the meaning that there is a hope entertained either by the authors of this resolution, or by those who are to accept it, that this view will be accepted by those who come from other provinces, to that extent, I beg, I may say on behalf of Madras, to dissociate myself from the observations of Mr. Pal. (cries of "no no," "not all" from Madras delegates.) Those of you who were in the Subjects Committee last night must have recognised that, even in Madras there is difference of opinion. (voices: "There is"). But he will be a bold man who will contradict me when I say that the general body of opinion in Madras is decidedly in favour of the view that I put forward. Gentlemen, I simply say that what we mean by this resolution, is, as I understand it, that it is exactly the same thing as was done at last year's Congress in Benares. There the resolution was adopted unanimously. This is the same idea that is sought to be conveyed by this resolution only adapting the language to the requirements of the situation, to the change in the circumstances of the case. I, therefore, submit that if we support this resolution—it is just possible, that there may be some of us that may not do so—it is because we do recognise that in the necessitous condition of Bengal, Boycott is a political weapon, but we think that it is in extreme cases, that it can be so used, and it is not,

therefore, a weapon, which can be recommended for ordinary use by other Provinces, as well. I, therefore, think that it cannot be considered that the expression "boycott movement" means that it is a thing which is to move from Province to Province. It simply means that, the efforts you have made in Bengal for the purpose of boycotting British goods are efforts, made from a political point of view. We sympathise with you; we are prepared to accept that in acting as you have done, you have acted rightly. If it means anything more, so far as I am concerned, I may say, so far as the large body of the public opinion in Madras is concerned, they cannot sympathise with you (a few cries of "no, no" from Madras delegates).

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Mr. A. Chaudhuri (Bengal):—Mr. President, brother delegates and gentlemen, I had no desire to speak on this resolution or on any other resolution at this Congress; but having regard to what we have heard from the last speaker, I think it my duty to tell you, what we, some of us, feel in the matter. I have not the slightest doubt that if my friends from Bengal will patiently hear me for a moment, they will understand the position that has been taken up by this resolution. Gentlemen, permit me to read it to you:—

"That having regard to the fact that the people of this country have little or no voice in its administration and that their representations to the Government do not receive due consideration, this Congress is of opinion that the Boycott movement, inaugurated in Bengal, by way of protest against the partition of that Province, was, and is legitimate."

Gentlemen, we, in Bengal, are smarting under a great injury. We have used the Boycott as a political weapon and we shall continue to proclaim that we have been right in having the Boycott movement amongst us. Gentlemen, but this resolution is, you will find, strictly limited to Bengal. We all hope, we all believe that, if circumstances should arise in different Provinces, such circumstances as have compelled us to adopt the boycott, that the other Provinces will follow us, but we are not prepared and we do not ask you, gentlemen, to follow us now. So far as the other Provinces are concerned, we do not say that we are holding to you, an example. We are only asking you for your sympathy; we only ask you to say that you agree with us, that we were right in inaugurating the Boycott movement in Bengal. There it begins and there it ends. There has been considerable warmth of feeling in regard to this matter and it has been our earnest endeavour to try and get together all sections of our people from the different Provinces to come forward and stand shoulder to shoulder, so that we may go on to do the work of the Congress smoothly. This is the result of friends getting together in the Subjects Committee and adopting this resolution. Do not misunderstand it. We want you to say that Bengal was right and we want you to adopt this resolution simply with regard to Bengal. We all express the pious hope, every one of us, that if and when circumstances make it necessary, the other Provinces in their own time will adopt it.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya (United Provinces):—Gentlemen, the resolution that has been put forward before you requires to be clearly understood. The Congress, in adopting any resolution, takes care that its

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meaning shall not be liable to mis-interpretation. It takes care to express itself in clear language so that all may know what it says and what it does not say. The Congress does express its approval of the adoption of Boycott in Bengal, under the peculiar circumstances in which Bengal was placed. What were those circumstances? All other constitutional means of bringing the grievances of the people before the Government have been adopted and have proved fruitless. The prayers of the people had been unheeded. Memorials and petitions to Government have had no effect. Then, as a last resort, Bengal declared a boycott of British goods, in order, as we most of us understood it last year, to invite the attention of the English people to the grievances under which they laboured. That was and that is, gentlemen, I believe, accepted by a large number of our people, though, I know, not by all, as a legitimate way for drawing the attention of the Government under which we live, to the grievances which we labour under. Gentlemen, the Congress does not, I am certain,—speaking certainly for a large number of delegates of different Provinces—I declare emphatically that the Congress does not associate itself with the remarks of Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal (cries of “yes, yes,” and “no, no,” and “why not” and great disorder prevailed). You will please hear me (a voice : “I want to know the reason.”). You will hear the reason. I say again, I repeat it on behalf of a large number of delegates of the United Provinces (cries of “all, all”). Thanks—and on behalf of a large number of delegates from other Provinces (cries of “no, no” and “yes, yes”). If it comes to a Division, and I am prepared for a Division, my words will be proved to be literally true (hear, hear). Let us proceed constitutionally (“speak for yourself”). There is no good crying “yes” or “no”. I say again that a large number of delegates from other Provinces (cries of “no, no” and “yes, yes”)—the “yes, yes”, give the “no” to your “no, no’s,”—a large number of delegates wish to dissociate themselves from the remarks of Mr. Pal, that this boycott is not confined to British goods but that it also extends to the boycott of honorary offices and that it goes beyond. It is easy for people, who have taken that resolution, to talk like that, but the country, as a whole, will repudiate that sentiment (cries of “no, no” and “yes, yes”). Now let it be clearly understood that in this Congress, there is a large body of delegates—you can count them if you like—who do not approve of any such boycott as Mr. Pal has proposed (cries of “no, no” and “yes, yes”), while we again and clearly express our view that under the circumstances in which Bengal was placed, boycott was, and is legitimate. We do not go further and we hope the time will never arrive, when other Provinces will be driven to the necessity of extending the boycott. We hope—and I live in hopes of better times—we are entitled to say so,—there is reason for it,—I live in hopes of better days for my country, knowing, as we do that, we are placed under the British Government, knowing, as we do, that we cannot live, if we boycott everything that is English. I hope that the time will never come when the country will be driven, as a matter of protest or necessity, to extend boycott all over the country. I hope that better days are in store for us, that our rulers will listen to the reasonable prayers that are submitted to them (cheers), in a reasonable spirit, and I hope, and firmly believe that it is by these reasonable representations that we shall get all the reforms we hope for, and that we shall succeed in our efforts (cheers).

The Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—Mr. President, and gentlemen: I wish just to say a few words, before this proposition is put to the vote. The proposition, as it has been placed before you, is this:

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“That having regard to the fact that the people of this country have little or no voice in its administration and that their representations to the Government do not receive due consideration, this Congress is of opinion that the boycott movement, inaugurated in Bengal, by way of protest against the partition of that province, was and is legitimate.”

Gentlemen, we, who are assembled in this Congress, are bound by the resolutions we pass. Individual interpretations of individual resolutions are matters which concern individuals only (Hear, hear). Every individual is entitled to put his own interpretation upon a resolution. It is a matter of English. The resolution put before you means that the boycott movement that has been introduced to mark the resentment of the people against the Partition of Bengal *was* and *is*, in the opinion of the Congress and the people of India, legitimate. To this extent we all agree; up to this point we all go together (hear, hear). Beyond this, if any of you want to go, go by all means but do not go in the name of the Congress. You go forward as individuals; you have every right to do that; we do not question that by any means, but do not drag the rest who do not want to go with you (cheers). Let us be fair; we are bound by the resolutions of the Congress; we are not bound by the speeches of individuals (cries of “no, no”). I do not object to anybody making any speech he likes. Let us guard ourselves against any misapprehension. This question was carefully considered and it was settled that it should be confined to Bengal. We stand by Bengal in the distress and suffering that Bengal has to endure; but let not Bengal drag us into paths in which we may or may not care to go. No opinion is expressed as regards other Provinces. The only statement, that the resolution makes, is that the boycott, which has been adopted in Bengal to mark their resentment against the partition of that Province, is legitimate and that is the opinion of us all and to that extent we are bound by this resolution.

The President:—I put the resolution to the vote of the Congress.

All voted for it, with the exception of Mr. P. R. Sundaram Iyer who voted against it and the Honourable Mr. B. N. Sarma who did not vote either way.

Babu Surendranath Banerji:—Gentlemen, Mr. Naoroji retires for half an hour. Mr. R. C. Dutt, one of our ex-Presidents will occupy the chair during his absence (cheers).

Mr. R. C. Dutt:—Gentlemen, I am here in the place of the Grand Old Man only for half an hour. Mr. Naoroji has retired for half an hour and I have been asked to preside during that interval. It is the desire of many people present here—I have acceded to that desire—that the eighth and ninth resolutions shall be taken into consideration later on. Therefore I shall ask that the 10th resolution shall be proceeded with now. I call upon Mr. Ambalal Desai to move it.

Mr. R. C. Dutt
Presides.
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Resolution X.
Education.

Dewan Bahadur. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai (Ahmedabad) :
—Gentlemen, the resolution which I desire to put before you runs as follows :—

This Congress repeats its protest against the policy of the Government in respect of high and secondary education as being one of officialising the governing bodies of the Universities and restricting the spread of education. The Congress is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps for (i) making primary education free and gradually compulsory all over the country (ii) assigning larger sums of money to secondary education (special encouragement being given, where necessary, to educationally backward classes), (iii) making the existing Universities more free from official control and providing them with sufficient means to take up the work of teaching, and (iv) making adequate provision for technical education in the different Provinces, having regard to local requirements.

Gentlemen, I shall not be long with this resolution. The subject of education has been before us during the last two years; and this resolution calls our attention to two matters : first of all, to providing sufficient means for extending education ; secondly, to freeing education from official interference and control. It is now officially accepted that the question of extending education is mainly a question of funds. The Government has plenty of money for making expedition into the countries of the innocent neighbours ; it has money for official pageants ; it has money for providing for the partitioning of provinces and setting up costly administration, but it has no money for primary education ! We demand that more funds shall be set apart for purposes of primary education. Another of our demand is that it shall be given freely, that no fees shall be levied from the scholars. Happily, the experiment of giving compulsory free education has been tried in Guzerat by one of the most illustrious rulers of modern India, the Maharaja of Baroda (cheers). Then, we want that there shall be adequate provision for technical education. It is now universally felt that unless we make progress in arts and industries, the poverty of the country must long continue. As a provision against that, we want that technical schools shall be provided everywhere but with one limitation, that the school shall be such, as shall be suited to the conditions of each province. And lastly, we ask Government that official control over High schools and Universities shall be removed. In the time of the late Viceroy, measures were introduced for officialising education. Under the name of discipline, rules were introduced which restricted secondary education, and, in the name of introducing better teaching, a new Universities Act was passed, which, by actual experience, is found to be directly impeding the cause of higher education. It is a question, on which we are all agreed. Our worthy President, the venerable Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said, "Agitate, agitate, agitate"; I ask you, if our country is ever to realise the high aspirations we have formed, to educate, educate, educate. Before I sit down, gentlemen, I am desired by our worthy President to add one more item to the resolution. It is this :

"That steps be taken for removing all such restrictions as are calculated to hamper private enterprise in education."

I need not say how necessary this is, especially in view of the strict conditions, which the Government imposes in the case of Government education. They say that no school, especially in the Bombay Presidency, ought to be allowed to send up candidates for Matriculation, unless it is recognised or licensed. That is a direct restriction placed on education. This rider which has been added prays that this restriction be removed. With these remarks, I commend this proposition for your acceptance.

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Mr. Raghubar Dayal (Punjab):—Mr. President, brother delegates and gentlemen, I stand here to second the tenth resolution which has just been read out to you by Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal of Ahmedabad. That gentleman has already explained that this resolution consists of five distinct parts, the fifth of them being added only just now. I shall take all the five parts separately and say a word or two about each of them. That primary education should be introduced, although gradually, and be made compulsory in all the provinces of India, all over the country, goes without saying, for our countrymen are too poor already to afford to meet the expenses of the education of their children and besides, they have already to pay a tax in addition to the land-tax which the Government levies on them, simply for the purpose of providing them with roads, hospitals and schools; and so it is the bounden duty of Government to provide free primary education in all villages, in whatever part of this country they may happen to lie. That education should be compulsory is proved by the great need for that education. At present, gentlemen, it is extremely difficult to make our masses sensible to their rights and privileges, to convince them of the utility of even the most indispensable reforms, to persuade them to adopt even ordinary sanitary precautions which are required to ward off diseases of an infectious nature and, in fact, it is impossible to enlighten them on any subject that is likely to better their condition. In spite of all the efforts of not only the English officers and Government officials, but also of the efforts of patriots and well-wishers of this country—in spite of all their efforts, they have not been able to achieve that success which they ought to have achieved, had there been even primary education. With primary education, the masses will not only be able to understand their position better but also the position and views of the speakers, who happen to visit their villages and address them from time to time. They will also be able to read pamphlets and newspapers which are circulated in their midst, either by Government officials or some patriots of this country. That this primary education can be made compulsory, even at the present time, in a good many villages of the different provinces of this country, goes without saying, because the experiment has been already tried in the State of the Maharaja of Baroda and there is no reason why it should not be tried elsewhere. Besides, I may just tell you that even the most backward kingdoms of Europe, like Servia, Bavaria and Roumania have compulsory primary education. There is no reason why in India, at the present stage, we should not try that experiment.

Next, I take up the third point, namely, that of making existing Universities more free from official control and providing them with sufficient means to take up the work of teaching. As regards making Universities more free from official control, I beg to say, that, if our Indian gentlemen have been able to do

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anything efficiently, it is the management of the educational institutions. If they are fit and prepared to take any work on their shoulders, it is the management of their Universities, and there is no reason why they should not, at the present moment, relieve the officials of this burden. Besides, Indians can far better understand the requirements and feelings of the public than the officials, who seldom come in close and free contact with the people of this country. They can far better choose their course of study; they can far better fix the dates for the examinations and vacations which may better suit Indian students and professors than the few European professors who happen to be on the staff of certain colleges. They can avoid all such preposterous suggestions as the appointment of European professors to teach oriental subjects! Then, as regards the other point, namely, that the University should be provided with sufficient means to take up the work of teaching, I should urge that the Government cannot better utilise the taxes that it collects from the people, than by helping the Universities to become teaching Universities, instead of remaining, as they are at present, mere examining machines. For Universities to be in a position to have adequate scientific laboratories for Post-Graduate studies and even researches, they should have an efficient staff of University lecturers on all subjects and they should obtain such localities as are decidedly healthy in every respect, preferably on any sanitarium. I pass on to the next point, namely, the assigning of large sums of money to secondary education, special encouragement being given, where necessary, to the educationally backward classes. Gentlemen, among the educationally backward classes, I may say, our Mahomedan friends are generally regarded as in a backward condition. Here, I only wish to say that the body of Indian nationality consists of two halves, the first half being formed by Hindus and the other half by Mahomedans. If the one half is not fully developed, the other half will not be able to work well; so, I say, it is quite necessary and indispensable to develop the second half also. I say these two halves should join together and both halves should be developed side by side. These are like the two halves of Jarasandha of the Mahabharata, whose two halves, when separated, were quite dead, and when united, was invincible. When separated, Hindus and Mahomedans were, as it were, dead; when united, they will become invincible, and they will be unassailable so long as they remain united.

Mr. C. Karunakar Menon (Madras):—Gentlemen, in supporting this resolution I will say only one word, for it is impossible for me to touch upon all the points included in the resolution. I shall, therefore, say one word about the chief aspect of it; and that is—as regards the control exercised by officials in the governing bodies of our Universities. Gentlemen, we rightly attach the greatest importance to two matters, and that is to our education and to local Self-Government. It is precisely in regard to these two matters that our rulers are disposed to go backward rather than go forward; for from these two things, we expect not only improvement in the intelligence of the people, but also the elevation of their character, and their capacity for managing their affairs. Well, gentlemen, we have been told by the Universities' Commission that it would be to the highest interest of India that there should be only a very small number of highly educated Indians. They could not have said better if they intended by

that language that these few highly cultured Indians were intended to be exhibited in the Museum as the types of highest culture, so that those who gaze at these figures may derive inspiration and benefit! Otherwise, it is impossible to account for the language used by this learned body in regard to the advantages of confining higher education to as few as possible. You will find that at the bottom of the Universities' legislation, you had something of the jealousy, of the power and influence possessed and exercised by the people of this country, in regard to particular Universities of India and particularly, the University of Calcutta. No doubt, we, people in Madras, also protested to some extent; but while we were protesting, some of our learned Senators, who were not Indians, and were not non-officials, were satisfying themselves, in fact, they were highly gratified to think, that the Universities legislation introduced no change whatever in the existing state of affairs in that Presidency. In fact, we had, it was said, the state of things which it was intended to be introduced in Calcutta and that we, people, had a real voice in the management of the affairs of the University. Therefore, if we, the people of the country, have a real voice in the management of the Universities many of those things which are included in the resolution, such as industrial, technical and scientific education—for all these provisions could be made. And who are the people best entitled and most interested to judge of what is best for the interests of our children, and what are their special needs and requirements, and how their faculties can be properly trained? It is not men who are not in sympathy with our aims and aspirations, who are best fitted to introduce changes so as to be suited to the best requirements of the community, and the changing conditions of the time, so that it is very important that the popular voice, that the power and influence of the people, should be felt in the counsels of Universities. Though the Universities Act was introduced only a few years ago, there has been a remarkable change since that time, and you would find, under the present Viceroy, indications of a higher sort of statesmanship and broader sympathy. I am sure, that something of the kind has been marked by the recent resolution issued by the Government of India; and, I hope, with that indication of sympathy and statesmanship, we are justified in hoping that the opinions that we here express and that the resolution that we here pass, will fall on sympathetic ears and that our efforts will bear fruit.

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Mr. M. K. Padhye (Central Provinces):—Mr. President. brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I will not take you over the ground which has already been trodden by the previous speakers on the subject. They have dealt with the five-fold aspect of this subject so ably and so thoroughly, that I will address myself to only one point. It has been challenged often from the Throne of India, "Weigh us in the balance, put in one scale of the balance the British rule in India and in the other, the rule of the French or that of Germany or any of the Eastern countries and if you find us wanting, then there is no justification for us to be here." That is a challenge I humbly try to answer. I will take, not a civilised or a highly civilised European country, but Eastern England and compare it with Western England. The Emperor of Japan, the Mikado, made a declaration in an edict which ran to this effect: that henceforth, education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, that there may not be a single family with an

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ignorant member.* This is the motto, this is the ideal which the Japanese Emperor and the Japanese people set before themselves. Compare with this, the ideal of the British Government in India. I will quote it in the same words in a parody: "Henceforth, taxation shall be so distributed that there may not be a single village with an untaxed family and that there may not be a single family, with an untaxed member" (cries of "shame")! The salt tax carries taxation even to domestic animals! Let us take two other points. I wish to compare and weigh in the balance quantitatively. In one equipoise, I wish to put Japan and in another, I wish to put British Government in India. I must allude to facts and figures. In Japan, modern educational policy began 33 years ago. The Japanese people awoke 33 years ago and our British Government began its civilising of India 150 years ago. Take this fact into consideration first. Within 33 years, 93 per cent—of course there are decimals which I omit—of school-going population of males have been educated and going to school; and of the female population, 81 per cent. of the school-going age go to school. Place, side by side, with them the figures of the British Government in India. 12 per cent. has to be placed side by side with 93 per cent. ! And also take into consideration the fact of 150 years of progress. Then, again, as to female education it is said that we, people of India, are quite averse to it, and quite opposed to it and that we do not want it; that there are schools, but that we won't go to school. I say that is a blasphemy that cannot be true. If you go to school you will find the percentage too much discouraging. In Japan, every village has got a school and in India, taking the whole of the census, there is but one school to every six villages. Again, in the Central Provinces and Berar, from which I come, there is one school for every 23 villages. That is a good comparison! You can very well see how far the British Government can stand in comparison with other nations. It is, no doubt, a very easy thing to challenge from an authoritative chair to make a comparison. Here is the comparison which is well made in these figures and, I hope, the comparison will be met from Government Benches. I will give you another figure. The revenues of the Government of India are 65 crores. If it is told to you that the British Indian population is 24 crores, that the revenues of India are 65 crores, and those of Japan are 30 crores, you will find that, despite the revenues being comparatively smaller, Japan still spends seven crores on education. As against this, you have to put one crore and some decimals of the British Government in India. If you want to find out where the money goes, you will see that it goes to the wilds of Africa. It is squandered on the Himalayas and so on. The Military expenditure has been so preponderant that it is impossible for you to get education. Much has been made often that the interests of minorities in India cannot be protected. If you want to protect the interests of the minorities, set apart a large sum of revenues for the education of the Mahomedans; give scholarships; send them abroad and bring them round, in order they may stand shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus, but do not drag the Hindus behind. Let the Mahomedans be pushed forward by Government. That is what we want, but it is not possible because, whether you are Hindus or Mahomedans, there are military people who must be fed at the cost of both. (At this stage the President sounded the gong). I will now retire. I will only say that it is your duty to insist upon British

* Vide Dai Nippon, by Dr. Henry Dyer, page 83, (1904).

Government to set apart a fixed portion of the revenue for the furtherance of the cause of education.

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Mr. S. V. Khare (Nasik):—Mr. President and members of this National Assembly, I have to submit to you that one eminent American, Mr. Russel said to our face that every year so many lakhs of our people die, and die of starvation and famine! I will ask you: Could this ever happen if they had a knowledge of their own rights which our worthy leader, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been repeatedly urging us to understand, and if our people had education at the hands of the most civilised Government which the world ever saw? It was the bounden duty of the British Government to give us education which every civilised Government is bound to give to the people, which it calls its own people, people who possess the same rights as the people in England have. Let us see how far the Government has not done its duty to us. It is said in England and other parts that for the population of a Province which is 2 crores, the Government spends 32 crores simply on primary education. Now, look to facts. As far as India goes, we have a population of 30 crores and I am told, that the money which is spent upon primary education of such a numberless people is not 30 crores but 30 lakhs! What is the proportion? In a civilised country, for each man, there are 16 Rupees spent on primary education alone, while for a population, which claims to have the civilised British Government as its rulers, we find not even 2 rupees or 2 pice even, spent on the primary education of the country (cries of "shame")! I ask you, whether it is not the bounden duty of the Government, which proclaims itself to be the most civilised Government, to be a little more generous and not niggardly. I ask you, gentlemen, if now we find that the labours of three worthy friends of ours Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Digby and Mr. R. C. Dutt—if the labours which these gentlemen have devoted to the economic condition of India show us that we are wrong, then I say it is because that our Government has not given us the education, which we deserve at their hands. For this reason also I would ask you to consider this question. Education is recognised by all civilised countries as the panacea for all national ills; and I say, therefore, that we must get that education. When we get the education and know our own rights then, Sir, we shall be able to follow the sound advice of our worthy President, "agitate, agitate, agitate." Others say, "educate, educate, and organise," and if you do that, what will be the result? We know that the Christian World says, the British Nation says, in its own language, Heaven helps those that help themselves. My Mahomedan friends say the same thing. If you support this resolution, if you compel, by all legal means, the British Government to give us this primary, secondary and collegiate education, as also that higher education in researches, which the late lamented Jamsetji Tata would have given us, then our country will be where Japan, England and America now are. With this prayerful spirit, that God will help us when we help ourselves, self sacrifice and self help, the wholesome advice given by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Dutt, we shall be able to do what we want to do; and what we want done is the highest mission namely, that we shall be true British citizens—real British citizens not only in the thin layer of name but in reality. With this prayerful spirit, I ask you to support this resolution in a hearty manner by saying *Bande mataram* (Shouts of *Bande mataram*).

Mr. Harshchunder Vissendas (Sindh):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, the subject having

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been completely threshed out in its general aspects, I think, it will not be worth while taking up your time by making any other remark than this, that this is one which applies specially to the province from which I come, namely, Sindh. It is a matter of reproach to Government that Primary Education does not receive that kind of support which it deserves and which the backward condition of the people must imperatively demand. There are very few primary schools in our villages. We have been told by one previous speaker, that on an average we have one school to six villages. But if you go to Sindh you will hardly find one school to 20 villages. A special feature that has arisen of late in Sindh, in regard to secondary education which is to be much regretted and which this National Assembly ought to take notice of is this: there has grown a great demand for a High School, the supply being very short of the demand, and the school is being overcrowded. Petitions are going forth to the Head of the Educational Department even from Head Masters who are obliged to refuse admission, but those petitions are refused, on the ground that private enterprise ought to come in. So far as our own aspirations are concerned, we merely express this in the next resolution and I have no desire to trespass upon that resolution. It is all very well to say that private enterprise should be encouraged and I hope, that time will come when private enterprise will come to a sufficient height that it will take away all education from the State. But so long as private enterprise has not reached that level, it is the bounden duty of Government to supply all that education that is demanded. We say, it is the bounden duty of Government to make primary education compulsory and it is nothing short of scandalous to refuse admission to school of boys when they ask for admission. Gentlemen, you have been told that there is a great advantage in the masses being educated. There cannot be the least doubt about it. It is a platitude indulged in time after time that the root of all reform, regeneration and advancement is education. That is plain enough. Why? The *Englishman* of yesterday, in contradiction to the sentiments of the President, said that poverty, plague and famine in the country were not due to the cause assigned by him, namely, to the British Rule or the ways in which the British are administering the country, but are due to ignorance and superstition of the people. We say that the remedy is entirely in your own hands. You spread primary education and by giving larger means for secondary education, you will be able to remove the darkness, ignorance and superstition and you will be bringing up the people to a standard by which they will be able to understand you better. By this reactionary policy of not encouraging secondary and primary education, which I have noticed in some other parts of the country, the Government have been laying themselves open to the charge that they are afraid of the educated section of the community and that they find, that by giving education to the people, they give rise to political aspirations which they will not otherwise have. That is what some people feel to be the feeling of Government so long as they are retrogressive in their educational policy. It is a great blunder, it is a suicidal policy on the part of Government to discourage education because it is the educated people that appreciate the blessings of telegraph and science and the benefits of *pax britannica*. Ignorant masses cannot appreciate this; it is only the educated classes that are the backbone of Government. It has been repeatedly urged upon the Government that if you educate the

whole country you will find the people more contented than they are at present. If the masses of the people be educated, the wealth of the country will increase, the misfortunes will decrease, the famine, plague, and other ills will disappear, people will become more prosperous, Government revenues will increase and the tenure of Government will receive greater stability. Therefore we are here to record our strong protest against the reactionary policy that the Government has been recently adopting towards education, and we must adopt the resolution in its entirety asking Government to make primary education compulsory, to support secondary education and also to make adequate provision for technical education. Everybody, I think, will be of opinion that there is a great demand for technical classes in the country. The Government have not been giving sufficient support for the cultivation of science and for imparting that technical instruction to the people which the necessities of the present day demand. Various institutions in the country require many men, engineers and machinists, etc. If there are a sufficient number of technical schools to supply this want, the country will be the gainer to a large extent. So this Congress should specially impress upon Government the necessity for encouraging technical education.

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Mr. G. A. Patil (Guzerat) I have been asked to support the 10th resolution which is before you. This resolution deals with the Government aspect of the case namely, what we want the Government to do ; and what the Congress wants the people to do is dealt with in the next resolution. The next resolution deals with the national education to be inaugurated by the people. I have to speak on the 10th resolution. The speeches of my predecessors have exhausted most of the material on which I wished to speak ; and, I hope, you will listen to me for a few minutes even though you may get tired. The officialising of the Government bodies of the several universities would mean, in the first place, the officialising of education. The officialising of education means that the Government will promote their own educational text-books and other educational matters and so model the educational system as to transform the rising generation into Government clerks. We do not want officialised education, but that kind of education that will make us a Nation. In my opinion, it should be a kind of education which will beat with the pulsation of national life ; it should be a kind of education which will give us higher ideals, which will teach the lessons of self-sacrifice to the nation as a whole. Therefore, the Congress has placed this resolution before you. As regards primary education, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has taken a step in that direction and we owe our gratitude to him for the step which His Highness has so generously taken in this regard. Our thanks are due to His Excellency Lord Minto, though in anticipation, for the circular which he has addressed to several Governments, asking their opinion as to whether free primary education would be feasible in India, and we hope that Lord Minto, after consulting the several local Governments, will carry out the course of free primary education and compulsory education according to circumstances. There is an example which goes to show how officialised education will be to the detriment of our national interests, because, you will find, in some of our text books all those lessons dealing with our national Heroes have been carefully weeded out. That is the reason why we proclaim, that education should be *national* and not *officialised*.

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As to technical education, there is no doubt that Government should make adequate provision by starting chemical laboratories and technical schools and organising a technological institute on broad lines so that our people may be good artisans and may have many industries taught, whereby they could earn their living. Technical education in Japan includes agriculture, commerce and industry, nautical matters and so on. As regards agriculture, we have an agricultural institute at Pusa started under the auspices of our late worthy Viceroy, Lord Curzon. I submit that is hardly adequate to meet the requirements of the country, a country, 80 per cent. of whose population are agriculturists. When we see what is being done in America, we find that the expenditure which our Government incurs at present upon agricultural education, is insignificant indeed. Because, in America, they are starting laboratories for the purpose of trying experiments in agriculture ; they distribute, through Agricultural Departments, millions of pamphlets for the purpose of informing the peasant farmers what kind of seed will be favourable to a particular soil and what kind of manure will be necessary and how agricultural crops may be augmented. As regards commercial education, so far as I am aware, there is no school for commercial education, and consequently, so far as India is concerned, we hope that Government will make adequate provision for technical education in the different provinces, having regard to local requirements.

The proposition was put to the Congress and carried unanimously.

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Babu Hirendra Nath Datta, (Bengal) who, on rising, was received with shouts of *Bande Mataram*, said :—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, the resolution that has been entrusted to me runs in these terms :—

“That in the opinion of this Congress, the time has arrived for people all over the country earnestly to take up the question of National Education for both boys and girls and organise a system of Education—Literary, Scientific and Technical—suited to the requirements of the country, on national lines and under national control.”

I have often thought that Swadeshism was a Goddess like the Roman Juno, who has descended in our midst for the regeneration of India, by the worship of whom we would attain to what our venerable President has called “swarajya,” that is self-government, a word which has given trouble to the old hysterical woman who presides in Hare Street. In the words of our venerable President, this “swarajya,” or self-government is the only remedy and in which alone lie our hope and strength and our greatness. This goddess is a *three-faced* goddess. The one face or aspect of the goddess is political, the second face is industrial and last and not the least, is the educational. Gentlemen, I think, we have not yet fully realized the importance of education as a factor in the life of a nation. If we have fully recognised that education plays a most important part in national regeneration, we think this resolution hardly needs any moving and seconding at all. I will quote to you the words of a great modern writer. He says, “Give me the training of the youths of the nation and I do not care for the salvation of the country.” That is exactly the position I would take up. May I be permitted in this connection to recall to you some

memorable words of the great Duke of Wellington? When he was asked by some of his friends as to how the battle of Waterloo had been won, he replied, the battle of Waterloo was won on the field of Eton. Eton is one of the great public schools in England. The meaning of this reply is that it was the system of education which the youths received, that enabled them to win victory in the field of Waterloo. Therefore, you at once realize what an important part education is destined to play in the battle of national life. The great need of India, at the present moment, is strong and stalwart men. I do not mean merely physically strong but strong physically, intellectually, morally and spiritually. Mother India has no need for weaklings. "Be strong"—was the watchword of Cato. This was also the advice of our great *Rishis*. We should see whether the education in vogue in this country is at all destined to achieve what we want. Our venerable President, in his Presidential speech, draws up a comparison between the conditions of India and Ireland. Both are subject to a foreign domination. Same results are following in both the countries under foreign despotism. I shall place before you certain words of a great Irish patriot on a recent occasion, when he was speaking of English education as is obtained in England. The Irish patriot, when he was speaking of his own country, was unconsciously speaking of India also. There were the words uttered by him in Dublin Rotunda: "Departments of education in Ireland, primary, secondary, and University, are directly controlled by the British Government. The language of Ireland, the history of Ireland, economics of Ireland, possibilities and rights of Ireland find no place in the curriculum." Exactly the same here. "Education in Ireland encumbers the intellect, chills the fancy and enervates the body. It destroys the fancy. It does not acquaint the youth with the traditions of his country, nor does it afford him facilities for physical culture." These are the words of an Irishman. Let us examine the testimony of men intimately acquainted with the system of education. First of all, let me place before you one testimony which, I hope, will be considered unimpeachable. Rev. Father Lafont, who has a right to speak with authority on the education of the youths of this country, at a recent meeting, when speaking about University education, repeated what he had said some years ago, when giving evidence before the Education Commission. He said: "The system of University education in this country is a huge sham" (hear hear). Sir Gurudas Banerjea, *Kt.*, one of the most sedate and conscientious of our public men, some time Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who from his long training at the Bar and the Bench, has learned to weigh every word before he utters it, said:—"The existing system of English education has failed to produce satisfactory results and the time for changing the method has certainly arrived." I am content to rest my case here. I do not want to go further for the present. After many years of earnest study and thought and after I had enjoyed all the sweets and bitters of the present University education, I make bold to say that the system of education has proved *absolutely* a failure. It is not for me at this time and place—specially as the time allotted to me is not sufficient—to analyse the causes of this deplorable result. It is the inevitable result of the unnatural and denational system of education that obtains in this country. The system is destined not to produce any states-

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men, patriots or scholars. It was destined to produce only clerks! How can you wonder that the huge clerk-manufacture is not capable of manufacturing heroes. Time has come for the change. We have made a humble beginning in Bengal (Cheers). We have established a National Council of Education for imparting education, literary, scientific and technical, on national lines and exclusively under national control. Our distinguished countryman, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose is the President of the Council. The Council has already been able to secure endowments to the total value of ten lakhs of rupees. It has also been able to secure a yearly income of fifty thousand rupees. We have established a college and school on national lines in Calcutta. With other cities in Bengal,—Eastern and Western, where have also been opened national schools, we have now over 2,000 youths (Hear, hear). This is, gentlemen, a humble beginning. But it is a good beginning. I don't say that our friends in the sister provinces should follow our lead. They must solve their own educational problem. But they should bear in mind that they should not rely on foreign help. They must remember that a nation is made up of youths. My closing words to you will be, "Trust not your education to the aliens. In native souls and native hands, the only hopes of succour rest."

M. P. Venkatappiah (Madras):—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, there are some special features about the resolution which has been so ably proposed and which makes it very agreeable to me to second and, perhaps, makes it also agreeable to you to finally accept it. The peculiarities are these. The element of mendicancy in politics is wanting in it, and is absent from it. That element has found favour with a strong section of the people in this town and in Bengal, and has also a following here and there in other parts of India. That element is truly absent from the substance of this resolution and, therefore, this resolution must be very agreeable to us on that ground. Of the resolutions that have been put forward by the Congress, this is the only one in which every man is called upon indirectly or directly to do something towards the progress and development of this country. This is a resolution which puts it to you that you should depend upon yourself, that you must exert for yourself, that you must work out the salvation of your own nation in the best way you can. This is also a resolution of hope which does not carry with it, the tale of any unredressed grievance or disappointed hope or anything of that sort. It is a resolution which creates hope in you by striking the hope of nationalism, and hope through nationalism is a very agreeable one. I am very glad, gentlemen, to be able to see here that, what we may call the day of nationalism, has dawned upon us in this country. 20 or 30 years ago, such an attempt as this would have simply been laughed at and one who ventured to speak of it would have been considered fit for a lunatic asylum! Now those circumstances which have been so favourably shaped by this National Congress have led to the creation and the fostering of that spirit of nationalism in the country, of which we may this day be very justly proud. That spirit of nationalism having taken its root in this country, we may fairly say that the time has come for us to consider this question of national education. No doubt that education has always been in existence in this country, in some form or other. Before the advent of the British Government, you had education in your own way. And even subsequent to the advent

of British Government, education has been imparted to you in a benovolent spirit by our rulers; but that system of education which has hitherto been in vogue has not produced all those results, the existence of which is necessary for an appreciable development of the nation. That education, so far as we can judge the effects of it, has, up to this time, inspired in you only a love for appointments in Government Service or a desire to get into power and earn some money. With regard to other matters, no doubt, that education has given you some idea of what other civilised countries in the world are doing, what industrial developments are necessary for the country. All these ideals are no doubt placed before you. The very facts of these ideals being disclosed and so distinctly placed before you without giving you at the same time the means of acquiring them makes you all the more miserable. That is exactly the situation in which we find ourselves placed by the education we have hitherto received. What is the salvation for us from this position? Gentlemen, if our Government would undertake, as the Government of Japan did or the Government of England or of other countries do to develop a widespread education on national lines and make it useful for the progress of the country in every possible way, no doubt, you have to do nothing else for yourselves. But we hear from our rulers from time to time that there is always that want of funds from which the country suffers and this shortness of funds is a necessary concomitant of foreign rule in any country. Therefore, it is necessary that you should work your own way in the field of education, as in any other field. Now, what this resolution puts before you under the name of National Education may, perhaps, slightly differ from the State Education that the nation has hitherto been receiving. So far as primary education goes, the very benevolent steps, the liberal concessions that the Government of India have recently resolved to extend to us and the methods of imparting and extending primary education which have recently found favour with the Government and which in fact, have been put forward practically, also anticipate what that system of national education contemplates. For instance, in the stages of primary education they seem to overlap each other a good deal, as in the case of young buds which we cannot easily distinguish from each other; but the potentiality of future development into different colours and shapes and into different effects are concealed in them and therefore when the system of National education which is contemplated by this resolution is to be enforced, it is expected you will get a system of education which will be appropriate to this country. The main idea, as I understand it, is that you will have to be trained in a proper appreciation of your past history and your present condition and of your future possibility. You will have also to be trained in all the traditions of the country and become fully national from every point of view. That is the idea of it. This sort of education is eminently fitted for your women; it is fitted for your men. But it is more eminently fitted for your women. When women are educated on these lines, that is the sure basis for the enlightenment and progress of the country. It is also contemplated by this system that there will be an industrial advancement of the country, that the people should be trained for the arts of trade, manufactures and commerce and in that way the bread problem of the nation may be solved in a more satisfactory way. Finally, the idea involved in this national education from one point of view is, however beautiful; it contemplates a very harmonious blending of the

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Eastern and Western ideals. Of course that is one way of looking at the problem. If you are given up entirely to the study of the material progress in other countries, you will become thoroughly material, if, on the other hand, you will continue to be philosophers that you were, you will be unfit for the world. There will be a very agreeable and harmonious blending of these ideals in this system of education. That, I take it, is the keynote of this National education. Therefore, I commend the resolution to your acceptance with great pleasure.

S. K. Nair (Madras):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, the resolution has been moved in a way which demands our serious attention. I will at once proceed to the subject, because it is one of the greatest importance, and it concerns our future progress and redemption. I do not want to give you the ordinary flattering observations which usually fall from the lips of speakers here. I have come here for a different mission, of asking you to go back to your respective provinces—I leave to your sense of duty, to your sense of sacrifice and to your sense of high conception, as men—and to open out schools and colleges, meant for literary and technical education, which will be a means for the redemption of our country. Gentlemen, nations and national progress have been pointed out as ideals for our imitation. Japan has been mentioned. America has been pointed out. English names have been pronounced, but, I am afraid, you don't seem to realise, when you go back, that you must have some grit of character, some sense of duty, some sense of love to the country which predominates the minds of the great patriots of those nations. Japan is a nation that is pointed out as an example. How did Japan come amongst the committee of nations? By national education, by national ideals which have been promulgated to them by their patriots and by their heroes who have had the common-sense enough to bring about the principle of rationalism, underlying the system of national education, which means the combination of the spirit of adaptation and assimilation, calculated for the onward and forward progress of their own country. In the same manner, gentlemen, we are to work; it is not enough for us to say that we have unanimously carried the proposition, it is not enough for us to say that we will try, but we must go back from the Congress pavillion, with a thorough and sacred determination taken before God and man, that we will do our allotted work, in accordance with the language of the resolution and thus bring about prosperity of the country.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya (Bombay):—Mr. President and brother delegates:—I stand before you to support the resolution which has been so ably proposed and seconded. No words are required from me to prove that the question of national education goes to the very root of our national regeneration. Mind you, I do not condemn the system of education entirely or wholly, for, had it not been for this system of education, we should not have been in this Congress itself. It is, therefore, that I do not condemn our present system of education wholly. But under an alien Government, we must have Government education as well as National education. Government education may not have the same ideal as the National education will have. It is for this reason that National education must be organised in all parts of the Empire. It is for this reason that we have to serve our national ideals, especially, with regard to female education. Those noble ideals of Womanhood embodied in the names of Sita and Droupadi have to be preserved in

our system of national education. Gentlemen, remember that a noble past is a blessing as well as a bane. It is a bane if it falls on shoulders which cannot bear it. It is a bane if it falls upon people who cannot prove themselves worthy of their high ancestry. Therefore, it is that in this national system of education, we have to combine the noblest ideals of the Past with the noblest ideals of the Present. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that our educationalists will succeed in organising a system of national education for our country. Gentlemen, rich and noble Bengal has made a beginning. For my part of the Province, I deplore that this idea of national education was born a little too late. Had it been born in the time of the late Tata whose colossal fortune was only surpassed by his own colossal charity, I have not the least doubt that the system of national education would have been full-grown at its very birth. As it is, we must take heart and try in Bombay to do our utmost to start and organise a system of national education for India. With these few words, I beg to support the resolution.

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Mr. J. N. Roy (Bengal) in supporting the 11th resolution said :—You have listened to so many excellent speeches, that I fear another excellent speech, which I love to imagine I could make, if I only wanted to, would be an infliction. Then again, I had better confess it that to my infinite provocation, I have been as usual anticipated by the previous speakers, but seriously, to my mind, I am giving my individual understanding of the resolution, since that is the order of the day. To my mind there is no Resolution half as important as this unobtrusive little resolution on the programme of the Congress. I deem it, therefore, a privilege to be associated with this resolution. There is yet another reason why I am proud to be associated with it. This, I believe, is the only resolution, save and except the Swadeshi which has not a word of protest or prayer about it. It simply enunciates and enjoins upon the people to do their duty by themselves. I believe the Government can do much, but I believe the people can do more. It is a great thing that we have begun to utilize this. It marks, as you will yet see, a new era. It is only right that in view of the great and many-sided Swadeshi movement, this Resolution should find a place in your deliberations, for, this resolution is nothing but the extension and application of education. In short, from the root to the fruit, and in all things, we want to be Swadeshi. One word gentlemen: What I mean by National Education. When I advocate National Education, I do not shut out Western science or Western literature. I mean by it the growth and development of that individual note which is in harmony with our past, and in harmony with the present environments of our race. I support this resolution in the hope that with the adoption and spread of National Education, there will grow up in our midst, a nobler, higher and more strenuous manhood,—a manhood, whose dogma it will be always to do its duty to the scorn of consequences and to do it only for the austere pleasure of doing it.

Professor V. G. Bijapurkar (Bombay) :—I consider it no very great compliment to any Government on earth that, independent of that Government, people should have to take into their own hands, the question of education, as has been proposed in this resolution. I really feel it a great and difficult problem because the difficulty of that problem can only be conceived by

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people who have to give it their serious consideration. And it can only be realised by those who have put their hands to that question actually in work. Therefore, gentlemen, it is not a work of pleasure to the people, independent of their government, to take up that question in their hands. Decidedly it is a result of dissatisfaction of the existing arrangement made by Government and therefore when we take and think of taking this question into our hands, we are taking into our own hands what the Government cannot remedy or what the Government cannot accomplish. Therefore, I think that this is the first recommendation of its kind and we have to congratulate ourselves that the Congress recommends all the people to take their regeneration into their own hands. As one speaker said this is no savour of what is condemned as mendicancy. All that we have asked for is, what is our right, and to do so is no shame (hear, hear). Gentlemen, we have to do what the Government cannot do. We cannot expect the Government to do everything for us. The Government wants certain articles; but we want other articles. The Government must carry on its own administration, and therefore, it has its own schools and cannot stop producing those articles that it requires. Where the Government is not able, whether for want of money or for any other reason, to supply our wants, we must try to supplement what the Government cannot give us. Therefore, I come before you in no spirit of hostility to Government, because, I am no hater of Government service, because from this, our Congress Platform, we ask for larger employment of our men in the service of Government. Therefore, any man, who speaks glibly of the shackles of Government service, only goes against what he says. Therefore, I do not speak in that spirit of hostility of Government service. But, gentlemen, we owe a service to ourselves. We want our people to be strong. We want our people to be really very sincere workers for the country. Up to this time, there has been a very small class in our country, not so independently devoted to the service of the country. We want people who would be entirely devoting themselves to the public, and therefore, it would be double life when we think of serving Government, and in another way of doing service to the public. Therefore, if for nothing else we want a class of people who would lead the public in various professions and in various avocations of life. We want captains of industry, we want captains in every walk of life; and for that the Government, cannot be expected to supply such persons to us. Again, as I have said, although the Government can take some men into service, all people that the Government educates cannot expect to get into Government service. This question of National education must therefore lead to the solution of what I may call the question of the unemployed among the educated classes. In England, we have the question of the unemployed. Gentlemen, here, also, we have the question of the unemployed. Gentlemen, I will just give you one instance. There were two friends, one of whom passed his Matriculation Examination in 1898 and the other passed his School Final Examination in the same year. That man who passed the Matriculation Examination proceeded to his Collegiate Course and passed his B. A. in 1903. The man who passed his School Final Examination at once availed himself of the chance of entering Government service. Now, what happened to the Graduate? I will tell you. The Graduate was employed on a post of Rs. 15 and not more than 15 he is.

getting to-day in 1906! That man who finished his education early and bade altogether good-bye to the education wisely in 1898, is now drawing Rs. 35 and will very soon be a *mamlatdar*. So you will see that by continuing education beyond a prudent stage a man suffers, and this is the state of our graduates! And we want to relieve them. There are higher considerations. (The gong was sounded and cries of "time"). We want National ideals of Education introduced; we want first and foremost of all, even if no National Education or no other reform is carried out, the re-introduction of *Brahmacharya* period, i.e. bachelorhood in *status pulpilari*, so long as a student is a student; if you succeed in introducing strict Brahmacharya, all attempts at national education will have achieved everything that we desire (Hear, hear). (Again the gong was sounded). Will our people do what the different English people now do (Cries of "time" and "sit down")? English people take their degrees, pass their examinations and come here as Civil Servants and Officials, and then they marry. You see their physique. If you want the physique of these people, imitate, by all means, our rulers from whom we receive so many good things. They are not ashamed of what is *paradeshi*. The English people have taken our 'Brahmacharihood.' Let us imitate them now.

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Mr Moulavi Ismail Hussain Sheraji (Bengal):—then addressed the meeting in eloquent Bengalee.

Mr. M. K. Patel (Bombay): Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—I have been asked to support the resolution on National Education. I should have preferred to speak on the Swadeshi and Boycott question. I had actually presented the President with an amendment to that effect (Cries of "come to the point.") Don't you interrupt me please. As that matter has been settled and I have been asked to speak on the question of National Education, I will make only two or three remarks. I am very much afraid of the President's bell! because when a man stands up to express his life-long convictions, he finds it difficult, very often impossible, to concentrate those thoughts and bring them out in a few sentences. I will, however, try to do so. But, before I do so, I must give you one warning and that is this: I am a lover of plain-speaking and if any sentiment of mine is not agreed to by you, I am helpless. I will, therefore, plainly begin by saying that our present rulers conquered this vast country by means which are not perfectly justifiable in their own interests. I will further say that they mean to remain in this country as long as they could remain. You need not suppose that English gentlemen are so very negligent about their interest or they are very superior to the ordinary beings under ordinary circumstances (Cries of "come to the point").

The President:—Please speak to the point.

Mr. Patel (continuing):—I am coming to the point. In the very order of things, the interests of the governing body come into collision with the interests of the governed people. The system of education that has been introduced by the British Government is a system advisedly, intentionally, and purposely calculated to keep the people of India in a condition of degradation and slavery (cries of "no, no" and 'cheers). That is my opinion. Never mind if you do not agree. Therefore, it is in the best interests of the people to devise another system of education that will be calculated to elevate the country and to make India one of the foremost nations. That can be done by a well-organised system of education. I have finished, gentlemen (Cheers).

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The resolution was put to the Congress and carried unanimously.

Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu (Madras) who, on rising, was received with shouts of *Bande mataram*, said:—

Mr. Chairman, sisters and brothers—the proposition I have to speak on, runs thus:—

“This Congress accords its most cordial support to the *Swadeshi* movement and calls upon the people of the country to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to promote the growth of indigenous industries and to stimulate the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference, wherever practicable, over imported commodities, even at a sacrifice.”

I shall not endeavour to propound any learned or erudite definition of what Swadeshimism is as I shall shortly call it. I shall tell you what it is, in plain English, as I understand it. It is or rather its ultimate aim is that the wealth of the raw-material, with which this country—this continent, if I may so call our country—abounds, should be utilised to the utmost by indigenous skill, by indigenous labour, and by indigenous capital, or capital which could be so controlled that the bulk of its profits might be made to ensure for the benefit of the people of this land. If the needed skill is not ready to hand, steps should, of course, be taken to get it acquired from abroad. But every effort should be put forth to find its occupation, when acquired, and it should not be left to run to waste or be overlooked. For this purpose, as my proposition recommends, there should be a fillip given to the growth of indigenous industries. Now, ladies, and gentlemen, it is too often the case that, when we think of industries, we form ideas of founding or organising them on a gigantic or an ambitious scale, and we dismiss them in despair from our minds when conditions are not favourable to them. I regard such a course as a great mistake. My notion is that a large number of smaller ones would be quite as good as the big ones. They should be set on foot, in as many centres as circumstances would favour—the larger in number the better. Now, an important and potent auxiliary in this line is to stimulate a preference to locally-made articles. This the proposition insists upon very properly. It must be preached all over the country, quite as earnestly and quite as persistently as if it were a voice from Heaven above! We have been too long inert. We have had an awakening—a rude awakening too. What we have lost in time, let us make up by energy and steadfastness. So much as this is indispensable to widen the scope and afford facilities for goods locally manufactured. In this connection one thing must be remembered. It is the degree in which preference is open to us. It is in this view that the words, “as far as practicable” are inserted into the proposition. Too much stress cannot be laid on these words. Without locally-manufactured articles to compete with non-indigenous goods some of us are accustomed to, we shall be in a dire predicament. Such of us, for instance, as are used to the tweed and the broad-cloth would, probably, have no alternative but to go in for gunny bags! I take it, that few would make *that* choice or force it on any one. It is well that, with an eye to the practical side of the question, we have put in the words of safeguard I have referred to. But, I feel, we shall not have long to wait for we have now and have had for months an enthusiastic devotion in

this direction. It may subside somewhat. It is bound to. With all the subsidence which must follow, it is bound to last and bids fair to last, as a powerful and unremitting factor. Here, I cannot but express my satisfaction that our youths have caught up the spirit of that enthusiasm and that preference, and have begun to take devotedly to locally-made articles; for they represent the coming generation and it is they who would otherwise be the more ready or most likely victims of the error to which many of my generation, including myself, have to plead guilty. To my mind, therefore, it is a promising augury and a healthy sign that our youngmen have resolved to outlive our example and to render greater service to our countrymen than ourselves in an industrial sense, *i. e.* in augmenting the use and thereby increasing the supply of indigenous products in all possible directions. We have, indeed, had some errors and indiscretions in their pushing this forward. But they are inevitable in the early stages and in the exuberance of fervours. They are bound to disappear sooner or later—sooner, I think, than later. Now, I shall detain you further only for a minute or two. It is to make a remark or two on the word “sacrifice” in the proposition before you. We cannot be blind to the fact that the great mass of the poor classes cannot be expected to buy the locally-made articles, if dearer. They cannot, in their straitened circumstances and in their limited education, rise to that height of patriotism. It is even unfair for us to expect them to do so. In this view, it would even seem as though we were somewhat practical in the call we are making on the bulk of our countrymen. What appears to me as a solution of this difficulty is that our richer and better-to-do classes must come to the front and organise help in a self-sacrificing spirit *on their part* somewhat as follows:—They must either offer subsidies or indemnify manufacturers against loss by bounties which, certain European Governments do, but which our Government can never be got to do or they must buy at the seller’s price and re-sell to the poor at a price which might favourably compare with that of non-indigenous commodities. This latter form of vicarious sacrifice is no strange or novel practice. By way of illustration, let me say that it is precisely what certain rich men and generous merchants did in a certain period of famine, some few years ago, in Madras. I wish it adopted as a settled system till our nascent industries so far develop as to stand on their own legs and hold their own, in what would then be an equal competition with outsiders. I shall stop here and leave the rest of my task and the remaining minutes of my allotted time to my mellifluous and energetic friends who follow me to speak on the proposition I have placed before you!

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The Hon’ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya (Benares):—
Brother delegates, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution. I have every hope that you will carry it with acclamation. I am sure of that. Of all the resolutions which have been laid before the Congress, there is none which needs, less of supporting, less to be said about, to commend it for your acceptance than this resolution. As you have been told, the Swadeshi movement is an *old* movement in this country. It is not born either of Partition or after Partition and it is extremely desirable that this should always be looked upon as entirely independent of any political considerations. When political considerations come in, you pass your resolutions without mincing matters; but

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where you deal with a question which is more of economic importance than political, bring a mind free from all other considerations to a consideration of this. (A voice "louder please"). I have had to shout out so much during the last few days that I cannot speak louder! Well, gentlemen, what does Swadeshi mean? There is a lot of misunderstanding about it. What is Swadeshi? The Swadeshi movement is a movement to promote the use and of manufactures of our own country and to promote the growth of the manufactures of our own country. How does it arise and why does the movement arise? It is born of our poverty. It is born of the industrially weak and deplorable position which we are placed in. Prosperous countries, like England, will not for a moment think of starting a Swadeshi movement. If they happen to be driven to face, for a time, an unfavourable position, they will, of course, resort to Swadeshi movement, but, at present, the countries which are industrially prosperous thriving will not think of the Swadeshi movement. What is it that drives us to think of it? As I have said before, our extreme and deplorable poverty. The condition of the people is most deplorable. Millions die of famine; millions fall victims to plague; millions never attain to manhood, but die slow, premature deaths by reason of not being able to get sufficient to live upon. That is the condition of the people! The one cause of it is that poverty about which we have been speaking so incessantly for these many years. There is no question that deaths from famine are preventible, deaths from plague are preventible. I say so from personal knowledge of what happened in my own city where people who moved out of the city to live in what is called the Civil Station where bungalows have been built, they were free from plague. Deaths from famine and plague are all the results of poverty. How is that poverty brought about? You know that 20 crores have to be paid every year in the shape of salaries, and pensions, &c. That is one large drain, no doubt, of the country's wealth; and you know that there is a much larger drain in the shape of the price that is paid for manufactures. Now, the total exports of the country are about 120 crores; the total imports are, roughly speaking, 85 crores. You will find, then, that articles of foreign manufacture, of great and immense value, are flooding the markets of the whole country. These have to be paid for. The raw-material of the country is exported and after being finished in other countries, it is brought back and we have to pay tremendous prices for it! That is another very large drain. It is eating the vitals of the Nation. Our position is easily understood when you find that the annual income of our people per head of population is only £. 2 a year, as against 40 £. in England. That being so, the question arises what are we to do? Of course, if we had a potent voice in the administration of the country, I am sure, we should have rejoiced to introduce protection. We have it not. England did so when it was necessary to do so. The United States of America did so, Australia did so, Germany did so and every country has adopted protection in order to let its nascent industries grow. But we are situated differently.

The Government cannot easily be persuaded to adopt protection for this country, because England is a free-trader. Ever since England attained the advantageous position of being able to put its own manufactures at great advantage into other countries' markets. That being out of question, you have to see what you can do to help yourselves. Herein lies the great difficulty and the great opportunity. You can really and truly help yourselves

immensely in this matter by promoting the Swadeshi movement. We are asking for Self-government and we are asking for many other privileges. It may be that we may obtain them soon, or it may be that we may obtain them after a long time, but in this matter of promoting the Swadeshi movement there is absolutely no bar which stands in our way. It is our solemn duty to promote it. What do we do to promote it? Australians found not long ago that they could not compete with other foreign people in the matter of manufactures; Australians, with open eyes, resolved to purchase country-made cloths which were coarse and which were dear in preference to cloths of foreign manufacture (hear hear). Not only that; but when there was a depression of trade in England in 1882, Lord Dunraven, if I remember aright, raised a great debate in the House of Lords, actually advocating the adoption of the policy of protection. The *Pioneer* advocated the adoption of the "swadeshi vow" by Englishmen. It actually said that if Englishmen want to find food for their own countrymen, who are starving for want of food, they will have to resort to such a movement. That being so, the duty is plain before you. There is not a man, not a sensible man, who can take objection to it, and we need not be concerned with the opinions of those who are not sensible. Now, gentlemen, I look upon it as a part of a *religious* duty which we owe to our fellowmen. I consider it the Religion of Humanity and, our own particular religion, the Religion of Humanity, demands that you should promote the Swadeshi movement to the utmost extent of your power. In purchasing a piece of cloth manufactured by a countryman of mine, I have often felt and am feeling now, that I am helping him to obtain at least a morsel of food to enable him to live (cheers). The yarn may have come from a foreign country, but the labour he had bestowed upon it, will surely enable him to get a portion, half the price or one-third or some portion of the gain in order to feed himself and those that depend upon him. When you find such terrible suffering around you, when you find the drain so great and the income of the people so small, their resources so poor, I say, it is a religious duty cast upon every man of healthy feelings to promote, to the utmost extent, the production of Indian manufactures by giving them preference, wherever he can find them, over foreign commodities, even at some sacrifice (cheers). Gentlemen, the idea of sacrifice sanctifies the resolution! It is involved in it;—you may express it in words or you may not express it, it involves the idea of sacrifice. Unless you are prepared to do that, where will you stand? I will only tell you what the consequences are, what are the forces arrayed against you that you have partially to combat against. The Germans have partially destroyed the indigo-manufacture. The Germans are flooding the markets with foreign sugar; $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores worth of sugar was imported into this country last year. There is enough of sugar-cane growing in this country. Do you imagine, for a moment, what the importation of sugar to the value of $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores means to your people? (at this stage the President sounded the gong). It means that thousands upon thousands of the people have been thrown out of employment and have added to the number of those who are living on insufficient food. Will you allow this kind of things to continue without doing your utmost to check it or prevent it? Then, the question arises: How to checkmate it? I look upon it that it is a sacred duty to do, the utmost we can, not merely by using Indian made articles, but that time has come when capitalists must be

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induced to come forward to invest money in introducing machinery, in trying to produce manufactures just as they are produced in foreign countries. The educated men and men of capital must combine to bring about the growth of Indian industries. There must also be the utmost encouragement given to the consumption of Indian-made articles in order that capitalists might readily be induced to build up more industries. Gentlemen, I do not think that there can be two opinions as to the result of this movement. There is no element of ill-will or hatred involved in the Swadeshi movement. We love to promote it, because it is our duty to our suffering countrymen to do the utmost we can for them. There is no political bias, no political feeling involved in this matter. I hope and trust that it will be worked up in that spirit and working in that spirit, it is a sacred duty which rests upon us not to throw away lightly any help which we can receive from any direction in building up our industries or in promoting the Swadeshi movement. Speaking personally, I say, I thank those who contribute in any small or in any measure at all, to the building of the Swadeshi movement. The Government have done something. They have started the Commerce and Industrial Department. Let us hope that some good will result from it. It is our duty that we must not throw away help which we cannot substitute with something else. Government's help and people's help must all be combined,—must be combined in one sacred effort to find more bread and employment for the people to diminish the poverty which is eating up any number of our people, (at this stage the President again sounded the gong) and to promote the Swadeshi movement.

Mr. B. G. Tilak (Poona), who, on rising, was received with loud cheers, said:—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I stand on this platform to-day not to make a speech on the Swadeshi resolution. To deliver a speech on Swadeshim in Calcutta is something like carrying coal to New Castle! I do not think you want any inspiration or any instruction on this subject. Your leaders, like my friend Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and others, have trained you up in Swadeshim to such an extent that we might imitate you for a long time and yet we may not come to your level (Cries of "no, no"). I stand here to-day to declare that some of the ideas which were not originally incorporated in the resolution and which, unfortunately, I had to suggest, by way of amendment, have been accepted; and we have now unanimously come to the resolution that was read to you by Mr. Ananda Charlu. I am glad that you have come to such a solution for one thing, because our Anglo Indian friends had predicted that the 22nd Congress would probably be the last Congress (Laughter)! and that it would meet with a premature death immediately on attaining the age of majority! That prediction has been falsified (hear, hear); and falsified under the able, impartial and judicious guidance of our veteran leader whom you have in the Chair. Our differences have been squared; both parties have approached the question in a spirit of conciliation and not half way. Thanks to my friends, both Hindus and Mahomedans, we have come to an amicable settlement on that point. It is a mistake to suppose that the Swadeshi movement is not favoured by Mahomedans. It is a mistake to suppose that it requires sacrifice from poor people. We, the middle classes are the greatest offenders in this respect (Hear, hear). The poor Kumbi villagers require not many foreign articles at

all,—probably none at all. It is we, the middle classes, who are the consumers of foreign goods; and since this Government is not going to stop the drain by imposing a protective duty it becomes imperatively necessary to adopt a measure by which we can do ourselves what the Government is bound to do and what the Government ought to have done long ago. That one point was self-help; and another point was determination; and the third, sacrifice. You will find that all this included in this resolution, joined with the declaration made in the Presidential address that Swadeshism is a forced necessity in India owing to unnatural economic conditions of India, makes up a complete case for you. I trust that that resolutions of self-help adopted this year will form the basis of other resolutions of self-help in years to come. With these few words and as time is much advanced and I am not prepared to make a speech on the present occasion, I ask your leave to sit-down.

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Lala Lajpat Rai (Lahore), who, on rising, was received with cheers, said :—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malavya has explained to you that Swadeshism is the effect of widespread poverty that prevails in this country. Our venerable President and Mr. R. C. Dutt have laboured to make it clear that the prevailing poverty of this country is directly due to that economic muddle which has resulted from the action of Government. In order to remove that economic muddle we have a resolution for Self-Government in this resolution. But pending the acquisition of that Self-Government, this resolution tells you or explains the method by which, to a certain extent you can remove the causes of the poverty which prevails in this country. It is not proper for me to explain at length to you what this resolution consists of. In a few words, I want to give you the different factors of which the resolution as to Swadeshism consist. The first thing which Swadeshism reminds you of constantly is that in the use of articles, in the use of the necessaries of life you have a duty to perform towards your country and that duty can best be performed by the consumption of India-make articles in preference to foreign commodities. One thing which this resolution calls upon you to do is to encourage the production of all home-made articles. With reference to the production of home-made articles, I want to make one observation and that is to free your capital as much as you possibly could. Heretofore, we have been not merely depending upon foreign capital, but what little capital we possessed we have been handing over to foreigners to make the best use they could of it. The first thing to promote Swadeshism is to take our capital into our own hands and to devote it for our own purposes. The next thing to do is to consecrate that capital to the production of home-made industries, to invest it for the service of our country, to be a little more enterprising, to be a little more bold in the application of the capital towards the needs of the country. The third thing to do is to help our young men to distribute these articles which we produce in the country. My friends, in my humble opinion, this resolution has a direct bearing upon the question of education. It is impossible to make Swadeshism a success, unless you can have a good deal of technical education in this country. In the present circumstances, it may be difficult for you to extort a great measure of technical education from Government and therefore the best thing to do is to go in for technical education

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yourselves as much as you can under the national system of education. (hear, hear). Some of our men are becoming tired of the present system of education, because the Government service and the learned professions are being overcrowded. There is no room for educated men to earn their bread. Swadeshism and National Education combined together will solve that question and that problem (cheers). We shall be furthering the cause of education, we shall be removing the cause of poverty and thereby we shall be doing a double service to our motherland which, at the present moment suffers, from so many causes of poverty and ignorance. These two resolutions are related to each other. We must go in for them together. But remember there is one word in this resolution which shows how you can achieve that object and that word is, *sacrifice*. It has been deliberately introduced in this resolution at the suggestion of Mr. Tilak. I do not say that the spirit was not there, the spirit was, perhaps, already there, but it has been made clear by the introduction of the word, *sacrifice*. It makes it clear that without sacrifice it is impossible to achieve the end aimed at by Swadeshism. You must be true to your pledges, you must be true to your country and be prepared to incur sacrifice before you can really achieve Swadeshism or before you can really support the cause of education. Therefore, I submit, that this resolution, concentrating all these forces that go in for national progress is a general resolution, which combines all these elements of national progress that split them into different departments. It is a resolution which goes in for wholesale national progress combining education as well as material and industrial progress, which also includes the doctrine of sacrifice in the interests of our country. Unless we are going to invest capital and free it from the hands of those who give 4 per cent. and charge 9 per cent. and use it for the production of our own articles and try to encourage the consumption of such articles even at a sacrifice, it will be fruitless to expect any success of Swadeshism. As the time has advanced very late, I shall not tire you. With these few words, I humbly support the resolution before you.

Khaja Mahomed Noor, (Gya) addressed the Congress in eloquent Urdu.

Mr. Golam Ahmed Khan, (Berar) also addressed the Congress in eloquent Urdu.

Mr. V. R. Joshi (Bombay):—Mr. President, ladies, brother delegates and gentlemen:—I appear before you on behalf of the Bombay Swadeshi Vastupracharini Sabha to accord our whole-hearted support to the resolution which has been placed before you for your acceptance. I am delighted to find that the Congress has included the subject of Swadeshi in its programme this year. The principles laid down in the proposition have always been the guiding principle of the Bombay Swadeshi Vastupracharini Sabha. The Swadeshi movement has a great future before it. The experience of the Sabha during the last 16 months of its active work has taught us the one fact that, if the classes and the masses are properly approached, they very eagerly catch the spirit of the movement and bring into practice the principles of Swadeshism, preached to them. As the Congress has given its full support to the cause of Swadeshi this year, the hands of workers already in the field will be strengthened and many of those, who have not taken active part till now, will join in the

ranks of the present workers. I finally beg to appeal to all the delegates present here to start Swadeshi Sabhas for districts and towns on their return to their respective provinces and push forward the Swadeshi movement by zealous practical work.

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The resolution was then put to the Congress and carried unanimously.

President:—We now come to the resolution about Self-Government, or Swaraj.

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Mr. A. Chaudhuri (Calcutta), who, on rising, was received with cries of *Bande Mataram*, said:—Gentlemen, as I said, when I spoke last, I do not desire to make any speech at all, but I must obey the mandate of the Subjects Committee by proposing this resolution to-night before you. Gentlemen, this resolution, as you can see at once, is supplementary to the last resolution. The last was the Swadeshi resolution and what we want is that we shall be able to make our own tariff bills. Now, gentlemen, I will read this resolution which is somewhat a long one. With regard to the first portion, I do not think that there can be any doubt or difficulty at all. The first portion is this:

“That this Congress is of opinion that the system of Government obtaining in the self-governing British Colonies should be extended to India and that as steps leading to it, it urges that the following reforms should be immediately carried out.”

Now, gentlemen, I take this opportunity of moving this resolution with the object also of explaining some misapprehensions, which, I understand, have arisen with regard to the position taken by some of our respected leaders. Gentlemen, unfortunately or fortunately, I was the father of that phrase, “mendicant policy.” Some of my friends have said that I have disowned my own child. Gentlemen, I have never disowned my own child! Gentlemen, I must always resent an attempt made by others to bastardise it! Gentlemen, it is because we feel that the Government of this country, so far as practicable, must be in our hands that we have come forward to-day to move this resolution. Gentlemen, a task of that character cannot be accomplished in a day. It can be accomplished by other methods but these methods we are not prepared, not willing and not going, to take. We are going to adopt constitutional methods for attaining our end. It is with this object I am putting this resolution before you. We place before you the goal which we must attain. And we say that, so long as that is not granted to us,—we hope it will be speedily granted to us—these reforms should be immediately carried out. The reforms are these:—

- (a) “That all examinations held in England only should be simultaneously held in India and England and that all higher appointments which are made in India should be by competitive examination only with due reservation for safe-guarding the rights of educationally backward classes:
- (b) “The adequate representation of Indians in the Council of the Secretary of State and the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay:
- (c) “The expansion of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, allowing a larger and truly effective

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representation of the people and a larger control over the financial and executive administration of the country :

- (d) "That the powers of local and municipal bodies should be extended and that official control over them should not be more than what is exercised by the Local Government Board in England over similar bodies."

Gentlemen, every one of these prayers is reasonable. And I have not the least doubt—I hope you will agree with me—that if we constantly put forward these prayers of ours they will be acceded to, if not to-day, to-morrow. Gentlemen, the spell that has been so long cast over us by Europe has gone ! I do not know what the "yellow peril" is ; but I do know this, that there is a great pan-Asiatic movement. Gentlemen, we are very far behind ; we do not want to be left absolutely at the fag-end of the procession. Even to-day, the English Press is saying that this triumphant march of the people shows great results which have been achieved by British Administration in this country and they say that what the people of India demand must be granted, because it is a brilliant achievement of our Administration. Let it be so ; let us hope that it will be so. We have not the least doubt that we shall here do our best to get the rights that we are now demanding. Gentlemen, I commend the resolution to your acceptance.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govind Raghava Iyer (Madras):—
Mr. President, brother delegates and gentlemen:—The first part of the resolution that I have been asked to second involves the recognition of the correctness of two propositions.—I mean, that portion of the resolution which speaks of the extension of the system of Self-Government, obtaining in the self-governing Colonies, to India. The two propositions are that, we, as British subjects, are entitled to the same rights that our fellow-subjects in the self-governing Colonies in the British Empire possess and that we are fit for the exercise of those rights. So far as the first proposition goes, what has fallen from our revered President is enough to justify the correctness of that proposition. With reference to the second proposition, I shall content myself with drawing your attention to only two facts. First, I will appeal to the case of the Philippine Islands. You will remember, ladies and gentlemen, that it was only in 1899 the United States of America assumed the government of the Philippine Islands and yet we find that the Philippines have been given a larger measure of Self-Government than we, in India, have had, notwithstanding that we have been under British control, for the past over a century and a half. Gentlemen, it could not be that the Government from which the Philippines have passed, has so nurtured them in the principles of Self-Government that the United States, as soon as they assumed the government of Philippine Islands, have found them on that account specially fitted for giving them Self-Government. You will have noticed that the British Empire, rather those who are the pillars of the British Empire, have been nurtured in the same traditions and profess themselves to be dominated by the same principles of thought and conduct as the United States men. It is not, therefore, gentlemen, too much to ask that they might imitate the brethren across the Atlantic and grant to us the same concessions and privileges that the United States do not consider it impolitic

or inexpedient to extend to persons who have recently come under their control. The next fact to which I would request you to draw attention is that even Mr. Theodore Morrison who is a recent accession to the India Office, of whom it cannot be said that he is a rash thinker or is over-generous in his sympathies with Indian aspirations, even he considered it desirable that there might at least be one Indian province entirely manned by Indians. That will show, so far as this proposition goes, that we have found, according to the views of persons who consider that they are entitled to speak with authority and weight, on questions such as this, that a particular instalment of reform that we ask for has come within the range of practical politics. Now, ladies and gentlemen, we ask that, as steps leading to this, the four different reforms that we mention here might immediately be carried out. They formed subjects of separate resolutions in previous Congresses, and you are so sufficiently familiar with the literature on the subject that, at this late hour of the day it is unnecessary that I should expend any words or time in elaborating or labouring the points involved in them. With respect to the last reform wherein we ask that our Local Boards might be invested with greater control and greater independence, we simply want that they shall no longer continue to be simply the mouth-piece of executive authorities, but that they should be allowed a certain amount of independence, able to have their own views and plans and have them given effect to, being unfettered by executive authority or executive guidance. With these few words, I have great pleasure to second the resolution.

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Dr. S. K. Mullick (Calcutta):—I am sure I echo your sentiments when I say that we have had enough of intellectual pabulum and now towards the close of the day we require something more substantial to fill our inner man (laughter) and therefore I shall be very short and swat. It has been said by a local paper that this resolution has brought about a new departure and that *Swaraj* is a dangerous doctrine. It is difficult for everybody to be logical. It was said that when logic entered at the window Carlyle went out at the door (laughter)! *Swaraj* was the red rag to the Anglo-Indian Bull. This principle of local Self-Government received a check at the hands of Lord Curzon. But Lord Curzon was an universal specialist. "A man so varied, he seemed to be not one but everybody's epitome." This paper also said that the English had come here as the Moguls or Aryans and like them intended to stay. All we have to say is; let them stay by all means. But let them, like the Moguls and Aryans, identify themselves with the people working for their mutual good. India was large enough to all but it was too small for the flaring exhibitors of the colour line. (hear, hear). *Swaraj* is, in my opinion, the best means of keeping the commerce with England. Nobody said India was on the verge of a bloody revolution. The best statesmanship was to gradually initiate the people in their own Government. That I understand was the greatest lesson in history. But there was no accounting for tests. It is said that Pitt never tasted better wine than when he drank it out of the store of a famous Devonshire beauty (laughter)! Rights were never won by diletantism. Pascal said *cherchez engemissant* (one seeks the truth in sighs). Have we not sighed long enough, have we not been under the English Government for over a century and a half and we are yet as far from our goal as ever, (shame) but the Boers who made the British

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spend not only millions of money but also thousands of lives have now within a very short time got a system of Self-Government, whilst we are still crying in the wilderness and yet for these very Boers no term was too obnoxious to describe them and their short-coming? Why, would you believe it, a box of soap was actually sent from England to President Kruger because the Boers were described to be a very dirty set of people! Evidently, for some people, it is their right to have privileges, for others it is their privilege to have rights. In this world many things are topsy-turvy. It is said that when Pitt came into the House of Commons rather the worse for liquor, one of the clerks got a severe headache. On hearing this Pitt said, "It was a most excellent-arrangement. I have the wine and the other fellow gets the inevitable headache" (Loud laughter)! Gentlemen, we expect much from Mr. Morley and much has been said of his sympathy but I am sceptical of the influences which surround him. He said that sound government required great courage. Here was an occasion for his energies and his broad sympathies. Let us not have to write of him when he quits the India Office that "he was a cold-blooded doctrinaire, a closet statesman, an incurable pessimist, a master of sharp literary sentences but nerveless in action." Let us not hope that his speeches will consist only of the morality of copy books. We have had enough of Shamidylls of tinsel Arcadia. We were moving in stirring times. The genius of our race had risen from a long slumber. The sleepy hollow had cast off its Rip Van Winkle and the nation was animated with a new life and a new vigour. The dawn of a new era had heralded the new century and India was no longer the butt-end of every contemptible *persiflage*. History showed that nations had their ebbs and flows. We were now in the full tide of unmistakable *renaissance*. It was for us to do everything in our power to help on this good movement for the amelioration of our people and the advancement of our country (Loud cheers).

Mr. Bomanji Patel (Bombay):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has just been proposed and seconded. I propose to stick only to section A. of this resolution. It is impossible for a speaker to speak on all the three sections that are placed before you. And I shall, therefore, confine myself to the section which relates to the holding of competitive simultaneous Examination and to the appointment of Indians to the higher grades of the Public Service. Ladies and gentlemen, it is unnecessary to remind you of the fact that the Charter Act of 1833, the Proclamation of 1858 as also the Proclamation of 1877 promised us absolute equality in our appointments to higher grades of the Public Service. Yet, what is the result? A mere reference to the figures given in the Government statement issued year after year proves that Indians are employed in the higher grades of the Public Service only to the extent of a very small percentage—in some, only to the extent of four per cent, in some, to the extent of six per cent, in some, to the extent of eight per cent, and so forth. And the only way of removing this great disability under which we labour, is to hold the competitive examination simultaneously both in India and in England. Ladies and gentlemen, it is unnecessary to say that the life-long efforts of our Grand Old Man were directed to the passing by Parliament of an Act.

which secured to India the holding of a competitive examination here as in England. That resolution has been kept down as a dead letter. Educated India now demands that that Act should now be put into force. It is impossible, ladies and gentlemen, to exaggerate the value of this reform and I shall only quote to you the words of Sir John Malcolm,—words in which he told his countrymen of the desirability of this great reform. “If we do not use the knowledge which we impart, it will be employed against us. . . . If these plans are not associated with the creation of duties that will employ the minds which we enlighten, we shall only prepare elements that will hasten the destruction of our Empire. The moral evil to us does not thus stand alone. It carries with it its nemesis, the seeds of the destruction of the Empire itself.”

With these words, ladies and gentlemen, I heartily support the proposition.

Mr. V. A. Pandit (Central Provinces):—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, previous speakers have dwelt at length upon the matter of securing Self-Government for ourselves, and I do not, therefore, propose to go into that general question at this late hour, especially, as you must all be impatient to go home. But I do wish to emphasise some of the points which are contained in this resolution which has been read to you by Mr. Chaudhuri. We have heard from the lips of our venerable President, the various pledges and promises given by the Sovereigns and the statesmen of Great Britain pointing out to the Indians that they are entitled to equality of treatment with every class of British subjects. Gentlemen, although we are obliged—and we are deeply obliged—to the British Rule for the many blessings which have been conferred, yet we cannot be expected to remain in the same position for all time to come. With the march of nations we must also advance. The goal which we have set before ourselves is practically consistent with our connection with the British Empire that we want not merely to have India as the greatest diadem under the British Crown but as a living member of the British Empire, so that we may have freedom of action, as every other member of the British Empire has, subject only to such control as will be necessary for the mutual interest of the members of the Empire. Gentlemen, I submit to you, again, that it may be urged that we, at present, should not, under the circumstances in which we consider ourselves entitled to, claim these equal rights. It may be pointed out that education in this country is far less wide-spread than it is elsewhere and that therefore we are not entitled to Self-Government. Well, gentlemen, it is true that education is not spread so largely. In the resolution which has been proposed and passed a little while ago, we have urged upon the Government the necessity of spreading education and all I can say is that the time will come when there will be education enough. But that is no reason why we should not have some measure of Self-Government, because it must be remembered that, gentlemen, even in England, when Parliamentary Institutions were started, the whole country was not so educated as is to-day. Education comes bit by bit and Self-Government is really a school for self-government; and responsibilities are realised by undertaking responsibilities. Gentlemen, we are prepared to meet this answer by saying, let us have this instalment as far as we are able to carry out. Let it not be met by saying that people are of different classes, that their education

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is inferior and therefore they are not at all fitted for self-government. Gentlemen, we have asked for a very tiny instalment. There is the Competitive Examination question, with regard to which I may say that we could produce in this country gentlemen, who are not merely intellectual but just as efficient as European gentlemen. (The President's gong was sounded). With the leave of the President, I shall just say one more point. With regard to that question we are not forgetful of the difficulties that are put in our way that we are losing sight of the other brethren who are educationally backward, that we, who have advanced in education, want to monopolise for ourselves all the good offices that are available under the administration. In this resolution we have safeguarded against that objection. I affirm that this resolution, as it stands, cannot be objected to. With regard to the Legislative Councils, I do not want to say anything, as the Honourable Mr. Gokhale, who is a member of the Legislative Council, in his last year's address dealt with it sufficiently. Only one word with regard to District Boards and Municipal Committees. With regard to that, I can only say I have some experience of these institutions. (The gong was again sounded). I may point out that they are being worked very satisfactorily and that there are several people who are taking as much interest in this matter as can be expected of honorary workers. Therefore, we are entitled to have greater powers entrusted to us on this matter of local Self-Government. With these remarks, I commend this resolution to you.

Mr. S. B. Mitra (Bengal):—Although this resolution is being proposed at the fag-end of to-day's meeting, I take it, that this is a resolution of resolutions, the most important resolution of the present sitting of the Congress, for, gentlemen, it embodies the greatest message of hope that has ever been told by our Congress to our fellow-countrymen. It embodies the greatest ideal that a fallen nation can keep before its eyes. The whole thing, gentlemen,—it is getting late and I shall not detain you longer than two minutes—the whole thing about autonomy can be put in two propositions and I shall put before you these two propositions and I hope, you will, all of you, give your assent to them. These propositions are: first, that no foreigners can protect or promote the interests of people so solicitously as the people themselves. That is the first proposition. The second, gentlemen, is that a nation of slaves can never be and has never been a great nation. This is the second proposition. On economic grounds, the case for Self-government I shall not dilate upon. They have been put before you in the Presidential speech, the ablest speech, that has ever been delivered before this Congress. (The gong was sounded). Gentlemen, I do not rest the claim for self-government on utilitarian or economic grounds. I rest them on that eternal ground, on that rock bed of human nature, on the feeling of love and freedom, the most deep-rooted sentiment in human nature. Gentlemen, that sentiment, that feeling and that love has been crushed out of existence by forty generations of slavery time after time. (The gong was again sounded). But I believe it has not been killed. (cries of "time," "time").

The speaker then withdrew and resumed his seat.

Mr. A. Ramanna (Mysore):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen,—I am a Mysorean. I am elected and appear before you as a delegate from Bengal. I have been

observing the energy and the spirit of the Bengalis. I doubt very much if I have the spirit and energy that my electors, the Bengalis have (shouting from the audience, "you have got it, sir, you have got it, sir"). That we are British citizens and that we are entitled to rights and privileges of a British citizen, have been clearly shown by strong arguments and reasons by the President in his speech. Assuming for the sake of argument, that we are, even then, should the most ancient and civilised nation be made to lay behind, while the rest of the world, including even the despotic Russia, has been making a rapid progress? Surely not. ("no," "no.") For thousands of years, India was not under one Sovereign and the people had not been united into one nation. Indeed, India was divided into a hundred parts, nay, into a thousand parts. Her people themselves had been divided into quite as many parts, if not more. When was there a time when the Bengali and the Bombay man, the Bengali and the Madrassee joined together as a nation and came on one common platform and with one common object, namely the prosperity of India? (loud cheers). The great Mogul Emperor Akbar tried his best to introduce concord and harmony among the split-up people by inter-marriages, himself borrowing some of the customs of the Hindus. There has been a happy combination of the unity of the people and that under one Sovereign (cheers). We want the British Empire in India to rest on a firm and rocky foundation, *viz. the love of the nation*. (hear, hear). We want the British Empire in India to continue as long as the *sun and moon shall endure* (loud cheers and shouting, splendid, splendid). I appeal to the English nation and their statesmen to take advantage of this happy combination and adopt a masterpiece of policy by extending to us the benefits of Self-government, such as the one that prevails in the Colonies and make the Indian Continent ten times more useful to herself and to the English nation. In this connection and as to our capabilities to have Self-government extended to us, I could tell you the instance of that great and remarkable statesman Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, who, by conserving and carrying out in the midst of scorn, the great Siva Samudram project for generating Electricity, has acquired for the State as it were a revenue of 18 lakhs of rupees per year to the Mysore State. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao and Mr. C. Rengacharulu are the other names I would refer to. Ladies and gentlemen, I have a good lot of reasons to advance in supporting but the President rings the bell intimating to me that the time allotted is over and with your permission I close. (loud cheers).

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Mr. P. C. Moitra (Bengal):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, at this fag-end of the day I should hardly like to take up your time, as your patience is exhausted. (A voice, "thank you, sir".) As this is a resolution which has been moved and seconded and supported by eminent speakers from this platform, it needs hardly any support from myself. But, gentlemen, as I have come here, I must justify my appearance before you. Mr. Morley in his recent Budget speech admitted that the new hopes and aspirations that have been awakened in the public mind in India are the legitimate hopes and aspirations of ours and that he has under contemplation some improvements in the system of administration of India. Therefore, gentlemen, it is time now for you to move a resolution of this kind. The question is whether the country is fit for Self-government. The Government organ, the *Pioneer* says that India is not fit for Self-

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government. But, gentlemen, you have got reports of the Government of India on the work of Local Self-Government for 10 years, from 1884 to 1894 and therein the Government admits that the Local Self-Government in the whole of India is altogether a satisfactory one. We have got the administration reports of the several local Governments. (The gong was sounded). We have got the report of Bengal (cries of "time," "time"). My time is over.

Mr. A. M. Jeena (Bombay):—Mr. President and gentlemen, I have to propose an amendment to this resolution.

Mr. A. C. Bannerji:—Mr. President, I should like to know if he is in order and whether any notice has been given of the amendment.

The President:—Yes. Notice has been given.

Mr. Jeena (continuing): The amendment is this: There is in this resolution mentioned that there should be a reservation for the backwardly educated class, that is to say, in the constitution of Self-government which we seek, we must make a reservation for the backward class. I understand that by backward class is meant the Mahomedan community. If the Mahomedan community is meant by it, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Mahomedan community should be treated in the same way as the Hindu community. The foundation upon which the Indian National Congress is based, is that we are all equal, that there should be no reservation for any class or any community and my whole object is that the reservation should be deleted. I therefore move it for your acceptance.

Mr. M. Abdul Cassim (Calcutta):—Mr. President, I have no time to make a speech, nor have I the voice to make a speech. I only second the amendment moved by Mr. Jeena. If you have these words, there it will give a handle to Government to introduce any sort of reservation that they please. As to Mahomedans, it is an insult to their intelligence and to their culture to suppose that they are not equal to combat with other races. As for minority they should not be afraid of their being numerically few. Because, if in India we are in the minority, the Congress safeguards our interest. If we are in minority, the Parsees are in a greater minority. What honoured names are there among the Parsees!

Mr. Hafiz Abdul Rahim (United Provinces) addressed the Congress in Urdu supporting the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale:—The President wants you to understand what the proposition is. (The delegates cried out "all, all," mistaking that the proposition was put to the vote). The proposer of this resolution accepts the amendment. (Cries of "all right"). The proposition as amended is now put to the vote. (Cries of "all, all").

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Office-Bearers.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale:—There are two formal resolutions which are going to be put from the chair.

The President:—I move: that Mr. A. D. Hume be re-appointed as General Secretary and Mr. D. E. Wacha and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale be appointed Joint-General Secretaries for the ensuing year.

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The resolution was carried unanimously.

The President :—I beg to move "That this Congress desires to convey to Sir William Wedderburn Bart. and the other members of the British Committee its most grateful thanks for their disinterested services in the cause of India's political advancement."

The proposition was put to the Congress and carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale :—The Congress is adjourned till 9 A.M. to-morrow.

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Resolution XII.
Thanks to British
Committee.

Fourth Day, the 29th December 1906.

The Congress re-assembled at 9. A.M. when the proceedings were commenced with the singing of *Bande Mataram* and of patriotic songs.

President :—Ladies and gentlemen, and fellow-delegates, we begin our business to-day in the midst of great sadness by the sudden death of the Right Honourable Mr. Samuel Smith, one of our greatest friends. I will ask Babu Surendranath Banerjee to propose the resolution.

Babu Surendranath Bannerjee :—Mr. President and brother delegates, I beg to move :

"That this Congress desires to place on record its sense of the deep sorrow and of loss to India at the sudden death of the Right Honourable Mr. Samuel Smith and that a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the members of his family."

Gentlemen, this is not the occasion for making speeches. An occasion of sorrow does not lend itself to eloquence. Only on Wednesday last I saw him here, seated by the side of our illustrious President, ready and anxious to give him cordial greetings on behalf of Englishmen in this country. He came over all the way from England to India in order to express his deep sympathy with the Congress movement and to preside over the All India Temperance Conference which is to be held in the course of the next two hours.

Sir, I had known Mr. Samuel Smith ever since the early 80's and a stauncher, more devoted and more self-sacrificing friend of India I have never come across. And mark the last words of his message to those who were around him at the moment of his death. He said, "My remains shall rest in India; the land of my love." We desire to tell all whom it may concern that these remains shall be accorded all the enthusiastic reverence of a grateful people and as a Hindu may I express the hope that he may be reborn in this unhappy land, in order that he may help us forward towards that blessed consummation of freedom, towards which the efforts of this Congress are directed. May his ashes rest in peace, is our hope and aspiration, the hope and aspiration of this great Congress! The funeral takes place at 5 o'clock in the Scotch Cemetery and the funeral procession leaves the Grand Hotel at 4-30 P.M., and I hope that a large number of Delegates will be present (cries of "all, all"), at the funeral in order to show the deep grief which animates us on this mournful occasion.

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Condolence.

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Sir Balchandra :—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, it is my melancholy duty to second the proposition which has been so eloquently placed before you by my friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. It is indeed very sad that on this occasion we have to record the death of one of the greatest friends of India. The late Right Honourable Mr. Samuel Smith was a great friend of India. He took the opportunity of visiting India four times—this was his 4th visit—in order to enquire into the condition of the people and to deeply sympathise with them. About a fortnight ago when he landed in India this time, we had the honour of according him a very hearty reception, and he assured us that his sympathies were deeply with us. This is indeed a sad loss to us, and on an occasion when we require the help of such friends of India, we are losing them one by one.

President :—Before I put this resolution, I will just say a few words of my personal relations with Mr. Samuel Smith. My acquaintance with him goes back to more than 40 years. We were connected in business relations and I found him always a straightforward businessman. When I went to England on my political mission in 1886, he was one of my best supporters and helpers, and I had in him, one, who was always ready to help me in any way I wished; and I, for one, in the further prosecution of my mission in England, shall miss him most sadly, I can assure you. I put this resolution to you and I hope the only way in which you will give your vote for it is to rise up and sit down quietly.

The resolution was carried in silence, the audience rising to their feet.

President :—I will at once despatch, according to the resolution, a message to his family in England.

We will now begin our regular work.

Resolution XIV.
Land-Tax.
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Mr. C. Vijaya Raghava Charier (Madras) :—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the resolution I am charged to move reads as follows :—

“That this Congress is of opinion that the prosperity of an agricultural country like India cannot be secured without a definite limitation of the State demand on land, such as was proposed by Lord Canning in 1862, or by Lord Ripon in 1882, and it regrets that Lord Curzon in his Land Resolution in 1902, failed to recognise the necessity of any such limitation and declined to accept the suggestions of Sir Richard Garth and other memorialists in the matter. The Congress holds that a reasonable and definite limitation of the State demand is the true remedy for the growing impoverishment of the agricultural population.

“This Congress respectfully protests against the view that the Land Revenue in India is not a tax, but it is in the nature of rent.”

The subject-matter of this resolution is of national importance as an economic question. It is of vital importance to those Provinces and parts of India, which some-how lost the great benefit of a moderate and permanent settlement of the land-revenue. The resolution before you asks for relief from undue pressure of the land-tax. It asks for a modified form of Permanent Settlement. It asks that the

State share of the produce for each unit of field be definitely and once for all fixed on a moderate and reasonable basis. It differs from the existing system of Permanent Settlement in that, it reserves power to Government to revise the money value of its share from time to time, but not at short intervals or at any interval less than 30 years. The resolution is based on the lines of Lord Ripon's Scheme. Time was when a permanent and moderate assessment of Land-Tax for the whole of India was the gospel of Anglo-Indian statesmanship. Several despatches of the Court of Directors, successive Secretaries of State for India and Viceroys and Commissions and able Government officers held the view that such a permanent settlement was the only remedy against frequency of famines and against the ravages of one when it did occur and that also made for the gradual elevation and prosperity of the agricultural population of the country, if not of the entire population. Some how this policy, inaugurated and perfected by the makers of British India, has become ancient history. The modified form recommended by Lord Ripon is a compromise between the Permanent Settlement as obtains in Bengal and the *ryotwari* system of the Revenue administration.

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That the Land-Tax is heavy and even crushing, needs no proof and no argument. It is admittedly so. Last year, in the Viceroy's Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale showed by facts and figures that the Indian Land-Tax, compared with the Land-Tax in several most advanced countries, was abnormally high. In reply the fact itself was not denied, but the high degree of the Indian Land Assessment was defended by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, taking his cue from the Hon'ble Sir. Arundel, a Madras Civilian, that the Indian Land Revenue is not a tax but that it is of the nature of rent. This year, Mr. Morley announced in Parliament that he would endeavour to reduce the Land-Tax in India. Sir Henry Fowler, the greatest enemy of India among the Liberals, rose equal to the occasion and contrived to repeat the statement made in the Viceroy's Council that there is no such thing as Land-Tax in India. The statement on these two occasions in form and in substance and made too, as an excuse for retaining the high degree of land taxation in this country is both novel and startling! Happily, for our country on neither occasion was any attempt made to adduce a particle of evidence in support of the remarkable statement. It needs, therefore, but little effort on my part to show that it is in fact absolutely unfounded. I need hardly state that to say that the Indian Land Assessment is rent and not a tax is to assert that, all land in India belongs to the Government and that there is no such thing as 'private property' in land except grants and tenant-rights obtained from the Government. Advocates of the state-ownership of land in India are few and are as yet vague and indefinite in their utterances.

Land in India never belonged to the King as such, whether Hindu or Mahomedan or British. It is quite true that from very ancient times the King in India was entitled to a share of the produce of the land varying from a twelfth part in times of prosperity and rising to a fourth in times of distress. The Hindu Law ever recognised private ownership in land and the property so recognised was complete and absolute and inferior in nature to no landed property anywhere in the world. Long ago, this question was discussed among sages in connection with the performance of Yagna i.e., sacrifice by Kings. The question was asked, whether the

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Royal performer of the sacrifice was bound to make a gift of the whole land of his territory if demanded, as he was bound to do if the property was his, and the answer unhesitatingly was that he could not make such a gift. The ancient sages said that the world did not belong to the King of the world, nor the land of the whole country to the paramount King, nor the land of the Province to the subordinate tributary Prince. They said that it was an ancient, well-established fact that the world belongs to all who are born in it and that property in any particular portion of it was obtained by an individual or by a community who first bestowed labour on it, cleared it of its jungle, fenced it and developed its power to produce food for man and beast, just as a wild antelope pursued by several hunters lawfully belonged to him who gave the first mortal wound. A king was created for the protection of those who discharged their duties and for the correction of the wicked and, in return for this service, he received a share of the produce of the husbandman and of the profits of the merchant as well as fines from offenders. Thus the share given him is *tax* in every sense of the word and not *rent* in any sense of the word. No argument can, therefore, be drawn from the fact that he took the tax in kind in favour of the position that he was a part-owner of the land, much less the full owner. The King was not the only person who had a share of the produce of the husbandman. The village smith, the village priest, the village accountant and occasionally, even the village sorcerer, had their grain doles annually from the husbandman at the threshing floor after the harvest. It would be as right to say that all these village servants were part-owners of the soil, because of the doles, as it would be to assert that the King is part-owner of it, because of his share, however big. Taking tax in kind was not confined to the Aryan kingdoms of India. The Dravidan rulers of Central and Southern India had previously adopted this method of collecting their revenue. Collecting tax from the husbandman in ancient times in small kingdoms was most natural, especially when the tax was paid by the whole village and not by individuals. It had several advantages, one of which was that the system was self-acting and no occasion arose for remissions. It is, no doubt, unsuitable to modern times and large kingdoms. The Mahomedan Kings preserved the Hindu system of Land Revenue Administration in its integrity. Only they introduced mere precise definitions of revenue terms and Arabic and Persian phraseology. It is well known that the Revenue System of the Mahomedan rulers was perfected in the reign of Emperor Akbar with the assistance of his minister, Rajah Todarmal, and that the later Mahomedan rulers only copied his system. Admittedly, the British Government succeeded to the rights of the Hindu and Mahomedan rulers. How, then, did they become the owners of the land, if their predecessors were not?

The idea that the king is the owner of all land is entirely of feudal origin. Until feudalism arose, even in Western Europe and in England, the King was not deemed to be the owner of the soil, and private property in land was complete. Even after the Norman conquest, private property continued here and there in England, but was gradually destroyed by Norman Barons and by Norman Lawyers who construed every land tenure in the light of feudalism, and the destruction of private property was completed by the helplessness of the owners themselves, who sought the protection of the powerful.

Barons hard by. Feudalism, such as obtained in Western Europe and in England and the system of land tenures based on that feudalism obtained no counter-part in India. If there is any doubt as to the absolute nature of landed property in India, the ancient form of Indian conveyance still prevalent should dispel all such doubts. These forms say that by a sale or a gift of land, all, above it up to the highest point in the heaven, and all below it to the lowest depths imaginable, are transferred. I may here venture to state that the much-prized English freehold is in theory an inferior right to the proprietorship of land in India. It is but a tenant right and the freeholder is but a tenant, though the highest tenant, of the King. In value, no doubt, it is superior to our landed property, because the English freeholders have been the rulers and law-makers of England while the natives of this country have no voice in the manufacture of land-law and fiscal laws and in the Revenue administration of their own country. And I venture to ask you to look forward to a time when our landed property would, in fact, be superior in value to a freehold as it is now in theory.

The question before you possibly does not affect Bengal or Oudh. Few, if any, of the Zemindars of Bengal and the Taluqdars of Oudh derive their rights from the British Government. Only certainty and permanency were obtained at the time of the Permanent Settlement by contract with the British Government and I use the word *contract* advisedly. It is not to their advantage, therefore, to allow the statement that all land is State property to go unchallenged and to see their ancient rights frittered away by insidious cesses, but whether or not the resolution directly affects Bengal, I appeal to you to co-operate with the rest of the country in making this protest. Hitherto, you have been ahead of us intellectually. We have produced few equals to your best men in the matter of scientific researches, in works on law and literature, and in developing the vernacular language. You, Bengalees, are now occupying a unique and splendid position. Your example is inspiring the whole country which you have thus laid under an immense debt of gratitude. I ask you to give one more proof of your devotion to the whole country and accept this resolution unanimously not because of the few straggling observations I have made, but by reason of self-evident truth and reasonableness of the aim and object of the resolution.

Gokaran Missra (United Provinces) seconded the resolution in the following speech :—

Mr. Chairman, friends, leaders and brother-delegates :—
The resolution which I have been called upon to support is a resolution, relating to the land-revenue and the economic condition of the people of this country. Gentlemen, we all know that India is mainly an agricultural country and consequently the question just now before the Congress is one that affects the masses of the people. Gentlemen, there are two aspects with which this question can be looked at; one with regard to the people, and the other, with regard to the Government. We must all confess that we cannot do away with the land-revenue altogether. We must pay to the Government, a portion, rather a major portion of the income or rather the profit which we derive from the land. The Government, in order to carry on its works, has to meet certain expenditure and that expenditure must be contributed by the people themselves; to what extent and in what proportion is the main question we have got to discuss. That is

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what I call the aspect of this question from the people's point of view. In discussing this question from this aspect, we have to lay down two broad propositions, (a) that there must be a limit to the State demand, (b) that there must be some fixity in the duration for which the demand is to be made. Gentlemen, as to the limit of the State demand, there can be no two opinions. The only question is: What that limit is to be. In my opinion, that demand, including cesses and other rates, should not exceed 50 per cent. of the gross rental. At present the Government profess to take only 50 per cent. and the cesses at 16 per cent. of the Government revenue. This is, of course, only so far as the United Provinces are concerned. Recently the Government has been pleased to remit 2 per cent. of the famine-cess and on the annual value or 1 per cent. of the Government revenue and 2 per cent. of the Patwari Cess. Even this is not enough. The responsibility of maintaining the roads, the hospitals and the schools must entirely rest with the Government and out of the 50 per cent. which the Government proposes to take, all the expenses must be met. It is unjust and inequitable that the Government should throw off the responsibility from its own shoulders on to the heads of the people. Last year, when speaking upon this resolution at the Benares Congress, I tried to show that after paying off the cesses, the collection charges, litigation expenses, and making allowance for unrealized rental, which must always remain a fact in every land-paying State, however well-managed it may be, the surplus income in the hands of a land-holder comes to only about 20 per cent. These figures are, of course, so far as the United Provinces are concerned, such a small surplus, gentlemen, I say, extremely insufficient to maintain the people. Their poverty is to a great extent due to this unequitable and excessive demand on the part of the Government. It is now an admitted fact, at least so far as the United Provinces are concerned, that in districts where the assessment has been severe, people have been taxed to the utmost and in times of famine and calamity those people have mostly succumbed. It has been so in many of the districts of Bundelkhand. My father was for a long time Tahsildar in various districts of Bundelkhand and I know it as a matter of fact that the impoverishment of the people in those districts and their inability to stand that dire famine was mainly responsible to the severe assessment prevailing in those districts. The Board of Revenue of the U. P. had to admit this in their Annual Reports and gentlemen, the Government had to relax the severity of assessment in those districts. There is another point, gentlemen, that I would like to mention on this occasion. The Government, as you know, has been insisting upon the land-holders in all the Provinces to restrict the limit of their enhancement of the rent which they receive from the tenants. In the Province of Oudh from where I come, they say that there should only be an enhancement of an anna in the Rupee and that, too, after the expiration of every seven years. If that is what the Government expects from the land-holders, a similar treatment must be accorded by it to the land-holders themselves, so far as its demand from them is concerned. Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I will take up the second aspect of the case, viz., that there must be a longer fixity of time during which a settlement in a particular province is to remain in force. It would be now idle on our part, to ask for a Permanent Settlement throughout India. That demand, we must all admit, is now beyond the range of practical politics. The only thing that we

can now safely ask the Government, is, to increase the time during which a settlement is to last. For instance, in Provinces, like the Punjab and the United Provinces, it should be increased from 30 to 40 years, and in the Central Provinces and other places where the settlement lasts only for 20 years, it should be increased to at least 30 years. It has been a matter of experience to all of us that, in Provinces, where the duration of settlements has been the longest, the effects of the famine have been the least, and where it has been the shortest, the effect has been the most disastrous. The Central Provinces have for this reason suffered the most. One word more, gentlemen, and I have done. In order to restore the prosperity of the people and do a lasting good to the masses of this country and to show to the people and the Government of this country, that the Congress really exists for their good and their support, we must act upon the advice given by our worthy President in his Presidential Address that, in order to secure an effective reform, we must continue to agitate, and I am perfectly convinced and I am sure you all are, that success will be ours at no distant date. With these few words, gentlemen, I commend this resolution for your kind acceptance.

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Mehta Bahadurchand (Punjab):—Mr. President and brother delegates, I call upon you to take special interest and give more particular attention to this resolution, not because I support it but because it concerns that section of our people which is the most numerous, but the least advanced, however always ready in the service of all other sections.

Gentlemen that have preceded me have conclusively proved to you that a reasonable and definite limitation of the State demand is the only remedy for the growing poverty of the agricultural population. It is a proposition as to which there cannot be two opinions. Before I address you on a most important point, on which I may have to speak at some length, I want to add a word to what has already been urged in favour of definite limitation of the State-demand. The authorities in their declarations strongly assert that they are anxious to reduce the sufferings of Agricultural India and appear to be devising means to improve their condition but no practical steps have yet been taken to bring any relief to them. I think there is no other section of our people which is so unjustly treated as a poor and a zemindar. Look to the system of taxation that prevails in our country—members of professions, Government servants, traders, even the most hated usurer, whom they call *bania*, are to pay income-tax only when their income is above Rupees 1,000. Do you suppose, gentlemen, any reservation is made in the case of a land-owner? No, not at all. Government must take its pound of flesh from him and with vengeance, however little, he may earn from his land. I, therefore, lay before the Congress to urge on behalf of the much-oppressed landholders that whatever share of profits the Government may consent to take from a land-owner, it must be taken only if his profits are above a certain fixed limit which may be considered desirable. (The President sounded his gong).

I have yet a word to say on the last two lines of this resolution, before I deal with my own point. For sometime, a new theory has been started by the authorities that Government is the landlord of all lands in India and the land-owners are mere occupancy-tenants, as it were. This proposition is bad

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recourse too; perhaps to justify the lion's share that Government takes out of the profits of a zemindar. I however beg to submit, sir, that this is altogether an untenable position, altogether inconsistent with the policy that has been throughout followed. I am a landowner myself. (Here the President sounded his gong and the speaker retired.)

Mr. Raoji Govind (Hosungabad):—Opinions differ as regards the causes, economic or otherwise, of the poverty of this country but there can be no diversity of opinion that India stands first in poverty and perhaps last in prosperity.

In summing up the Budget Speech in 1903, Lord Curzon himself said, "I do not wish it for a moment to be thought that there is no poverty in India, far from it."

In 1887, the poverty of the people of India has been established by Lord Dufferin's inquiry. Sir William Hunter and Sir Charles Elliott have admitted the never-ceasing hunger of half the agricultural classes. Lord Lansdowne was impressed with the evil of agricultural indebtedness and suggested the necessity for immediate action. These and similar authorities clearly prove that the poverty in India is a settled fact and has become a *pucca* Swadeshi in this land. Let us, therefore, try to boycott it first and make it an unsettled fact. The cause of this evil, to my mind, is the change in the land-revenue policy and the ideas and opinions of subsequent administrators.

In 1862, Sir Charles Elliott who was the first Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces recommended to the Supreme Government, the application of the half assets Sharangpur rule and also of Permanent Settlement in those Districts of C. P. in which the cultivable area would amount to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Malguzari area—but in 1887, the policy changed. On 18-5-87, Mr. Fuller, the then Chief Revenue Secretary to C. C. of C. P. and the ex-L. G. of East Bengal and Assam addressed a long letter to the Supreme Government, in which a proposal was made to abrogate from the half-assets rule and to give the Local Government, the absolute discretion to make a reasonable and moderate settlement all round.

How far the present settlement is moderate and reasonable can be seen from the instance that I give of my District, *Hoshungabad* from which I come here. The period of the last settlement in our province was 30 years. It is now reduced to 12 years. Instead of half-assets, we have now to pay 60 to 65 p. c. as land-revenue to Government.

	Rs.
The Government demand of my district at the time when it came under the British protection, was ...	2,56,600
20 years after that it rose to ...	2,70,000
30 years it was reduced to ...	1,88,000
as it was found beyond the paying capacity of the people.	

It was again reduced on the same ground to Rs. 1,68,000.

During the last 30 years Settlement, it rose to Rs. 4,87,944 including cesses, and during the current settlement, it rose to Rs. 9,30,257, including cesses, double of what it was, during the last settlement and 4 times what it was in the beginning.

Now look to the position of the Malguzars.

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In 93-94 <i>i.e.</i> before the current settlement came into force, the total of tenants-rents in my district were 11,33,000	
Government Revenue	... .. 4,87,000	
	<hr/>	
Balance left to them is	... 6,46,000	
But in 1896 <i>i.e.</i> during the current settlement the total of tenants' rents amounted to	... 11,42,000	
Government demand including cesses	... 9,30,000	
	<hr/>	
Balance left to them is	... 2,12,000	

Thus it will be found that the income of Malguzars from their tenants decreased to $\frac{1}{3}$ in 1896 of what it was in 1894. How this decrease in the income of the Malguzars added to their misery by the effects of famines and continuous bad years, can very be well seen by the remarks passed by the District and the Divisional authorities from the subsequent Revenue Administration Reports. Gentlemen, the agricultural class constitutes the bulk of the population and needs protection. The land-taxation is to them a question of life and death. The prosperity of the country is not possible so long as there is no fixity and certainty in the land-taxation policy and so long as assessments are raised and lowered according to the changing ideas and opinions of successive administrators.

Mr. Deshmukh (Bombay).—The Land Revenue problem is a question not only of the microscopic minority of the educated classes but it is a question of life and death of the masses. In fact, it is the bread problem of India. It is a problem in which both Indians and Anglo-Indians are equally interested. If Indians are to be saved from famines and if Anglo-Indians mean to be able to draw their fat pays and pensions from India, the only remedy, the only solution is, (1) to adopt the liberal policy of Lords, Canning and Cornwallis and (2) to abandon the short-sighted and narrow-minded policy of Lord Curzon.

The new policy is destructive to the people and suicidal to the Government.

It is destructive to the people, because, (1) people are crushed down under heavy assessment; (2) famines have become frequent and constant; (3) people who belonged to the middle-classes 50 years ago have now become beggars and those who were then beggars are swept away by famines; (4) famine is not the work of Providence but is the work of heavy assessment. There is no earthly reason why a single failure of crops should cause famine in India whereas England can be and can remain to be wealthy and prosperous without producing any crop or grain food.

It is suicidal, because, (1) it has caused discontent and dissatisfaction not only in the educated classes but in the masses. It has shaken their confidence in the Government. (2) The object of Great Britain to become independent of America, in respect of cotton production, is frustrated and all attempts made during the last two centuries in this direction are without success, and are bound to be so, unless and until the liberal policy is adopted.

I pray to you to support this resolution in the interest of India and England.

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Resolution XV.
Thanks to
Mr. Gokhale.

The resolution was put to the Congress and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Subramania Iyer (Madras):—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in moving: That this Congress records its sense of high appreciation of the eminent public service rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., during his recent visit to England; as the Delegate of the Congress.

He was charged with a most difficult and most delicate mission and he discharged it in a most satisfactory and successful manner. The moderation, the clearness and the ability, with which he put forward our case before English politicians and statesmen and before the English public, won the admiration and approbation, not only of our friends, but also of those that do not generally sympathise with our work. He has brought great credit to the ability and judgment of the educated classes as a whole and he deserves our warmest thanks for all that he has done in his last mission to England.

Babu Boikuntanath Sen (Bengal):—Mr. President, brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I have a very pleasant duty to discharge. I deem it a high honour and privilege to second this resolution. The services which have been rendered by the Honourable Mr. Gokhale are all well-known to you. He was elected a delegate by the last Congress at Benares to proceed to England on deputation on our behalf. He has done his work, if I were to say, admirably, it would be too little; he has rendered valuable services to the whole of India by the noble task which he had performed there (cheers). If I were to repeat the works which he did there, it would be practically to minimise and depreciate what he has done, because it would imply that we are unaware of his services. His work is well-known to you. During his sojourn in England, you all know, how many meetings he addressed and how many thousands of people he addressed and all what he did by private interviews with men in authority and power; and so I say, I need not describe to you those works of his. His name, not only in Bombay, but also in the whole of India, is a household word (cheers). With these remarks I beg to offer our thanks to him and as the resolution says, that a record be made of our appreciation of his works, I need not say much. I am quite sure that you will carry it with acclamation.

Pandit Ramanath supported the resolution in an Urdu speech and the resolution was put to the Congress, and carried amidst great enthusiasm and loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Gokhale's
Reply.

The Honourable Mr. Gokhale, in responding, said:—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: It is a late hour, but I must crave your indulgence just for a few moments. I beg, in the first place, to tender to you, my humble and most sincere thanks for the resolution which you have just now adopted. The resolution is couched in terms, altogether too generous, but leaving that aside, I may say at once that it gives me the same feeling of pride and pleasure with which a servant learns that he has given satisfaction to his master (hear, hear). When at the last Congress, you imposed this duty of proceeding to England upon me, I do not mind confessing it to-day, that I accepted that responsibility with considerable misgivings. Last year, my friend, Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai and myself had gone on a Congress Mission to England, but that work was one with which I was somewhat familiar. It was that of political agi-

tation, of going about the country and addressing public meetings; but this time I was asked by you to go there to press upon the attention of the authorities, the more pressing questions of Indian reform. The authorities in England in connection with India are two, viz., the Secretary of State and the British Parliament. It was a difficult matter in some respects, but the difficulties of the situation were removed by the great change that had taken place in the position of the two parties during the interval. England, which has long been committed to Imperialism, suddenly found herself in the face of a protest from Democracy in England. This Democracy rose in wrath and hurled from power, the party which had ruined the name of England all over the world on account of its braggart Imperialism. The new Government came into power with a House of Commons strongly Democratic and friend of freedom all over the world. The situation had therefore greatly improved in the meanwhile and that greatly facilitated the work you asked me to undertake. The Secretary of State in Council was another difficulty. The Council of the Secretary of State is composed, as you all know, of men, whose only idea of the Government of India is, to let it continue in the hands of the present officials. However, we have a Secretary of State, who approached the question with an open mind, and who, I am glad to say gratefully, gave me every opportunity to place before him, any such question as I wanted to. He gave me a series of interviews. He made it a condition at the beginning that these interviews should be treated as confidential. I am, therefore, not in a position to say anything as to what passed between us. I may, however, say in general that I was given every opportunity to put the case of the Congress. What the result of these interviews will be, time alone will show. My own hope is, that in the course of the next two years, we shall see considerable changes in several directions. (Cheers and loud applause.) I will say no more about the Secretary of State. But I will say one word about the House of Commons. The present House of Commons must not be confounded with the previous House of Commons. It is altogether a different kind of House. Everybody, who goes there, feels and says so. They say, not for sixty or seventy years, a House of Commons, like this, had ever assembled in England. There is a fervour for reform, fervour for freedom and for national aspirations in this House of Commons such as was never witnessed even in free England. Our President has told you that there is a revival at the present moment, a revival of the old spirit of England, the old spirit of liberty which is associated with the honoured names of Cobden and Bright and similar other persons. There is not the least doubt about that. I may tell you more than that the House of Commons is anxious to do something for India but only they do not know how to proceed, for they do not possess much knowledge about India. They have to depend upon reports which are conflicting; because official versions are one way and popular versions are the other way and they do not know how to make up their minds. But their instincts, their traditions and sympathies, their convictions are all ranged on our side. That is a factor which would be powerful in counteracting the influence of the bureaucratic India Office. That is the position, so far as the work is concerned. I will say one word more and bring my remarks to a close. I have always held, and I think every Congressman has always held, that most of our work has got to be done by ourselves.

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Mr. Gokhale's
Reply.

Fourth Day.**Mr. Gokhale's
Reply.**

I have found that nine-tenths of the work lies on ourselves. So far back as 20 years ago, the founder of the Congress, Mr. A. O. Hume, addressed certain verses to Congressmen. I will quote four lines from his verses.

Sons of Ind, why sit ye idle
Wait ye for some *Deva's* aid ?
Buckle to, be up and doing,
Nations by themselves are made

This, Mr. Hume said to us twenty years ago, and every Congressman who is worth anything has always felt this and realised it all the time; but there are certain difficulties in our paths which can be overcome only with the assistance of the British Democracy of to-day. If and when we make further progress it will be possible for us to rely solely on the strength of our public opinion; but, at the present moment, when public opinion is not as strong as it should be and officials have more power than they should have, it is necessary that we should seek the co-operation and support of the British Democracy in England, who, after all, are the masters of these officials and to whose dictates they have to pay heed. This is the reason why, friends, who believe in English agitation, say that the work, that is being done there, ought not to be discontinued. I fully share this view. I beg you to remember that if anything is done to interrupt it, the result of it will have to be borne by ourselves. I do not say that we should lay the most emphasis on that work. The two things are parts of one whole. We must go on building up our public opinion, building up our strength, while, at the same time, the existing arrangements last, we should seek the assistance of British Democracy—not retired Anglo-Indian Officials—which, after all, has been the friend of freedom, in order to keep in check the officials here and in order to get such stimulus as may be necessary to push on things forward. I do not like to detain you any further except to thank you once again.

A Constitution of the Congress.

Resolution XVI.
Constitution of
the Congress.

President :—Gentlemen, the resolution about the constitution of the Congress will be proposed by the Honourable Mr. D. A. Khare.

The Honourable Mr. D. A. Khare :—Mr. President and gentlemen, I propose the resolution which the Congress will now hear of. After an agitation for some years past, almost every year at our sitting there were suggestions that the Congress ought to be given a constitution and almost on every occasion it was considered that it was not yet time to give a hard and fast constitution to a gathering like this. But we now have had an existence for about 21 years; we have grown free and easy and we have seen how we have gone on and it is thought that the time have now come when a sort of elastic and tentative constitution may be placed before you for your acceptance this year. You remember that last year you appointed a Central Committee. That Committee met in Bombay, although, I must say, all the members were not able to attend. That Committee has placed some recommendations in these directions, which recommendations were considered again last night by the Subjects Committee and approved of unanimously. But I quite admit that these recommendations are not quite as full as everybody will desire. You will perceive that the recom-

mendations that are placed before you are only to be tentative and to be tried strictly for one year, so as to enable us to see how they suit our requirements. They will enable us, when we meet next time at some place, which will be announced presently, to decide, whether they require any changes to be made in them. The resolution, which I place before you, is this, "that of the recommendations, made by the Standing Committee of the Congress in regard to the Constitution of the Congress, of the two alternative proposals for the selection of the President, the first be adopted for one year only." Gentlemen, the recommendations have been circulated and all of you are in possession of them (voices of "no, no"). There is nothing in these recommendations which you will not accept, but I will read them to you.

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the Congress.

The recommendations are these:—

I.—PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

(a) The Committee recommends that each Province should organize at its capital a Provincial Congress Committee in such manner as may be determined at a meeting of the Provincial Conference or at a special meeting, held for the purpose, of representatives of different districts in the Province.

(b) The Provincial Congress Committee should act for the Province in all Congress matters, and it should be its special care to organize District Associations throughout the Province for sustained and continuous political work in the Province.

II.—CENTRAL STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.

This Committee recommends that the Congress should appoint every year a Central Standing Committee for all India to carry out the resolutions of the Congress, and to deal with urgent questions which may arise and which may require to be disposed of in the name of the Congress and that this Committee should consist of:—

- 12 members from Bengal, Behar, Assam and Burmah,
- 8 members from Madras,
- 8 members from Bombay,
- 6 members from the United Provinces,
- 6 members from the Punjab,
- 4 members from C. P. and
- 2 members from Berar.

The President of the year and the General Secretaries being Ex-officio members in addition.

III.—SELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

In the matter of the selection of President in future years, the Committee recommends the following two alternative schemes, either of which may be adopted:—

The Provincial Congress Committee of the Province in which the Congress is to be held should organize a Reception Committee in such manner as it deems proper for making arrangements for the Congress Session, and the choice of the President should, in the first instance, rest with the Reception Committee, if, after consulting other Provincial Congress Committees, the Reception Committee is able to make the choice by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members. If, however, no such majority can be obtained to support the nomination of any person, the question should be referred to the

Fourth Day. Central Standing Committee of the Congress, and the decision of this Committee should be final.

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OR

The Reception Committee, organized as above, should consult the several Provincial Congress Committees, and if the person recommended by a majority of these Committees is accepted by the Reception Committee, he should be elected President. If, however, the recommendation of a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees is not acceptable to the Reception Committee, the question should be referred to the Central Standing Committee of the Congress, the decision of this Committee being final.

This will obviate many of the difficulties which arise from time to time. As regards the Subjects Committee, if any desire for a constitution was supported by any proper reason, the very fact of the constitution of the Subjects Committee this year will supply that reason which will more than satisfy this Congress. I think the Subjects Committee's recommendation will be accepted. I shall read the recommendation:—

IV.—SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

This Committee recommends that the Subjects Committee, appointed at each Session of the Congress to settle its programme of work, should consist of:—

25	representatives of Bengal, Behar, Assam and Burmah,
15	" " Madras,
15	" " Bombay,
10	" " the United Provinces,
10	" " the Punjab,
6	" " C. P. and
4	" " Berar,

and 10 additional representatives of the Province in which the Congress is held, elected by the delegates attending the Congress from the respective Provinces in such a manner as they deem proper; and that the President of the year, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the year, all Ex-Presidents and all Ex-Chairmen of Reception Committees who may be present at the Congress, the General Secretaries of the Congress and the local Secretaries of the Congress for the year should in addition be *ex-officio* members of the Subjects Committee.

This Subjects Committee will not err on the side of being too large; perhaps it may be that the numbers are too small, but this is also to be tried for one year. My own opinion is that if we try this, this year, next year we will all be thankful for these recommendations. I will say one word more. These recommendations were considered very carefully and patiently and due thought has been given to almost all the objections suggested by your Central Congress Committee. But, I think, I can safely recommend for your acceptance all these propositions as forming the basis of a constitution which will be given a trial for one year at least.

Pundit Kali Prasanna Kavyabisharad:—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second this resolution without inflicting on you a speech. It is growing late. You have to hear better speeches coming after, so that I am not going to detain you at all. I simply and heartily second this resolution.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya:—I have very great pleasure in supporting this resolution. You will re-

member that a constitution for the Congress was thought of so far back as 1887. Indeed, when Mr. Hume started work, he sent out circulars calling upon the people to organise District Committees to carry on political agitation from year's end to year's end. The rules printed in the Congress Report of 1887 at Madras will tell you that there is more detailed constitution given there than any we have got yet. Later on, in 1889, there was an attempt to give the Congress a constitution by limiting the number of delegates to one thousand. Again, in 1894-95 resolutions were passed by the Congress to have a constitution. So we have been anxious for these many years to have a constitution. The Punjab has been pressing very strongly for it. The United Provinces has been joining it, as also Bengal. Indeed, all Provinces have been anxious to have a constitution (cries: "also Madras"); yes, Madras too, for many years. Every time we have had difficulties in coming to a conclusion. We have now a tentative constitution put before you. There are many more important questions involved than are in the Draft Resolutions presented to you. It is merely for a year. I hope that next year we shall have a better and fuller constitution. There is one thing I may mention. There is need, I hope, you all agree, for fixing the number of delegates, if the deliberations of the Congress are to carry the weight which they should, as the deliberations of the whole country properly and fairly represented; then, you must fix the number according to some rules. At present, there is no limitation. One Province may only send five, while another may send 500; then you cannot say that the voice of the country taken as a whole has been represented. You must adopt some rule, but what that may be, I cannot tell you. Even if you should adopt a rule that there should be two delegates for a million population, you will have a house of 600 delegates; you will have an assembly where propositions can be discussed in a fair manner and the voice of the people will be heard without the hurry, characteristic of our meetings, when Provinces are not equally represented. That is one suggestion which I mention. I hope the Standing Congress Committee which will be framed will take the matter into consideration in order that all Provinces may work with equal heart and with equal interest in serving the interests of the country. I hope you will accept the draft constitution as a tentative one for a year and work it earnestly to make it a success and also suggest reforms for the next year.

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 the Congress.

Lala Lajpat Rai (of Lahore):—Gentlemen, I do not propose to make a speech in support of this resolution. My friends have already told you that we are adopting these rules tentatively for one year. The Punjab has been very keen on having a constitution. I am glad that the whole Congress is practically unanimous that the time has arrived when a constitution must be framed for the Congress. On that point of necessity for a constitution, there is no difference of opinion; but you must understand that it is not a very easy thing to frame a constitution for a body like the Congress. Therefore, the working of the tentative rules for a year will give us experience for framing a better and proper constitution. Next year, I hope it will be in full working order and in a few years' time, we will be able to conduct our business in a more constitutional way than has hitherto been done. I am glad that some rule has been framed in the course of last year, in order to reduce the confusion that now and then attends our discussion. It is absolutely necessary that that confusion should be

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Resolution XVI. tend to the reduction of that confusion. Therefore, I commend
Constitution of the adoption of these rules tentatively for one year for your
the Congress. acceptance.

Mr. Iswar Sharan :—Gentlemen, there has been for a long time past, a sincere desire on the part of the delegates that the Congress should be given a constitution. We have now got a constitution and in my opinion, a great and pleasing feature about it is that it is not a settled fact like the laws of Medes and Persians. In the light of the experience gained, the leaders tell us that they shall see next year what changes are to be introduced in the constitution. Gentlemen, the whole thing will depend not on the letter of the law, but on the spirit in which these rules are carried out. It is for us to carry out these rules in a spirit of self-sacrifice, with interest and with courage. I will only say : Do not let us proceed hastily, above all, let us proceed with humility. With these few observations, I support the resolution.

President :—Before putting this resolution, I have to explain a little alteration that has been suggested and accepted. That is, you will find that the numbers proposed for the Central Provinces and the Berars should be revised. The question is how many for the Central Provinces and how many for the Berars. It is suggested that there should be four for the Central Provinces and two for Berars.

Mr. J. Ghosal :—Let reporters take notice that my amendment has not been allowed to be moved.

The Honourable Mr. Gokhale :—We have got Bengal, Madras and Bombay names.

Babu Surendranath Bannerji :—I appeal to the different Provinces. Will they be good enough to send up their names for the All India Committee ?

(A Voice :—There is not a name from Hyderabad.)

The Honourable Mr. Gokhale :—There is no provision for Native States being represented. Next year, you may propose it.

President :—The resolution for the constitution is as follows : “That this Congress resolves that the recommendations made by the Standing Committee of the Congress as regards the constitution of the Congress, of the two alternatives proposed for the election of the President, the first being accepted (be adopted tentatively for one year).”

The resolution was put to the Congress and carried.

**Vote of Thanks to
the Chair.**

Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose in proposing a vote of thanks to the President said :—

Mr. President, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen, I have, in the first place, to ask your indulgence, because I am suffering from a bad cold and I do not know how far my voice may reach but I can say this that of all the various tasks that have fallen to the lot of the different speakers who have addressed you at this session of the Congress, the most pleasant and the most grateful task is that which has fallen to my lot. I am about to propose to you a resolution about which I have the happiness to believe there

can be no contention, nor controversy, nor even the shade of a shadow of doubt. My path being thus clear and smooth before me, I may, perhaps, be permitted to have the opportunity, which is usually accorded on these occasions, of saying a few words on the general political situation, before I move my resolution (cheers). Gentlemen, I do not belong to any particular political party and certainly to no faction (hear, hear). I refuse to recognise in India any political party excepting the party which desires to secure the interests of our common country and to promote our national regeneration (applause). But if, nevertheless, you choose to call our older men, if you choose to say that they belong to the moderate party and if by the moderate party you mean the party which believes in constitutional agitation, then I unhesitatingly say that I myself belong to that (hear, hear). At the same time, gentlemen, I must say that, of late, I have observed with regret that there has been a disposition in some quarters to treat constitutional methods with contempt (cries of 'no, no'). Well, you disclaim it? I gladly accept that disclaimer. I believe, I am glad to believe, that we, all of us belong to one united party (hear, hear). At the same time, I cannot forget that constitutional policy has been described as 'mendicant policy' and I see before me, here, an old friend of mine (looking at Mr. A. Chaudhuri), young in years but old in wisdom, whom I have known ever since he was so high, (showing by way of gesture) who only last evening, told us that he was the author of that sonorous phrase (laughter)! but almost in the same breath, he also avowed that he was a believer in constitutional agitation! Gentlemen, I am no reader of riddles or conundrums. Having regard to the fact that prayers and petitions are the natural outcome of constitutional agitation, I leave him to reconcile what, to a simple-minded man like me (laughter), appears to be a contradiction in terms (renewed laughter), but, be that as it may, gentlemen, I can only say this, that we the older men have striven all through our lives to do our duties, to fight the political battles of our country to the best of our abilities and to the best of our lights (cheers). We only say this, that if we can take to ourselves no other credit, we may at least take to ourselves this credit that in the evening of our lives we have the satisfaction of seeing that our efforts have succeeded to a large extent in welding together our various communities (cheers), and that we have also succeeded, to a very large extent, in raising and in creating sentiments of common nationality and common interests, and in raising them from the lower plain of provincial patriotism to the more lofty platform of national patriotism (hear, hear). Gentlemen, the question is frequently asked in various forms, the question which resolves itself into this: Have we advanced or have we retrogressed since the commencement of this political agitation? Well, gentlemen, I can only say this in answer to that question, that although we have had disappointments, and, as our venerable President told us, bitter disappointments—I will go on to add, disappointments almost enough to make many of us lose heart in the efficacy of constitutional agitation,—still I must say that the history of that agitation in this country has not been an unchequered and an unredeemed chronicle of failures and disasters (applause). I am not frightened by words any more than by shadows. We may be called political mendicants, but I will give one illustration which I hope will go home to you. If we have a starving mother at home and we have no money in our pockets, who is there in this Assembly who will be ashamed to beg for her (cheers and applause)? If

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to the Chair.

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to the Chair.

so, shall we be more ashamed to beg for the common Mother, the Land which gave us birth (hear, hear, cries of "no, no" and applause)? I will also give one or two instances in which, in spite of this disappointment of which I have spoken, of which our venerable and esteemed President spoke, we have succeeded. I am old enough to remember that the very superior person, Lord Curzon, who was our late Viceroy, was not the only reactionary Viceroy who was sent out to India like other inflictions such as plague, pestilence, famines; and other visitations, which are inflicted from on high, I suppose, as a punishment for our national sins! I remember that Lord Lytton in the later seventies introduced that iniquitous Act, the Vernacular Press Act, which was to deprive us of the liberty of the Press. That Act was passed at a single sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council, and within a couple of hours, it became, if I may venture to use a historical phrase, a "settled fact." But how long did it remain a settled fact? Thanks to that political agitation, within a couple of years, it was publicly repealed and expunged from the Statute Book (hear, hear). You also desired to have some share in the control of your local affairs; you desired to have some share in the legislation of your country; and we had also that satisfaction, thanks to the same agitation, of seeing the Local Government Act passed by a liberal Viceroy, I refer to no less a person than Lord Ripon (loud and prolonged cheers) and the Indian Councils Act was passed by the British Parliament under a Conservative Government. These are laurels of which we may be justly proud, and which we may justly look on as some consolation for all the disappointments which we have gone through. Gentlemen, many of us, I believe, like myself have come here without breakfast; therefore, I do not wish to detain you any longer. I shall now proceed to the resolution, to the pleasant task which has fallen upon me, viz., to offer a cordial and hearty vote of thanks to our esteemed and venerable President (loud cheers and shouts of *Bande Mataram*). He has laid us under a lasting and deep obligation by coming here all the way from Europe and at his advanced age to undertake the onerous duty of presiding over this unofficial but National Parliament of ours (hear, hear). He has conducted his duties with a unique firmness, tact and courtesy which, I, for my part, if I may quote the words of Gibbon, 'looked upon with mingled feelings of admiration and of envy and despair' (cheers)!. At a period of life when most of us, if we live to that age, would be happy to lie down in an arm chair in the seclusion of our own hearths and homes, he has, with wisdom unclouded, with eyes undimmed, with energy unabated, with zeal unflagging, shown us an example of patriotism which the rest of his countrymen might well, from humble distance, imitate. I doubt not that if it pleases God and our venerable Chairman is spared to us for some years more (cries of—"Long Live Dadabhai Naoroji" and *Bande Mataram*), that he will be to us, as he has always been in the past, like a beacon in the stormy sea and that he will enable us very soon to come within sight of harbour lights (loud cheers). This is a resolution which requires no seconding. I hope, without its being formally put to you, you will accept it with acclamation. (*Bande Maatram*).

Babu Surendranath Bannerji:—Gentlemen, the Benares people have drawn up an Address which they will present

to the President. Kindly allow the gentleman to read the address. Fourth Day.

Then an address in Urdu was read and presented to the President. He was garlanded and presented with bouquets and strewn with flowers by the ladies, and *Bande Mataram* was sung by the girls of the choir.

Presentation of
Address to, and
garlanding the
President.

Babu Surendranath Bannerji:—Gentlemen, on behalf of the people of Poona, I desire to present to our President, this Swadeshi umbrella for his acceptance. May I be permitted to express the hope that under the shadow of this Swadeshi umbrella all India may gather together!

The umbrella was unfurled and held over the President who, however, desired it to be closed.

Dadabhai Naoroji, who rose amidst deafening cheers, said:—Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, ladies and gentlemen and my dear friends: It is impossible, I think, for any man, on the face of the earth, to respond adequately to the ovations that were now given to me by the gentlemen as well as the ladies, in such a marked manner. I say it is impossible for me to make an adequate response to such an ovation. I receive it, I accept it, with the greatest gratitude and with the greatest pleasure. If any man wished to be rewarded for any service that he might have done to his own country, I do not think there can be a reward greater than the one that you now have accorded to me here (cheers). I am not going to inflict a speech upon you, either upon political matters or any other matters. I have already said to you what I had to say in my address. All I can now say is that the labours of the past 50 years, from the establishment of the first associations up to the present day, have not been in vain. If they had no other results,—but the results are many, various and important,—they had this result, that the 22nd Sessions of the Congress has made, as the result of previous efforts, a new start. They have now placed before them a clear goal, a clear star, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would have called it, of Self-Government or Swaraj. If this alone has been the result of it, if the young and old are enthusiastic in working and supporting and doing their utmost, I think the passing generation would have done their duty to their country. The duty now lies upon the shoulders of the rising generation, whom I see with pleasure to be enthusiastic, even giving a little poking to us, elders, for not going forward rapidly enough! I am so pleased, I regard it as a best result of all the political work during the past 50 years that we have now decided upon a decided goal; we have decided upon one particular aim. I hope young and old will work together harmoniously, unitedly, with all the fervour, enthusiasm and patriotism, to do their best to arrive and attain that goal. I could not have had, for the performance of my duty either in this Congress or during the past 50 years—I could not have had greater reward than the reception that I have had both in Bombay all along the way, and here in Bengal (a voice: "Madras awaits you"), and also this gathering giving me their thanks in a most enthusiastic way and the ladies of Bengal collecting together to do me particular honour, I say, if I ever desired the reward, I could not have received any greater reward than that you have now accorded to me. I desire to return my thanks from the bottom of my heart with every gratitude. I do not conceal to myself that I feel gratified and pleased that

Chairman's
Reply.

Fourth Day. my humble efforts, whatever they may be, have been so
Chairman's generously and so highly appreciated by all classes, all creeds,
Reply. all communities of this our dear land, India.

In finishing this work, I have first to thank most sincerely all those who have heartily and most harmoniously helped me in the conduct of this Congress. I do it with the utmost sincerity. I also offer the thanks of the Congress as well as of my own to the Reception Committee and to the Volunteers (cries of *Bande Mataram*). I have to announce to you that the next Congress will be held at Nagpore and Mr. Chitnavis will give this invitation formally.

Resolution XVII

The Honourable Mr. Chitnavis:—Gentlemen, on behalf of the Central Provinces, I have been requested to invite you all gentlemen in Congress, to Nagpore next year. We are a poor Province. We cannot afford to give you that hospitality which you have profusely received in Presidency and other towns. We will give you one thing and that is, a sincere good will and hearty good embrace.

President:—I proclaim this Congress be dissolved.

The Congress dispersed amidst scenes of the wildest enthusiasm and rejoicings.

APPENDIX I.

List of Delegates who attended the

Twenty-second Indian National Congress, Held at Calcutta, December 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division of Calcutta.	Mr. P. Choudhury, M.A. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Bar-at-law ...	At a meeting held in the Indian Association, Calcutta on the 22nd December, 1906.
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Sundarlal Misser ...	Do. ...	Merchant, 183, Harrison Road ...	Do.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Mohini Mohun Chatterji, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Attorney-at-law. ...	Do.
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Promothonath Banerji ...	Do. ...		Do.
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sarat Kumar Mitter, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court, 88, Grey Street	Do.
6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Basanto Kumar Mitter, B.A. ...	Do. ...	83, Grey Street, Calcutta. Member, District Board of Hooghly and Member, Local Board, Serampur.	Do.
7	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Motilal Ghose ...	Bengali Hindu	Editor, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Do.
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Promotha Nath Nandy ...	Do. ...	Medical Practitioner, 75/1, Beadon Street.	Do.
9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Priya Nath Sen, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Solicitor, 44, Ram Kanto Bose's St.	Do.
10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. S. B. Mitra, B.Sc., M.B. ...	Do. ...	Medical Practitioner, 36, Wellington Street.	Do.

(1)

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
11	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Northern Metropolitan Electoral Division of Calcutta.	Babu Sachindra Nath Bose, B.A. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	46, Mirjapur Street, Calcutta, General Agent, Mohishadal Raj.	At a meeting held in the Indian Association, Calcutta on the 22nd December, 1906.
12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. S. K. Mullick, M.D. ...	Do. ...	Medical Practitioner, 198/1, Cornwallis Street.	Do.
13	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohanohopadhaya, Kaviraj, Dwarkanath Sen, Kaviratna.	Do. ...	Kaviraj, 31, Prosonna Kumar Tagore's Street.	Do.
14	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. S. N. Chowdhury, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London).	Do. ...	Medical Practitioner, 25, Lansdowne Road.	Do.
15	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Kishori Mohun Ray ...	Do. ...	Zamindar, 21, Cornwallis Street ...	Do.
16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Muralidhar Ray ...	Do. ...	Merchant and Banker, 14, Hara Chandra Mullick's Street.	Do.
17	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Norendra Nath Sen ...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Editor the "Indian Mirror," Journalist, 24, Mott's Lane.	At a meeting of the Northern Metropolitan E. D. on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
18	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Suleman Mulla Daod ...	Mahomedan ...	Merchant, 7, Moghal St., Rangoon	Do.
19	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Abdur Rahaman Haji Abdul Latif	Do. ...	68, Canning Street. ...	Do.
20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Binan Haji Yusuf ...	Do. ...	Merchant, Bombay. ...	Do.
21	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ J. C. Dutt ...	Bengali Christian	Solicitor, 171, Maniktola Street. ...	At a meeting held in the Indian Association, Calcutta on the 22nd Dec. 1906.

22	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, B.A....	Bengali Brahma	Superintendent, City College. Editor, "Sanjibani." Professor and Journalist, 6, College Street.	Do.
23	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Satish Ranjan Das	Do.	Bar-at-Law, 31, Theatre Road.	Do.
24	Do.	-	Do.	...	Do.	...	" S. M. Bose, M.A.	Do.	Bar-at Law, 93, Upper Circular Rd.	Do.
25	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. R. N. Ray	Do.	Bar-at-Law, Peepulputee Lane, Bhowanipur.	At a meeting of the Indian Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
26	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Jotindra Mohun Bose	Do.	Merchant, 5, Shibnaran Das's Lane.	Do.
27	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. J. N. Ghose, M.D.	Do.	Medical Practitioner, 65-1, Beadon St.	Do. Also at a committee meeting of the Parjour Association held at Patuatuli, Dacca, on the 30th Nov. 1906.
28	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kaviraj, Jogendra Nath Sen, Vidyaratna, M.A.	Bengali Vaidya	Kaviraj and Landholder, 31, Prosonno Kumar Tagore's Street.	At a meeting of the Indian Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906; also at a public meeting held at Faridpore on the 12th Dec. 1906.
29	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Prithwis Chandra Ray	Bengali Hindu	Editor of the "Indian World." Landholder and Journalist, 121, Dharmatolla Street.	By the Indian Association, and Young Men's Union, Calcutta on the 22nd Dec. 1906, and at a meeting at Faridpore on the 12th Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
30	Bengal ...	Calcutta ..	Northern Metropolitan E D. of Calcutta.	Babu Kishorilal Sarkar, M.A., B.L....	Bengali Hindu	Vakil and Landholder, 121, Cornwallis Street.	By the Indian Association, Calcutta on the 22nd Dec. 1906; also at a meeting at 2-1, Creek Row on the 22nd Dec. 1906; at Faridpore on the 12th Dec. 1906; and also by the Sakha Swadeshi Samiti, Pangsra, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
31	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Hirendra Nath Datta, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Solicitor, 139, Cornwallis Street ...	By the Indian Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906; also at a meeting at 2-1, Creek Row on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
32	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court, 36, Puddopuker Road, Bhawanipur.	By the Indian Association, Calcutta on the 22nd Dec. 1906; and by the Tangail People's Association on the 15th Dec. 1906.
33	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Deva Prosad Sarbadhicary, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Solicitor, 13, Jaliapara Lane, Bowbazar.	By the Industrial Association, British Indian Association and the Swaraswati Institute, Calcutta on the 22nd, 4th and 16th Dec. 1906, respectively.

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34	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Kashiswar Guha Roy	...	Bengali Hindu...	Zemindar, 19, Nimtola Ghat Street	Do.
35	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Manmatha Nath Sen, B.A.	...	Do.	Solicitor, 44, Ram Kanto Bose's Street.	Do.
36	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Radharaman Kar	...	Bengali Baidya	Merchant, 107, Shambazar Street...	By the Indian Industrial Association, on the 22nd Dec. 1906
37	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Birendra Chandra Sarkar	...	Do.	Merchant, 21, Beadon Street	Do.
38	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. S. N. Tagore, I.C.S. (retired)	...	Bengali Brahmin	Zemindar, 19, Store Road, Ballingunge.	Elected by the Northern Metropolitan E. D. on the 21st Dec. 1906
39	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Upendra Naran Neogi	...	Bengali Vaidya	Zemindar	By the Indian Industrial Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
40	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bhinoraj Sigteya	...	Marwari Hindu	Merchant and Banker, Harrison Road.	.....
41	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Ram Narain Sigteya	...	Do.	Do.	.....
42	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Satyendra Nath Sircar	...	Bengali Hindu...	Merchant, 21, Beadon Street	By the Indian Industrial Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
43	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. S. C. Mookerji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Bar-at-law, 8, Rowland Road, Ballingunge.	Do.
44	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ishvailall K. Vakeel	...	Hindu Bania	Banker, 71, Canning Street	Do.
45	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. P. Sengupta	...	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Bar-at-Law, 25, Park Street	Do.
46	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ N. C. Sen, M.A., M.R.A.S.	...	Bengali Brahmo	Advocate, High Court, Calcutta (late of Calcutta Civil Service).	By the Indian Association, on the 22nd Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
47	Bengal	Calcutta ...	Northern Metropolitan E. D. of Calcutta.	Mr. B. C. Chatterji ...	Bengali Hindu	Bar-at-Law, 147, Russa Road ...	By the Indian Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
48	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pundit Bissenpurnati Misser ...	Hindu Brahmin	Merchant, 183, Harrison Road ...	Do.
49	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Girish Chandra De, L.M.S. ...	Bengali Brahmo	23-2, South Chakrabaria Road ...	Do.
50	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Suresh Chandra Mukerji ...	Bengali Hindu	Attorney-at-Law, 2, Srinath Das's Lane.	Do.
51	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bansidhar Agarwalla ...	Bengali Agarwala	Broker and Agent, 30 3, Baranasi Ghose's Street.	Do.
52	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sarashi Charan Mitter, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, High Court, 45, Grey Street.	Do.
53	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Fanindra Nath Gupta ...	Bengali Hindu	Merchant, 5, Middleton Street ...	Do.
54	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Krishna Chandra De ...	Bengali Hindu	Merchant, 45, Radha Bazar Street	Do.
55	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Abinash Chandra Ray ...	Bengali Hindu	Zemindar, 55, Strand Road ...	Do.
56	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Kanti Narayan Agnihotri ...	Hindu Din Dharma.	Manager of a firm ...	Do.
57	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. .	Babu Jitendra Lal Banerji ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Professor, Ripon College, Calcutta	Do
58	Do. ...	Do. ...	Indian Association, Calcutta.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhuri, M.A.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Bar-at-Law, 34, Ballygunge Circular Road.	By the Indian Association on the 30th Nov. 1906, also at public meetings held at Pubna, Natore and Rajshahi Division.

59	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	J. N. Mitter	...	Bengali	Hindu	Bar-at-Law, 103, Cornwallis Street	By the Indian Association, on the 30th Nov. 1906.
60	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ K. Sambasivo Row	..	Madrasi	Hindu	Cloth Merchant, 33, Canning Street	Do.
61	Do.	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Babu Lokenath Chatterjee	..	Bengali	Hindu Brahmin.	Merchant, 2, Ananda Ch. Chatterji's Lane.	Do.
62	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gopendra Lal Dey, B.A.	...	Bengali	Hindu	Merchant and Landholder, 99, Grey Street.	Do.
63	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Fanindra Lal Dey	...	Bengali	Hindu	„	Do.
64	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Surendra Nath Banerjea	...	Bengali	Hindu Brahmin.	Hony. Secy., Indian Association, Proprietor, Ripon College, Editor of "The Bengali," 70, Colutola St.	Do.
65	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Bhagabati Saran Sing	...	Behari	Hindu	Landholder, 119, Ripon Street	Do.
66	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Mohendra Nath Ray, M.A., B.L.	...	Bengali	Hindu	Vakil, High Court, Zemindar and Vice-Chairman, Dist. Board, Howrah.	Ditto. Also by the Howrah People's Association on the 13th Dec. 1906 and also by the Ulubaria branch Indian Association, on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
67	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sachindra Prosad Bose, B.A.	...	Bengali	Hindu	Secy. Anti-circular Society	By the Indian Association on the 30th Nov. 1906.
68	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. R. G. Kerr	...	Do.	...		Do.
69	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. M. N. Bose, M.B., C.M.	...	Do.	...	Physician, 14, Boloram Ghose's St.	Do.
70	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Jotindra Lal Dey	...	Do.	...	Merchant and Landholder, 100-2, Grey Stret.	Do.
71	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Satyananda Bose, M.A., B.L.	..	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court, 8, College Sqr.	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
72	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Indian Association, Calcutta.	Mr. A. C. Banerjee ...	Bengali Hindu	Bar-at-Law, High Court ...	By the Indian Association on the 30th Nov. 1906.
73	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Devendra Chander Ghosh, B.L.,	Do. ...	Pleader, 54, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipur.	Do.
74	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Nil Ratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D. ...	Bengali Brahmo	Physician, Harrison Road ...	Do.
75	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Heramba Chander Maitra, M.A.	Do. ...	Principal, City College, Harrison Road.	Do.
76	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Kali Charan Banerji, M.A., B.L.,	Bengali Christian	President, Indian Association, 20-2, Sarkar's Lane, Calcutta.	Do.
77	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Jotindra Nath Basu, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Attorney-at-Law, 14, Boloram Ghose's Street.	Do.
78	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Ranoo Lall Shaw ...	Do. ...	Landholder, 5-1, Dr. Durga Charan Banerji's Lane.	Do.
79	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Purna Chandra Kumar ...	Do. ...	Contractor, 34, Dr. Durga Charan Banerji's Lane.	Do.
80	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. C. Venkatta Krishniah Chetty, B.A.	Madrasi Hindu	Student	Do.
81	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. S. Nilacantam ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
82	Do. ...	Do. ...	British Indian Association, Calcutta.	Mr. J. Ghosal ...	Bengali Hindu	Zemindar, Hony. Presidency Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, 37, Old Ballygunge Rd. Calcutta.	Elected by the British Indian Association on the 4th Dec. 1906.
83	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, M.A., B.L., C.S.I., Bharataratna.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Vice-President, British Indian Association, Fellow of the Calcutta University and Zemindar, Uttarpara.	Do.

84	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rai Jotindra Nath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu...	Zemindar, Tak'	...	Ditto. Also elected by the Indian Association on the 30th Nov. 1906 also at a meeting held at Taki on the 15th Dec. 1906 and at a meeting of the inhabitants of Baranagore, Kasipore, Sinitee, etc., on the 23rd Dec. 1906.
85	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.	Babu Prosad Das Bural	...	Bengal Hindu Subarna Banik.	Banker, Shikderpara St, Calcutta	...	By the National Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
86	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur	...	Bengali Hindu	Zemindar and Merchant	...	Do.
87	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bengal Mahomedan Association, Calcutta.	Moulavi Syedrur Ruhman, B.A., B.L.	...	Mahomedan	Legal Practitioner	...	Elected by the Bengal Mahomedan Association on the 21st Dec. 1906.
88	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" Abdul Azij Chowdhury	...	Do.	Zemindar	...	Do.
89	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" Hassain Ali	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
90	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" S. K. A. Hussan	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
91	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Khaja Atikulla	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
92	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. Rahimuddin Naksh Bandi	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
93	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" A. Rasaul, M.A.	...	Do.	Bar-at-Law, President, Bengal Mahomedan Association, 14, Royd St.	...	Ditto. Also by the Industrial Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906.

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Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
94	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Bengal Landholders' Association.	The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Solicitor	By the British Indian Association on the 4th Dec. and the Bengal Landholders' Association on the 18th Dec. 1906.
95	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. R. C. Sen	Bengali	Bar-at-Law	By the Bengal Landholders' Association on the 18th Dec. 1906.
96	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. Chaudhuri, M.A., (Cal.) B.A., LL B. (Cantab.)	Bengali Brahmin	Bar-at-Law, Zemindar; Fellow, Calcutta University; Hon. Secretary Bengal Landholders' Association; 39, Old Ballygunge Road.	Do.
97	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. J. N. Ray.	Bengali Vaidya	Landholder and Bar-at-Law, 52-4, Park Street, Calcutta.	Do.
98	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Satish Chandra Pal Chaudhuri, B.L.	Bengali Hindu...	Zemindar & Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta.	Do.
99	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Major N. P. Sinha, I.M.S. (retired) ...	Bengali Kayastha	Zemindar, 41, Park Street, Calcutta.	Do.
100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose	Do. ...	Zemindar, Bar-at-Law and Ex-President of the Indian National Congress; 1, Elysium Row, Calcutta.	Do.
101	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. C. Dutt	Do. ...	Bar-at-Law, 8-2, Loudon St., Calcutta.	Do.
102	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitter, Rai Bahadur.	Do. ...	Zemindar, 34, Shampuker Street, Calcutta.	Do.

103	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bengal Landholders' Association, Calcutta.	Babu Provas Chandra Mitter, M.A., B.L.	Do.	...	Zemindar and Legal Practitioner, 73, Puddopuker Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	Ditto. Also at the residence of the late Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., on the 20th Dec. 1906.
104	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Babu Satindra Nath Roy Chaudhuri	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar, Satkhira.	...	At a meeting held on the 18th Dec. 1906.
105	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Girija Nath Roy Chaudhuri...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
106	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Samarendra Nath Tagore ...	Do.	Zemindar, Calcutta.	...	Do.
107	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Gaganendra Nath Tagore ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
108	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kanakendra Nath Tagore ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
109	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Radha Kishore Roy ...	...	Zemindar, Bagbazar, Calcutta.	...	Do.
110	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Sarat Chandra Roy ...	...	Zemindar and Merchant, Dt. Nadia.	...	Do.
111	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. S. Neogi ...	...	Zemindar, 24 Parganas.	...	Do.
112	Do.	...	Do.	...	2-1, Creak Row, Calcutta	H. C. Ghose, B.A.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Bar-at-law, 16-17 Ramkanto Bose's Street.	...	Elected at 2-1, Creak Row, on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
113	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Babu Lalit Mohun Ghosal ...	Bengali Hindu	38-1, Baghbazur Street	...	Do.
114	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Nirod Ch, Mallik ...	Do.	Zemindar, 12, Wellington Square ...	...	Do.
115	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. T. K. Bose ...	Do.	Landowner, 1-2, Marhatta Ditch Lane	...	Do.
116	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Babu Brohmobandhav Upadhyaya	Do.	193, Cornwallis Street	...	Do.
117	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Sirish Chandra Datta ...	Do.	Landholder, 7-1, Beadon St.	...	Do.
118	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Norendra Nath Sett, B.L. ...	Do.	Vakil, High Court	...	Do.
119	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kartic Chandra Nan ...	Do.	Landholder, 18, Bellune Rd.	...	Do.

Serial	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
120	Bengal	Calcutta	2-1, Creak Row, Calcutta.	Mr. Arabinda Ghose	Bengali Hindu	Principal, National College, Calcutta	Elected at 2-1, Creak Row on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Babu Subodh Chandra Mallik	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Zemindar	Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ Hemendra Prosad Ghose, B.A.	Do.	Zemindar, 82, Sitaram Ghose's Street	Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Pleaders' Library, Calcutta Police Court	„ Gyan Chandra Guho, B.L.	Bengali Hindu	Pleader, Calcutta Police Court	Elected by the members of the Pleaders' Library, on the 21st Dec. 1906.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ Keshub Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.	Do.	Do.	Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Damodar Ratan's Library, Calcutta.	Mr. Premji Liladhar	Hindu Bhatia	Merchant	Elected at Damodar Ratan's Library, Calcutta.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ Naraindass Doyal	Do.	Do.	Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ Mulji Jumnadas	Do.	34, Ezra Street, Calcutta	Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Southern Electoral Division of Calcutta.	„ B. C. Mitter	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Bar-at-Law	Elected at the residence of the late Sir Romesh Chander Mitter, Kt., on the 20th Dec. 1906.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Babu Bejoy Lall Dutta	Do.	Zemindar	Ditto, and by the Arbalia Jnana Bikashini Sava, on the 2nd Dec. 1906.

130	Bengal	...	Calcutta	...	Do.	...	Babu Borendra Lall Mukerjee	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar, 23-3, Chuckerbere Road, Bhowanipur.	Elected at the residence of the late Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt., on the 20th Dec. 1906.
131	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bankim Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu.	Editor, "Bangabandu," Bhowanipur	Do.
132	Do.	...	Do.	...	Budhi Birdhini Sava, Barabazar, Calcutta.	...	Madan Lal Jhunhunwalla	...	Hindu Agarwalla	Broker, 4, Jogomohun Mallik's St.	By the Budhi Birdhini Sava, on the 13th Dec. 1906.
133	Do.	...	Do.	...	Baishya Sava, Calcutta.	...	Mr. B. Debibakas	...	Marwari Agarwalla.	Cloth Merchant, & Shroff of the firm of Messrs. Debibakas Brijmohan, 92-94, Cross Street.	By the Baishya Sava on the 17th Dec. 1906.
134	Bengal	..	Calcutta	...	Swadesh Sebak Sampradaya, Bhowanipur.	...	Pandit Kali Prasanna Kabyabistrad.	...	Bengali Brahmin	Editor, "Hitabadi," 33, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road, Bhowanipur.	By the Swadesh Sebak Sampradaya on the 11th Dec. 1906, also by the Indian Association.
135	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Pandit Gispati Kavyatirtha	...	Bengali Kayastha	Journalist and Zemindar, 1-1, Kedar Bose's Lane, Bhowanipur.	By the Swadesh Sebak Sampradaya on the 11th Dec. 1906, and at a meeting held at Taki on the 15th Dec. 1906.
136	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Moulavi Dedar Baksh	...	Mahomedan	Retired School master, 28, Gorasthan Lane, Bhowanipur.	By the Swadesh Sebak Sampradaya on the 11th Dec. 1906.
137	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sarasvati Institute, Calcutta.	...	Mr. S. P. Roy	...	Bengali	Bar-at-Law	By the Sarasvati Institute on the 16th Dec. 1906.
138	Do.	...	Do.	...	Students and Youngmen's Union Calcutta.	...	Babu Bhupati Nath Bose	...	Bengali Hindu...	Merchant	By the Students and Youngmen's Union on the 22nd Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
139	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Udyogi Samiti, Calcutta.	Babu Romesh Chandra Sen ...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Zemindar, 5, Coomertoli Street, Calcutta.	By the Udyogi Samiti on the 20th Dec. 1906.
140	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chatra Samiti, Kalighat, Calcutta.	„ Haridas Halder ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Sabait, Halder Para Rd., Kalighat	Elected by the Chatra Samiti, Kalighat on the 8th Dec. 1906.
141	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Harijiban Chatterji, L.M.S. ...	Do. ...	Member of the Indian Medical Association and Medical Practitioner, 126-2, Kalighat Road	Do.
142	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ranjan Krishna Banerj ...	Do. ...	Landlord, Jorabari, Kalighat ...	Do.
143	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Amar prosad Mukerji ...	Do. ...	Sub-editor, "Protijna" 16, Halder Para Road	Do.
144	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Amarapati Banerji ...	Do. ...	Zeminder and Merchant, Halder Para Road.	Do.
145	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jyotilal Mukerji ...	Do. ...	Journalist, 18-2, Halidarpara Rd. ...	Do.
146	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Prionath Chatterji ...	Do. ...	Sabait, Sikdarpara Road. ...	Do.
147	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Jamini Kumar Gupta, B.A. ...	Bengali Baidya	Sikdar Para Road, Kalighat ...	Do.
148	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Beni Madhav Bose ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Medical and Surjical Registrar, Albert Victor Hospital, Demonstrator of anatomy, Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, & &c. 58, Kalidas Patidande's Lane, Kalighat	Do.

149	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kidderpore, Calcutta	Babu Durga Charan Bose B.A. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Teacher, Monshatola Lane, Kidderpore	Elected by the inhabitants of Kidderpore, on the 24th Dec. 1906.
150	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Babu Brojo Gopal Goswami B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, 11, Ramkamal Mukerji's Street, Kidderpore.	Do.
151	Do.	...	Do.	...	The Alipore Bar Association.	„ Joggeswar Roy, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Lawyer, 3, Telipara Road, Bhowanipore.	Elected by the Alipore Bar Association on the 12th Dec. 1906.
152	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Bhogoban Chandra Mukerjee, B.L.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Lawyer, 30, R. K. Mukerji's Street, Kidderpore.	Do.
153	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kedar Nath Ash, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu	Lawyer, 11, Rupchand Mukerji's Lane, Bhowanipur.	Do.
154	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Koylash Chandra Basu, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Lawyer, 57, Shampoker Street, Calcutta.	Do.
155	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Ram Ratan Chatterjee, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Lawyer, 11, Chowlputty Road, Bhowanipur.	Do.
156	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Upendra Chandra Das Gupta, B.L.	Bengali Baidya	Lawyer, 69, New Road, Kalighat ...	Do.
157	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Bijoy Krishna Bose, B.L. ...	Bengali Kayastha	Lawyer, 52-1, Bakul Bagan Road, Bhowanipur.	Do.
158	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Surendra Nath Mallik, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Lawyer, 2, Chandra Nath Chatterji's Street, Bhowanipore.	Do.
159	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Gopee Krishna Kundoo, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu	Lawyer, 16, Nanda Ram Sen's Lane, Sovabazar.	Do.
160	Do.	...	Do.	...	Alipore	„ Kedar Nath Mukerji ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar	Elected by the inhabitants of Boranagore Cossipur, Sinitee &c. on the 23rd Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
161	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Tollygunge, (24 Parganas.)	Swami Jagadanana ...	Hindu ...	Sannyasi ...	Elected at Tollygunge Maut.
162	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhabadas Brohmachari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
163	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Brohmachari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
164	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Haridas Bhagat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
165	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saradananda Brohmochari ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
166	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Achintananda Brohmochari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
167	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sibananda Brohmochari ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
168	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhutananda Brohmochari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
169	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Rajendra Narayan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
170	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarakananda Chowturbadi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
171	Do. ...	Do. ...	Budge-Budge (24 Parganas.)	Babu Pran Krishna Pal ..	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Merchant, Budge-Budge ...	Elected by the Chatra Samiti, Budge-Budge, on the 23rd Dec. 1906.
172	Do. ...	Do. ...	Arbalia, (24 Parganas.)	Babu Norendra Chandra Bose, B.L.	Do. ...	Zeminder and Vakil, High Court, 59, Paddopuker Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	By the Arbalia Jnana Bikasini Sava held on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
173	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. Ramanna ...		Advocate, Chief Court, Mysore; Member, Mysore Representative assembly and member, District Board, Mysore.	Do.

174	Bengal	...	Calcutta	...	Joynagar (24 Parganas)	Babu Devaprosad Datta	...	Bengali Brahmo	Landholder, Mozilpur, Joynagar P. O., Asst. Secy. Mazilpur-Joynagar Hitaisini Sava.	Elected by the Mozilpur-Joynagar Hitaisini Sava, on the 25th Nov. 1906.
175	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rajpur (24 Parganas)	„ Sirish Chunder Roy	...	Theist	Medical practitioner, Vice-Chairman, Rajpur Municipality, Hony. Magistrate, Rajpur Bench.	Elected by the Rajpur Literary Association on the 9th Dec. 1906.
176	Do.	...	Do.	...	Taki (24 Parganas)	„ Profulla Chandra Ghose	...	Bengali Hindu	Zemindar, Hony. Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Taki.	Elected at a meeting held at Taki on the 15th Dec. 1906.
177	Do.	...	Do.	...	Howrah	„ Mohendra Nath Ray, M.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Zemindar, Vakil, High Court, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Howrah	Elected by the Howrah. People's Association on the 13th Dec. 1906.
178	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Jnanendranath Hazra	...	Do.	Contractor, Howrah	Do.
179	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Jotish Chandra Haldar	...	Do.	Pleader, Howrah	Do.
180	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Beni Madhab Mitter	...	Kayastha.	Contractor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 149-1.—Kooroot Road, Howrah.	Do.
181	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Charu Chandra Singha, M.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, Ramkristopur, Howrah	Do.
182	Do.	...	Do.	...	Panchanon Tola, Howrah.	„ Manmatha Nath Gangooly	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Hony. Secretary, Howrah Central Association; 14, Kailash Chandra Banerji's Lane, Panchanontola, Howrah.	Elected at a public meeting, on the 10th Dec. 1906.
183	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Jotindra Nath Dass	...	Bengali Hindu	Contractor, Member, Howrah Central Association and Howrah Sporting Club; 3, Lakshan Das's Lane, Howrah.	Do.

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184	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Ulubaria (Howrah).	Babu Rajkumar Ghosal ...	Bengali Hindu	Zemindar and Pleader, Ulubaria ...	Elected by the Ulubaria Branch Indian Association on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
185	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Romapati Roy ...	Do.	Pleader and Hony. Magistrate, Vice-Chairman, Distr. Board, Howrah.	Do.
186	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Tin Cowri Ghosh ...	Do.	Pleader, Hony. Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, Ulubaria Municipality and Member, Dist. Board, Howrah.	Do.
187	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ Satischandra Bose ...	Do.	Zemindar ...	Do.
188	Do. ..	Do. .	Do. ..	„ Srish Chandra Bose ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
189	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. .	„ Ashutosh Bose ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
190	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sarat Chandra Datta ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
191	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ Mohendra Nath Bose ...	Do.	Zemindar, Hony. Magistrate, Amta Bench.	Do.
192	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hooghly-Chinsura.	„ Bisnupado Chatterji M.A B.L.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Municipal Commissioner, Hooghly, and Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.	By the inhabitants of Hooghly and Chinsura on the 11th Dec. 1906.
193	Do ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Gocool Nath Sen, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Subarna Varnik	Pleader, Judge's Court, Chinsura...	Do.

194	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Romesh Chundra Mondol ...	Do.	...	Hony. Magistrate, Hooghly and Zemindar, Kamarpara, Chinsura.	Do.
195	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Prosad Das Mallik B.L. ...	Do.	...	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Hooghly.	Do.
196	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Surendra Nath Mitter ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.		Zeminder, Hooghly	Do.
197	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sachindra Nath Mitter ...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
198	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Karunanidhan Singha ...	Do.	...	Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate, Hooghly.	Do.
199	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sarat Chandra Mukerji B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	...	Pleader, Hooghly	Do.
200	Do.	...	Do.	...	Uttarpara (Hooghly) ...	...	„ Gopal Chandra Mukerji B.L. ...	Do.	...	Zeminder and Pleader, 19, Joykissen's Street, Uttarpara.	By the Uttarpara Swadeshi Samiti on the 16th Dec. 1906.
201	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jitendra Nath Mukerji ...	Do.	...	Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate ...	Do.
202	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Dwigendra Nath Mukerji ..	Do.	...	Zemindar	Do.
203	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jaharlal Mukerji	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
204	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kumar Rajendra N. Mukerji ...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
205	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Jitendranath Chatterji B.L. ...	Do.	...	Pleader	Do.
206	Do.	...	Do.	...	Konnagar (Hooghly)	„ Beni Madhav Ganguly, M.A....	Do.	...	Headmaster, South Suburban School, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.	By the Konnagar Rate payers' Assn. on the 25th Nov. 1906.

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207	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Chinsura and Br. Chandernagore (Hooghly) ...	„ Kanti Chandra Ghosh ...	Bengali Hindu Satgope ...	Zemindar and Municipal Commissioner ...	By the Anusilan samity on the 25th Nov. 1906.
208	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Keshub Chandra Sadhu ...	Bengali Hindu	Merchant, Chinsura ...	Do.
209	Do. ...	Murshidabad	Murshidabad Assn. ...	Babu Baikuntanath Sen, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Vakil and Zemindar, Berhampur ...	By the Murshidabad Assn. on the 7th Dec. 1906.
210	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hemendra Nath Sen, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
211	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bamapado Datta, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Gandhabarnik.	Pleader, Berhampur ...	Do.
212	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jogendranath Mukerji ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar, Banker, Municipal Commissioner and Joint-Secy., Murshidabad Assn.	Do.
213	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mohendranath Mukerji ...	Do. ...	Zemindar, Berhampur, Joint-Secy. to the Banjetia Exhibition Committee.	Do.
214	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Satyendranarain Bagchi ...	Do. ...	Zemindar, Berhampur ...	Do.
215	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Satyachurn Bhattacharya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
216	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Khetranath Pal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

217	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nafardas Roy	...	Bengali Kshatria.	Zemindar, Hony. Magistrate ; Vice-Chairman, Sadar Local Board, Berhampore, and Secy. Murshidabad Assn.	Do.
218	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ashutosh Chakervarti	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar, Aurangabad (Murshidabad.)	Do.
219	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Pannalal Singha, F.T.S,	...	Bengali Hindu Khattrya.	Zemindar, Manager, Nehalia Estate and Vice-Chairman, Azimgunge Municipality, P. O. Jiagunge (Murshidabad.)	Do.
220	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Golapdas Burman	...	Do.	Zemindar, Banker and Silk Merchant Berhampur.	Do.
221	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Rajendranarain Singha	...	Bengali Hindu	Zemindar, Jitpur, P. O. Domkal, (Murshidabad)	Do.
222	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Abinashchandra Das, M.A.B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Gandhabanik	Pleader and Editor, "Swadesh," Azimgunge.	Do.
223	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Hemchandra Mitter	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	.....	Do.
224	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Budshingh Bothra	...	Jaina	Merchant and Zeminder, Azimgunge	Do.
225	Do.	...	Murshidabad	...	Panchthupi (Murshidabad)	...	„ Gangaprosanna Ghose	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Zemindar and Agriculturist, Panchthupi (Murshidabad.)	By the Panchthupi Association, on the 18th Dec. 1906.
226	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kandi (Murshidabad.)	...	Kumar, Saradendu Narayan Roy	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate, Kandi ; Vice-Chairman, Kandi Municipality ; Member, District Board, Murshidabad.	By the residents of Kandi, on the 24th Dec. 1906.
227	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sivendranarain Roy	...	Do.	Zemindar, Kandi (Murshidabad) ...	Do.
228	Do.	...	Calcutta	...	Burdwan	...	Babu Amulyadev Pattak, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Burdwan	At a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 2nd Dec. 1906.

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229	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Burdwan	Babu Shosi Bhusan Bose, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Zemindar, Vakil and Hony. Magistrate, Burdwan.	At a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
230	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Nalinakhya Bose Bahadur ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
231	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Amarnath Datta, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Landholder and lawyer; Dockyard Proprietor, Keshubpur (Burdwan).	Do.
232	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Gopal Chandra Datta ...	Do. ...	Zeminder, Bantir (Burdwan) ...	Do.
233	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mohini Mohun Mitra, M.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader, Burdwan	Do.
234	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Abul Kassem ...	Mahomedan. ...	Landholder	Do.
235	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kalna (Burdwan.)	Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen ...	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Landholder and Kabiraj	By the inhabitants of Kalna, on the 10th Dec. 1906.
236	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Bidhubhusan Chatterji, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader and Chairman, Kalna Municipality.	Do.
237	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Santosil Datta, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader	Do.
238	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Purna Chandra Datta, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
239	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Upendralal Hazra ...	Bengali Hindu	.....	Do.
240	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amadpur (Burdwan).	„ Bijoy Pado Choudhuri ...	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Zeminder, 5/2, Mohesh Chandra Choudhuri's Lane, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.	At a Public Meeting held at Amadpur on the 15th Dec. 1906.

241	Bengal	...	Calcutta	...	Kalipahari (Burdwan)	Babu Gopi Ballav Sarkar.	...	Bengali Hindu	Zemindar and Proprietor, Burdwan Coal Co. P. O. Kalipahari.	By the Kalipahari Swadeshi Association held on the 16th Dec. 1906.
242	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Hari har Banerji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar and Proprietor, West Ghosik Colliery. Kalipahari P. O.	Do.
243	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Soshi Bhusan Mitra	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Colliery Service and News paper Correspondent.	Do.
244	Do.	..	Do.	...	People's Asso- ciation, Ranigunge. (Bur- dwan.)	„ Mritunjoy Chatterji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	General manager, Ukhara Estate. (Asansol.)	By the People's Asso- ciation, on 9th Dec. 1906.
245	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Bepin Vehari Banerji	...	Do.	Medical Practitioner and Talukdar, Ranigunge.	Do.
246	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Jogonnath Marwari	...	Hindu	Banker and Merchant, Ranigunge	Do.
247	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Damodar Chandra Brojbasi mohunt	...	Do.	Zemindar	By the Association, on the 20th Dec. 1906.
248	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Munshi Imam Ali	...	Mahomedan	Zemindar, Merchant and Contrac- tor, Ranigunge.	By the Association, on the 23rd Dec. 1906.
249	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rate Payers Association, Asansol.	Babu Subodh Chandra Banerji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Proprietor, Simla Trading Co. Asansol.	By the Rate-Payers Association, on the 10th Dec. 1906.
250	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Jadav Chandra Gangooly	...	Do.	Timber Merchant, Asansol.	Do.
251	Do.	...	Do.	...	Birbhoom (Burdwan Dt.)	„ Nabin Chandra Banerji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Pleader	At a Public Meeting held at Suri on the 10th Dec. 1906.
252	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Hari Narayan Misra, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.
253	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Krishna Nath Mukerji	...	Do.	Zemindar, Kundolu, Birbhoom	Do.

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254	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Khulna ...	Babu Nogendra Nath Sen B. L. ...	Bengali Hindu Vaidya	Pleader, Asst. Secretary, Bar Library; Vice-Chairman, Khulna Municipality, Asst. Secretary Arya Dharma Sava &c.	Elected at a Public meeting, on the 18th Dec 1906.
255	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Benibhusan Roy B. L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Talukdar, Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secy. Bar Library, Secy. Khulna Loan Co. Ld.	Do.
256	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Shahib Bankim Chandra Majumdar	Do. ...	Contractor, Retired Dist. Engineer, Khulna	Do.
257	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Jagat Prosad Ray	Do. ...	Khulna ...	Do.
258	Do. ...	Do. ...	Barakpur (Khulna)	Mr. J. K. Sen	Bangali Hindu Kayastha	Barakpur, Khulna ...	Elected by the People's Association, Barakpur.
259	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ajgarh (Khulna)	Babu Rajani Kanta Mitter B. A.	Hindu Thiest ...	Head Master Ajgarh H. E. School	Elected at a Public Meeting held at Ajgarh, Khulna.
260	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chandanpur (Khulna)	„ Bisnu Pado Misra	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Zemindar, Chandanpur ...	Elected at Chandanpur.
261	Do. ...	Do. ...	People's Assn. Bagerhat (Khulna).	Pundit Behari Lal Ray B. A. Kaviratna,	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Hon. Magistrate, Head Master, H. E. School, Bagerhat. Secy. Bharat Bhandar Ld., Secy. Girl's School, Secy. People's Assn. Joint Editor, "Khulna Surid"	By the People's Association on the 17th December 1906.
262	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Girishchander Das	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Talukdar and Pleader, Bagerhat. Director, Loan Co. Ld. and Director, Bharat Bhandar Ld.	Do.

263	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Govindachander Mitter	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Talukdar	...	...	By the People's Association, on the 17th December 1906.
264	Do.	...	Do.	...	Jessore	...	„ Syamlal Banerji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Mukhtear, Jessore	...	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 11th December 1906.
265	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Devaprosad Ghosh	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Member, District Board; Zemindar, Chowgacha, Jessore.	...	...	Do.
266	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jogendranath Sen, B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, Jessore	...	...	Do.
267	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jogendranath Mitter, B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader and Vice-Chairman, Jessore Municipality.	...	...	Do.
268	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Radhika Prosad Basu, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, and Municipal Commissioner, Jessore.	...	...	Do.
269	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Navakumar Chowdhuri	...	Bengali Christian	Mukhtear, Jessore	...	...	Do.
270	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Girijabhusan Chatterji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Hony. Magistrate and Zemindar, Sadhubaty.	...	...	At a Public Meeting held at Sadhubaty on the 2nd December 1906.
271	Do.	...	Do.	...	Magura (Jessore).	...	„ Hiralal Roy	...	Bengali Hindu...	.....	.....	.....	By the Magura Progressive Union, on the 21st December 1906.
272	Do.	...	Do.	...	Magura Thana	...	„ Rajkumar Bose	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Medical Practitioner and Lakhraj- holder, Tala P. O., Dist. Khulna.	...	...	By the Thana Magura, Swadeshi Santi Bidhayini Sava, on the 25th Nov. 1906.
273	Do.	...	Do.	...	Krishnagore (Nadia.)	...	Babu Saroda Prosonno Sanyal	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Krishnagore	By the People's Association, Krishnagore on the 11th Dec. 1906.

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274	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Krishnagore (Nadia).	Babu Prosonnokumar Bose ...	Bengal Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Krishnagore ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 18th Dec. 1906.
275	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nandogopal Bhaduri ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Land-holder and Merchant; Member, Local Board; Secty. Majdia H. E. School	At a Public Meeting, on the 11th Dec. 1906.
276	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Haroprosad Chatterjee, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court, Calcutta; Editor, 'Calcutta Law Journal.'	Do.
277	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jyoti Prosad Chatterjee, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner and Secretary, Public Library, Krishnagore.	Do.
278	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jadu Nath Chatterjee, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Zeminder and Pleader; Member, Dist. Board, Krishnagore.	Do
279	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Akhoykumar Mukerji, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Krishnagore, Member, Reception Committee.	Do.
280	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hariprosad Chatterji, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Judge's Court, Krishnagore	Do.
281	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bibhutibhusan Pal Chowdhuri.	Bengali Hindu Subarna Banik.	Zeminder, Krishnagore ...	Do
282	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Satyendranath Pal Chowdhuri.	Do. ...	Do: ...	Do.
283	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nalinakhya Datta ...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate; Member, Dist. Board, Nadia.	Do.
284	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Naliniath Dey, M.B., J. R., C. P. (edin.) and L. F. P. (glas.)	Bengali Christian	Medical Practitioner ...	Do.

285	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Biswambhar Roy, B.A., B.L....	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Landholder and Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secy. Bar Library Secy. Hari Narain H. E. School, Krishnagore.	Do.
286	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Tara Pado Banerji, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Vakil, High Court	Do.
287	Do.	...	Do.	...	Chuadanga (Nadia).	...	„ Upendra Nath Acharya ...	Do.	Muktear, Chuadanga	At a Public Meeting on the 14th Dec. 1906.
288	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kali Pado Bagchi ...	Do.	Medical Practitioner. Hony. Magistrate; Member, Local Board.	Do.
289	Do.	...	Do.	...	Santipur (Nadia).	...	„ Benoy Kumar Sanyal, B.A. ...	Do.	Hd. Master, H. E. School, Narikeldanga, Santipur.	By the Santipur Ratepayer's Assn. on the 21st Dec. 1906.
290	Do.	...	Do.	...	Navadip (Nadia).	...	„ Debendra Nath Bagchi, M.A., B.L.	Do.	Vakil, High Court, 73 Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.	By the Navadvip Bandemataram Bhikshuk Sampradya.
291	Do.	...	Do.	...	Meherpore (Nadia).	...	„ Surendra Narain Roy ...	Do.	Land-holder	At a Public meeting held at Meherpore on the 14th Dec. 1906.
292	Do.	...	Do.	...	Midnapur Bar Association.	...	Mr. B. N. Susmal	Hindu Brahmo...	Zemindar and Bar-at-Law, Contai ...	By the Midnapur Bar Association, on the 19th Dec. 1906.
293	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rajah Kali Prosonna, Gajendra Mohapatra	Hindu	Zemindar, Khandrey, P. O. Shabrah (Midnapore).	Do.
294	Do.	...	Do.	...	Midnapur	...	Babu Sarat Chandra Das Adhikari	Bengali Hindu...	Zemindar	At a Public Meeting, on the 22nd Dec. 1906.
295	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	Do.	Late Sub-Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika."	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
296	Bengal	Calcutta	Tamluk (Midnapur).	Babu Sarashi Chandra Hazra, B.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Satgope.	Pleader, Managing Director, Tamluk Loan office Co. Ld.; Member, Local Board.	At a Public Meeting, on the 20th Dec. 1906.
297	Do.	Do.	Do	" Banarasi Banerji, B.A., B.L....	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Vice-Chairman, Tamluk Municipality and Local Board, &c.	At a Public Meeting, on the 19th Dec. 1906.
298	Do.	Do.	Contai (Midnapur).	" Bipin Behari Susmal	Bengali Brahmo	Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate, Contai; Member, Dist. Board, Midnapur; Member, Local Board, Contai; Chairman, Contai Union Committee.	At a Public Meeting, on the 19th Dec. 1906.
299	Do.	Do.	Ghatal (Midnapur).	" Nageswar Prosad Singha	Bengali Hindu Khatria.	Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate; Member, Local Board.	By the Ghatal Bar Association, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Sital Das Roy	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate; Member, Dist. Board, Midnapore; Member, Local Board, Ghatal.	Do.
301	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Kirtibas Mondal, B.L.	Bengali Hindu Mahisya	Pleader, Ghatal; Chairman, Ghatal Municipality.	Do.
302	Do.	Do.	Chittagong	" Norendra kumar Das, B.L.	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader, District Judge's Court, Chittagong.	By the Chittagong Association, on the 17th Dec. 1906.
303	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Pulin Chandra Das, B.L.	Do.	Do.	Do.
304	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Mohim Chandra Das, B.L.	Do.	Pleader and Editor, "Panchajanya."	Do.
305	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Chandra Kumar Das De	Bengali-Hindu Baidya.	Merchant	Do.
306	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Kedar Nath Das Gupta	Do.	Medical practitioner, Chittagong	Do.

307	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jatra Mohun Sen, B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, Chittagong and Secretary, Chittagong Association.	Do.
308	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jamini Kanta Sen, B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Judge's Court, Chittagong	Do.
309	Do.	...	Do.	...	Noakhali, (Chittagong Sub-Division.)	...	„ Promotho Nath Sen Gupta, B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Noakhali.	By the Noakhali Bar Association, on the 3rd Dec. 1906.
310	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Josoda Kanta Ghosh, B.L.	...	Bengali Kayastha.	...	Pleader, Noakhali	Do.
311	Do.	...	Do.	...	Feni (Chittagong).	...	„ Nabin Chandra Datta, B.L.	...	Do.	...	Land-holder and Pleader, Feni	By the Feni Bar Association, on the 14th Dec. 1906.
312	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Krishna Kishore Datta, B.L.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
313	Do.	...	Do.	...	Comilla (Tippera).	...	„ Upendra Mohun Mitra, M.A., B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	...	Pleader, Tippera District Court; Joint Secy. Tippera People's Association; Member, Executive Committee, National School, Comilla.	By the Tippera People's Association, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
314	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Mathura Mohun Deb, B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Tippera District Court, Secy. Tippera People's Association; President, National School, Comilla.	Do.
315	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Chandra Kumar Basu	...	Do.	...	Revenue Agent, Land-holder, Muktear, Comilla.	Do.
316	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Abhoy Kumar Guho, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Tippera Dist. Court, Comilla.	Do.
317	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Khetra Mohun Roy, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu	...	Zeminder and Pleader, Comilla. Member, Tippera District Board, Vice-Chairman, Tippera Sadar Local Board.	Do.
318	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Adhar Chandra Das	...	Do.	...	Merchant and Banker, Comilla	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
319	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Comilla (Tippera).	Babu Jagabandhu Roy ...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder and Banker ...	By the Tippera People's Association, on the 9th Dec. 1906
320	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bhudar Das, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Tippera District Court, Comilla. Treasurer, People's Association, Tippera.	Do.
321	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ananga Mohun Ghosh, B.L. ...	Bengali Brahmo	Pleader, Tippera District Court, Comilla. Secy. Comilla National School, Assistant Secretary, Tippera People's Association.	Do.
322	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mohesh Chandra Bhattacharyya.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Merchant, Comilla ...	By the Tippera People's Association, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
323	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ram Sundar Roy, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu	Pleader, Judge's Court and Banker, Comilla.	Do.
324	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ullás Kar Datta ...	Do. ...	Talukdar, Vill. Kalikacha, P. O. Brahmanbaria (Tippera).	Do.
325	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Birendra Chandra Nandi ...	Do. ...	Teacher, Vill. Kalikacha, P. O. Brahmanbaria (Tippera).	Do.
326	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jotirindra Nath Sen, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Judge's Court, Comilla ...	Do.
327	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kasba (Tippera).	„ Protap Chandra Bhattacharyya.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Kasba, Tippera ...	By the Kasba Bar Association, on the 7th Dec. 1906.
328	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Upendra Chandra Chakravarti, B.L.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.

329	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mogra (Tippera).	"	Nanda Kumar Sarkar	...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder, Mogra, Tippera	...	At a Public meeting on the 5th Dec. 1906.
330	Do.	...	Do.	...	Brahmanbaria (Tippera).	"	Dinabandhu Datta	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Brahmanbaria	...	At a Public meeting in Dec. 1906.
331	Do.	...	Do.	...	Chandpur (Tippera).	"	Surendra Chandra Chakervarti.	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Asst. Secy. National School, Comilla.	...	At a Public meeting on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
332	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	"	Nabin Chandra Mukerji	...	Do.	Muktear, Chandpur	...	Do. Also at a Public meeting held at Faridpore on the 12th Dec. 1906-
333	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	"	Dr. Rohini Kumar Bose	...	Bengali Kayastha	Medical Practitioner, Chandpur	...	At a Public meeting on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
334	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	"	Mohendra Chandra Karmokar	...	Bengali Hindu	Medical Practitioner and Merchant; Hony. Secretary, National School, Secy. Anticircular Society, Chandpur.	...	Do.
335	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	"	Babu Nabin Chandra Chakervarti	..	Bengali Brahmin	Land-holder, Bahria, Chandpur	...	At a Public meeting held at Chandpur on the 8th Dec. 1906.
336	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	"	Haradaya Nag	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader and Hony. Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Chandpur.	...	Do.
337	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mathabhanga near Coochbehar.	"	Gopal Chandra Guha, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu...	Pleader, Mathabhanga	...	At a Public meeting of the British Subjects, on the 16th Dec 1906.
338	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	"	Pranendra Ranjan Chaki	...	Bengali Brahmin	Zeminder	...	Do.
339	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	"	Rajendra Prosad Roy, B.L.	...	Hindu	Pleader	...	Do.

Serial No	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
340	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Orissa Assn., Cuttack.	Babu Behari Lall Pundit ...	Kasbmiri Brahmin.	Zeminder & Money-lender, Cuttack	By the Orissa Association on the 10th Dec. 1906.
341	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hari Mohan Rai Chowdhury,	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Muktear, Cuttack ...	Do.
342	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Krishna Chandra Palit ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Banker and Municipal Commissioner, Cuttack.	Do.
343	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nimai Charan Mitra ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Vice-chairman, Cuttack Municipality.	Do.
344	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Baikuntha Nath Datta, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Cuttack ...	Do.
345	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Purna Chandra Palit, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
346	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ram Sankar Roy ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Do.
347	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Pundari Kaksya Harsa ...	Do. ...	Contractor, Jobra, Cuttack ...	Do.
348	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Pria Nath Chatterji, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Cuttack ...	By the Association on the 15th Dec. 1906.
349	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
350	Do. ...	Do. ...	Balasure ...	„ Horendra Naryan Ray, M.A....	Hindu Kayastha	Zeminder ...	By the Balasure National Society on the 10th Dec. 1906.
351	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Radha Syam Dass ...	Hindu ...	Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate; Member, Local Board, Bhadrak; Member, Dist. Board, Balasure.	Do.
352	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bhagbut Prosad Mahapatra ..	Do. ...	Zeminder and Pleader; Vice-chairman Local Board; Member, Dist. Board, Balasure.	Do.

353	Bengal	...	Calcutta	...	Do.	...	„ Lalit Mohon Sircar	...	Hindu Kayastha	Muktear, Municipal Commissioner, Vice-Chairman, Local Board and Member, Dist. Board, Balasore.	Do.
354	Do.	...	Do.	...	Puri	...	„ Bidhu Bhusan Banerjee	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader and Vice-Chairman, Dist. Board, Puri.	By the Puri Bar Association, on the 15th Dec. 1906.
355	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Hurish Chandra Ghose, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Zeminder and Pleader; Member, Dist. Board, Puri.	Do.
✓ 356	Do.	...	Do.	...	Assam Assn. Assam	...	Mr. C. Borooah	...	.....	.....	By B. Borooah.
357	Do.	...	Do.	...	Goalpara (Assam).	...	Babu Hariprosad Nath	...	Hindu Yogi	Muktear, and Revenue Agent, Municipal Commissioner; member Local Board, Secy. Charitable Dispensary, Goalpara.	At a Public Meeting, on the 13th Dec. 1906.
358	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Mukundalal Das Gupta	...	Bengali Hindu Baidya	Pleader and Secy. High School, Goalpara.	Do.
359	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. S. N. Haldar	...	Bengali Brahmo.	Bar-at-Law, Russa Road, Bhowanipur.	Do.
360	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Aswinikumar Sen, B.A.	...	Do.	Head Master, High school, Goalpara.	Do.
361	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Moulavi Abdul Aziz	...	Mahomedan	Religious Preacher, Goalpara	Do.
362	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dhubri (Assam).	...	Babu Durgadas Das	...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Pleader, Judge's Court, Dhubri	By the Dhubri Bar Assn. on the 7th Dec. 1906.
363	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sylhet	...	„ Mohendra Nath De, M.A., B.Sc.	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Professor, Bengal National College, Calcutta.	At a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
364	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Surma Valley, Sylhet	Babu Jogendra Kishore Chakravarti	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Muktear, Habigunge, Sylhet ...	By the Surma Valley Association, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
365	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Nogendra Nath Choudhuri ...	Do. ...	Landholder, Forwarding Agent, Calcutta.	Do.
366	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Jadunath Sen ...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Superintendent, Gouripur Estate, Sunamganj, Sylhet.	Do.
367	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Monomohun Das ...	Do. ...	Engineer and Contractor ...	Do.
368	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Kunja Behari Guha, B.A. ...	Bengali Hindu	Hd. Master, National School, Tipperah. Vill. Pail, Sylhet.	Do.
369	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Niranjan Pal ...	Do. ...	Vill. Pail, Sylhet ...	Do.
370	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Krishna Kishore Swami ...	Do. ...	Zeminder, 21-1 Musalmanpara Lane	Do.
371	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Suresh Chandra Deb ...	Do. ...	Journalist ...	Do.
372	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Sasindra Chandra Sinha ...	Do. ...	Landlord, Editor, "Weekly Chronicle", Sylhet.	Do.
373	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Sarada Chandra Syam, M.A.B.L	Do. ...	Pleader, Sylhet ...	Do.
374	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Bama Charan Syam, L.C.E. ...	Do. ...	Teacher. Kishoreganj ...	Do.
375	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Srish Chandra Sinha ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Sylhet ...	Do.
376	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Harendra Chandra Sinha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
377	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Raj Kishore Deb ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
378	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Promode Chandra Datta ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

379	Bengal	...	Calcutta	...	Surma Valley Sylhet.	Babu Nagendra Nath Datta	...	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader, Sylhet	...	Do.
380	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Monoranjan Sinha	...	Do.	Zeminder, Sylhet	..	Do.
381	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kali Kishore Das	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
382	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Sarat Chandra Some	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
383	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Ishan Chandra Singha	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
384	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Mohesh Chandra Datta	...	Do.	Land-holder, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Silcher.	...	Do.
385	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Abanti Nath Datta, B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, Silcher	...	Do.
386	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Ambica Charan De, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, Sylhet	...	Do.
387	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Nadia Behari Das, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
388	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Rash Behari Das, B.L.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
389	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kali Mohan Dev, B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, Dist. Court, Silcher	...	Do.
390	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Ramani Mohan Das	...	Do.	Zeminder	...	Do.
391	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Rash Govinda Choudhuri	...	Do.	Zeminder, Sunamganj, Sylhet	...	Do.
392	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Brojendra Lal Choudhuri	...	Do.	Zeminder, Machhulia, Habiganj, Sylhet.	...	Do.
393	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Harish Chandra Roy	...	Do.	Zeminder	...	Do.
394	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Sundari Mohan Dass, M.B.	...	Do.	Medical Practitioner	...	Do.
395	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Prosonna Kumar Dutt	...	Do.	Zeminder, Merchant and Proprietor of Tea Gardens.	...	Do.
396	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kali Charan Perha	...	Bengali Hindu	Merchant	...	Do.
397	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Bipin Chandra Paul	...	Brahmo	Journalist, Editor, "New India"	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
398	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Habiganj (Sylhet.)	Babu Baikuntha Nath Roy ...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder, Falsnka, Sylhet ...	By the Habiganj Sebak Samity, on the 8th Dec. 1906.
399	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Rakhai Chandra Roy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
400	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Chandra Nath Das Choudhuri	Do. ...	Zeminder, Machhulia, Habiganj ...	Do.
401	Do. ...	Do. ...	Moulavi Bazar (South Sylhet)	„ Banku Bihari Das ...	Do ...	.....	At a Meeting held at the Bar Library, on the 20th Dec. 1906.
402	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rarisal (Sylhet).	„ Khetra Mohan Sinha ...	Do. ...	Zeminder, Vill. Rarisal (Sylhet) ...	By the Rarisal Karali Polli Samity.
✓403	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gouhati, Kamrup.	„ Laksmi Nath Bez Berooah, B.A.	Assami Brahmin	Merchant, 8 Hare Street, Calcutta...	At a Public Meeting held at Gouhati Ujan Bazar, on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
✓404	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. T. R. Phookon ...	Do. ...	Bar-at-Law, Ballyganj, Calcutta ...	Do.
405	Do. ...	Dacca ...	People's Assn. Dacca.	Dr. Rajkumar Chakravarti ...	Bengali Brahmin	Medical Practitioner ...	By the People's Assn. Committee, on the 30th Nov. 1906.
406	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Brindabon Chandra Basak, B.L.	Bengali Hindu Weaver	Pleader, Merchant and Municipal Commissioner, Dacca.	Do.
407	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Moulvi Hadait Buksh ...	Mahomedan	Merchant and Talukdar, Dacca ...	Do.
408	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Jogendranath Guha Thakurla, B.A.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Hd. Master, Ukil Institution, Dacca	Ditto. also by the Swadeshi Bandhab Samiti, on the 18th Dec. 1906, and at a meeting held at Dacca on the 20th Dec. 1906.

409	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Rajani Nath Bose, M.A., B.L.	Do.	Vakil, Zeminder and Member, District Board, Dacca.	By the People's Assn. on the 30th Nov. 1906.
410	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Mohendra Kumar Ghose, M.A., B.L.	Do.	Pleader and Member, Dist. Board, Dacca.	Do.
411	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Surja Kanto Banerjee, B.L. ...	Bengali Brahmin	Pleader, Dacca	Do.
412	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Mohendra Lal Roy, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Zeminder and Pleader, Dacca	Do.
413	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ananda Chandra Roy, B.L. ...	Bengali Brahmin	Do. Do.	Do.
414	Do.	-	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Troilokya Nath Bose, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Kayastha	Vakil, Dacca	Do.
415	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ananda Chandra Chakravarti	Bengali Brahmin	Pleader	At a Public meeting held at Dacca on the 20 Dec. 1906. Also by the Sikha Samaj on the 21st Dec. 1906.
416	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Satyendra Nath Sen	Bengali Baidya	Merchant	At a Public meeting, on the 20th Dec. 1906.
417	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ananta Kumar Bose, B.L. ...	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader	Do.
418	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Alok Chandra Das Gupta	Bengali Baidya	Medical Practitioner	Do.
419	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Shib Chander Bose, L.M.S. ...	Bengali Kayastha	Do.	Do.
420	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Peary Mohan Ghose, B.L. ...	Do.	Pleader	Ditto. Also by the Peo- ple's Assn. on the 30th Nov. 1906.
421	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Govinda Kishore Rakshit	Do.	Pleader, Talukder, Chairman, Sudder Local Board; Member, Dacca Dist. Board.	Ditto. Also by the Par- jour Assn. held at Patuatuli, Dacca, on the 30th Nov. 1906.

Serial No	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
422	Bengal ...	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta ...	Bengali Baidya	Pleader, Dacca ...	Ditto. Also at a Public Meeting held at Faridpore, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
423	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ananga Mohan Ghose, B.L. ...	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader ...	By the Parjour Assn. held at Patuatuli Dacca, on the 30th Nov. 1906.
424	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Abinash Chandra Bose, B.A.	Do. ...	... ..	Do.
425	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Govinda Chandra Datta, Roy.	Do. ...	Talukder, P. O. Korimganj, Dacca	By the Siksha Samaj.
426	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mathura Mohan Chakravarti, B.A.	Bengali Brahmin.	Teacher, Jubilee School, Dacca ...	Do.
427	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Anuku' Chandra Bosu ..	Bengali Kayastha.	.....	Do.
428	Do. ...	Do. ...	[Not available]	„ Kissori Mohan Bam ...	Bengali Hindu	.....	[Particulars not received.]
429	Bengal ...	Dacca ...	Manikgunge (Dacca Dt.)	Babu Jadabananda Gupta ...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Kaviraj and Hony. Magistrate, Manikgunge.	At a Public Meeting held at Manikgunge, on the 15th Dec. 1906.
430	Do. ...	Do. ...	Munshigunge (Dacca Dt.)	„ Ratneswar Sen ...	Do. ...	Vakil and Talukdar ...	At a Public Meeting held at Munshigunge on the 9th Dec. 1906.
431	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Amalendu Gupta ...	Do. ...	.....	Do.
432	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Umesh Chandra Das, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader and Talukdar ...	Do.
433	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sailendra Kumar Banerji ...	Bengali Brahmin	Do. Do ...	Do.

434	Do.	...	Do	...	Do.	...	„ Jagat Chandra Roy	...	Bengali Kayastha	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
435	Do.	...	Do.	...	Naraingunge (Dacca Dt.)	...	„ Bhubaneshwar Dhar	...	Hindu Bengali	Legal Practitioner and Member, People's Association, Naraingunge.			By the People's Assn. Naraingunge, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
436	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Pria Nath Guha, L.C.P.S.	...	Do.	Treasurer, People's Association, Naraingunge.			Do.
437	Do.	...	Do.	..	Bar Library, Naraingunge.	...	Babu Mathura Nath Das	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader and Landholder	...		At the Bar Library, Naraingunge, on the 12th Dec 1906.
438	Do.	...	Do.	...	Malkhanagar (Dacca Dt.)	...	„ Promotha Kumar Bosu, L.L.B.	...	Bengali	Pleader, Allahabad High Court ; 33, Beaden Row, Calcutta.			By the Malkhanagar Standing Congress Committee.
439	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nogendra Nath Bose	...	Bengali Hindu	Talukdar, Malkhanagar	...		Do.
440	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Basanta Kumar Bosu, M.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Vakil, High Court, Calcutta	...		Do.
441	Do.	...	Mymensing	..	Mymensing	...	„ Hemendra Kishore Acharyya Choudhuri.	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zeminder	...		By the Mymensingh Association, on the 8th Dec. 1906.
442	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Revati Mohan Guha, M.A.,B.L.	...	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader and Municipal Commis- sioner.			Do.
443	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Suresh Chandra Mukherji	...	Bengali Brahmin	Talukdar, Hemnagar	...		Do.
444	Do.	..	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Syamakanto Ganguly	...	Do.	Do	...		Do.
445	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Govinda Chandra Mukerji	...	Do.	Do.	...		Do.
446	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Prosonno Kumar Some	...	Bengali Kayastha	Talukdar, Goffergame (Mymen- singh).			Do.
447	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kali Prosonno Das Gupta M.A.	...	Bengali Vaidya	Head Master, Mymensingh	...		Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
448	Bengal ...	Mymensing ...	Mymensing ...	Babu Mono Mohan Neogi, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu	Pleader, Zeminder and Municipal Commissioner.	By the Mymensingh Association, on the 8th Dec. 1906.
449	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. W. C. Ghose ...	Bengali Kayastha	Bar-at-Law, Mymensingh ...	Do.
450	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Tarak Jiban Roy ...	Do. ...	Talukdar, Revenue Agent and Muktear.	Do.
451	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Anath Bandhu Guha ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Mymensingh ...	Do.
452	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muktagacha...	Dr. Tara Nath Bal, L.M.S. ...	Hindu Kayastha	Medical Practitioner, Mymensingh	By the Public Association, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
453	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Sarada Kishore Acharyya Choudhuri,	Bengali Brahmin	Zemindar, Muktagacha ...	Do.
454	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nogendra Narayan Acharyya Choudhuri, B.A.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
455	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Romesh Chandra Acharyya Choudhuri.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
456	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sudhir Chandra Acharyya Choudhuri.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
457	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Romesh Chandra Sanyal ...	Do. ...	Talukdar ...	Do.
458	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tangail ...	Mr. Abdul Hamidkhan Eusatzi ..	Mahomedan ...	Talukdar, Tangail ...	By the Tangail People's Assn., on the 15th Dec. 1906.
459	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ A. H. Ghaznavi ...	Do. ...	Zemindar, Dildwar P. O., Tangail ..	Do.
460	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Abu Ahmad Abdul Rahaman Khan Choudhuri.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

461	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Khagendra Kumar Ray	...	Hindu	...	Talukdar and Merchant, Alishakanda (Tangail)	By the Tangail Talukdar's Assn., on the 14th Dec. 1906.
462	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kanailal Ray, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
463	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Prosonna Kumar Bose	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	...	Talukdar, Alishakanda (Tangail.)...	Do., also by the Tangail People's Assn. on the 15th Dec. 1906, also at a Public meeting held in Mymensing on the 8th Dec. 1906.
464	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Romesh Chandra Choudhuri, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	...	Pleader and Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Tangail.	By the Tangail People's Assn., on the 15th Dec. 1906. Also by the Danga Swadeshi Pracharini Sava held at Danga, a Sub division of Tangail, on the 21st Dec. 1906.
465	Do.	...	Mymensing	...	Krishnapur (Mymensing).	...	„ Ambica Charan Ukil, M.A.	...	Bengali Hindu	...	Member of the National Council of Education, Bengal; Late Professor, Beneras Hindu College; 53, Sukeas St. Calcutta.	At a Public Meeting, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
466	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Monomohan Bhattacharyya, M.A.	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	...	Manager, Gouripur Estate; Member, Executive Council of the National Council of Education, Bengal; 53, Sukeas St. Calcutta.	Do.
467	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kumudini Kanto Banerji	...	Do.	...	Dewan, Gouripur Estate; Secretary, Mymensing "Hitakari Sava," P. O. Gouripur.	Do.
468	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Superintendent, Gouripur Experimental Farm.	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
469	Bengal ...	Mymensing ...	Krishnapur (Mymensing)	Babu Ananda Charan Choudhuri...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Manager, Gouripur Estate; P. O. Gouripur (Mymensing).	At a Public Meeting, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
470	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Surendra Prosad Lahiri Choudhuri.	Do. ...	Zeminder, Krishnapur, P. O. Gouripur.	Do.
471	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Rash Mohan Chakravarti ...	Do. ...	Student, Danhakhola P. O. ...	Do.
472	Do. ...	Do. ...	Joyka ...	„ Rajani Kanto Pal ...	Bengali Kayastha	Talukdar ...	At a Meeting held at Joyka, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
473	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jamalpur (Mymensing)	„ Sasi Mohan Ghose, B.A. B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secy. High School, Jamalpur.	At a Public Meeting held on the 16th Dec. 1906.
474	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dwarka Nath Sen ...	Bengali Hindu	Pleader and Zeminder, Jamalpur ...	Do.
475	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kali Chandra Nag ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Muktear and Talukder, Jamalpur...	Do. also at a Public Meeting held at Serpur on the 18th Dec. 1906.
476	Do. ...	Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	„ Nalini Kanta Sen, B.L. ...	Bengal Hindu Vaidya.	Pleader, District Court, Faridpur ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
477	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Pran Kumar Pal Choudhuri...	Bengali Hindu Tili.	Zeminder and Merchant; Bhojeswar, Upasi P. O., Dist. Faridpur.	Do.
478	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ananta Kumar Pal Choudhuri	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
479	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Binode Lall Ghose, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Madaripur; Municipal Commissioner, Faridpur	Do.
480	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Satish Chandra Mozumder, B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Faridpur.	Do.

481	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sarat Chandra Datta ...	Do.	...	Merchant, Goalando Ghat (Faridpur).	Do.
482	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sarat Chandra Choudhury ...	Do.	...	Talukder and Pleader, Bhanga (Faridpur).	Do
483	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Dakshina Ranjan Rai Choudhuri.	Bengali Hindu		Zeminder, Bistrashi ; Sadarpur P. O. (Faridpur).	Do.
484	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Satish Chandra Sikdar ...	Do.	...	Zemindar, Kanaipur (Faridpur) ...	Do.
485	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Choudhuri Alimazzaman, B.A. ...	Mahomedan	...	Zeminder, Haroa ; Chairman, Local Board, Goalando ; Member, District Board, Faridpur ; Khanganj P. O. (Faridpur).	Do.
486	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Purna Chandra Moitra, B.A.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.		Pleader, Faridpur ; Vice-Chairman Faridpur Municipality ; Member, Dist. Board ; Secy. Faridpur People's Association.	At a Public Meeting held at Faridpur on the 12th Dec. 1906.
487	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jogesh Chandra Chukervarti, B.L.	Do.	...	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secy. Swadeshi Samiti, Faridpur.	Do.
488	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Krishna Das Roy ...	Do.	...	Zemindar and Merchant, Kabirajpur (Faridpur).	Do.
489	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Prosonna Kumar Sanyal ...	Do.	...	Pleader ...	Do.
490	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nogendra Chandra Bhattacharyya.	Do.	...	Pleader, Bhanga, (Faridpur) ...	Do.
491	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ambica Charan Mazumder, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.		Pleader, Chairman, Faridpur Municipality ; Late Member, Bengal Council ; President, People's Assn. and Swadeshi Samiti, Faridpur.	Do.
492	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Choudhuri, Mahammad Ismail Khan	Mahomedan	...	Zeminder, Kursi, Padamdi P. O., Faridpur.	At a Public Meeting, on the 12th Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
493	Bengal ...	Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	Mr. Hazi Abdul Aziz ...	Mahomedan ...	Talukdar, Gopalpur P. O., Madari- pur (Faridpur).	At a Public Meeting, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
494	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Naimuddin Howider ...	Do. ...	Land-holder, Karakandi, Panchar P. O., (Faridpur).	Do.
495	Do. ...	Do. ...	Olpur (Faridpur).	Babu Joggeswar Roy, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader and Zeminder ...	By the inhabitants of Olpur, on the 16th October, 1906.
496	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pangsa (Faridpur).	„ Kédareswar Datta, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder, Durgapur ; Pleader, Raj- bari.	By the Pangsa Sakha Swadeshi Samiti, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
497	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bajitpur (Faridpur).	„ Baikuntha Nath Das, B.A. ...	Bengali Hindu Saha.	Teacher, 44, Masjidbari Street, Calcutta.	By the Bajitpur Asso- ciation, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
498	Bengal ...	Barisal ...	Barisal ...	„ Aswini Kumar Datta, M.A.B.L.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Zemindar and Proprietor of B. M. Institution, Barisal; President, Swa- deshi Bandhab Samiti, Barisal Secy. People's Assn. Barisal.	At a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
499	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jogendra Narain Ghose ...	Do. ...	Talukdar, Banoaripara (Barisal) ...	Elected at a Public Meeting at Barisal, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
500	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Tara Prosonno Bose ...	Do. ...	Talukder, Nirothompore (Barisal)	Do.
501	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sarat Chandra Guho, M.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader, Barisal; Member, Dist. Board, Backergunge; Asst. Secre- tary, Scientific and Industrial Assn.	Do, also by the Swadesi Bandhab Samiti, on the 18th Dec. 1906.

502	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Khirod Behari Mukerji, B.L. M.S.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Medical Practitioner, Barisal ...	Elected at a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
503	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Rajani Kanto Guha, M.A. ...	Bengali Brahmo	Secretary, Brahmo Samiti; Principal, B. M. Institution, Barisal.	Do.
504	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Satish Chandra Chatterji, M.A.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Secretary, Swadeshi Bandhab Samiti; Professor, B. M. Institution.	Do.
505	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Monoranjan Guho' ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	.....	Do.
506	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Biraj Mohun Rai Choudhuri	Do. ...	Zemindar and Municipal Commi- ssioner, Barisal.	Do.
507	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Syed Mahomed Asrap ...	Mahomedan ...	Talukder and Medical Practitioner	Do.
508	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Hiralal Chakravarti ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zeminder, Rahamatpur, Barisal ...	Elected at a Meeting of a representative character, on the 17th Dec. 1906.
509	Do.	...	Barisal	...	Barisal.	...	„ Basanta Kumar Gupta ...	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Muktear, Pirojpur ...	Elected at a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
510	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Upendra Nath Sen ...	Do. ...	Zemindar, Basanda ...	Do.
511	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta M. A., B. L.	Do. ...	Pleader, Judges Court, Barisal ...	Do. also by the Bengal People's Assn. Com- mittee, on the 20th Dec. 1906.
512	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Chandra Kanto Ghose, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Do.	At a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc..	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
513	Bengal ...	Barisal ...	Barisal ...	Babu Kali Kumar Chatterji ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Govt. Pensioner, Barisal ...	By the People's Assn. on the 20th Dec. 1906.
514	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Abani Mohun Banerji, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Barisal ...	Ditto also by the Swadeshi Bandhab Samiti, on the 18th Dec. 1906.
515	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhola, Barisal	„ Rajendra Chandra Pal ...	Bengali Hindu Subarna Vannik.	Cloth Merchant, Bhola Bander ...	By the Bhola Mohajan Samiti, on the 18th Dec. 1906.
516	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nabin Chandra Das Gupta, B.L.	Bengali Hindu Vaidya.	Pleader ...	Do.
517	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bhuban Mohun Das	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Merchant, Bhola ...	Do.
518	Do. ...	Do. ...	Patuakhali, Barisal	„ Lalit Mohun Banerji, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Patuakhali ...	Elected at a Public Meeting, on the 13th Dec. 1906.
519	Do. ...	Do. ...	Goila, Barisal	„ Lalit Mohun Das Gupta, M.A.	Bengali Brahmo	Professor, City College, Calcutta, 82-1, Harrison Road.	By the Swadeshi Bandhab Samity, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
520	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kalaskoti, Barisal.	„ Kali Ranjan Rai Chowdhuri	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zemindar ...	By the inhabitants of Kolaskoti, on the 15th Dec. 1906.
521	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pirojpur, Barisal.	„ Abinash Chandra Guha, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Landholder and Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.	At a Public meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
522	Bengal ...	Rampur-Beaulah.	Rajshahi Association, Boalia.	Babu Kaliprosonna Acharyya, B.L.	Bengali Hindu	Pleader, Rajshahi ; Member, Dist. Board and Rajshahi Assn.	By the Rajshahi Assn. on the 10th Dec. 1906.

523	Do.	...	Do	...	Do.	...	„ Ramani Ranjan Roy Choudhuri.	Bengali Kayastha.	Zeminder	...	Do.	
524	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nibaran Chandra Bosu	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	
525	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sudarsan Chakravarti, B.L.	Do.	Vakil, High Court, Rajshahi	...	Do.	
526	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kali Krishna Bagchi, M.B.	Bengali Hindu	Medical Practitioner, Rampur-Boalia	...	Do.	
527	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jadab Govinda Sen	Bengali Vaidya.	Hindu	Zeminder and Member, Rajshahi Association, Member, Rajshahi Dist. Board.	Do.	
528	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rai Kedar Prosonna Lahiri, Bahadur.	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder of Kashimpur	...	Do.	
529	Do.	...	Rajshahi	...	Rangpur	...	Babu Kandarpeswar Gupta, Kaviraj.	Bengali Vaidya.	Hindu	Kaviraj, Rangpur	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 10th Dec. 1906.
530	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nagendra Nath Sen, B.A.	Do.	...	Rangpur	...	Do.
531	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Woomesh Chandra Gupta, B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
532	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Khitish Chandra Roy, B.A.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
533	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Surendra Nath Sen, B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
534	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Rash Behari Mukerji, B.L.	Bengali Brahmin.	Hindu	Do.	...	Do.
535	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kamini Kumar Kar	Bengali Kayastha.	Hindu	Superintendent, National Technical School, Rangpur.	...	Do.
536	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Radha Raman Mozumdar	Do.	...	Zeminder, Rangpur	...	Do.
537	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ramani Mohun Roy	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
538	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gnanendra Nath Roy	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

Serial No	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
539	Bengal ...	Rajshahi ...	Rangpur ...	Babu Surendra Chandra Roy Chowdhuri.	Bengali Brahmin	Zemindar, Rangpur ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 10th Dec. 1906.
540	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Baroda Kanto Roy Chowdhuri	Do. ...	Zemindar, Bhitambarband. ...	Do.
541	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kishoregunge (Rajshahi)	„ Monmohun Roy, B.A. ...	Bengali Kayastha	Merchant ...	By the Kishoregunge People's Association, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
542	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kaliprasanna Chakravarti ...	Bengali Brahmin	Talukdar ...	Do.
543	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ananda Kumar Patra ...	Bengali Hindu	Do. & Naib ...	Do.
544	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bipin Chandra Goswami ...	Bengali Brahmin.	Medical Practitioner, Banker and Talukdar.	Do.
545	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Surendra Nath Sen ...	Bengali Baidya	Head Master, National School ...	Do.
546	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Prokash Chandra Nandy ...	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader ...	Do.
547	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Prosonna Kumar Mozumdar, B.L.	Bengali Hindu	Pleader and Talukdar ...	Do.
548	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jogendra Kishore Roy ...	Bengali Kayastha	Talukdar ...	Do.
549	Do. ...	Do. ...	Naogaon (Rajshahi)	„ Soshi Bhusan Roy ...	Bengali Hindu	Manager, Dubalhati Raj, Rajshahi	Elected from Naogaon. Rajshahi Subdivision on the 14th Dec. 1906.
550	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nattore ...	„ Kaliporayan Sanyal ...	Bengali Hindu...	25, Raibagan Street, Calcutta	Elected by the Nattore Association.
551	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jnanendra Nath Khan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

552	Do.	...	Do.	...	Pubna	...	Babu Benoy Kumar Roy, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Asst. Secy. Pubna Assn. and Pubna Industrial Assn.	By the Pubna Congress Committee, on the 14th Dec. 1906.
553	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ambicacharan Maitra, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Vakil, High Court and Zeminder, Pubna.	At a public Meeting, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
554	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Suresh Chandra Pakrashi	...	Do.	Zeminder	Do.
555	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Dinanath Biswas, B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, Pubna	Do.
556	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Surendra Krishna Datta	...	Bengali Kayastha	Zeminder, Sagarkandi	Do.
557	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Baroda Prosad Bose, B.L.	...	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader, Pubna	By the Pubna Bande Mataram Samiti, on the 17th Dec. 1906.
558	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gopal Chandra Saha, M.A.B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu	Do	Do.
559	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Mohini Mohun Saha	...	Do.	Zeminder and Merchant	Do.
560	Do.	...	Do.	...	Serajgunge	...	„ Keshab Chandra Bhattacharyya, B.L.	...	Bengali Brahmo	Pleader	At a Public Meeting, on the 18th Dec. 1906
561	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bankim Chandra Roy	...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder and Merchant	Do.
562	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kailash Chandra Bose	...	Bengali Kayastha	.....	Do.
563	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Abhoy Charan Guha	...	Do.	Muktear, Serajganj	Do.
564	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Annada Prosad Kerr	...	Do.	.....	Do.
565	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kali Sankar Maitra	...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder	Do.
566	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Prosonna Kumar Mozumdar	...	Do.	Do.	Do.
567	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bogra	...	„ Baroda Chandra Talukdar	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Pleader and Zeminder	At a Public Meeting, on the 7th Dec. 1906.
568	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Lalit Mohun Sanyal, B.A. B.L.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.

Serial No	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
569	Bengal ...	Rajshahi ...	Bogra ...	Babu Satish Chandra Sen, B A B.L....	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Pleader, Bogra ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 7th Dec. 1906.
570	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Lalit Chandra Datta, B A.B.L ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
571	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hiran Mohun Das Gupta, B.A. B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
572	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Devendra Nath Sarkar ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Zemindar ...	Do.
573	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bar Assn. Darjiling	„ Hem Chandra Sen, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Vakil, High Court. 12/1/3/1, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.	At a Meeting of the Assn. on the 19th Dec. 1906.
574	Do. ..	Do. ...	Dinajpur ...	„ Saroda Kanto Roy, L M.S. ...	Bengali Hindu	Medical Practitioner, Dinajpur ...	By the Dinajpur standing Congress Committee, on the 18th Nov. 1906.
575	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kumar Tarka Nath Choudhury, B.A.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zeminder, Maldwar (Dinajpur) ...	Do.
576	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Chatra Nath Choudhury ...	Do. ...	Zeminder and Member, Dinajpur Dist. Board.	Do.
577	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti, M A.B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader and Zeminder ; Secy. Bar Assn. Dinajpur ; Vice-chairman, Dinajpur Municipality ; Member, District Board ; Editor, "Dinajpur Patrika" etc. etc.	Do.
578	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Madhav Ch. Chatterji, M,A.B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader, Member, District Board, Dinajpur.	Do.

579	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Lalit Chandra Sen, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Pleader, Dinajpur ; Secy. Dinajpur Assn Secy. Standing Congress Committee, Dinajpur.	Do.
580	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jotindra Mohun Sen, M.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Dinajpur.	Do.
581	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Madhusudan Ray, B.L.	...	Do.	Do. Do. ...	Do.
582	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kumar Purnendu Narain Ray	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Zeminder and Municipal Commissioner.	Do.
583	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Broja Sankar Rai Choudhuri	...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder, Jaigunge (Dinajpur) ...	Do.
584	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Parameswar Dan	...	Bengali Hindu Ugra Kshatria.	Pleader, Dinajpur; Vice-chairman, District Board.	Do.
585	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dinajpur	...	„ Akshoykumar Roy	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Raigunge (Dinajpur) ..	By the Dinajpur Assn, on the 3rd Dec. 1906.
586	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Basantakumar Sidhyanta	...	Do.	Honorary Magistrate and Medical Practitioner, Raigunge (Dinajpur).	Do.
587	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bonomali Ghose	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Raigunge (Dinajpur) ...	Do.
588	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kuladakanto Ghose, B.A., B.L.	...	Do	Pleader, Judge's Court, Dinajpur ...	Do.
589	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kumar Saradendu Narain Roy, M.A.	...	Do.	Zeminder and Chairman, Dinajpur Municipality.	Do.
590	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Radhagovinda Choudhuri	...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder, Dinajpur ...	Do.
591	Do.	...	Do.	...	Jalpaiguri	...	„ Tariniprosad Roy, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Jalpaiguri; Director: Anjuman, Katulguri and Atabari Tea Co. Ld, Jalpaiguri.	By the Branch Indian Assn. and Standing Congress Committee held at Jalpaiguri on the 9th Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
592	Bengal ...	Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Babu Parbaticharan Bose ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Jalpaiguri ...	By the Branch Indian Assn. and Standing Congress Committee held at Jalpaiguri on the 9th Dec. 1906.
593	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Annadacharan Sen, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
594	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Krishnamohun Sing ...	Do. ...	Jotdar, Laksmipur, Jalpaiguri ...	Do.
595	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Basantakumar Sing ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
596	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Jogeshchandra Ghose, B.A. ...	Bengali Kayastha.	.....	Do.
597	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Troilokyanath Moulik ...	Bengali Brahmin	Pleader, Jalpaiguri ...	Do.
598	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Umagati Roy, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secy. Rate-payer's Assn., Secy. Branch Indian Assn. and Standing Congress Committee; Director, Chuniaghara Tea Co. Ld., Jalpaiguri.	Do.
599	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jalpaiguri Dooars.	" Ambicacharan Sen ...	Bengali Hindu Kyastha.	Manager, Makrapara Tea Estate, Secy. Dooars Bandhab Samiti.	At a special meeting held at Nedam on the 22nd Nov. 1906.
600	Do. ...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	" Srikumar Choudhuri, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Madhipura (Dist. Bhagalpur).	At a Public Meeting held at Bhagalpur on the 9th Dec 1906.
601	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Upendranath Bagchi, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court. Bhagalpur ...	Do.
602	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Srimohan Thakur ...	Do. ...	Zemindar, Bhagalpur ...	Do.

603	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Brojbehari Mondal	...	Goala	...	Zemindar, P. O. Marho, Madhipur	Do.
604	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Anandalall Mondal	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
605	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Balailall Mondal	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
606	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Rashbehari Mondal	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
607	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Anantaprosad Mondal	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
608	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Badrinath Upadhya	...	Maithil Brahmin	...	Zeminder, Bhagalpur	Do.
609	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Charuchandra Bosu, M.A., B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	...	Pleader, Bhagalpur; Hony. Member, Bhagalpur Land-holder's Association; Joint Secy. Swadeshi Committee.	Do.
610	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Chandrasekar Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil and Zemindar	Do.
611	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Surendranath Bose, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader and Zeminder; Hony. Member, Bhagalpur Land-holder's Association.	Do.
612	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Basantalall Sahu	...	Bengali Hindu	...	Zeminder, Banker and Municipal Commissioner.	Do.
613	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Devi Prosad	...	Behari Kayastha	...	Pleader, Sikenderpur	Do.
614	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Harakrishna Prosad, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Zemindar, Bhagalpur	Do.
615	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Deviprosad Marwari	...	Marwari Agarwalla.	...	Zemindar, Honorary Magistrate, Banker, Merchant and Municipal Commissioner.	Do.
616	Do.	...	Do.	...	Purnea	...	Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerji, M.A. B.L.	...	Bengali Brahmin	...	Zeminder, Vakil, High Court; Member of the Legislative Council.	At a Public Meeting held on the 11th Dec. 1906.
617	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Rasiklall Sen Gupta	...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	...	Talukdar, Manager, Parbaha Estate	Do.

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618	Bengal ...	Bhagalpur ...	Purnea ...	Babu Sosibhusan Komar, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu	Pleader and Land-holder ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 11th Dec. 1906.
619	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dhanurdhari Pershad, M.A., B.L.	Behari Hindu	Pleader ...	Do.
620	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Alok Narain, B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
621	Do. ...	Do. ...	Malda (Bhagalpur.)	„ Krishna Chandra Choudhuri	Hindu ...	Zeminder, Municipal Commissioner, Englishbazar, Maldah.	At a Public Meeting, on the 15th Dec. 1906.
622	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bipin Vehari Ghose, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Maldah ; Vice-Chairman and Municipal Commissioner, Englishbazar Municipality.	Do.
623	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Panchanon Mozumdar ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Maldah ...	Do.
624	Do. ...	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	„ Akhoy Kumar Gupta ...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Contractor and House-owner, Hazaribagh.	At a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
625	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ranchi ...	„ Joykali Datta, M.A., B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu	Pleader, Ranchi ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 11th Dec. 1906.
626	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ashutosh Roy, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Satgope	Pleader, Ranchi ...	Do.
627	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Noresh Chandra Mitra, M.A., M.B.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Medical Practitioner and Municipal Commissioner, Ranchi.	Do.
628	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Balkrishna Sahay ...	Behari Hindu Kayastha	Zeminder and Pleader ; Vice-Chairman, Ranchi Municipality ; Member, Dist. Board &	Do.

629	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Kashi Nath Raonat	...	Marhati Hindu Brahmin.	Zeminder, Ranchi	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 18th Dec. 1906.
630	Do.	-	Do.	...	Raghunathpur (Manbhun)	...	Maharaj Kumar Taral Singh, Deo Bahadur.	...	Bengali Hindu	Zeminder, Kassipur (Manbhun)	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
631	Do.	...	Do.	...	Purulia	...	Babu Rajendranath Chatterji	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Zeminder and Manager	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 14th Dec. 1906.
632	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nilkanto Chatterji, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Land-holder, Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Purulia.	...	Do.
633	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Upendranath Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Baidya	Land-holder and Pleader	...	Do.
634	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Lalitkisore Mitter, B.A.B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil and Land-holder, Purulia	...	Do.
635	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Saratchandra Sen, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Baidya	Vakil and Municipal Commissioner, Purulia.	...	Do.
636	Do.	...	Do.	...	Giridhi	...	„ Saktikanta Bhattacharyya, B.L.	...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin	Pleader and Municipal Commis- sioner, Giridhi.	...	At the meeting of the Giridhi Bar Library, on the 21st Dec. 1906.
637	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sudhansubikas Roy, B.A.	...	Bengali Brahmo	Second Teacher, A.E. School, Giridhi	...	Do.
638	Do.	...	Behar	...	Behar	...	Sree Ramnath Upasree	...	Marhatta Brahmin.	Service	...	Elected at Behar, on the 4th Dec. 1906.
639	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sree Jaidu Bhatta	...	Do.	Zeminder and Secy. Behar Hindu- Ghat.	...	Do.
640	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Umadhar Patok	...	Do.	Zeminder	...	Do.
641	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Purusottam Nowlakha	...	Do.	Service	...	Do.

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642	Bengal ...	Behar ...	Behar ...	Babu Baijnath Persad ...	Hindu ...	Contractor ...	Elected at Behar, on the 4th Dec. 1906.
643	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Ghanshyam Lall ...	Do. ...	Merchant ...	Do.
644	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Muna Lall ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
645	Do. ...	Do. ...	Patna ...	Kner Surjoo Prosad Sing ...	Behari Hindu Bhumihar Brahmin.	Talukder, Baraon Estate, Dist. Allahabad.	At a Public Meeting held in the Bar Library, Patna, on the 8th Dec. 1906.
646	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Ramgopal Sing Choudhuri, B.L.	Do. ...	Reis, Zeminder, Banker and Pleader Patna; Secy. Executive Committee, Prodhan Bhuminer Brahmin Sava.	Do.
647	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Iswari Prosad ...	Behari Hindu Kayastha.	Reis and Zeminder, Kahasthan, Patna.	Do.
648	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Purnendunarain Sinha, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Kayastha	Zeminder, Govt. Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Patna; Proprietor, Anglo Sanskrit School; President, Bankipur Theosophical Society; Secy., Behar Agricultural Association.	Do.
649	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Badri Das ...	Behari Hindu ...	Merchant, Patna ...	Do.
650	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Abdul Hakim, B.A.	Mahomedan ...	Bar-at-Law, Muradpur ...	Do.
651	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bankipore ...	Babu Kameswarnarain Sing ...	Behari Hindu Bhumihar Brahmin.	Zeminder, Morga-Ramgarh, P. O. Narhan (Darbhanga).	At a Public Meeting, on the 8th Dec. 1906.

652	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Hariharpershad Sing, B.A., B.L.	Behari Hindu Rajput	Zeminder, Hony. Magistrate, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Bankipore.	Do.
653	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gopalsaran Sing	Do.	Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate, Kalherya, P. O. Koilwar, Shahabad.	Do.
654	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Krishna Sahay, B.L.	Behari Hindu Kayastha.	Zeminder and Vakil, Bankipur; Law teacher, Patna College; Member, District and Local Boards.	Do.
655	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Alok Kumar Sinha, M.A.	Hindu Kayastha	Zeminder, Moradpur (Bankipur)	Do.
656	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nilambar Prosad	Do.	Zeminder and Pleader	Do.
657	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kalikumar Sinha, B.A., B.L.	Do.	Zeminder, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Bankipur; Author and Journalist, Secy., Behar Association, &c. &c.	Do.
658	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sahabad	...	„ Ram Sahay	Behari Kayastha	Pleader, Dist. Court, Arrah	At a Public Meeting held at Arrah on the 9th Dec. 1906.
659	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Mangalcharan, B.A. B.L.	Do.	Vakil, High Court, Calcutta	Do.
660	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bhagmat Sahay, B.L.	Do.	Zeminder and Pleader, Arrah	Do.
661	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narsing Sahay	Do.	Pleader and Zeminder, Mahalla M. P. Bagh, Arrah.	Do.
662	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bakshi Sivaprosad Sing	Do.	Zeminder and Proprietor, The Shahabad Knitting Works.	Do.
663	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Devakumar	Jaina Agarwalla	Reis, Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate, Arrah.	Do.
664	Do.	...	Do.	...	Gya (Patna Dt.)	...	„ Rajkumar Chhotaynarain Sing	Behari Bumihar Brahmin.	Zeminder, Maksudpur, Gya	At a Public Meeting, on the 1st Dec. 1906.

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665	Bengal ...	Behar ...	Gya (Patna Dt.)	Babu Gopeenath, B.L. ...	Behari Kayastha.	Pleader, Gya ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 1st Dec. 1906.
666	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dasarath Lall ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
667	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jadunandan Prosad, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Zeminder and Pleader, Gya ...	Do.
668	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Khaja Mahommad Noor, B.A. B.L.	Mahomedan ...	Zeminder, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Gya.	Do.
669	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nabinagar (Gya Dt.)	„ Protapchandra De ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Zeminder and Pleader, Munsif's Court, Nabinagar.	Elected by the Members of the Nabinagar Bar Association on the 17th Dec. 1906.
670	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chapra (Patna Dt.)	Mr. Tapnarain ...	Hindu ...	Zeminder ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
671	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bar-Assn., Matihari (Patna Dt.)	Babu Gangaprosanna Ghose ...	Bengali Hindu Kayastha	Thikader, under the Ramnagar Raj	By the Matihari Bar Association, on the 14th Dec. 1906.
672	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bar Assn. Monghyr (Patna Dt.)	„ Gopalchandra Sôme, M.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Monghyr.	By the Monghyr Bar Association, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
673	Do. ...	Do. ...	Begusarai (Monghyr Dt.)	„ Achintananda Sahay, B.A. ...	Behari Kayastha	Pleader, Begusarai ; Vice-Chairman, Local Board and Member, Dist. Board.	At a Public Meeting, on the 19th Dec. 1906.
674	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Pashupati Chatterji, B.L. ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Begusarai ...	Do.
675	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Krishna Chandra Ghose, B.L.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Do. ...	Do.

676	Do.	...	Mozufferpur...	Mozufferpur...	Babu Jogendrachandra Mukerji, B.A.B.L.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Vakil, Mozufferpur	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 11th Dec. 1906.
677	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Bisvanath Prosad	Hindu Khetri	Zeminder and Banker, Mozufferpur		Do.
678	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Moheswar Prosad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
679	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Mahadeo Prosad Sahu	Hindu	Do.	Do.	Do.
680	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Gobindachandra Roy, B.A.B.L.	Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, Mozufferpur	...	Do.
681	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Basanticharan Singha, M.A.B.L.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
682	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Bissambhar Mitra, B.A.B.L.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
683	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Anuplal Thakur	Behari Hindu Brahmin,	Zeminder and Muktear, Modhubani (Darbhanga); Municipal Commi- ssioner.		At a Public Meeting, on the 1st Dec. 1906.
684	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Jagatlal Misra	Tirhutia Brahmin	Muktear, Modhubani (Darbhanga)		Do.
685	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Lalgovind Sing	Rajput	Muktear, Municipal Commissioner, Asst. Secy. Gorukshini-Sava; Mem- ber, Local Dispensary and School Committee.		Do.
686	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	„ Umapado Bose, M.A.B.L.	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	Vakil, Municipal Commissioner, Modhubani.		Do.
687	United Provinces.		Benares	Benares	Pandit Ikbulnarayan Gurtu, M.A., L.L.B.	Hindu Kashmiri Brahmin.	Professor, Central Hindu College, Benares.		At a Public Meeting held in Benares on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
688	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Mr. Kalishankar Veyas	Hindu Gujrati Brahmin.	Zeminder	...	Do.
689	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Sirishchandra Bhattacharji, L.M.S.	Bengali Brahmin	Medical Practitioner and Money- lender.		Do.

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690	United Provinces.	Benares ...	Benares ...	Babu Syamsundar Das, B.A. ...	Hindu ...	Asst. Head Master, Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.	At a Public Meeting held in Benares on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
691	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nandagopal Lal ...	Do. ...	Zeminder and Banker ...	Do.
692	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Kotidas Manik ...	Vaishya ...	Central Hindu College, Benares ...	Do.
693	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Moulvi Nasiruddin Ahmed ...	Mahomedan ...	Pleader, Benares ...	Do.
694	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Gokulchand ...	Hindu Agarwala ...	Zeminder, Banker, Honorary Magistrate, Benares. ...	Do.
695	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Baidyanath Das, B.A. ...	Hindu ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
696	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Balkrishna Das ...	Do. ...	Banker ...	Do.
697	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jugalkishore ...	Hindu Khatri ..	Banker and Zeminder, Jaighat, Benares.	Do.
698	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nandakishore Lall ...	Do. ...	Banker and Zeminder, Chandni Chak, Benares.	Do.
699	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Munshi Sankta Prosad ...	Do. ...	Zeminder, Sidheswari, Benares ...	Do.
700	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Gangaprosad Gupta ...	Hindu Vaishya ...	Editor, Bharat Jeewan Press, Benares	Do.
701	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Narstam Dass ...	Hindu Guzrati ...	Mahajan Gola Gulli, Benares ...	Do.
702	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Hari Dass ...	Do. ...	Zeminder, Mahajangola Gulli, Benares.	At a Public Meeting, on the 2nd Dec. 1906. Also by the Kasi Sujan Samiti, on the 9th Dec. 1906.

703	United vinces.	Pro-	Benares	...	Benares	..	Babu Badri Prosad	...	Hindu Khetri	..	Zeminder, Jaighat, Benares	...	Do.
704	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	,, Kalka Prosad	...	Do.	...	Zeminder	...	By the Kasi Sujan Samiti, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
705	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	,, Kashiprosad Varma	...	Do.	...	Banker	...	Do.
706	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	,, Gourishankar, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Hindu Agarwala	...	Vakil and Zeminder	...	Do.
707	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	,, Radhakrishna Das	...	Hindu Vaishya Agarwala.	...	Mahajan and Contractor	...	Do.
708	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	,, Shiva Prosad	...	Hindu Vaishya	...	Banker and Zeminder	...	Do.
709	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	,, Mangla Prosad	...	Do.	..	Banker and Zeminder, Nandan Sohu, Benares.	...	Do.
710	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mirza Ishaq Beg, B.A.	...	Mirza Moghal	Surmi	Zeminder	...	Do.
711	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	Sri Vishmeshwarananda	...	Hindu	...	Sannyashi	...	At Benares Sannyashi Maut, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
712	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sri Swami Nittyanda	..	Do.	..	Do.	...	Do.
713	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Protulchandra Brahmachari	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	Do.
714	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	Priyanath Tridandi	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
715	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bhairabananda Brahmachari	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
716	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Atulachandra Brahmachari	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
717	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	Swami Ram Ram Nakulabdhut	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
718	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Swami Omkarnath	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
719	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Swami Sachhidananda	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
720	United Provinces.	Benares	Benares ...	Swami Krishnananda ...	Hindu ...	Sannyashi ...	At Benares Sannyashi Maut, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
721	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Purnananda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
722	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nasiram Brahmachari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
723	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendranath Brahmachari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
724	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jogendranarain Brahmachari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
725	Do. ...	Do. ..	Ghazipur ...	Babu Bholanath Ray, B.A. ...	Brahmin ...	Zeminder, Vakil, High Court and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Ghazipur.	At a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
726	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Rup Narain Sinha ...	Mohial Brahmin	Zeminder ...	Do.
727	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Muralidhar Sinha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
728	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mirjapur ...	Babu Baniprosad Bhargava ...	Hindu Bhargava	Hony. Magistrate, Member, Municipal and Dist Boards, Contractor, Stone and Carpet Merchant.	At a Public Meeting held on the 16th Dec 1906.
729	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Badrinarain Choudhuri ...	Hindu Brahmo	Zeminder and Editor, "Ananda Kadambari"	Do.
730	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Mathuraprosad Choudhuri	Bengali Brahmin	Zeminder and Pleader ...	Do.
731	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Prasun Misra ...	Behari Brahmin	Zeminder and Money Lender ...	Do.
732	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Kunjmohan Mukerji ...	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Contractor ...	Do.

733	United Provinces.	Benares	...	Do.	...	Lala Sriram	...	Arya Khetri	...	Zeminder, Pleader, Member, Dist. Board, Municipal Commissioner, and President, Arya Samaj.	Do.
734	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Badrinath Seth	...	Do.	...	Banker and Stone Merchant	Do
735	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Lala Ramcharan Lall	...	Do.	...	Banker and Cloth Merchant, Cawnpore.	Do.
736	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Jagatnarin Tondan	...	Do.	...	Zeminder	Do.
737	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. Bhagwan Dass	...	Hindu Kolwar	...	Proprietor, Messers Budhuram Bhagwandass and Co. Shellac Merchant.	Do.
738	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Moha deo Ram	...	Do.	...	Banker and Proprietor of the firm, Messers Kulairam Mohadeoram	Do.
739	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bhagwan Das, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Teacher	Do.
740	Do.	Allahabad	...	Allahabad	...	Pandit Brojonarain Gurtu, M.A.	...	Brahmin	...	Vakil, High Court, N. W. P., 14, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.	At a Public Meeting held at Allahabad, on the 5th Dec. 1906.
741	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Satyachandra Mukerji, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court, 3, Elgin Road, Allahabad.	Do.
742	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Pandit Madanmohan Malavya	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court.	Do.
743	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Lalitmohan Banerji, M.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
744	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Pandit Jwala Datta Joshi	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
745	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Tejbahadur Sapru, M.A., L.L.D.	...	Do.	...	Advocate, High Court, N. W. P., 17, Albert Road, Allahabad	Do.
746	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Satishchandra Banerji, M.A., L.L.D., P.R.S.	...	Do.	...	Advocate, High Court, N. W. P., Allahabad.	Do.
747	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Durgacharan Banerji, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
748	United Provinces.	Allahabad ...	Allahabad...	Pandit Ladliprosad Zutshi ...	Brahmin ...	Pleader; Ananda Bhawan, Allahabad	At a Public Meeting held at Allahabad on the 5th Dec. 1906.
749	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Balkrishna Bhatt ...	Do. ..	Teacher and Editor, "Hindu Pro-deep," Allahabad.	Do.
750	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. C. Y. Chintamoni ...	Do. ...	Journalist and Asst. Secy., Industrial Conference, Amraoti	Do, also at a Public Meeting held in Benares, on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
751	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Saratchandra Bandopadhaya, L.M.S.	Do. .	Medical Practitioner ...	At a Public Meeting held in Allahabad on the 5th Dec. 1906.
752	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Motilal Mehru ...	Kashmiri Brahmin	Advocate, High Court, Allahabad...	Do.
753	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Harimohan Roy, B.A. ...	Bengali Brahmin	Vakil, High Court, Allahabad ...	Do.
754	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Purusothamdas Tandon ...	Khetri ...	Do. ...	Do.
755	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Saratchandra Choudhuri, M A., L.L.B.	Hindu Kayastha	Do. ...	Do.
756	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Munshi Iswarsaran, B.A. ...	Hindu ...	Do. ...	Do.
757	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Desraj Ranjit Sing, L.M.S. ...	Do. ...	Medical Practitioner and Municipal Commissioner; Stanley Road, Allahabad.	Do.
758	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Lachminarain ...	Do. ...	Banker and Municipal Commissioner, Allahabad.	Do.
759	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Ramananda Chatterji, M A. ...	Brahmo ...	Editor, "Probas" and "Modern Review," Allahabad.	Do.

760	United vinces.	Pro.	Allahabad ...	Gorakhpur ...	Mr. Jugalkishore, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Hindu Agarwala	Vakil, High Court, Gorakhpur ...	At a Public Meeting held at Gorakhpur on the 17th Dec. 1906.
761	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Saraswati Prosad ...	Hindu Kayastha	Pleader ...	Do.
762	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Harnarain Sing ...	Do. ...	Rais, Zeminder, Gorakhpur ...	Do.
763	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ramgarib ...	Do. ...	Manager, Kayastha Trading and Banking Corporation Ld.	Do.
764	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nursing Sahay, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Hindu ...	Vakil, High Court, Gorakhpur ...	Do.
765	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Keshrinarain Chand, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
766	Do.	...	Do. ...	Muttra ...	„ Madhuprosad Bhargava ...	Bhargava Com- munity.	Contractor ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 20th Dec. 1906.
767	Do.	...	Do. ...	Agra ...	Pandit Mohankishen Dar ...	Kashmiri Brah- min.	Rais and Trader ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 18th Dec. 1906.
768	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kailashnath Kunzru ...	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court. Agra ...	Do.
769	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Radhakishen Bhargava ...	Bhargava Brah- min.	Rais and Zeminder, Muttra ...	Do.
770	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Govindsahai Sharma, B.A. ...	Brahmin ...	Advocate, Agra ...	Do.
771	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Probhudayal, B.A., B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Agra ...	Do.
772	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Gujan Singh ...	Thakur ...	Medical Practitioner, Proprietor, The Baidyaratna Ayurvedic Aushadha- laya, Agra.	Do.
773	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Rupnarayan ...	Hindu Khatri ...	Rais and Householder, Bilungunj, Agra.	Do.
774	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Pragnarayan, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Vaish ...	Vakti, Agra ...	Do.

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775	United Provinces.	Allahabad ...	Agra ...	Munshi Narayanprasad, M.A.L.L.B.	Kayastha ...	Vakil, Agra ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 18th Dec. 1906.
776	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Sarupnarayan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
777	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mainpuri (Agra Dn.)	„ Duminlal Chowbay ...	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Mainpuri ...	Elected at a Public Meeting.
778	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brindaban (Muttra).	Pandit Radhacharan Goswami, Bidyabagish.	Hindu Baisnav Brahmin.	Priest, Hony. Magistrate, Brindaban	At a public Meeting held at the Sree Gouranga Sankirtan Sadhan, Brindaban, on the 23rd Dec. 1906.
779	Do. ...	Do. ...	Meerut ...	Mr. Chhakranlal Chowbay ...	Hindu Chowbay Brahmin.	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Meerut.	At a Public Meeting held on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
780	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ L. N. Sarma ...	Hindu Brahmin	Zeminder and Bar-at-Law, Meerut...	Do.
781	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Kabul Singha, B.A. ...	Hindu Vaish Agarwala.	Vakil, High Court and Zeminder, Muzafferpur.	Do.
782	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bishamvarnath, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court ...	Do.
783	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Makhanlal, B A.L.L.B. ...	Hindu Vaish ..	Zeminder and Vakil, High Court, Meerut City.	Do.
784	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Sitaram, M.A.L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
785	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Gangaram ...	Do. ...	Rais and Zeminder ...	Do.
786	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kunjbehari Lal ...	Do. ...	Zeminder and Pleader ...	Do.
787	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ L. Sankarlal ...	Do. ...	Legal Practitioner, Meerut ...	Do.

788	United vinces.	Pro-	Allahabad ...	Do. ...	...	Mr. B. Sultan Singh	...	Hindu Jaini	Vaish	Pleader, Meerut	...	Do.
789	Do	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	„ Babulall, B.A.	...	Hindu	...	Vakil, Meerut	...	Do.
790	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	„ B. Kunwarbehari Lal, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Hindu	Kyastha	Do.	...	Do.
791	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	„ Charanbehari Lal	...	Do.	...	Muktear	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 20th Dec. 1906.
792	Do.	...	Do. ...	Najibabad (Bijnaur).	...	„ Benicharan	...	Do.	...	Proprietor, Oil and Flour Mills, Najibabad.	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 15th Dec. 1906.
793	Do	...	Do. ...	Do ...	...	„ Raghunath Prosad Varma	...	Hindu	Khetri	Rais and Zeminder	...	Do.
794	Do.	...	Do. ...	Cawnpore ...	...	Pundit Debiprosad Shukla, B.A.	...	Brahmin	...	Professor, Christ Church College, Cawnpore ; Editor, "The Kanya- kubja"	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 13th Dec. 1906.
795	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Babu Hemchandra Chatterjee, B.A.	...	Bengali Brahmin.	Hindu	Professor, Christ Church College, Fellow, Calcutta University.	...	Do.
796	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	„ Troylokyanath Banerjee	...	Do.	...	Legal Practitioner, Municipal Com- missioner, Notary Public, Cawn- pore.	...	Do.
797	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Pundit Shyamsunder Nath	...	Hindu Brahmin	Kashmiri	Zeminder, Cawnpore	...	Do.
798	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	„ Prithi Nath	...	Do.	...	Legal Practitioner	...	Do.
799	Do.	..	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Lala Jagannath Prosad	...	Hindu	Khetri ...	Rais, Cawnpore	...	Do.
800	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Dr. S N Sen, L.M.S.	...	Bengali Baidya.	Hindu	Medical Practitioner, Cawnpore	...	Do.
801	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do.	Babu Rajkrisna Varma, B.A.	...	Hindu	Kayastha	Legal Practitioner, Cawnpore	...	Do.
802	Do.	..	Do. ...	Do.	Mr. Jwala Prosad, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

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803	United Provinces.	Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ..	Rai Debi Prosad ...	Hindu Kayastha	Vakil, Cawnpore ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 13th Dec. 1906.
804	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Moulana Fariduddin Ahmedkhan, B.A.L.L.B.	Mahomedan Pathan	Pleader ...	Do
805	Do. ...	Do. ...	Aligarh ...	Moulavi Hafiz Abdar Rahaim ...	Mahomedan ...	Zeminder and Pleader, Aligarh ...	At a Public Meeting held at Aligarh on the 16th Dec. 1906,
806	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Syed Fazlulhasan Hasrut, B.A. ...	Do ...	Zeminder and Editor, "Urduimolla"	Do.
807	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Thakurkalyan Sing ...	Rajput ...	Zeminder ...	Do.
808	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Lal Govila ...	Vaish Hindu ..	Engineer, Chemist and Factory-owner	Do.
809	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Chimman Lal ...	Do. ...	Rais, Banker and Factory owner	Do.
810	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ J. D. Varshnei, M.S.C.I. ...	Do. ...	Chemical Engineer and Manager, Oriental Glass Works Ld.	Do.
811	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Sivadayal Sing ...	Hindu Kayastha.	Zeminder and Muktear, Aligarh ...	Do.
812	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Monohor Lal ...	Do. ...	Zeminder and Medical Practitioner, Aligarh	Do.
813	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jhansi ...	Pundit Gopal Das Sarma, B.A.L.L.B.	Gujrati Brahmin.	Vakil, High Court, N. W. P. Member, Municipal Board, Orai.	At a Public Meeting held at Jhansi on the 23rd Dec. 1906.
814	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Kanhaiya Lal ...	Khetri ...	Pleader, Dist. Court, Jhansi ...	Do.
815	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Sankar Sahay ...	Kayastha ...	Zeminder, Pleader, District Court; Municipal Commissioner, Jhansi.	Do.

816	Do.	...	Do.	...	Farruckabad	Mr. Rupkissen Aga	...	Kasmiri Brahmin.	Vakil, Fatehgarh	...	At a Meeting held on the 21st Dec. 1906.
817	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Gamdan Lal, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Hindu	Zeminder, Vakil and Member Dist. Board.	...	At a meeting of the Bar Assn., on the 21st Dec. 1906.
818	Do.	...	Do.	...	Saharanpur	Babu Chandralal Jaini	...	Jain Agarwala	Pleader, Secy. Jaini Youngmen's Association, Saharanpur.	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 19th Dec. 1906.
819	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Lala Phulchand Moghu, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Jaini Sreemal	Vakil, High Court, N. W. P.; Saharanpur.	...	Do.
820	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Pandit Mohanlal	...	Brahmin	Bar-at-Law	...	Do.
821	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Lala Radhakrishna	...	Kayastha	Contractor	...	Do.
822	Do.	...	Do.	...	Banda	Kumar Haraprosad Sing	...	Hindu Thakur	Pleader, Banda	...	At a Meeting held at Banda on the 20th Dec. 1906.
823	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Pandit Beharilal Nehru	...	Kasmiri Brahmin	Do.	...	Do.
824	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Brajnarain Tankhab, B.A.	...	Do.	Zeminder	...	Do.
825	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. N. Gupta	...	Bengali Hindu Baidya.	Editor, "Indian People"	...	At a Public Meeting held in the A. B. School on the 21st Dec. 1906.
826	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kalka Prosad, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Kayastha	Vakil	...	Do.
827	Do.	...	Do.	...	Etah	„ Bhagwant Prosad Srivaslava, M.A., B.Sc., L.L.B.	...	Do.	Vakil, Etah	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 21st Dec. 1906.
828	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Rajbahadur Varma, M.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	Do.	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 17th Dec 1906.

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829	United Provinces.	Allahabad ...	Bareilly ...	Mr. Prionath Banerji ...	Brahmin ...	Honorary Magistrate, Vakil, Bareilly	At a Public Meeting held on the 18th Dec. 1906.
830	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nandakishore Kacker ...	Khatri ...	Bar-at-Law, Honorary Secy., Bareilly Institute.	Do.
831	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Raghunandan Prosad, M.A. ...	Vaish Agarwalla	Zeminder and Reis, Honorary Secy. Bareilly College Committee.	Do.
832	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Baldeo Prosad ...	Kayastha ...	President, Arya Samaj; Pleader, Bareilly.	Do.
833	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Thakur Kedarnath, B.A., L.L.B. ...	Arya Hindu ...	Vakil, High Court	At a Meeting held on the 26th Dec. 1906.
834	Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	Pundit Gokaramnath Misra, M.A., L.L.B.	Hindu Brahmin.	Vakil, High Court; Secy. Rifah-i-am Association; Member, Municipal Board, Lucknow.	At a Public Meeting, on the 13th Dec. 1906.
835	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Gangaprosad Tewari ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Sitapur	Do.
836	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ikbalnarin Masaldan ...	Hindu Kashmiri Brahmin	Bar-at-law, Lucknow	Do.
837	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Rupkishore Tandon, M.B. (Edin)	Hindu Khatri ...	Medical Practitioner, South Kaisarbagh, Lucknow.	Do.
838	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Bansilal Singh ...	Do. ...	Zeminder, Advocate, Judicial Commissioners Court, Lucknow.	Do.
839	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Akhoykumar Bose, B.A. ...	Bengali Kayastha	Pleader, Sitapur	Do.
840	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hemantakumar Mitra ...	Do. ...	House owner, Luc	Do.

841	Oudh	...	Lucknow	...	Lucknow	...	Munshi Muralidhar	...	Hindu Kayastha	Zeminder and Vakil, Sitapur	...	Do.
842	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chhateylal, M.A.	...	Do.	Vakil, Zeminder and Hony. Magistrate ; Member, Dist. Board, Sitapur.	...	Do.
843	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Sidhprosad, B.A.	...	Do.	Vakil, High Court, Sitapur	...	Do.
844	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Chhailbehari Lal, B.A.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
845	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Madho Prosad, B.A.	...	Behari Hindu Kayastha.	Pleader, Sitapur	...	Do.
846	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" A. P. Sen	...	Bengali	Bar-at-law, 2, Banks Road, Lucknow	...	Do.
847	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mirza Samiullah Beg, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Moghul Mahomedan	Vakil, High Court ; Golagunge, Lucknow.	...	Do.
848	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Syed Wazir Hosan, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Mahomedan	Do. Do.	...	Do.
849	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gangaprosad Jaini	...	Hindu Khetri...	Merchant	...	Do.
850	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" L. Bansidhar	...	Do.	Cloth Merchant	...	Do.
851	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" B. Amernath	...	Do.	Banker	...	Do.
852	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Chain Sookle	...	Do.	Pensioner	...	Do.
853	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Nankchand Kapoor, B.A.	...	Do.	Pleader, Pertoligarh	...	Do.
854	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" B. Shyamsundar Lal	...	Do.	Merchant	...	Do.
855	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" P. Durga Pershad	...	Brahmin	Do.	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
856	Oudh ...	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	Pandit Kashiprosad Misra ...	Brahmin ...	Preacher ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 13th Dec. 1906.
857	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Ganga Sankar, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Hindu Kayastha	Vakil, Pertoligarh ...	Do.
858	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Awadhbehari Lal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
859	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ramachandra, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Vakil, Lucknow ...	Do.
860	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Gokulchand Ray Seth, B.A.L.L.B.	Jain ...	Vakil, High Court ...	Do.
861	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Syed Mohammad Hadi, B.A. ...	Mahomedan ...	Educationist, Sahajaipur ...	Do.
862	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. M. Muzzuper Alm, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Vakil, Sitapur ...	Do.
863	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Haralal Roy, B.A. ...	Brahmo ...	Medical Practitioner ...	Do.
864	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Brojbasi Lal ...	Hindu ...	Government Pensioner ...	Do.
865	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. M. Roy ...	Bengali ...	Engineer ...	Do.
866	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Harielatt Pant, L.M.S. ...	Hindu Brahmin	Medical Practitioner ...	At a Public Meeting held at Lucknow on the 17th Dec. 1906.
867	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fyzabad ...	Thakur Lalbehari Sing, B.A., L.L.B.	Hindu Kshatriya	Vakil, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Fyzabad	At a Public Meeting held on the 12th Dec. 1906.

868	Oudh	...	Lucknow	...	Do.	...	Thakur Mohadeo Sing, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Vakil and Zeminder, Fyzabad	...	Do.
869	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sivapal Sing	...	Do.	...	Zeminder, Fyzabad	...	Do.
870	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rai Gokulchand Bahadur	...	Hindu Khatri	...	Hony. Magistrate, Vakil and Zeminder, Fyzabad.	...	Do.
871	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Harihar Pershad	...	Hindu Kayastha	...	Zeminder and Pleader, Gonda	...	Do.
872	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sunder Lal	...	Hindu Arora	...	Pleader, Member, Municipal Board, Fyzabad.	...	Do.
873	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gopal Lal, M.A., B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, Zeminder ; Member, Municipal Board and President "Anjuman-i-Tehzile," Fyzabad.	...	Do.
874	Punjab	...	Delhi	...	Delhi	...	Mr. Raghubarwagal Shastri, M.A.	...	Hindu Kayastha	...	Professor of Sanskrit, S. S. College, Delhi.	...	At a Public Meeting held at Delhi on the 9th Dec. 1906.
875	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Raj Saheb Girdhari Lall	...	Hindu	...	Pleader and Banker, Delhi	...	Do.
876	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Lala Mulchand	...	Do	...	Travelling Agent, Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.	...	Do.
877	Do	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	L. Sriram	...	Do.	...	.....	...	Do.
878	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	L. Chandulal	...	Do.	...	Merchant	...	Do.
879	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Kissendayal, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader	...	Do.
880	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Shivnaran, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
881	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sankarnath, M.A.	...	Do.	...	Bar at-Law	...	Do.
882	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sujid Haidar Riza, B.A.	...	Arabian Musalman.	...	Zeminder, Delhi	...	Do.

Serial No	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
883	Punjab ...	Delhi ...	Gurgaon ...	Mr. Haitram, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Bhargava Brahmin.	Pleader, Gurgaon ...	At a Meeting of the Bhargava Committee held on the 20th Dec. 1906.
884	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ambala ...	Dr. Srishchandra Mukerji ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Medical Practitioner, Ambala ...	Elected by the Ambala Dist. Assn. on the 9th Dec. 1906.
885	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Harinath Mukerji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
886	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Shyamacharan Mukerji ...	Do. ...	Merchant and Proprietor, Medical Hall, Ambala.	Do.
887	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Indatluni, B.A. ...	Hindu ...	Muktear, Ambala ...	Do
888	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Kashi Ram ...	Hindu Vaishya	Banker and Vice-President, Sanatan Dharma Sava, Ambala City.	Do.
889	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Badriprosad, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Ambala City ...	Do.
890	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Saheb Lala Muralidhar ...	Do. ...	Pleader and President, Ambala District Assn.	Do.
891	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Kedarnath ...	Do. ...	Iron Merchant ...	Do.
892	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Newalkishore Khanasin ...	Hindu Khatri ...	House Proprietor ...	Do.
893	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kashmirilall, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Hindu ...	Pleader, Ambala ...	Do
894	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Dunichand, B.A. ...	Arya ...	Do. ...	Do.
895	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. P. C. Roy, B.A. ...	Hindu ...	Demonstrator in Chemistry, Govt. College, Lahore.	Do.

896	Punjab	...	Lahore	...	Indian Association, Lahore.	Lala Girdhari Lal	...	Hindu	...	Secretary, Appointing Agency, Lahore.	Procuring	At a meeting of the Indian Association held at Lahore on the 19th Dec. 1906.
897	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Lala Durga Dass	...	Do.	...	Manager, Messrs. Madumal Durga Dass & Co., Lahore.		Do.
898	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Dewan Brijlal	...	Do.	...	Banker and Reis, Eminabad, Gujranwala.		Do.
899	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Sirdar Jaimal Singh	...	Sikh	...	Reis, Lahore		Do.
900	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Lala Hari Dass Kapur	...	Hindu	...	Chief Manager, Lahore Bank, Lahore.		Do.
901	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. Wazir Chand Chaudri	...	Do.	...	Landowner		Do.
902	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Dr. Dhanput Rai	...	Do.	...	Medical Practitioner, Lahore		Do.
903	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. B. Butra	...	Do.	...	Mechanical Engineer		Do.
904	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Dewan Meter Chand, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore		Do.
905	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Lala Chura Moni	...	Do.	...	Do.		Do.
906	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. Janardhan Dass	...	Arya	...	Inspector, Vice President, Chamber of Commerce, Secretary, Swadeshi Association.		Do.
907	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Nandan Mohan, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Manager, People Bank, Lahore.		Do.
908	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Sujan Das, Rai Shahib, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Landowner		Do.
909	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Bhagat Govind Dass, M.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore.		Do.
910	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Mr. Ram Chand Moreherda, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader		Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination, and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
911	Punjab ...	Lahore ...	Indian Association, Lahore.	Lala Jai Lal ...	Hindu ...	Tradesman ...	At a Meeting of the Punjab Delegates, Lahore.
912	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kashi Ram ...	Do. ...	Medical Practitioner, Lahore ...	
913	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hare Ram Singh ..	Hindu Sikh ...	Medical Practitioner, Zelong ...	Elected at a Public Meeting.
914	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Madhusudan Bhagat ..	Hindu ...	Bar-at-Law ...	Elected by the Indian Association on the 9th Dec. 1906.
915	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ S. K. Bose ...	Do. ...	Proprietor, Messrs. Bose Brothers.	Do.
916	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Said Lal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
917	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sahib Umar Buksh, B.L., ...	Mahomedan ...	Pleader ...	Do.
918	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Dharam Das Suri ...	Hindu ...	Vakil, Chief Court ; Editor, "Punjab Law Reporter." Editor, "Digest" and Secretary, Punjab Swadeshi Association.	Do.
919	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhagat Iswar Das, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Chief Court and Vice-President, Chief Court Bar Association, Punjab.	Do.
920	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Dwarka Das, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab ...	Do.
921	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dewan Chand ...	Do. ...	Merchant, Lahore. ...	Do.
922	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sir Amrik Sing Rai Bahadur ..	Sikh ...	Pensioner and Land-holder ...	Do.
923	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Nanak Chand ...	Khetri ...	Bar-at-Law ...	Do.

924	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Lala Dhanpat Rai, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Shotriya	...	Do.	Do.
925	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Sundar Sing, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Arya Hindu		Pleader, 1st Assistant Editor, "The Tribune." Joint Secy. Indian Assn, Joint Secy. Punjab Swadeshi Assn, President, Sealkot Sava, &c.	Do.
926	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	, Ganpati Rai	...	Hindu	..	Bar-at-Law; Member, Municipal Committee and District Board, Lahore	Do.
927	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	, Duni Chand	...	Do.	...	Bar-at-Law	Do.
928	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Lala Lajpat Rai	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore	Do also by the same Association, on the 19th Dec. 1906.
929	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Parsottam Lal Rajpal, B. A.	...	Arya	...	Managing Director, Swadeshi weaving Co.Ld. Amritsar	By the Indian Association, on the 9th Dec. 1906
930	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Lala Madan Gopal	...	Do.	...	Proprietor, Madan Gopal & Co. Lahore.	Do.
931	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	L. Ram Chand Manaktola	...	Hindu Arya	...	Proprietor, Anglo Sanskrit Press, Lahore.	Do.
932	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rai Shaheb Sukh Dyal	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Chief Court	Do.
933	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bakshi Tek Chand, M.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Lahore	Do.
934	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	, Kanwar Harnemi Sing	...	Do.	...	Bar-at-Law, Gujranwalla	By the Indian Association, on the 19th Dec. 1906.
935	Punjab	...	Lahore	...	Lahore	...	, Kanwar Kutar Sing	...	Do.	...	Advocate, Lahore	Elected by the Indian Association, on the 9th Dec. 1906.

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936	Punjab ...	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Lala Durga Das, B.A. L.L.B. ...	Hindu ...	Pleader, Chief Court ...	Elected by the Indian Association on the 9th Dec. 1906.
937	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Gurdas Ram ...	Do. ...	Muktear, Hafizabad ...	Do.
938	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Syed Mohammad Nazir Hussain ...	Mahomedan ...	Editor, "Nazimul-Hind," Lahore...	Do.
939	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala A. T. Gokul Chand ...	Hindu ...	Jeweller, Shawl Merchant. 5, Madan Mohan Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta	Do.
940	Punjab ...	Do. ...	Sialkot ...	Sardar Hazura Sing, B.A., L.L.B. ...	Arya Sikh ...	Pleader, Sialkot ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 5th Dec. 1906.
941	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Gurbakhsh Sing, B.A., L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
942	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Amardas, B.A., L.L.B. ...	Arya Hindu ...	Do. ...	Do.
943	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dewan Charan Das Sahib ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
944	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. B. Basheshwar Das ...	Do. ...	Contractor, Sialkot ...	Do.
945	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Kashi Prosad ...	Arya Hindu Arora.	Manager, K. B. Thubrail & Co., Sialkot.	Do.
946	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Bhagat Ram ...	Do. ...	Tradesman ...	Do.
947	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mangal Sen ...	Do. ...	Teacher and Tradesman ...	Do.
948	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shahpur Bhera.	Dewan Ganpat Rai ...	Aryan Hindu	Honorary Magistrate, Rais and Zemindar, Bhera.	At a general meeting held at Bhera on the 16th Dec. 1906.
949	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Brijlal Puri ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Chief Court ; Landlord, Shahpur.	Do.

950	Punjab	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Lala Mangal Sain, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Chief Court ; Landlord, Shahpur.	Do.
951	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bahadur Chand, M.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Do. Do.	Do.
952	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sardar Sujan Singh, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Aryan Sikh Arora.	...	Pleader, Sargodha	Do.
953	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. L. Bhagu Ram, B.A.	...	Aryan Hindu Khatri.	...	Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab	Do.
954	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bhagat Brij Bhosan	...	Do.	...	Contractor, Sargodha	Do.
955	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Gujranwalla	Mr. L. Kahan Chand	...	Hindu	...	Pleader	At a Public Meeting held on the 16th Dec. 1906.
956	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narain Singh, B.A.	...	Sikh	...	Do.	Do.
957	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gulab Singh	...	Do.	...	Trader	Do.
958	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. Sharm Singh	...	Do.	...	Contractor	Do.
959	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. Harnan Singh	...	Do.	...	Reis	Do.
960	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. Amar Singh	...	Do.	...	Reis	Do.
961	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. Dharam Singh	...	Do.	...	Pensioner and Reis	Do.
962	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. Gopal Singh	...	Do.	...	General Merchant and Proprietor Khalsa Mills, Gujranwalla.	Do.
963	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Rawalpindi	Dr. Narsing Dass, L.M.S.	...	Brahmin	...	Private medical practitioner, Rawalpindi.	At a meeting at Rawalpindi held on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
964	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Pandit Basant Ram	...	Do.	...	Drapers, Outfitters and Cloth merchant, Rawalpindi.	Do.
965	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Brijnath	...	Kashmiri Pandit	...	Pleader, Rawalpindi	Do.

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966	Punjab ...	Lahore ...	Rawalpindi ...	Mr. B. R. Puri ...	Arya ...	Bar-at-Law ...	At a meeting held at Rawalpindi on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
967	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Hari Ram Puri ...	Do. ...	Rais and contractor, Rawalpindi...	Do.
968	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Hans Raj Sawhney ...	Arya Hindu Khatri.	Pleader, Chief Court ; Chairman of the Board of Director, Oriental Co-operative Stores Ld.; President, District Indian Association, President, Rawalpindi Bar Assn and Chairman, Board of Directors, Punjab National Bank Ld. Rawalpindi.	Do.
969	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Amalak Ram ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Chief Court ; Zeminder, Retired Executive Assistant Commissioner, Secretary, District Indian Association, &c.	Do.
970	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dewan Daulat Rai Bahadur ...	Do. ...	Zeminder ; Pleader, Chief Court ; Vice-President, District Indian Association and Director, Co-operative Oriental Stores Limited, Rawalpindi.	Do.
971	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. C. Mayadass Rai Saheb ...	Do. ...	Zeminder, and Pleader, Chief Court ; Managing Director, Lahore Bank Ld. &c.	Do.
972	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Desh Raj Sawhney ...	Do. ...	Advocate, Chief Court, Rawalpindi	Do.
973	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Hans Raj Bhandari ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
974	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Uttam Chand Abbatt ...	Arya Hindu Khatri.	General Merchant, &c.	Do.

975	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gobinda Ram Sethi	...	Do.	...	Merchant and Vice-President, Verochi Hitakarini Sava, Rawalpindi.	Do.
976	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	L. Jenia Ram Thakur	...	Do.	...	Merchant, Rais, Proprietor, "Eger-ton Press" and "Punjab Times", Ludhiana.	Do.
977	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Radha Kishen Sethi	...	Do.	...	Merchant, Rawalpindi	Do.
978	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	L. Pindi Dass	...	Do.	..	Contractor, Peshwar	Do.
979	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	L. Mul Raj Jali	...	Do.	...	Merchant	Do.
980	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	L. Moti Lall Sabhera Lal	...	Do.	...	Commission Agent, Hony. Secy. Verochi Hitkarini Sava; Hony. Secy. Commercial Association; Hony. Assistant Secy. District Indian Association, Rawalpindi and Anglo-Sanskrit High School. Bhera.	Do.
981	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Ghasitaram, L.M.S.	...	Do.	...	Private Medical Practitioner	Do.
982	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bakshi Alamshi Ram	...	Mohial	...	Merchant, Rawalpindi	Do.
983	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. S. Narain Singh.	...	Dung Arora	...	Paper Vender	Do.
984	Punjab	...	Lahore	...	Zhelum	...	Mr. Narain Sing	...	Sikh	...	Contractor, Zhelum	At a Public meeting held at Zhelum on the 8th Dec. 1906.
985	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Harnam Sing	...	Do	...	.....	Do.
986	Do.	...	Do.	...	Amritsar	...	Dewan Todar Mal Bhandari	...	Hindu	...	Barrister-at-Law, Amritsar	At a Public meeting, on the 12th Dec. 1906.
987	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. C L. Dhingra	...	Do.	...	Do.	Do.

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988	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Girdhari Lal ...	Hindu ...	Contractor, Amritsar ...	At a Public meeting on the 12th Dec. 1907.
989	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sardar Partab Sing ...	Sikh ...	Merchant, Amritsar ...	Do.
990	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jallandar City	Pandit Ramnath, M.B. ...	Hindu Pandit ...	Proprietor, Punjab Medical Hall ...	At a Public meeting held in the city on the 21st Nov. 1906.
991	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hoshiarpur ...	Lala Bhagat Ram, B.A., L.L.B. ...	Hindu Agarwala	Pleader, Hoshiarpur ...	At a Public meeting held at Hoshiarpur on the 9th Dec. 1906.
992	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Fakir Chand, B.A. ...	Do.	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Hoshiarpur.	Do.
993	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ferozapore ...	Pandit Pars Ram ...	Hindu	Private Medical Practitioner, Ferozapore City.	By the Ferozapore District Association on 9th Dec. 1906.
994	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Behari Lal ...	Hindu Khatri ...	Rais, Ferozapore ...	Do.
995	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Siva Narain, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Chief Court, Ferozapore City.	Do.
996	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Barkat Ram, B.A., L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
997	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Harji Ram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
998	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Siv Ram B.A., L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
999	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lala Kashi Ram, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	L. Ram Rakha Mal ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Faridkot ...	Do.

1001	Punjab	...	Lahore	...	Dist. Assn., Ferozepur.	Lala Mukand Lal, B.A.	...	Hindu Khatri	Pleader, Chief Court and Municipal Commissioner, Ferozepur City.	By the Ferozepur Dist. Assn. on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1002	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Bhanaram, B.A.	...	Hindu Vaish Agarwala.	Do. Do.	Do.
1003	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Govardhan Das, B.A.	...	Do.	Pleader, Ferozepur City	Do.
1004	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Jwala Pershad, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.
1005	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Ramlal, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Hindu Arora	Pleader, Chief Court, Ferozepur City	Do.
1006	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Jethumal	...	Hindu Maheswari	Banker, Ferozepur	Do.
1007	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kashiram (Senior)	...	Hindu Khatri	Pleader, Chief Court; Proprietor, Gining Factories, Ferozepur City and Vice-President, Municipal Committee.	By the Assn. on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1008	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kriparam Badhwar	...	Do.	Proprietor of the Firm of Rai Nagar Mal Gobi Mal, Reis and Banker, Ferozepur.	Do.
1009	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Brijlal Badhwar	...	Do.	Do. Do.	By the Assn. on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1010	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Kundanlall	...	Hindu Vaish Agarwala.	Sahukar, Ferozepur Cant	Do.
1011	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	„ Raniji Dass	...	Do.	Do.	Do.
1012	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Sardar Atma Sing	...	Hindu Sikh	Land-owner	At a meeting of the Ferozepur Delegates held at Calcutta on the 26th Dec. 1906.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1013	Central Province.	Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	Mr. Daji Jairam Pande, B.A. B.L. ...	Moharastri Brahmin.	Pleader, Wordha ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 6th Dec. 1906.
1014	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Raghunath Rao Baldeo, B.A. B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader and Landholder ...	Do.
1015	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ D. N. Khore, B.A., L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Pleader and Chairman, Dist. Council, Wordha.	Do.
1016	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kashinath Rawcharan Pande...	Hindu Brahmin	Contractor, Nagpur ...	Do.
1017	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rao Bahadur, Bapu Rao Dada, M.A.	Moharastri Brahmin.	Pleader, Landholder, Secy., Standing Congress Committee.	Do.
1018	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Narayan Ragunath Alukar, B.A. B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader ...	Do.
1019	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Rajram ...	Brahmin ...	Hony. Magistrate, Contractor ...	Do.
1020	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ramnarain Rathi ...	Vaishya ...	Banker and Member, Municipal Board.	Do.
1021	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Narsing Dasaji ...	Do. ...	Banker and Land-lord ...	Do.
1022	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ K. Siniwas Rao Naidu ...	Hindu Telugu...	Pleader, High Court, Nagpur ...	Do.
1023	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mohinimohan Chakervarti ...	Hindu Brahmin	Bar-at-Law, Nagpur ...	Do.
1024	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Basudeo Ram Krishna Pandit, M.A. (Cantab).	Moharastri Brahmin.	Bar-at-Law, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Allahabad University; Vice-Chairman, Dist. Council, Nagpur.	Do.
1025	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sadashiva Patwardhan ...	Do. ...	Land-lord, Pleader and Proprietor of a Press, Nagpur.	Do.

1026	Central vince.	Pro.	Nagpur	...	Nagpur	...	Mr. Amarnath, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Hindu	...	Pleader, Gujranwalla	...	[No Further Particulars Recd.]
1027	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" M. G. Deshpande	...	Do.	...	Banker, Nagpur	...	Do.
1028	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" N. D. Udhoji	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Nagpur	...	Do.
1029	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" B. G. Pundit	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1030	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnovis, C.I.E.	...	Do.	...	Member, Legislative Council, Land- holder, Banker.	...	At a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on the 6th Dec. 1906.
1031	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Srimant Ganpatrao Gopal Ghatasey	...	Maharastri	...	Land-holder and Banker	...	Do.
1032	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Tukaram Kashi Nath	...	Brahmin	...	Malguzar, Nagpur	...	Do.
1033	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" G. M. Budkas	...	Do.	...	Pleader	...	Do.
1034	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Venkatrao Damodhar Hoond- kori.	...	Do.	...	Pleader and Sewkar	...	Do.
1035	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Rajeshwar Chinabapa	...	Hindu	...	Sowkar	...	Do.
1036	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" C. V. Naidu	...	Do.	...	Bar-at-Law	...	Do.
1037	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Dhundiraj Ganwant Theugadi	...	Maharastri Brahmin.	...	Mechanical Engineer	...	Do.
1038	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" M. K. Padhye, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Nagpur	...	Do.
1039	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Rao Bahadur Wamanrao Ko- hatkar.	...	Do.	...	Retired Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.	...	Do.
1040	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" M. K. Sapre	...	Do.	...	Manager, Desh Sevak Press	...	Do.
1041	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. B. S. Moonji, L.M.S.	...	Do.	...	Medical Practitioner	...	Do.
1042	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" W. V. Limaye, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.		Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1043	Central	Pro- vince.	Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	Mr. Vinayak Atmaram Govardhan.	Maharastri Brahmin.	Land-holder, Nawgarh, Nagpur ...	At a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall on the 6th Dec. 1906
1044	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Manikrao Nagorao Deshmukh	Hindu ...	Land-holder, Kalmeshwar, Nagpur	Do.
1045	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Anaji Keshao Sukhatme ...	Maharastri Brahmin,	Merchant and Mill-Owner ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1046	Do.	...	Do. ...	Dq. ...	„ Keshao Gonesh Gokhale, M.A. B.L.	Do. .	Pleader, Nagpur ...	Do.
1047	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Beniram Patsing ...	Hindu ...	Malguzar, Ubali ...	Do.
1048	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Vinayakrao Patwardhan ...	Hindu Maharastri Brahmin	Pleader, Nagpur ...	Do.
1049	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ R. B. Gadgil, B.A., B.L. ...	Brahmin ...	Do.	Do.
1050	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ R. G. Paranjpe ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
1051	Do.	...	Do. ..	Do. ...	„ Lakshman Ganesh Sonak ...	Do. ...	Land-holder, Hony. Magistrate ; Vice-President, Municipal Board and District Council, Nagpur.	Do.
1052	Do.	..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Laxman Vasudeo Paranjpe, L.M.S	Aryan Hindu Brahmin.	Medical Practitioner, Nagpur ...	Do.
1053	Do.	...	Do. ...	Bhandara ...	„ Vishnumadhao Jakatdar, B.A. B.L.	Maharastri Brahmin.	Pleader, Bhandara ...	At a Public Meeting held at Bhandara on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1054	Do.	...	Do. ...	Chanda ...	„ Dajiganesh Devaikaar ...	Brahmin ...	Zeminder, Pleader; President, Municipal Committee, Chanda.	At a Public Meeting held at Chanda on the 21st Dec. 1906.
1055	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Balwan Raghav Deshmukh, B.A. B.L.	Maharastri Brahmin.	Pleader and Malguzar, Chanda ...	Do.

1056	Do.	...	Jubbulpur	...	Jubbulpur	...	Pandit Gopalram Goelwalker	...	Maharastri Brahmin.	Pleader	...	At a Public Meeting held at Jubbulpur on the 23rd Dec. 1906.
1057	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Keshao Viswas Phanshe	...	Do.	Zeminder	...	Do.
1058	Do.	...	Do.	...	Damoh	...	Rao Bahadur Damodar Ramchandra Shrikhande.	...	Do.	Pleader, Damoh	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 11th Dec. 1906.
1059	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Lakshmisankar Dhagat, L.L.B.	...	Brahmin	Do.	...	Do.
1060	Do.	...	Do.	...	Saugor	...	„ Ganpat Rao Srikhande	...	Maharastri Brahmin.	Retired Extra, Asst. Commissioner, Mohajan.	...	By the Saugor Hit Sava Assn. on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1061	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gopal Rao Srikhande	...	Do.	Pleader, Saugor	...	Do.
1062	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ramkrishna Rao Srikhande	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
1063	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Nankar Sinha	...	Brahmin	Contractor, Saugor	...	Do.
1064	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Lala Dinanath	...	Kayastha	Pleader, Saugor	...	Do.
1065	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Bhubanchandra Bose	...	Bengali Kayastha	Teacher, Saugor	...	Do.
1066	Do.	...	Nagpur	...	Raipur	...	Mr. Keshanarain Padhye	...	Maharastri Brah- min.	Contractor	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1067	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narayan Rao Kusray	...	Do.	Pleader, Member, Municipal Com- mittee, Raipur.	...	Do.
1068	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Yadorao Amrit Deshmukh, B.A. B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader, Malguzar and Banker	...	Do.
1069	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Waman Baliram Lakhe, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Pleader and Malguzar	...	Do.
1070	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Kedarnath Banerji, M.A.	...	Bengali Brahmin	Do.	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1071	Central Province.	Nagpur ...	Raipur ...	Mr. Govindlall Purohit ...	Marwari Brahmin	Merchant and Malguzar ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1072	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Seth Gopikessen ...	Marwari Bania	Mumin to Raja Gokuldas of Jubbalpur.	Do.
1073	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ G. M. Thacker ...	Hindu Bhatia	Bar-at-Law, Raipur ...	Do.
1074	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Achhli Prosad ...	Hindu ...	Malguzar, Khairkhut ...	Do.
1075	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Tokhat Sing ...	Hindu Kurmi ..	Do. ...	Do.
1076	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hanuman Sing ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1077	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dalip Sing ...	Do. ...	Malguzar ...	Do.
1078	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nem Sing ...	Do. ...	Malguzar, Dewad ...	Do.
1079	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hob Sai ...	Do. ...	Malguzar, Sarswali ...	Do.
1080	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nand Ram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1081	Do. ...	Do. ...	Wardha ...	„ Keshavarao Mahadco Kawley ...	Marhatti Brahmin.	Pleader ...	At a Public Meeting held at Wardha on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1082	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. N. Deshmukh ...	Do. ...	Pleader and Landlord ...	Do.
1083	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ K. N. Deshmukh ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
1084	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Srikishen Das Jogu, B.A.B.L. ...	Marwari ...	Pleader ...	Do.
1085	Do. -	Do. ...	Arvi ...	„ Narayan Vinayak Deshmukh ...	Brahmin ...	Landlord and Merchant ...	At a Public Meeting held at Arvi on the 22nd Dec. 1906.

1086	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ramchandra Vasudeo Abhainkar.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
1087	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ghanashyam Laxman	Do.	...	Malguzar and Sowkar	...	...	Do.
1088	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sambalpur	...	Babu Akshoykumar Roy	Bengali Brahmo	...	Contractor, Sambalpur	...	At the Victoria Dist. Hall, on the 11th Dec. 1906.	Do.
1089	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bamapado Chatterji, M.A.B.L.	Brahmin	...	Pleader, Sambalpur	...	Do.	Do.
1090	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jogendranath Sen, M.A.B.L.	Bengali Theist...	...	Pleader, Chairman of the Municipal Committee and Dist. Council, Sambalpur.	...	Do.	Do.
1091	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bilaspur	...	Mr. Yado Rao Bhagukar, B.A.B.L.	Marhatti Brahmin.	...	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Bilaspur.	...	At a Meeting of the Bar Assn. held on the 15th Dec. 1906.	Do.
1092	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Motichand Varma, B.A.B.L.	Hindu	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
1093	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nagendranath De	Bengali Hindu Kayastha.	...	Bar-at-Law, President. Dist. Council; Vice-Chairman, Municipality.	...	Ditto, also by the Hitarini Sava, on the 24th Dec. 1906.	Do.
1094	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Monindranath Sarkar, M.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Pleader, Bilaspur	...	Do.	Do.
1095	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Saratchandra Mitter, B.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Pleader and Secy. School Board etc.	...	Do.	Do.
1096	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ E. Nagannah Naidu	Hindu	...	[Not received]	...	By the Bilaspur Hitarini Sava on the 24th Dec. 1906.	Do.
1097	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Amrita Lal	Do.	...	[Do]	...	Do.	Do.
1098	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hoshangabad	...	„ Raoji Govind	Brahmin	...	Pleader	...	At a Public Meeting, on the 9th Dec. 1906.	Do.
1099	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rajnandgaon	...	„ Bairamji Dhanji Shah Dongaji	Parsee	...	Excise Contractor, Rajnandgaon	...	At a Public Meeting held at Rajnandgaon, on the 16th Dec. 1906.	Do.

Serial No	Presidency or Government	Congress Circle	Electoral Division	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1100	Central Province.	Nagpur ...	Rajnandgaon	Mr. Khodadad Dhanji Sha Dongaji	Parsee ...	Ditto and Malguzar ...	At a Public Meeting held at Rajnandgaon, on the 16th Dec 1906.
1101	Do. ..	Do. ...	Khandwa ...	„ Vishnu Ramkrishna Gadray ...	Marhatti Brahmin.	Pleader ...	At a Public Meeting held at Khandwa on the 17th Dec. 1906.
1102	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Gangadhar Ganesh Gokhale, B.A.L.L.B.	Do. ...	Pleader, Burhanpur ...	Do.
1103	Do. ...	Berar ...	Berar Assn. Amraoti.	„ Ganesh Sreekrishna Khaparde, B.A.L.L.B.	Arya Hindu Maharatta Brahmin.	Advocate, Vice-Chairman, Amraoti Town Municipality and Amraoti Dist. Board; Fellow, Allahabad University; Member, Managing Board, Berar Assn. &c. Amraoti.	At a Meeting of the Berar Assn. held on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1104	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ S. K Durani, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, High Court, Amraoti ..	Do.
1105	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ P. K. Palekar, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1106	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. G. Badhanka ...	Do. ...	Pleader ...	Do.
1107	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Narayan Rao Bind ...	Vaishya ...	Land-holder and Agent ...	Do.
1108	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Vasudeo Rajendra Gupte, B.A.L.L.B.	Hindu ...	Pleader ...	Do.
1109	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Visnusa Balkrisnasa ...	Bania ...	Hony. Magistrate and Banker, Malkapur.	Do.
1110	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ R. S. Pethee ...	Hindu ...	Land-holder ...	Do.
1111	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ Sridhar Balwant Mudholkar ...	Aryan Hindu Brahmin.	Land-holder and Money-lender ...	Do.

1112	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ M. V. Joshi, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Do.	...	Advocate, Land-holder, Member, Governing body of the Berar Education Society and Berar Assn.	Do.
1113	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rao Bhadur Raghunath Narsingha Mudholkar, B.A.L.L.B.	Do.	...	Advocate, Member, Town Municipality; Member, Governing body of the Berar Education Society and Member, Berar Assn.; Secy, Indian Industrial Conference; Hony. Secy. Victoria Technical Institute, Amraoti.	Do.
1114	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. D. M. Khare	Do.	...	Pleader	Do.
1115	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. C. Hosali, B.A.	Do.	...	Bar-at-Law, Amraoti	Do.
1116	Do.	...	Do.	...	Amraoti	...	„ K. G. Amin	Do.	...	Pleader, Vice-Chairman, Taluk Board.	By the Berar Assn. held at Amraoti on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1117	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ramchandra Bunoji Deshpande	Do.	...	Pleader	Do.
1118	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Vasudeo Balaji Pimplekar	Do.	...	Pleader, Malkapur	Do.
1119	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ganeshwaman Soman	Do.	...	Pleader, Secy., Municipality	Do.
1120	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Keshav Sitaram Bhadang	Do.	...	Pleader, Khamgaon	Do.
1121	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Viswanath Sadasiv Anckar	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
1122	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Balkrishna Waman Udgirkar	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
1123	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ R. S. Katgeri	Do.	...	Land-holder, Pleader, Amraoti	Do.
1124	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ M. B. Marathe	Do.	...	Pleader, Amraoti	Do.
1125	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narayan Malhar Beelarkar, B.A., L.L.B.	Do.	...	Land-holder, Pleader, High Court, Hony. Secy., Berar Assn.	Do.

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1126	Central Province.	Berar ...	Amraoti ...	Mr. Keshav Waman Brahma, B.A., L.L.B.	Aryan Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, High Court; Member, Managing Board, Berar Education Society; Secy, Berar Assn.	By the Berar Assn. held at Amraoti on the 16th Dec 1906.
1127	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bhaskar Waman Joshi, B.A., L.L.B.	Do. ...	Pleader, High Court, Member, Managing Committee, Berar Assn.	Do
1128	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Narayan Ramchandra Mudholkar.	Do. ...	Mechanical Engineer, Member of the Berar Assn.	Do.
1129	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Narsing Gadgil ...	Brahmin ...	Private Medical Practitioner ...	Do
1130	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Amrit Waman Dalal ...	Do. ...	Money-lender, Baldana ...	Do
1131	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Keshav Rao Vyankatesh Jamak hindikar.	Do. ...	Service ...	Do.
1132	Berar ...	Berar ...	Akola ...	„ Ananta Vishnu Khare, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay and Landholder, Akola.	At a Public Meeting held on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
1133	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Morobalkrishna Paranjypte, B.A. L.L.B.	Do. ...	Pleader, High Court, Akola ...	Do.
1134	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Shamrao Raoji Khanzode ...	Do. ...	Land holder and Merchant, Akola	Do.
1135	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Laxman Govind Oke ...	Do. ...	Hony. Secy., Municipal Committee, Pleader, Landholder, Akola.	Do.
1136	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mahadeo Gangadhar Marathe	Do. ...	Pleader, Akola ..	Do.
1137	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Visvanath Vishnu Karvi, B.A. L.L.B.	Do. ...	Pleader (Buldana Dist.) ...	Do.
1138	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Narain Kashinath Date, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Akola - ...	Do.

1139	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Narayan Khanderao Phadke, B.A.,L.L.B.	Brahmin	...	Pleader, High Court and Editor, "Berar Samachar Press," Akola.	Do.
1140	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani, B.A.L.L.B.	Do.	...	Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee; Pleader, High Court, Akola.	Do.
1141	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Narayan Ramchandra Deshpande.	Moharastri Brahman.	...	Land-holder and Member, Dist. Board.	At a Public Meeting, on the 10th Dec. 1906.
1142	Central Province.	...	Do.	...	Yeotmal	...	" Soubhagmal Jaharmal	Jaina	...	Banker and Merchant	At a Public Meeting held at Yeotmal on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1143	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Mustafkhan Yakubkhan	Mahomedan	...	Izardar and Land-holder	Do.
1144	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Laksman Rao Dhakalkar	Mali	...	Landlord	Do.
1145	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ganpat Sitaram Malvi	Vaishya	...	Do.	Do.
1146	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Bhicaji Venkatish Dravid	Brahmin	...	Banker and Factory-owner	Do.
1147	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ganesh Venkatish Dravid	Marhatti Brahmin.	...	Do.	Do.
1148	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Bhim Rao Punmant Jatkan, B.A.L.L.B.	Do.	...	Pleader, Yeotmal	Do.
1149	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Krishnaji Laxman Peshwe, B.A. B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
1150	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ramchandra Ginesh Mundle, B.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
1151	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Pandwang Damodar Thatte	Do.	...	Pleader, Dawah	Do.
1152	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Laxman Chintamon Bapat	Do.	...	Pleader, Yeotmal	Do.
1153	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ramchandra Raghunath Bapa	Do.	...	Pleader and Izardar	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, ect.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1154	Central Province.	Berar	Yeotmal	Mr. Dattatreya Vishna Apte, B A ...	Marhatti Brahmin.	Hd. Master, Vidyagriha ...	At a Public Meeting held at Yeotmal on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1155	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Hari Ganesh Phalok	Do.	Teacher, Vidyagriha ...	Do.
1156	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Balvant Ramchandra Londga	Do.	Izardar and Landlord ...	Do
1157	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Dattatreya Krisna Kane ...	Do.	Izardar, Landlord and Member, District Board.	Do.
1158	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Sridhar Gangaram Deshpande	Do.	Landowner ...	Do.
1159	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Shamrao Pralhad Deshpande ...	Do.	Landlord ...	Do.
1160	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Narhar Sheoram Paranjpe ...	Do.	Landowner and Medical Practitioner	Do.
1161	Do.	Do.	Do.	" Sadasiva Hanmant Ballal	Hindu Brahmin	Teacher, Vidyagriha, Amraoti ...	At a Public Meeting, on the 25th Dec. 1906
1162	Do.	Do.	Praitta	" Dadinshing Sonaji Deshmukh.	Marhatta	[No Further particulars received] ...	Do.
1163	Govt of India	Jaipur	Jaipur	" Jain Vaidya ...	Jaina	Merchant ...	At a Meeting held at Jaipur, on the 14th Dec. 1906.
1164	Do.	Indore	Tekagunge	" Srinivas Trimbak Dravid, B A., L.L.B.	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader ...	At a Meeting held at the place on the 17th Dec. 1906.
1165	Do.	Secunderabad	People's Hall, Secunderabad.	" Keshava Rao ...	Brahmin	Do. ...	At a Meeting held at the place on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1166	Do.	Do.	Do.	" B. S. Terunarayan Ayengat ...	Do.	Journalist	Do.

1167	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Waman Naik	...	Do.	...	Contractor	...	Do.
1168	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Raja Govind Pershad	...	Hindu	...	Jagirdar	...	Do.
1169	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Heeralal	...	Do.	...	Merchant	...	Do.
1170	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" S. R. Masters	...	Parsee	...	Bar-at-Law	...	Do.
1171	Bombay	...	Bombay	...	Bombay Presi- dency Assn.	...	Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, B.A, M.R.A.S.	...	Hindu	...	Bar-at-Law	...	By the Bombay Presi- dency Assn. held on the 11th Dec 1906.
1172	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	R. B. Majumdar	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1173	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hon'ble Mr Chimanlal H. Setalvad	...	Do.	...	Advocate	...	Do.
1174	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" " Gokaldas K. Parekh...	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court, Bombay	...	Do.
1175	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Uttamlal K. Trivedi, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1176	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Lallubhai A. Shah	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1177	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sir Bholchandra Krishna	...	Do.	...	Medical Practitioner	...	Do.
1178	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. D. G. Padhye	...	Do.	...	Fellow, Bombay University, Mem- ber, Bombay Municipality, Princi- pal, G. T. High School and Editor, "Indu Prokash."	...	Do.
1179	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Nathubhai Laloobhai Vakilna	...	Do.	...	Merchant and Agent of the Gaikwar Paper Manufacturing Coy. Ld. (Surat).	...	Ditto, also by the Swa- deshi Vastu Prachari- ni Sava held on the 6th Dec. 1906.
1180	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Gopaldas Fremjee	...	Do.	...	Merchant	...	By the Presidency Assn., on the 11th Dec. 1906.
1181	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Hemchand Amarchand	...	Do.	...	Do	...	Do.

Serial No	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle	Electoral Division	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1182	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay Presidency Assn.	Mr Mohanlal P Khapadia ...	Hindu ...	Merchant ...	By the Presidency Assn., on the 11th Dec. 1906.
1183	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Damodar Rattonsej ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1184	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Manaji Rajoji ...	Do. ...	Contractor ...	Do.
1185	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mahammadali Jinah ...	Mahomedan ...	Bar-at-Law ...	Do.
1186	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Rahim Joosali ...	Do. ...	Merchant ...	Do.
1187	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mahammadali Tyabji Kedarbhoy.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1188	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Abbas S. Tyabji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1189	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ M. A. Hafiz ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1190	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Behram Nowroji Karanjia ...	Parsee ...	Merchant and Commission Agent, 144, Bazar Gate St, Fort.	By a Council of the Presidency Assn. held on the 11th Dec. 1906.
1191	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Shapurji Bhicaji Patel ...	Do. ...	Land-lord and Merchant, Bombay	Ditto, also by the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava on the 6th Dec. 1906.
1192	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Manikji Cowasji Patel ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
1193	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dosabhoy Pestonji Bhaka ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
1194	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Hon. Sir Phirozsha M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.	Do. ...	Bar-at-Law, Member, Municipal Corporation, Fellow, Bombay University; President, Bombay Presidency Assn.	Do.

1195	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mrs Kaikhashrao Manikji Minocher Homji.	Do.	...	[No Particulars recd.]	...	Do.
1196	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Patel	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1197	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Pirozshaw B. Patel	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1198	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. B. S. Shroff	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1199	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. N. M. Patel	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1200	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. M. R. Setna	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1201	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr D. N Bahadurjee	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1202	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ R. K. R. Cama	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1203	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ N. M. Samarth, B.A.L.L.B.	Hindu	...	Vakil, High Court ; Ordinary Fellow of the Bombay University.	...	Do.
1204	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Maugesh Bal Kolasker, M.R.A.S.	Brahmin	...	Bar-at-Law, High Court	...	Do.
1205	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Jnanlal Varapai Desai, B.A.	Hindu	...	Bar-at-Law	...	Do.
1206	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bhagwanlal Panalal	Hindu Jain	...	Jeweller and Merchant	..	Do.
1207	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Vasantao Sakaram Ravat	Hindu Khatryia	...	Merchant	...	Do.
1208	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Govindji Madhowji	Hindu Bhatia...	...	Do.	...	Do.
1209	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Govind Kasinath Gádgil, B.A.	Hindu	...	Advocate, High Court	...	Do.
1210	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ M. R. Joyaker, M.A.L.L.B.	Do.	...	Bar-at-Law	...	Do.
1211	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Vaman Ramchandra Joshi, B.A.	Do.	...	Life Member, Aryan Education Society ; Chairman, Swadeshi Vastu Procharini Sabha, Bombay.	By the Presidency Assn. held on the 11th Dec. 1906.	
1212	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sundardas N. Dalal	Do.	...	[No Particulars received]	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1213	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay Presidency Assn.	Mr. Morarji Jairam Naranji ...	Hindu ..	[No Particulars received] ..	By the Presidency Assn. held on the 11th Dec. 1906.
1214	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Karsondas Pitamber ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1215	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1216	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ranchhoddas Bhavan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1217	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ G. S. Bhate ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1218	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. D. Sathey ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1219	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1220	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Ratanlal M. Mody ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1221	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dwarka Das ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1222	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Gordhandas Khinji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1223	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Runchordas Hakarsi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1224	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ranchordas Vallabhoy ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1225	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ S. S. Wagh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1226	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Gunaji R. Nimbarker ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1227	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Shankarprosad H. Desai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1228	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Laloobhai Smaldas ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1229	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Pundlic Ganesh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

1230	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Lalji Naranji	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1231	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" K. Natrajan	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1232	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Govindji Narandas	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1233	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Jainarain Hindumal Dani	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1234	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Lakmidas Rowji Tairsi	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1235	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Chintaman Vinayek Vaidya	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1236	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Lalji Ramji	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1237	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Varojlal Bhagwandas	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1238	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Motilal K. Kapadia	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1239	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1240	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Purshotum Bhimji	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1241	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Gordhandas Nathubhay	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1242	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Keshavji Makanji Dosbee	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1243	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit	Do.	...	Solicitor, Notary Public	...	Do.
1244	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. B. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao	Do.	...	[No particulars received]	...	Do.
1245	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Nagendas Runchordas	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1246	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Kusunlal Dophtare	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1247	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ranchordas Tribowandas	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1248	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Vishnu K. Bhatwaoekar	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

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1249	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay Presidency Assn.	Mr. Goolabchand Sakarchand Zaveri.	Hindu ...	[No particulars received] ...	By the Bombay Presidency Assn. held on the 11th Dec 1906.
1250	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Manganbhai Dharamchand Zaveri.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1251	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Damodhar Lakshimdas ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1252	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. Raghunaya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1253	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. M. Cursetjee ...	Parsee ...	Bar-at Law (Ambolla Hill, Bombay)	Do.
1254	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ V. F. Taraporwalla ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1255	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Manekji Sorabji Captain ...	Do. ...	Solicitor, High Court ...	Do.
1256	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Barjorji Naoroji ...	Do. ...	Proprietor and Editor, "Hindu Punch," 8 Frere Road, Fort Bombay	Do
1257	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ Kaikhashrao Maneckji Minocher Homji.	Do. ...	Editor and Proprietor, "Bombay Samachar."	Do.
1258	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	„ Merwanji Benuanji Ayrton ...	Do. ...	Asst. Manager, "Bombay Samachar"	Do.
1259	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ Dhanjishaw Mehrjebhoy Madan M.A.	Do. ...	.....	Do.
1260	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava, Bombay.	„ Candanlal V. Divan, B.A.L.L.B.	Hindu ...	Solicitor, High Court, Bombay ...	By the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava held on the 6th Dec. 1906.
1261	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas, M.A. L.L.B.	Do. ...	Pleader, High Court, Bombay ...	Do.
1262	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jognath Raghunath Ghurpure, B.A.L.L.B.	Do. ...	Do ...	Do.

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1263	Do	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Surat	...	Ditto, also at a Public Meeting held in Surat on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1264	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Keshav Rao	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Hydrabad (Deccan)	...	By the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava held on the 6th Dec. 1906.
1265	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ramchandra Moreswar Sane	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Barkhi (Sholapur)	...	Do.
1266	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Govindakrishna Tilak	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Do.
1267	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nilkant Pandurany Patankaj, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Nasik	...	Do.
1268	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Sadasiv Khando Altekhar, B.A. L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader and Hony. Secy., Kolapur Representative Assembly and Kolapur Native Library	...	Do.
1269	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narayan Krishna Agasi	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Satara	...	Do.
1270	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Vishnu Mahadeo Bhat, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Zeminder, Nasik	...	Do.
1271	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ambasankar W. Malji	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Zeminder, Broach	...	Do.
1272	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Gajanan Narayan Tere	...	Do.	...	Landowner, Dist. Thana	...	Do.
1273	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Martanda Narayan Indulkar	...	Do.	...	Landlord and Timber Merchant, Dist. Thana.	...	Do.
1274	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Dattatrya Sakharam Naik	...	Do.	...	Medical Practitioner, Bombay	...	Do.
1275	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mahadevakeshav Kale	...	Do.	...	Publisher, "Sree Sarasvati Mandir"	...	By the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava held on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1276	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kashinath Raghunath Mitra	...	Do.	...	Editor, "Monoranjan"	...	Do.
1277	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ganesh Laxman Raje	...	Do.	...	Journalist, Bombay	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency of Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected
1278	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava, Bombay.	Prof. Vishnu G. Vind Vijapurkar, M.A.	Hindu ...	Editor, "Granthamala" &c. ...	By the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava held on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1279	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Harish Chandra Anand Rao Telcherkar, B.A.	Do. ...	Journalist and Educationist ...	Do.
1280	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Dassabhai Kawasji ...	Parsee ...	Medical Practitioner ...	Do.
1281	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Kazi Syed Sarfuddin ...	Mahomedan ...	Merchant ...	Do.
1282	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Joseph Baptista, B.A., L.L.B., L.C.E.	Christian ...	Bar-at-Law, High Court ...	Do.
1283	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Shankar Vasudeo Soman ...	Hindu ...	Malguzar, Narsingpur ...	Do.
1284	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Kasinath V. Chhatre ...	Do. ...	Proprietor, New India Circus ...	Do.
1285	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Prof. Nilkant Babaji Ranade, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Author, Bombay ...	Do.
1286	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Govind Ballal Deval ...	Do. ...	Author and Dramatist, Poona ...	Do.
1287	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Ganga Prasad Pannalal ...	Do. ...	Banker, Nasik ...	Do.
1288	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Vaman Shridhar Apte ...	Do. ...	Cloth Merchant, Bombay ...	Do.
1289	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Tapidas D. Sanghir ...	Do. ...	Manager, New Indian Candle and Soap Manufacturing Co. and Merchant of Swadeshi Goods, Bombay.	Do.
1290	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Vinayak Laksman Bhave B.Sc.	Do. ...	Merchant, Thana ...	By the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharini Sava held on the 6th Dec. 1906.
1291	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Krishnaji Triumbak Dongre ...	Do. ...	Medicine Dealer, Bombay ...	Do.

1292	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Damodar Khetry	...	Hindu	...	Merchant, Bombay	...	Do.
1293	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Yeshwant Laxman Bhandar- kar,	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1294	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Shivalal Uttamram Tajnik	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1295	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Dhaumasukhram Tausukhram Tripathi,	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1296	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rao Bahadur K. G. Deshpande, B.A.	...	Do.	...	Bar-at-Law, Baroda	...	Do.
1297	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rao Bhajetear, B.A.L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court	...	Do.
1298	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vaman Sakharam Khare, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Vice-President, Dist Local Board, Nasik.	...	Do.
1299	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Liladhar K. Kapadia	...	Hindu Bhatia	...	Merchant	...	Ditto, also by the Nasik Dist. Assn. on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1300	Do.	...	Do.	...	Century Club, Bombay.	...	" Maganlal Govindjee	...	Hindu	...	Do.	...	At a Meeting of the Century Club held on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1301	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Maneklal Purshottam	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	By the C. Club, on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1302	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Jasraj Purshotam	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1303	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bombay	...	" Gokaldas Jewraji Dayal	...	Do.	...	[No Particulars Recived]	...	Do.
1304	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Khimji Dhanji	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	By the Bombay Native Piece Good Mer- chants' Assn. on the 21st Dec. 1906.
1305	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Devidas Madhavji	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1306	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Narotamdas Gordhandas	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, ect.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1307	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Mr. Nanji Mongaldas ...	Hindu ...	[No Particulars Received] ...	By the Bombay Native Piece Good Merchants Assn. on the 21st Dec. 1906.
1308	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Vassonji Moolji ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
1309	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kartiker ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	By the Bhatia Mitra Mandal, Bombay, on the 21st Dec. 1906.
1310	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Ismail Shai Abdulla ...	Mahomedan ..	Do. ...	At a Public Meeting held in Bombay on the 11th Dec. 1906.
1311	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Damodar Amarsi Adhia ...	Guzrati Hindu...	Merchant ...	By the Aryan Social Union, Bombay, on the 13th Dec. 1906.
1312	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bassien ...	„ Ackyat Narayan Khare, B.A. L.L.B.	Hindu Brahmin	Vakil, Dist. Thana ...	By the Bassien Pant Sava, on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1313	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hari Sitaram Paranjpe ...	Do. ...	Pleader ...	Do.
1314	Do. ...	Do. ...	Thana ...	„ Sitaram Ballal Joglekar ...	Hindu ...	Pleader and Land-holder ...	At a Public Meeting held at Thana on the 7th Dec. 1906.
1315	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Laxman Ballal Joglekar ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
1316	Do. ...	Ahmedabad...	Ahmedabad...	„ Trimbak Vithal Joshi, B.A. ...	Deccani Brahmin	Private Tutor, Ahmedabad ...	Elected by the Citizens of Ahmedabad on the 14th Dec. 1906.

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1317	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Govindrao Apaji Patel, B.A., L.L.B.	Do.	...	Secy., Guzrat Sava ; Pleader, Ahmedabad.	Do.
1318	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Panjabhai Somesvar Bhatt	Guzrati Brahmin		Pleader, Kaira	Do.
1319	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Chimanlal Kirparam	Do.	...	Land-lord	Do.
1320	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ramanbhai Mohipatram Nilkanth, B.A., L.L.B.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.		Pleader, Secy., Social Reform Assn.	Do.
1321	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Chunilal Naranlal	Hindu Brahmin		Weaving Master, Javari Mills, Ahmedabad.	Do.
1322	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Shambo Prosad Chimanlal Thakore.	Hindu Kshatriya		Merchant	Do.
1323	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Balmukund Ambalal Deshai	Do.	...	Mill business	Do.
1324	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakeral, M.A., L.L.B.	Do.	...	Govt. Pensioner, Rtd. Chief Justice of Baroda ; President, Guzrat Sava.	Do.
1325	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Papat al Dolatram	Hindu Jaina	...	Merchant, Ahmedabad	Do.
1326	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Hirabhai Monsubhram	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
1327	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Jamnadas Premchand, L.M.S.	Do.	...	Medical Practitioner, Ahmedabad	Do.
1328	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ambala Sarabhai Seh	Do.	...	Mill owner, Merchant and Banker	Do.
1329	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Hathibhai Harishankar Shastri	Hindu	...	Shastri	Do.
1330	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Bholabhai Pragjibhai Patel	Do.	...	Merchant, Ahmedabad	Do.
1331	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Kalidas J. Javeri, B.A., L.L.B.	Do.	...	Pleader, High Court	Do.
1332	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Kesheolal Mahasukhram	Do.	...	Weaving Master, Kadaka Mills, Ahmedabad.	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, ect.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1333	Bombay ...	Bombay	Ahmedabad...	Mr. Haridas Achratlal Seth ...	Hindu Vaishya	Banker and Mill-owner, Ahmedabad.	Elected by the Citizens of Ahmedabad on the 14th Dec. 1906.
1334	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Govindlal Maneklal Seth ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.
1335	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Himatlal Dalsukhram ...	Hindu Kumbi...	.....	Do.
1336	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bhailal Dajibhai Amin ...	Hindu ...	Manager, Bombay Ice Works ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1337	Do. ...	Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	„ V. R. Natu, B.A.,L.L.B. ...	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, High Court ; Fellow of the Bombay University and Municipal Commissioner, Belgaum.	At a Meeting held at Belgaum on the 17th Dec. 1906.
1338	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ V. S. Nargundkar ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Hony. Secy., Cantonment House-owner's Assn. Belgaum ; Member, Cantonment Committee ; Gold Miner.	Do.
1339	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ G. B. Deshpande, B A L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Land-holder and Municipal Commissioner.	Do.
1340	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ D. V. Belvi, B.A.L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Vakil and Land-holder, Belgaum ...	Do.
1341	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ D. G. Vaidya ...	Do. ...	Merchant and Banker, Belgaum ...	Do.
1342	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ R. G. Naik ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Land-holder, Belgaum ...	Do.
1343	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ S. B. Bhate ...	Do. ...	Pleader	Do.
1344	Do. ...	Surat ...	Broach ...	„ Autoblas Hargonandas Jambusaria, B A B L.	Hindu ..	Pleader, Broach	By the Dist. Assn. on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1345	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jamietram Narbhorane Trinedi	Do. ...	Pleader, Ahmadnagar	Do.

1346	Do.	...	Surat	...	Surat	...	Mr. Balwantrao Tripurasankar	...	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader	...	At a Public Meeting held in Surat on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1347	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Thakoram Kopilram, B.A.,L.L.B.	...	Do.	Pleader, High Court, Sangadibad, Surat.	...		Do.
1348	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Markand N. Mehta, B.A.,L.L.B.	...	Do.	Pleader, High Court	..	Do.
1349	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	„ Bawa Vallavdas Guru Dwarkadas.	...	Hindu Brahmin.	Maundvi	...	Do.
1350	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Trivowandas Kandas Engineer	...	Hindu	Landlord, Sonifalia	...	Do.
1351	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Pranal Abhoram Pernaria, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	Pleader, High Court	...	Do.
1352	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Krishnalal Nanabhai	...	Hindu Kayasth	Superintendent, Techno Chemical Laboratory, Bombay; 8-10 Napier Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.	...	Do.
1353	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Manubhai Nanabhai, B.A.,L.L.B.	...	Do.	Legal Practitioner, Gopipur, Surat	...	Do.
1354	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Harkisandas Ramji Madhavji	...	Hindu Bania	Banker, Bombay	...	Do.
1355	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ V. M. Pakvasa, B.A.,L.L.B.	...	Do.	Solicitor, Sonifalia	..	Do.
1356	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bhaidas Parsotamdas	...	Do.	Merchant, Hony. Accountant, General Exhibition Committee, Surat.	...	Do.
1357	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narandas Gopaldas Parekh	...	Hindu	Merchant, Nanawat, Surat	...	Do.
1358	Do.	...	Poona	...	Poona	...	„ Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A.,L.L.B.	...	Hindu Brahmin	Editor and Proprietor, "Kesari"	...	Elected by the Deccan Standing Congress Committee on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1359	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narsing Chintamon Kelkar, L.L.B.	...	Do.	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Editor, "Martatta Journal," Poona	...		Do.

Serial No	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle	Electoral Division	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1360	Bombay ...	Poona ...	Poona ..	Mr. Gopal Krishna Deodhar, M.A.	Hindu Brahmin	Member, Servants of India Society, Poona.	Elected by the Deccan Standing Congress Committee on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1361	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	„ Laxman Raghunall Gokhale ..	Do. ...	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secy., Deccan Standing Congress Committee, Poona.	Do.
1362	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Keshav Balwant Naik, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Pleader and Secy., Shonwarwada Pleader's Library.	Do.
1363	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Nates Appaji Dravid ...	Do. ...	Member, Servants of India Society.	Do.
1364	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Govind Chimnaji Bhate, M.A.	Do. ...	Professor, Ferguson College, Poona.	Do.
1365	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	„ Hari Govind Limaye, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Do and Suptd, N. E School, Poona.	Do.
1366	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Jagannath Raghunath Gharpure, L.L.B.	Do. ...	Pleader, High Court, Bombay. ...	Do.
1367	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Chintamon Ganesh Bhide ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Kasba Peit, Poona ...	Do.
1368	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Vaman Madhav Joshi, M.A. ...	Do. ...	Poona ...	Do.
1369	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khandesh ...	Mr. Savalaram Krishna Paranjpe, B.A., L.L.B.	Hindu ...	Pleader ...	At a Meeting of the Khandesh Zilla Swadeshi Samiti on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1370	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Laxman Madhavrao Gadre ..	Do. ...	Landlord and Merchant, Dhulia ...	Do.
1371	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jalgaon (Khandesh).	„ Abaji Ragho Mhalas	Do. ...	... ..	At a Public Meeting, on the 23rd Dec. 1906.

1372	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Rupchand Matiram Seth	...	Do.	...	...	...	Do.
1373	Do.	...	Do.	...	Satara	...	" Ganesh Ballal Phansalkar	...	Marhatti Brahmin.	Brahmin.	Pleader	...	At a Public Meeting held at Satara on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1374	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Vasudeo Ramchandra Bhurke	...	Do.	...	Banker and Trader, Satara	...	Do.
1375	Do.	...	Do.	...	Wai (Satara)	...	" Narayan Ganesh Patankar, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Hindu Brahmin	...	Pleader, Islampur, Dist. Satara	...	At a Public Meeting held at Wai on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1376	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Raghunath Pandurang Karanchiker.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Satara	...	Do.
1377	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Narayan Narhar Ashtaputra	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Wai	...	Do.
1378	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Shankar Mahadev Patankar	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1379	Do.	...	Do.	...	Vita (Satara)	...	" Datto Krishna Pendse	...	Do.	...	Pleader	...	Do.
1380	Do.	...	Do.	...	Nasik	...	" Nilkanth Pandurang Patankar, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, High Court and Municipal Commissioner, Nasik.	...	At a Public Meeting held at Vita on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1381	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Vishnu Balwant Ganapule, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, High Court, Nasik	...	Elected by the Nasik Dist. Assn. on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1382	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ganesh Hari Hardikar, B.A., L.L.B.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Vice-President, Municipality, Nasik	...	Do.
1383	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Moheshwar Ramkrishna Kalkankar.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Dist. Court, Nasik	...	Do.
1384	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Sadashiv Mahadeo Divekar	...	Do.	...	Commission Agent, Bombay	...	Do.
1385	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kolhapur	...	" Krishnaji Dadaji Kulkarni	...	Do.	...	Merchant	...	At a Public Meeting held at Kolhapur on the 17th Dec. 1906.

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1386	Bombay ...	Poona ...	Sangli ...	Mr. Ganesh Raghunath Abhyankar, B.A., L.L.B.	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Sangli ...	At a Meeting held at Sangli on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1387	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Venayak Krishna Moniker, B.A., L.L.B.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1388	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shirhatti (Dharwar).	" Ramechandra Shankar Mangsah	Do. ...	Landlord, Shirhatti ...	At a Public Meeting held at Shirhatti on the 10th Dec. 1906.
1389	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Ashneath Raghvendra Irahishi	Do. ...	Pleader, Shirhatti ...	Do.
1390	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jamphandi ...	" A. V. Patvardhan, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Member, Servants of India Society	By the V. Vardak Mandali, on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1391	Do. ...	Kurrachi ...	Kurrachi ...	" Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A. L.L.B.	Hindu ...	Pleader, Kurrachi ...	At a Public Meeting held at Kurrachi on the 1st Dec. 1906.
1392	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Kalumal P. Nosta B.A.L.L.B. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1393	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Hirdaram Mewaram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1394	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Tirithdas, Chandoomal ...	Do. ...	Clerk, Delhi London Bank, Kurrachi.	Do.
1395	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Chhaganlal Hargovinddas ...	Do. ...	Jeweller, Kurrachi ...	Do.
1396	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Satoomal Chelaram ...	Do. ...	Merchant, Kurrachi ...	Do.
1397	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Hasomal Chelaram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1398	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Chundumal Chelaram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

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1399	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Lookaram Chelaram	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1400	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Ratan Chand Fatehchand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1401	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Thakurdas Fatehchand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1402	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Tahilram Atmaram	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1403	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Wadhupal Fatehchand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1404	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Dayaram Jethanand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1405	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Narayanji Dhamji	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1406	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Kawasji B. Sethna	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1407	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sukkur	...	Dewan Hossanand Zonkiram	...	Parsee	...	Do.	...	Do.
									Hindu	...	Contractor, General Merchant, Commission Agent; Director, Upper-Sind Ice Factory; Proprietor, Rice Hullar Factory, Radhon, &c.	...	At a Public Meeting held at Sukkur on the 4th Dec. 1906.
1408	Do.	..	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Motilal H. Pharmani	...	Do.	...	House-Proprietor, Manager, Office of Dewan Hossanand Zonkiram.	...	Do.
1409	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Lalchand Nanabai	...	Do.	...	Pleader	...	Do.
1410	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Lilaram Bhakatrai	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1411	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Mulchand Pessumal	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1412	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	„ Kundandas Hassanand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1413	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Rochaldas Fatehchand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1414	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Shershing Tarachand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1415	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Udhalidas Dwarkadas	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1416	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Bijhaam S. Masand	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
									Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

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1417	Bombay ...	Kurrachi ...	Sukkur ...	Dr. Wadhupal Adupal ...	Hindu ...	Medical Practitioner ...	At a Public Meeting held at Sukkur on the 4th Dec. 1906.
1418	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hyderabad ...	Dewan Gopaldas Bhawandar ...	Hindu Kshetri	Merchant	At a Public Meeting held at Hyderabad on the 4th Dec. 1906.
1419	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Wadhupal Bilaram ...	Do. ...	Pleader and Landlord ...	Do.
1420	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Balchand Kundanmal ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Landlord, Member, Hyderabad Municipality.	Do.
1421	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rao Bahadur Dewan Hiranand Khemsing, B.A.L.L.B.	Do. ...	Pleader and Landlord ...	Do.
1422	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mathradas Ramchand, B.A.L.L.B.	Hindu Bhatia...	Pleader, Landlord, Member, Hyderabad Municipality and Dist. Board.	Do.
1423	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Gopaldas Jhamatmal ...	Hindu ...	Pleader ...	Do
1424	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bijasing Lilaram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1425	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Hiranand Santikram, B.A.L.L.B.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1426	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Bhai Topandas Vasiamal ...	Do. ...	Merchant	Do.
1427	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dholumal Namimal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1428	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Kishenchand Chelaram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1429	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Dalpatrai Isordas ...	Do. ...	Pleader ...	Do.
1430	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Khemchand Udernomal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

1431	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Tirathdas Manghamal	...	Do.	...	Landlord, Merchant	...	Do.
1432	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Nenumal Pribdas Ramchandrar	...	Do.	...	Headclerk, Hyderabad Municipality	...	Do.
1433	Madras	...	Madras	...	Madras	...	„ P. Ananda Charlu, B.L.	...	Brahmin	...	Vakil, High Court	...	[No particulars recd.]
1434	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ V. Mudilamani Ram	...	Hindu	...	Vakil, High Court, Madras	...	Do.
1435	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ P. Rangaswamy Aryaya	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1436	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ K. B. Ramanath Iyer, M A B.L.	...	Brahmin	...	Professor, Pachaippas College, 25, Sinaraman Street, Triplicane.	...	By the Managing Board of the National Fund and Industrial Assn., on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1437	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ M. Narsinham	...	Hindu	...	[No Particulars Received.]	...	By the Young India Assn., on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1438	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ C Subramana Bharati	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1439	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mahajan Sava, Madras.	...	„ C. Selvaraju Mudr.	...	Do.	...	Proprietor and Asst. Editor, "The Liberal." 33r, Mirt Street, Madras.	...	At a Meeting of the Madras Mahajan Sava held on the 3rd Dec. 1906.
1440	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ P. N. Raman Pillai	...	Do.	...	Editor, "Madras Standard "	...	Do.
1441	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ S. Guruswami Chettiar, B.A.B.L	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court, Madras	...	Do.
1442	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ C. Janakirama Reddiar, B.A.B.L	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1443	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ V. Rya Nambiar, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court, Ejmore	...	Do.
1444	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ C. Sankaram Nair, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1445	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ P. V. Duraiswami Mudr, B A B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court. Tandayarpit	...	Ditto. also at the above Meeting held on the 15th Dec. 1906.

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1446	Madras ...	Madras ...	Mahajan Sava, Madras.	Mr. T. V. Gopaldaswami Mudr., B.A. B.L.	Hindu ...	Vakil, High Court. Mylapore ...	At a Meeting of the Sava held on the 3rd Dec. 1906.
1447	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ S. Rangaswami Iyenger, B.A....	Brahmin ...	Banker and Landholder ...	Do.
1448	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ K. R. V. Subramania Iyer ...	Do. ...	General Merchant, 136, Coral Merchant Street.	Do.
1449	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ K. Venkataramana Row, B.A.	Do. ...	Editor, "The Swadeshi Standard"	Do.
1450	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ G. Subramania Iyer, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Editor, "Swadeshanutran," Armenian St.	Do.
1451	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ G. A. Natesa Iyer, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Printer, Publisher and Book Seller, Esplanade, Madras.	Do.
1452	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ V.S. Srinivasa Sastriar, B.A., L.L.	Do. ...	Hd. Master, Hindu High School, Triplicane.	Do.
1453	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ N. Subba Row Pantulu, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Ct., Rajamundry ...	Do.
1454	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ P. Najabushanam Pantulu ...	Do. ..	Vakil, High Ct., Madras ...	Do.
1455	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ V. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Ct., Mylapur ...	Do.
1456	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1457	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ S. Gopaldaswami Iyenger, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1458	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ K. Subramania Sastriar, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1459	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Hon'ble Mr. T. A. Govindas Raghava Iyer.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

1460	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. C. R. Tiruvenkata Chariar, B.A., B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1461	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Pundit D. Gopala Charlu	Do.	...		...	Do.
1462	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Maham- mad Bahadur.	Mahomedan	...	Ayurvedic Doctor, Govindappa- haick St., Madras.	...	Do.
1463	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Srinivasa Iyer	Hindu	...	Member, Viceregal Council	...	Do.
1464	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" C. Madhavan Nair	Do.	...	[Particulars not received]	...	At the above Meeting held on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1465	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" A. C. Parathasaradhi Naidu...	Do.	...	Bar-at-Law, Madras	...		Do.
1466	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Jankal Naganna	Do.	...	Editor, "Audhra Prokasika" and Municipal Commissioner.	...	Do.
1467	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" V. Krishnan Nayanar	Do.	...	Land-holder	...	Do.
1468	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Chilakula Rajagopala Chetty Garu.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1469	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" P. R. Sundaram Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Brahmin	...	Merchant, Madras	...	Do.
1470	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. V. Narayaniah, B.A., B.L.	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court	...	By the Madras Maha- jan Sava held on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1471	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. Ram Chandra Row, B.A., B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	...		Do.
1472	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" D. V. Hanumantha Row	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1473	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" C. Venkataramna Iyer	Do.	...	Landlord	...	Do.
1474	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. Narayanan	Do.	...	7, Sullivan St., Coimbatore	...	Do.
1475	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" K. P. Madavan Menon	Hindu	...	At Messrs. Y. Narayan Bros., Espla- nade, Madras	...	Do.
									...	Bar-at-Law	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, ect.	Race, Religion, Denomination and * caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1476	Madras ...	Madras ...	Mahajan Sava, Madras.	Mr. P. Venugopal Naidu, B.A.B.L....	Hindu ...	Vakil, High Court, Madras ...	By the Madras Mahajan Sava held on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1477	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. Karunakara Menon ...	Do. ...	Editor and Proprietor, "Indian Patriot," Madras	Do.
1478	Do. ...	South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	„ M. Appaji Reddiar Lal ...	Do. ...	Mirasidar, Member, South Arcot Dist. Board; Member, Devasthan Committee	At a Public Meeting held at the premises of the Tirupapaliyus Club on the 2nd Dec. 1906.
1479	Do. ...	Do ...	Do. ...	„ Y. E. Sadugopa Chariar Ael, B.A.B.L.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader ...	Do.
1480	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ M. Thiruvankata Chariar Ael	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1481	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ A. V. Kuppaswami Iyanger, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1482	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Krishnamurthi Row Ael ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1483	Do. ...	North Arcot	Dist. Assn. North Arcot.	„ L Venkatraghava Iyer Ael, B.A. B.L.	Do. ...	Landlord and Vakil, High Court Chittoor	At a Committee Meeting of the Assn. held on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1484	Do. ...	Madras ...	Vellore ...	„ N. Krishnama Chariar, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Hony. Magistrate, Member, Taluk and Dist. Board, Vellore.	By the Bar Assn., Vellore held on the 17th Dec. 1906.
1485	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ V. C. Sesa Chariar ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Vellore	Do.
1486	Do. ...	Do. ...	Berhampur (Ganjam)	„ M. R. Shivarama Krishna ...	Do. ...	[No Particulars Recd.]	At a Public Meeting held at Berhampur on the 17th Dec 1906.

1487	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. K. Ganapatianjar Avarghal, B.A. L.L.B.	Do.	...	Principal, Kallikota College, Berhampur.	Do.
1488	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. Venkata Krishniyya Pantulu Garu, B.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Land-holder and Vakil, High Court	Do.
1489	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Gade Raghavarao Pantulu Garu, B.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court; Chairman, Municipal Council; Member, Kallikota College Committee; Member, Taluk Board and Ganjam Dist. Board.	Do.
1490	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ramanujaswami Pantulu Garu	Do.	...	Vakil, Municipal Councillor and Member, Kallikota College Committee.	Do.
1491	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Yadepalli Pattabhiramayya Pantulu Garu, B.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Vakil	Do.
1492	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" B. Jagannadha Dass Pantulu Garu.	Do.	...	Vakil, Municipal Commissioner, President, Berhampur Hindu Devasthan Committee.	Do.
1493	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. V. Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Vakil and Proprietor, Kurla Estate	Do.
1494	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" V. V. Jogiah Pantulu Garu ...	Do.	...	Vakil and Member, Kallikota College Committee.	Do.
1495	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" G. Seetaramayya Pantulu Garu	Do.	...	Pleader	Do.
1496	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" P. Venkata Ramanayya Pantulu Garu.	Do.	...	Land-lord and Member, Taluk Board, Berhampore.	Do.
1497	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" D. Visvanadharaw Pantulu Garu	Do.	...	Land-lord	Do.
1498	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ramamourby Paranthusam, B.A.	Do.	...	Land-owner	Do.
1499	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" N. Karinaradam Pantulu Garu	Do.	...	Dewan of Peddakimdi, Dist. Ganjam	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, ect.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1500	Madras ...	Madras ...	Vizagapatam...	Mr. V. Jagannatham Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, Secy. D.st. Assn, Vizagapatam.	At a Public Meeting held at Vizagapatam on the 12th Dec. 1906.
1501	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Velutari Durga Prosada Row Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Vizagapatam ...	Do.
1502	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Subnivi Satze Raghavendra Row Pantulu Garu.	Do. ...	Landholder ...	Do.
1503	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	" Sripati Bhadrappa Pantulu Garu	Do. ...	Inamdar, Vizagapatam ...	Do.
1504	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Tari Goppula Soinivasa Row Pantulu Garu.	Do. ..	Pleader, Vizagapatam ...	Do.
1505	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Tripasvori Venkata Srinivasa Row Pantulu Garu.	Do. ...	Talukdar, Aska (Ganjam) ...	Do.
1506	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Mosalikanti Ramakrisna Row Pantulu Garu.	Do. ...	Proprietor, Allipuram (Vizagapatam)	Do.
1507	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" T. V. Narsinha Chakravarti Pantulu Garu.	Do. ...	Talukdar, Vizagapatam ...	Do.
1508	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Kapila Ramadas Pantulu Garu	Do. ...	Landholder ...	Do.
1509	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	The Hon'ble B. Narasimahasvara Sarma Garu, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court ; Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.	Do.
1510	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sri Sri Sri Vikramades Varma Garu	Hindu Khatria...	Landlord, Vizagapatam ...	Do.
1511	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhupatiraju Venkatapathi Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court ...	Do.

1512	Do.	...	Do.	...	Anakapalle (Vizagapatam)	Mr. C. Ramamurty	...	Hindu	...	Inamdar, Banker and Municipal Commissioner	At a Public Meeting held on the 17th Dec. 1906.
1513	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" K. S. Narayan Rao	...	Do.	...	Secy. and Managing Director, In- dustrial Development Co. Ld.	Do.
1514	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rajam	" Pamarjee Venkata Surja Nara- yanarao Pentulu Garu	...	Do.	...	Pleader	At a Public Meeting held at Rajam.
1515	Do.	...	Do.	...	Benilipatam	" T. Sattavama Swami	...	Do.	...	Merchant	At a Public Meeting held on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1516	Do.	...	Do.	...	Bellary	" Gopalaswami Mdr., B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court and Landowner	At a Public Meeting held at Bellary on the 25th Dec 1906.
1517	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" T. Saakara Gujam Pikai, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader	Do.
1518	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" P. Siva Rao, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court and Landowner	Do.
1519	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" A. S. Sabramanayam, B.A.B.L....	...	Hindu Brahmin	...	Vakil, High Court; Landowner; Chairman, Bellary Municipality	Do.
1520	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" S. Narain Swami Iyer, B.A.B.L.F.	...	Do.	...	Lecturer, Bellary College	Do.
1521	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kurnul	" S. Venkata Narasinha Rao, B.A. B.L.	...	Brahmin	...	Pleader, Vice-Chairman, Karnul Municipality and Member, Dist. Board	At a Public Meeting held at Karnul on the 9th Dec. 1906
1522	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" M. Venketaramayya, B.A.B.L. ...	...	Do.	...	Vakil, High Court, Karnul	Do.
1523	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" K. Dakshinamoorti Iyer, B.A. B.L.	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Karnul	Do.
1524	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" K. Ekambara Iyer, B.A.B.L. ...	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Karnul; Vice-Chairman, Nandyal Municipality	Do.
1525	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	" C. Narasinha Rao, B.A.B.L. ...	...	Do.	...	Pleader, Karnul	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1526	Madras ...	Madras ...	Karnul ...	Mr. S. Sesha Sastri, B.A. B.L. ...	Brahmin ...	Pleader, Karnul ...	At a Public Meeting held at Karnul on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1527	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. Venkata Ramya Reddey ...	Hindu ...	Do. ...	Do
1528	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. Venkata Krishna Row Naidu, B.A.B.L.	Hindu Sudra...	Do. ...	Do.
1529	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cuddapah .	„ V. Ramanuja Rao, B.A.B.L. ...	Brahmin ...	1st Grade Pleader and Land-lord ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1530	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ V. Pichayya, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1531	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Y. M. Narasinha Charlu, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1532	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ N. S. Rangasami Iyanger, B.A. B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1533	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	„ K. Gundu Rao, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court ...	Do.
1534	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. Narasinha Charlu, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1535	Do. ...	Do. ...	People's Assn. Madura.	„ M. Venkatarama Iyer Avl., B.A. B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	By the Madura People's Assn. held on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1536	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ R. Venkata Varada Iyanger, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, Municipal Councillor, New Street, Madura.	Do.
1537	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Y. C. Srinivasa Iyanger Avl., B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil ...	Do.
1538	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ V. S. Ramswami Sastry, B.A.B.L.	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.

1539	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	Mr. H. Sundaragopal Iyer	...	Do	...	Merchant and Land-lord	...	Do	
1540	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" S. A. Subramanyam Chettyar Avl.		Vaisya	...	Do	Do	...	Do
1541	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" C. M. Venkata Chellapathi Iyer		Brahmin	...	Merchant, Land-lord, Municipal Councillor.		By the Assn. on the 13th Dec. 1906.	
1542	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" N. S. Ramiah	...	Do	...	Merchant and Commission Agent...		Do	
1543	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer Avl., B A B L.		Do	...	Vakil	...	Do	
1544	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" K. M. Ramaswamy Iyer Avl., B A B L.		Do	...	Do	...	Do	
1545	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" P. Subbaroya Iyer Avl., B A B L.		Do	...	Do	...	Do	
1546	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" T. B. Muthersamy Chettiar	...	Hindu	...	Merchant	...	Do	
1547	Do	...	Do	...	Addupada	...	" Bodamkayala Balakristnamea Subudhi Garu	...	Do	...	Merchant and Inamdar, Addupada		At a Meeting held at Addupada on the 11th Dec. 1906.	
1548	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" Myapaty Sreenivasarao Pantulu Garu.		Hindu Vaisnab...		Berhampore	...	Do	
1549	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" Prankusam Batkristnaman Pan- tulu Garu, B A., B.L.		Do	...	Vakil, High Court, Berhampore	...	Do	
1550	Do	...	Do	...	Aska (Ganjam)	...	" W. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu, B A.		Hindu Brahmin		Pleader, (2nd Grade)	...	At a Public Meeting held at Aska on the 15th Dec. 1906.	
1551	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" C. Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu, B A.		Do	...	Do	...	Do	
1552	Do	...	Do	...	Do	...	" A. Thambanatham Pantulu Garu, B A.		Do	...	Do	...	Do	

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates with Honorary titles, Scholastic Degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1553	Madras ...	Madras ...	Aska (Ganjam)	Mr. Nippam Ramakrishnam ...	Hindu Brahmin	Dewan of Chinuakinudy ...	At a Public Meeting held at Aska on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1554	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" S. V. Mukhyapreane Rao ...	Do. ...	Zeminder ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 20th Dec. 1906.
1555	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dist. Assn., Cocanada.	" Ganti Lakshmana Garu, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court; Member, Rajamundry Taluk Board and the Godavari Dist. Board and Councillor, Rajamundry Municipality	At a Meeting of the Committee of the Godavari Dist. Assn. held on the 24th Dec. 1906.
1556	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" V. Rama Row, B.A. ...	Do. ...	Pleader (1st Grade), Cocanada; and Secretary, Godavari Dist. Assn.	Do.
1557	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" K. Perraju ...	Do. ...	Pleader (1st Grade), President, Godavari Dist. Assn.	Do.
1558	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Balava Venkatarao, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court, Cocanada ...	Do.
1559	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cocanada (Ganjam)	" Duggirala Laksmi Devalrajee	Do. ...	Inamdar and Landholder, Cocanada	By the Godavari Dist. Assn. Committee on the 24th Dec. 1906
1560	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" D. Subramanyam ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Cocanada ...	Do.
1561	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" G. Subbarayadu ...	Do. ...	Pleader (1st grade), Cocanada ...	Do.
1562	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Rama Chandra Row ...	Do. ...	Inamdar ...	Do.
1563	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Rama Chandram ...	Do. ...	Professor ...	Do.
1564	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" G. Kamoji Row, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Pleader (1st grade), Cocanada ...	Do.
1565	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" B. Surja Prokasa Row, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

1566	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	" Nalam Ramalingayya Garu ...	Hindu Vaishya	Merchant	...	Do.
1567	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	" Nalam Bhimaraju Garu ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
1568	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sri Raja Kakarlepudi Rama Chandra Raju Bahadur	Hindu Khatriya	Proprietor, Rama Chandra Puran ; Member, Puddapurana Taluk Board and the Godavari Dist. Board	...	Do.
1569	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Pannetsa Peddiraju ...	Do.	Inamdar	...	Do.
1570	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Pannetsa Surjanarayan Baz ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
1571	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Cherukurada Raghubharaju Garu	Do.	.....	...	Do.
1572	Do.	..	Do.	...	Parvatipur (Ganjam)	..	" O. V. Jagannadha Shastri ...	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader (1st Grade)	...	At a Public Meeting held at Parvatipur on the 21st Dec. 1906.
1573	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" S. Narasinham Pantulu ...	Do.	Pleader (2nd Grade)	...	Do.
1574	Do.	...	Do.	...	Chodavaram (Ganjam)	..	" Manoda Sabha Rao B.A.B.L ...	Do.	Pleader (1st Grade)	...	Do.
1575	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Eswara Bhagiratha Rao, B.A. ...	Do.	Pleader (1st Grade)	...	Do.
1576	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rajamundry	..	" Ganesh Raghunath Sathanje ...	Deccani Brahmin	Agent, Madras Timber Co. Ld.	...	At a Public Meeting held in Rajamundry on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1577	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" S. Bhima Sankara Rao, B.A. ...	Brahmin	Pleader (1st Grade) and Municipal Councillor, Rajamundry	...	At a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall in Dec. 1906.
1578	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Ganti Venkemiah, B.A.B.L. ...	Do.	Chairman, Municipal Council ; Vice-President, Taluk Board and Pleader, Rajamundry	...	Do.
1579	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" K. Venkata Ratnam Garu ...	Do.	School Master and Hony. Magistrate, Rajamundry	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1580	Madras ...	Madras ...	Rajamundry...	Mr. A Kanakarazu, B.A. ...	Brahmin ...	Pleader (1st Grade), Rajmundry ...	At a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall in Dec. 1906.
1581	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sri K. V. S. Ramchandra Rao Garu	Sudra ..	Proprietor, Dharma Varam Est. ...	Do.
1582	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masulipatam (Kristna Dist.	Mr. Sri Ragab Nayam Venkata Rangarao Bahadur Garu	Do. ...	Zeminder, Munagola (Dist. Kristna)	By the Kristna Dist. Assn. on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1583	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" V. Surya Narayan Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Brahmin ...	Vakil, High Court ...	By the Kristna Dist. Assn. on the 25th Nov. and 4th Dec. 1906.
1584	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" K. Krishna Rao Garu ...	Vaisya ..	Merchant ...	Do.
1585	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" P. Venoratappayya Pantulu Garu B.A.	Brahmin. ...	Pleader and Vice-President, Kristna Dist. Board	Do.
1586	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Vaellamannati Narasinham Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Pleader, Dist. Court ...	Do.
1587	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" K. Madhava Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1588	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ellore ...	" M. Rama Chandra Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, Ellore ...	At a Public Meeting held at Ellore on the 13th Dec. 1906.
1589	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Moti Venkama Garu ...	Vaysya ..	Landholder, Banker and Merchant	Do.
1590	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Ram Cheb N. Garu ...	Hindu ...	Merchant, Ellore ...	Do.
1591	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ongole ...	" M. Venkata Subba Ram Pantulu	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader (2nd Grade), Ongole	At a Meeting held at Ongole on the 23rd Dec. 1906.

1592	Do.	...	Do.	...	Guntur	...	Mr. Chemakurti Basanayya Garu...	Vaishya	...	General Merchant and Commission Agent ; Municipal Councillor ; Secy. Aryarysya Mahasava ; Supervisor, Merchant's Ginning and Rice Factory, Guntur.	At a Public Meeting held at Guntur on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1593	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Chemakurti Kumaraswamy Garu.	Do.	...	General Merchant, Guntur	Do.
1594	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Maturi Gurnadham Garu	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
1595	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Maddi Venkata Subbayya Garu	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
1596	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ V Bhanana Chariar Avl.	Brahmin	...	Vakil ; Member, Dist. Board ; Vice-President Taluq Board ; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Kristna Jute and Cotton Mills Co. Ld. and Vice-President, Dist. Association, Guntur.	At a Public Meeting held by the Guntur Dist. Assn. on the 10th Dec. 1906.
1597	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Konda Venkatappagzu Pantulu Garu, B.A.B.L.	Do.	...	Vakil and Member, Managing Committee, Dist. Association, Guntur.	Do.
1598	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ Dinaguptam Seshachelapati Row.	Do.	...	Editor, "The Deoabhimani Sava"	Do.
1599	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ K. K. Krishna Iyer, B.A.L.T.	Do.	...	Head-Master, Town High School, Guntur.	Do.
1600	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ B. V. L. Narasimham	Hindu Vaishya	...	Merchant, Sattanapalli	By the Vaysya Sava held at Guntur on the 17th Dec. 1906.
1601	Do.	..	Do.	...	Tinnevely	...	„ S. D. Krishna Iyengar, B.A.B.L.	Brahmin	...	First Grade Pleader, Tuticorin	At a Public Meeting held in Tinnevely on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1602	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	„ M. S. Iyengar, B.A.	Do.	...	Pleader	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names in full of Delegates, with Honorary titles, Scholastic degrees, etc.	Race, Religion, Denomination and caste.	Occupation and address.	How and when elected.
1603	Madras ...	Madras ...	Coimbatore ...	Mr. C. V. Venkataraman Iyengar, B.A.B.L.	Brahmin ...	Vakil and Municipal Councillor, Coimbatore	At a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 7th Dec. 1906.
1604	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. K. Ramaswami Gourder ...	Hindu ...	Landlord ...	Do.
1605	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ K. V. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A.B.L....	Hindu Brahmin	Vakil, Coimbatore	Do.
1606	Do. ...	Do. ...	Udawalpet (Coimbatore)	„ V. S. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	Do. ...	Pleader ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 19th Dec. 1906.
1607	Do. ...	Do. ...	Calicut ...	The Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishneam Nair, B.A.B.L.	Hindu ...	Vakil and Municipal Councillor, Calicut	At a Public Meeting held at Calicut on the 10th Dec. 1906.
1608	Do. ...	Do. ...	Salem ...	Mr. Y. Adinarayana Chettiar ...	Do. ...	Banker, Secy. Urban Co-operative Society Ld.; Asst. Secy. Salem Congress Committee.	At a Public Meeting held on the 11th Dec. 1906.
1609	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ M. B. Krishna Chettiar, F.T.S.	Do. ...	Landholder, Chairman, Taluk Board and Member, Dist. Board	Do.
1610	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ A. Balasubramania Chettiar ...	Do. ...	Landholder and Merchant	Do.
1611	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. Vijayaraghava Chari, B.A. ...	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader	Do.
1612	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ B. V. Narasimma Iyer, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, Salem	Do.
1613	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ C. Rajagopala Chari, B.A.B.L....	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
1614	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	„ Karadibavi L Venkat Rao, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Do.	By the Salem Congress Committee, on the 18th Dec. 1906.

1615	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. E. S. Ramaswamy Iyer	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1616	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" S. Srinivas Iyengar	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1617	Do.	...	Do.	...	Tanjore	...	" V. Malhari Rao	...	Hindu Surti Brahmin.	Mirasdar, President, Tanjore Des- havimani Sava; South Main St., Tanjore.	At a Public Meeting on the 7th Dec. 1906.		
1618	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. A. Saminatha Iyer	...	Do.	Mirasdar and Banker	Do.		
1619	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. K. Desharathai Sahib	...	Hindu Kshatriya	Mirasdar and Municipal Councillor, Tanjore.	Do.		
1620	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. A. Ramachandra Chettiar	...	Hindu	Medical Practitioner, Municipal Councillor and Secy., Deshabhi- mani Sava, Tanjore.	Do.		
1621	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y Sambomurti Rao, B.A B.L.	...	Hindu Surti Brahmin.	Vakil, Mirasdar, Treasurer, Tanjore Permanent Fund.	By the Deshavimani Sava, Tanjore, on the 16th Dec. 1906		
1622	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" P. V. Naganatha Shastrial, B.A. B.L.	...	Do.	Mirasdar and Pleader, Tanjore	Do.		
1623	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" P. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.		
1624	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" R. Muthoo Krishna Iyer	...	Hindu	Mirasdar and Member, Agricultural Assn., Pudukotta.	Do.		
1625	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. M. Chithambaram Pillay	...	Do.	Mirasdar and Merchant, Nagapatam	Do.		
1626	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" S. Singaravelor Pillay	...	Do.	Do.	Do.		
1627	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dist. Assn, Nellore.	...	" Amancharla Subba Krishna Rao, B A B L.	...	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader (1st grade)	By the Nellore Dist. Assn., on the 9th Dec. 1906.		
1628	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Vairla Kolami Krishna Swami Rao, B.A.B.L.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.		

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1629	Madras ...	Madras ...	Dist. Assn., Nellore.	Mr. Vairla Kolami Narasinga Rao, B.A.B.L.	Hindu Brahmin	Pleader (1st grade) ...	By the Nellore Dist. Assn, on the 9th Dec. 1906.
1630	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mahajan Sava, Vedapuri.	" Kangoyam V. Krishna Swami, B.A.	Do. ...	Merchant ...	Elected by the Mahajans on the 12th Dec. 1906.
1631	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gooty Anantpur Dist.	" Yeggone Seshappa ...	Hindu ..	Pleader ...	By the Gooty Assn. held on the 20th Dec 1906.
1632	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Mudiyum Nagesa Ram ...	Do. ...	[Particulars not received] ...	Do.
1633	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mylapore ...	" K. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Vakil, High Court, Mylapore ...	By the Residents of Mylapore on the 19th Dec. 1906.
1634	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, B.A.B.L.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1635	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. K. Varadachari, B.A.B.L. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1636	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Y. R. Ekambaram Iyer ...	Do. ...	Contractor, Mylapore ...	Do.
1637	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" K. V. L. Narasimham Partulu Garu.	Do. ..	Merchant and Secy. Provident Institution, Mylapore.	Do.
1638	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bezwada ...	" D. Lakshmi pati Shastri ...	Do. ...	Engineer ...	Elected by the Vijayavada Sava held on the 14th Dec. 1906.
1639	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taircku ...	" M. Suryapralasa Rao. ...	Do. ...	Pleader ...	At a Public Meeting held on the 12th Dec. 1906.

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1640	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. E. Narayan Murti	...	Do.	...	Inamdar	...	Do.
1641	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" D. Sarveswarva Rao	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1642	Do.	...	Do.	...	Ramnad	...	" K. Seshadri Iyer	...	Do.	...	Land-lord	...	By the Representatives of Ramnad.
1643	Do.	...	Do.	...	Narasapur	...	" Addanki Subba Rao Pantulu Garu,	Brahmin	...	Proprietor, Diamond Jubilee Press	...	At a Public Meeting held in the Local Town Hall on the 18th Dec. 1906.	
1644	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" K. Yegganna Bih	...	Do.	...	Pleader (1st Grade)	...	Do.
1645	Do.	...	Do.	...	Narasarawpeta	...	" V. Seshavatram	Hindu	...	Pleader, Member of the Dist. Board and Union Chairman, Narasarawpeta.	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 12th Dec. 1906.	
1646	Do.	...	Do.	...	Negapatam (Tanjore)	...	" S Srinivasa Naidu	...	Do.	...	Land-holder, Nagannatham Swami's Street, Negapatam.	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 18th Dec. 1906.
1647	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" V. S. Sattarga Pollai	...	Do.	...	Merchant, Negapatam	...	Do.
1648	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" M. G. R. Manikkam Pollai	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1649	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" Y. B. Panchapikesa Chettiar	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1650	Do.	...	Do.	...	Chingleput	...	" Nandivada Raghavai, B.A.	Brahmin	...	Land-lord	...	At a Meeting of the Chingleput Assn.	
1651	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mannar Gudi	...	" N. S. Vankatarama	Hindu	...	[No Particulars received]	...	At a Public Meeting held on the 10th Dec. 1906, by the Mahajan Sava.	
1652	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" D. Kuppusamy Iyer	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
1653	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	" S. Kuppabatta Iyer	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.

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1654	Govt. of India	Mysore ...	Bangalore ...	Mr. Soma Dev ...	Arya Samaj Missionary	[No Particulars received] ...	At a Public Meeting held in the Mayo Hall on the 16th Dec. 1906.
1655	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" S. K. Nair ...	Brahmo ...	Land-holder ...	Do.
1656	Burma (Lower)	Rangoon ...	Rangoon ...	" R. M. N. S. P. L. Ramnatham Chetty.	Madrasi Hindu	Money-lender, Rangoon ...	At a Public Meeting held in Victoria Hall, Rangoon, on the 15th Dec. 1906.
1657	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" C. T. L. Vellian Chetty ...	Hindu ...	Do. ...	Do.
1658	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" V. N. Sivaya, M.A.B.L. ...	Brahmo ...	Advocate, Rangoon ...	Do.
1659	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" V. Madanjit ...	Hindu Brahmin	Editor, "United Burma," 48, Merchant St.	Do
1660	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	" B. K. Haldar ...	Bengali Brahmin	Advocate, Pyinmina, Burma ...	Do.
1661	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mahomed Cassim Bharoocha ...	Mahomedan ...	Merchant, 33, Merchant St. ...	Do.
1662	Do. ...	Do. ...	Zigon (Dharawadi Dist.)	Mr. S. S. Ramanatham Nettiar Al.	Chetty ...	Banker and Hundi Merchant ...	At a Public Meeting held at Subramonya temple at Zigon on the 3rd Dec. 1906.
1663	Burma (Upper)	Mandalay ...	Mandalay ...	Sadhuram Subbaya ...	Hindu ...	Agricultural Adviser to the Zeminder of Songavpatti.	At a Public Meeting held at Mr. Basu's residence Mandalay on the 11th Nov. 1906.