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Sir Shapurjee B. Broacha

1. Speech, on Closing of the Mint
2. Memo. to Fowler Committee, 1898.
2. 11 3. Speech on Policy of the Rupee
4. " " " Poverty of India - Taxation & Its Incidence
5. " " " Unrest in India

Hindu-Mahomedan Riots in

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SPEECHES

ON INDIAN ECONOMICS

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## The Closing of the Mint.

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Sir Shapurjee Broacha, in seconding the resolution, said:—In the year 1872 the United States of America, Italy, Austria and Russia were countries with inconvertible paper currency. The United Kingdom with her Colonies of Australasia, Canada and South Africa were countries with mono-metallic gold currency. Germany, India and China were countries with mono-metallic silver currency. France was a bi-metallic country doing arbitrage service between the gold currency and silver currency countries at a ratio of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. In this service she was assisted by the United States of America until the year 1860. How important, efficacious, and efficient that service was one instance will show. Between the years 1848 and 1853 the annual gold production of the world rose by 500 per cent.; and yet there were no fluctuations between the ratio of the two metals, or they were confined to the very narrowest limits. The price of silver was, in 1847,  $59\frac{1}{4}$  pence; in the year 1853 the price was  $60\frac{1}{2}$  pence; or a fluctuation of 13-16th of a penny. Yet in the year 1847 the weight of silver produced was 3,200 per cent. more than the weight of gold; and in the year 1853 the weight of silver produced was only 450 to 500 per cent. more than the weight of gold! This portentous fact coupled with the other fact that the production of silver has only increased 100 per cent. during the last 18 years ought to be borne in mind by our economic purists, our supply and demand theorists, and that the silver will find its own level men. The United States and France were two large pipes that connected the gold and silver canals and kept their waters level. We have lately many imaginative dialogues of the dead. I wonder what the dialogues would be supposing in imagination we are translated to the years 1848—1853. Supposing that the United States and France from pique or jealousy of England's pre-eminence in wealth and commerce, or from a fright of the vast discoveries of gold, had demonetised gold and had turned into monometallic silver currency countries, which would have been not so very unlikely, as the Americans would have only reverted to the dollars of their fathers, and some of the greatest economists of France have advocated a single silver currency. England, then, would have had alone to bear not only

the burden of the vast and fabulous production of gold, but would have also to bear the strain of gold thrown on her markets by the United States and France. She then would have, in the language of Milton, "prodigious motion felt, and rueful throes," to which what we are suffering now is mere begatelle. During those years of strain and stress England would have suddenly discovered the community of interests between herself and her great dependency India, and, therefore, the necessity of a community of currency. India would certainly have been made to throw off her silver currency for one of gold, and arguments which would have been brought forward for the step would have been as cogent and as powerful as those with which she removed 5 per cent. protection duty on finer count piece-goods which India did not make but long before 1872 gold had ceased to increase. The two precious metals were doing the service of the commerce with comfort and ease. The question then for the economists was whether the present stock of precious metals, added to the annual production, less the wear and tear, and what was used in arts and ornaments, would suffice for the service of the commerce of the world when the countries with inconvertible paper currency resumed their specie payments. Or, whether they should have to tackle some other metal or devise some other expedient to relieve the strain. While these were the considerations before the world a bolt shot out of the blue. Prince Bismarck flushed with victory, flushed with indemnity, perhaps, wishing to denude his rival of gold, perhaps believing in that myth that England owed her great prosperity to mono-metallic gold currency, resolved to demonetise silver and make his country one of mono-metallic gold standard. France from rage, jealousy, or panic refused to do the bi-metallic service single-handed, and closed her mints. If she had but borne the strain for another four or five years, the United States would have joined her in that service. For, then, that fraudulent legislation in America would have been impossible as France would have been critically watching her, and would have exposed the fraud to the American people. But, Sir, whatever may be the motives that guided the conduct of these States, it put India into a most critical position. India had the power if she had the will to compel the right. No country is better situated than India is to have her currency in the metal of her own choice. Since there has been a record of her foreign trade, India has exported merchandise more than she has imported by 40 to 60 per cent. and sometimes more. From the excess of the exports we have paid our foreign indebtedness and the balance we have taken in precious metals. India had two courses open to her. The one was, what we advocate to-day, to have closed her mints. Within eight or ten years we would have absorbed so

much gold that the world would have been brought to a better frame of mind. We would have brought about a revulsion of feeling against gold and a reversion of feeling in favour of silver. The other course was—always to export more than we imported by a sum equal to the Council drawings; and a sum equal and ready to by all the silver that was brought on the markets of the world at a fixed rate. To always keep increasing the distance between the exports and the imports by a sum equal to the annual increase of the production of silver. You could not move from these fixed limits without endangering your ratio. If you go back in exports the silver falls; if you improve your imports the silver falls; if you are not ready to by any floating parcel of silver your exchange falls. The conditions laid on you were impossible from the first. No country could have borne the strain better than we did. (Applause.) But the affairs of a country are to be regulated on the principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. If a fluctuating and a lowering rupee has advantages over an appreciated and a steady rupee, let us have by all means a fluctuating and a lowering rupee. But a fluctuating and a lowering rupee has not benefited our foreign trade; it has not benefited our vast labouring and wage-earning population, but it has worked to their decided disadvantage; it has certainly not benefited revenue—it gives alternate advantage and disadvantage to the agriculturists, with ultimate disadvantage; it certainly has benefited holders of land under permanent settlement; and it has depreciated all capital, foreign as well as native, and has given a death-blow to the investment of all foreign capital into the country. With respect to our foreign trade I say that it increased by leaps and bounds during the period precedent to the fall of silver, but it has moved at a much slower pace, and is almost stagnant and stationary during the period subsequent to the fall of silver. But at the very threshold of the inquiry I must state, with the greatest respect to the authority of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Mackay, that their method of statistical comparison by values of the foreign trade of India from year to year during the period subsequent to the fall of silver is faulty, and, therefore, misleading. I will explain myself. In the year 1872 £100 sterling were equal to in round numbers, 2,500 French francs, 2,000 German marks, 500 American dollars, and 1,000 Indian rupees. In the year 1892 the same £100 sterling are still equal to 2,500 francs, 2,000 marks, 500 dollars, but 1,600 rupees. Now, assuming that the foreign trade at all these countries of the years 1872 and 1892 is the same in rates and amount; and, assuming that amount to be £100 sterling (with many odds omitted), then the foreign trade of England was £100 in 1872 and also in 1892; of France 2,500 francs in both the years; of Germany 2,000 marks; of the United States 500 dollars;

but of India the foreign trade in 1872 was Rs. 1,000 and in 1892 Rs. 1,600. Do you mean to say that the foreign trade of India has improved in 1892, 60 per cent. over 1872? And yet we have proved that the Rs. 1,600 are still equal to £100 sterling and Rs. 1,000 of 1872. Mr. Mackay and O'Conor assume *this* to be a real increase of 60 per cent. And if in the year 1893 exchange drops to 8 pence then the £100 sterling will be equal to Rs. 3,000—or, in other words, you will reckon your foreign trade to have improved by 200 per cent. without an effort of your own. Take another instance. Assuming in the year 1872 that Manchester exported piece-goods of the value of 30 millions sterling, which passed through the Indian Custom-houses at 30 crore rupees; and in the year 1882, supposing she still exported to India piece-goods of the value of 30 millions sterling, which passed through the Indian Custom-houses at the value of 48 crore rupees, do you mean to say that your import trade in piece-goods has increased by 60 per cent.? (Applause.) The Board of Trade returns in England tell a different tale. Take another instance. In Argentina 320 Cedulas to-day are equal to 100 Cedulas of 1888. Supposing that foreign trade between 1888 and 1892 stands at the same ratio of difference, do you mean to say that her foreign trade has advanced by 220 per cent.? But I will bring another great authority to my side, that of the "Economist." In the year 1882 Mr. Maclean read a paper at the meeting of the "Society of Arts" on the foreign trade of India. Mr. Balfour, the present leader of the House of Commons, presided at the meeting. Mr. Maclean laboured under the same mistake. I corrected him there and then. Mr. Maclean afterwards carried a long controversy with me in the columns of the "Bullionist," until it abruptly ended at the *fat* of the "Economist". The "Economist" had laboured under the same mistake, but with the instinct of a statistician corrected itself in its issue of 18th March 1882. "The time has arrived, we think, when the official value of the Rupee had better be abandoned. For some years past the real value has been not ten to the sovereign but 12 to the sovereign. When, for instance, the exports of India in 1880-81 are stated at £74,517,317, the actual total meant is £62,097,764—a figure so utterly at variance with published returns in this country that an alteration in the existing practice really becomes very desirable." The "Economist" has adopted that method since. I think I have sufficiently established I hope, convincingly, that the proper method of making a comparison of the foreign trade of India by values of one year with the other during the period subsequent to the fall of silver is by adding Rupees into the common denomination of Pounds Sterling—the worlds accepted standard measure of wealth and commerce. The annual average of exports and imports of merchandise for five years ending 1843-49 was Rs. 25 crores;

at 2s. exchange equal to 25 million sterling. For the five years ending 1853-59, Rs. 40,44,00,000; at 2s. exchange £40,440,000; for the five years ending 1868-69, Rs. 87,56,00,000; at 2s. exchange, £87,560,000; and the five years ending 1878-79, Rs. 98,69,00,000; at 1s. 9d. exchange, £86,350,000. These figures show that the trade of India between 1849 and 1859 advanced by 60 per cent.; and that between 1859 and 1869 it advanced a further 116 per cent.; or between the years 1849 and 1869 a period of twenty years, precedent to the fall of silver, the foreign trade of India advanced by 350 per cent. But between 1869 and 1879 a period subsequent to the fall of silver, the foreign trade of India not only not advanced but actually fell back about 1½ per cent. But to dispel all illusions in the matter I will take 10 prime years from 1881 to 1890. During these years no famines have visited this contry, the country has been fairly prosperous from an agriculturists point of view; and also there have been during the period fluctuations in exchange very varied and wide. For instance take shipping first. The total tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries during the following years:—

Year.	Tons.	Average Rate of Exchange during the year.
1881-82 . . . . .	7,368,886	19·895
1882-83 . . . . .	7,071,884	19·522
1883-84 . . . . .	7,250,603	19·536
1884-85 . . . . .	6,649,770	19·308
1885-86 . . . . .	7,294,589	18·254
1886-87 . . . . .	7,172,193	17·441
1887-88 . . . . .	7,189,465	16·898
1888-89 . . . . .	6,983,332	16·898
1889-90 . . . . .	7,315,586	16·565
1890-91 . . . . .	7,684,954	18·089

In the year 1881 the rate of exchange was 1s. 7½d. The total tonnage in that year was 73,63,886. That tonnage was not exceeded in any of the subsequent years until the tenth, the year 1890; and yet exchange was down to 1s. 6¼d. in 1885, and 1s. 5¼d. in 1886, 1s. 4¾d. in 1888 and 1s. 4¼d. in 1889. In the year 1890, the last of the ten years, it increased over 1881 by 316,000 tons equal to an increase of about 4½ per cent. It is so often repeated that it has passed for a proved fact that the low exchange has not only stimulated the trade in export of food grains and seeds, but has made it. It is not true as figures show it. Take rice.

The total exports of rice (husked) of the whole of India, including Burma, during the following years :—

Year.	Total for India in Cwts.	Average Rate of Exchange during the year.
1881-82 ... ..	28,519,000	19·895
1882-83 ... ..	31,029,000	19·522
1883-84 ... ..	26,832,000	19·536
1884-85 ... ..	21,702,000	19·308
1885-86 ... ..	27,814,000	18·254
1886-87 ... ..	26,460,000	17·441
1887-88 ... ..	28,149,000	16·898
1888-89 ... ..	22,768,000	16·898
1889-90 ... ..	26,774,000	16·565
1890-91 ... ..	34,474,000	18·089

In the year 1881 the rate of exchange was 1s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and the exports of rice 28,519,000 cwts. That figure was not exceeded until 1890 except once in the immediate succeeding year 1882, when between the two years the variations in exchange was less than  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Between the years 1884 and 1889 when the exchange fluctuated between 1s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the export was often considerably less. In the year 1890 there was an advance of six millions of cwts. over 1881, and strange to say during that year the average rate of exchange was nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. over the previous year. Take the next item—wheat.

The total exports of wheat from India for each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Total Ex- ports in Cwts.	Average Rate of Exchange during the year.
1881-82 ... ..	19,863,520	19·895
1882-83 ... ..	14,144,407	19·522
1883-84 ... ..	20,956,495	19·536
1884-85 ... ..	15,830,754	19·308
1885-86 ... ..	21,060,519	18·254
1886-87 ... ..	22,263,320	17·441
1887-88 ... ..	13,533,169	16·898
1888-89 ... ..	17,610,081	16·898
1889-90 ... ..	13,799,224	16·565
1890-91 ... ..	14,320,496	18·089

The export of wheat has been made the plank of those who say that the low exchange has stimulated over export trade. In the year 1881, the



export of wheat was 19,863,520 cwts., and the rate of exchange 1s. 7½d. That figure was exceeded three times during the ten years; once by one million cwts., once by 1½ million cwts., and again by 2½ million cwts. Yet these were not the lowest years of exchange. In the year 1887 when the exchange was 1s 4½d., and in the year 1889, when the rate of exchange was 1s. 4½d. the export of wheat fell 50 per cent. below the year 1881. Take next the seeds.

The exports of seeds during the past ten years:—

Year.	Total Ex-ports in Cwts.	Average Rate of Exchange during the year.
1881-82 ... ..	10,466,000	19-895
1882-83 ... ..	13,139,000	19-522
1883-84 ... ..	17,355,000	19-536
1884-85 ... ..	18,251,000	19-308
1885-86 ... ..	17,280,000	18-254
1886-87 ... ..	15,866,000	17-441
1887-88 ... ..	16,060,000	16-898
1888-89 ... ..	15,570,000	16-898
1889-90 ... ..	15,795,000	16-565
1890-91 ... ..	14,799,000	18-089

Between the years 1881 and 1884 the variations in exchange were to the extent of only ½d.; and yet the whole increase in the seed trade has taken place during those years. In the year 1881 it was 10½ million cwts.; in 1882, 13 million cwts.; in 1883, 17½ million cwts.; in 1884, 18½ million cwts. But in the year 1885 exchange fell to 1s. 6½d., and with it the seed trade went down. The downward tendency has continued until in the year 1890 it was down to 15½ million cwts. Now I will take the exports of Indian merchandise by value in sterling to place before you a fair and correct comparison.

Exports of Indian Merchandise during following years:—

Year.	Rupees.	Average Rate of Exchange during the year.	Sterling Average.
1881-82 ... ..	79,25,52,430	19-895	65,699,294
1882-83 ... ..	80,59,81,550	19-522	65,559,882
1883-84 ... ..	85,08,57,200	19-536	69,259,776
1884-85 ... ..	80,31,32,080	19-308	64,611,975
1885-86 ... ..	80,73,47,310	18-254	61,405,490
1886-87 ... ..	84,90,89,950	17-441	61,704,074
1887-88 ... ..	86,37,00,220	16-898	60,811,692
1888-89 ... ..	92,64,27,350	16-898	65,228,205
1889-90 ... ..	99,10,10,550	16-565	68,400,374
1890-91 ... ..	95,90,21,930	18-089	72,282,282

In the year 1881 with sterling exchange 1s. 7½d. the exports of our merchandise by sterling values was 65,699,294. Until 1889 that figure was not exceeded. But in the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 when the rate of exchange was 1s. 6½d., 1s. 5½d., and 1s. 4½d., our exports fell during these

years by more than 4 million pounds sterling. That was not much benefit from low and fluctuating exchange. But in the year 1889 we rose to 68½ millions equal to an increase of about 4½ per cent.; and in 1890 to 72½ millions equal to an advance between 10 and 11 per cent. over 1881. Do you call this a great progress of the export trade of India? If some people call it a great progress they are very easily pleased. Mr. Mackay gives the increase of the foreign trade of India between the five years ending 1871-1872 and the five years ending 1891-1892 at 82½ per cent. taking off the depreciation of silver the progress is only about 32 per cent. in the last 25 years. Of that progress how much should we put to the account of increased railway mileage which in the year 1871 was 5,000 miles and in 1891 over 17,000 miles? How much the new feeders in the shape of a canal, and roads? How much to the advance intelligence and enterprise of the people? How much to the cheap ocean freights? Freights between New York and Liverpool fell between 1880 and 1886 on grain by 900 per cent., on flour by 350 per cent., on cotton by 350 per cent., and on bacon and lard by 600 per cent. What residue of increase have you left for depreciated and fluctuating exchange? While the export trade has not increased during the regime of low exchange, the trade of import has become a mere gambling and lottery to which the worst forms of rain betting is a dead certainty. Between the months of July 1889 and May 1890 the price of £10 sterling ruled between Rs. 141 and Rs. 147. At that rate of exchange vast quantities of goods were imported; vast quantities were on the way; and vast quantities were under orders. In the month of August 1890 the price of £10 sterling fell to Rs. 114. A loss to the importers of over 30 per cent. What did they do to deserve it? The total loss to the merchants of the country could not have been less than 8 or 9 crores. The country is like an individual, and if for her exports she receives more depreciated rupees she pays for her imports more depreciated rupees. But what about the balance of her trade she brings in silver. That silver is good to receive payments in from foreign countries, but not good to make payments with to foreign countries. If in years to come Providence is less bountiful to us, and if we have to go back in our exports and improve our imports, how are we to make the balance of trade against us good with? Remitting silver to London is sending coals to Newcastle, or chaos would come over exchange again. I have been told that one of our great and enterprising mill-owners has refused to join this movement under the impression that an appreciated rupee would work to the disadvantage of our vast labouring and wage-earning population. That gentleman was never under a greater mistake in his life. It is not contended, nor is it true, that there has been a general rise of

wages during the last 18 years. And if the exchange were at 2s. to-day our labourer would have bought rice and wheat for his food, cotton goods for his clothing, his brass cooking pots, and his drinking 'lota' 37 per cent. cheaper. Those who say that the prices of commodities in India have not risen labour under a delusion. India is not a country begirt with inaccessible mountains and trackless deserts, consuming her own products. India has many miles of a coasts cut in with harbours; and the prices of commodities in the markets of India are regulated and governed by the prices in the markets of the world. The rise or fall of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cental in the markets of Liverpool is responded to in the most interior markets of India by a rise or fall of half an anna. Therefore, when any one says, that the price of a commodity in India -- say, for instance, wheat—has not fallen, he means that the price of wheat has gone down in the markets of other countries equal to, and corresponding with, the fall of silver. But as the wages of the labourers and workmen in other countries in 1892 have not fallen below the wages of 1872 the labourer of another country could buy 37 per cent. more wheat and 37 per cent. more other luxuries than the labourer of this country. Our revenue has not benefited by low exchange. This year we will have a loss of ten crores on the Council Bills. It is often advanced that the low exchange has built our wheat trade. The export of wheat has never exceeded in value eight crore rupees, and has been often much less. If exchange were to rise to 2s., and the wheat trade were extinguished, India would be a 'gainer' by 20 million cwts. of wheat 'plus' two crore rupees. The agriculturer has an alternate advantage and disadvantage by a low rupee according to the year his land settlement falls due. To the agriculturer whose land was settled in 1862 he had seventeen years of more or less advantage. But the *Nemesis* awaits him at the corner of the year 1892. The settlement of the land revenue will be at the enhanced prices of commodities, and if in the years 1893, 1894, or 1895 the rupee appreciates to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. he will be ruined. The holders of Land under permanent settlement have a decided advantage. They pay 100 whereas they ought to pay 160. Their gain is a loss to the community at large. Low exchange has depreciated all capital, native as well as foreign. For instance, the crore of capital of the Bank of Bombay in the year 1872 was equal to at the world's accepted standard measure of wealth—one million sterling, or 25 million francs, or 20 million marks, or 5 million American dollars. In the year 1892 that same crore capital is equal to £625,000, or 15,600,000 francs, or 12,500,000 marks, or 3,200,000 dollars. Yet the institution has been admirably managed and has made no losses; the country has not been devastated by wars or famines; there have not been abnormal borrowings by the Government, nor has there been a forged paper circulation. All capital labours under same depreciation. But he would be a bold man who would

send his capital to this country for investment when the value of £10 sterling fluctuates between Rs. 114 and Rs 162 in 18 months. Any country calling herself civilized and commercial ought to have her currency in that metal, which is the world's accepted standard measure of wealth and commerce, and the transfer of which from one country into another should cost no more than the cost of freight, insurance and commission. There is not a more perfect standard than the mono-metallic gold. But there is not gold sufficient for the service of the commerce of the world; and until a bi-metallic agreement is come to between the nations of the earth there will always be scramble for gold tempered with panics and disorganization of the money markets. But the time will soon come. Mr. Balfour, the present leader of the House of Commons, and the Premier in embryo, in reply to the question, "Will you vote for and support international bi-metalism?" he said, "I am one of those who think that, unless we bring in silver as well as gold to form a common standard of international and national commercial transactions, there will be a steady fall in prices, which will undoubtedly be detrimental to the producing classes of the country. I have never concealed my own opinion, that, whether we look at the financial interests of the world, which are so intimately bound up with the maintenance of a steady and constant standard for commercial transaction, from whatever point of view I look at these transactions, I am forced to the conclusion that England during the last generation or two has pursued a wrong course, and that we ought to revert to the old and well-trying system of a double standard for all international transaction." But until that time arrives the remedy of closing the mints that we advocate is simple, and will be effective in hastening the education of the world. Our exports of merchandises exceed greatly the imports of our merchandise. From the excess of export we pay for the Council Drawings, we bring the balance in silver to the mints amounting to between 8 to 12 crores every year. By closing the mints we stop the competition of silver with the Council Drawing, which can then be sold at a fixed rate, say at 1s. 6d. The question then is, when the Council Drawings are exhausted, how is India to be paid her balance of trade? With gold. The reserves will be kept in both gold and silver. That the Currency Department will receive sovereigns at the rate of Rs. 13-5-4, and that the Government will receive sovereigns at the same rate in payment of taxes, revenues, and customs duties. This measure will bring at the end of the year 5 to 7 millions sterling in gold into the vaults of the currency, which may either lie there or be shipped to England to reduce the Council drawings of the next year. In 4 or 5 years we would absorb so much gold to have put the world in a state of unrest. She will come to us suppliant, asking us to join her in devising a remedy. (Loud applause.)

*From*

THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE SHARES, STOCKS  
AND EXCHANGE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION ;

*To*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
SIR HENRY FOWLER,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Despatch No. 70, dated the 3rd March 1893, of the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, carries such wide-reaching consequences to the industries and trade of this Country, that I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Native Shares, Stocks and Exchange Brokers' Association to address the following observations thereon, to the Currency Committee appointed by the House of Commons at the instance of the Secretary of State for India.

2. All parties, in this country, are agreed, including the Chambers of Commerce and the Government of India, that the transition period of the lumping standard is intolerable, and should be soon put an end to, either by the adoption of the Gold Standard or reverting back to the Silver Standard. Yet the Government of India in their despatch propose to protract the agony in an intensified form for a further period of two, three, or four years, as an experiment, without the promise of a finality which should be the sole object of any further legislation.

3. My Committee, with the utmost deference, and after due consideration, submit that the Government of India in their despatch under observation have made large assumptions, and have ascribed effect to causes not altogether the right ones. The Government of India in para. 9 of their despatch, state : "Our total rupee currency is estimated to be at present somewhere about 120 crores, to which we have to add 10 crores of fiduciary circulation of currency notes. This amount may, therefore, be said to have been ascertained by experience to be *much more* than is consistent with a maintenance of a rate of sixteen pence in the season of inactive trade, and to be a *little more* than is consistent with that rate at the time of active trade." Dominated by such an idea, the Government of India has proposed to melt down about 20 crores rupees in two or three years, or more if necessary, to reduce the great redundancy of Rupee currency. This has set the people conjecturing as to what should constitute a monetary stringency according to the notions of the Government of India ; for from

November 1896, to July 1897, the Presidency Banks' rate ruled from 8 to 12 per cent., and again from December 1897, up to date has ruled from 10 to 13 per cent. Even these rates were more or less nominal, for more often than not the Presidency Banks have absolutely refused to make advances at all, even on Government Paper and Gold at any rate of interest. Natives who had in recent years taken more kindly to investment in Government Paper as a safe and liquid security, on which they could confidently rely for accommodation in times of pressure and difficulty, have found it during the last two years a broken reed. The result is that, that security has declined 15 per cent. during the last 20 months. That no accommodation could be had during these periods of stringency on real property or other sound security goes without saying.

4. The assumption by the Government of India, that by the combined effect of great stringency of money and curtailment of currency they will not only be able to maintain the Rupee at 16*d.*, but will induce a flow of gold into this country to pass as currency during the melting period and *after*, arises from a serious mistake, if not ignorance of the causes that govern exchange between the gold countries and India, tied down as she is at present with the limping standard. The exchange between a group of gold countries is determined by the rate of interest and the cost of freight insurance and commission of remitting gold from one country to the other. The exchange between the gold and silver countries is determined by the price of silver in the market. But the exchange between gold countries and India with a limping standard is determined by exports and imports alone. Whether the exchange should rule high or low, near to or further from 16*d.*, depends on the amount of the excess of the exports over the imports. In order to keep exchange somewhere in the neighbourhood of the legal maximum, 16*d.*, India should export produce and raw and manufactured goods more than she imports them by the sums equal to (1) Secretary of State's drawings; (2) about 10 crores for payment of gold and silver for arts and ornaments; and (3) about five to six crores of private remittances. But as these adjustments could *not* be made month by month and day by day, the rate of exchange will generally be at its maximum between January and June, when the exports vastly preponderate over the imports; and it will be at its minimum between July and December, when the imports preponderate, tempered by the state of the rains throughout the country and an anticipation of the character of the busy season in respect to the other markets of the world. Stringency of money has absolutely nothing whatever to do in the determination of exchange with India. (Stringency could only be relieved by the import of foreign capital; and who will venture to remit

capital to this country without the assurance of its return without loss?) Given the condition of a great stringency of money, the curtailment of currency by melting down to half, and a 20 to 30 per cent. Bank rate of interest; and yet if the excess of the export over the import of produce is not more than say 15 crores, which are sufficient to pay only for the import of precious metal and private remittances, but which leave no margin to pay the Secretary of State's drafts, then India must either borrow in sterling to pay her foreign indebtedness amounting to 17 or 18 millions sterling, or the exchange must drop to the silver point. There may be years when the exports of goods are equal to the imports of goods, or even less, as it sometimes happens with the United States of America, and the borrowing to pay our indebtedness may, in such years, be even found too large for India.

5. When the Government of India attribute the rise of exchange to its present level and state the principle in the para. 2 of their despatch, "that the contraction in the volume of our silver currency, with reference to the demands of trade, has the direct effect of raising its exchangeable value in relation to gold", they either labour under a serious mistake or ignore the facts patent to all. The causes of the rise of exchange to its present level are the large borrowings in England by the suspension of Council Bills, and a large Railway programme since the closing of the mints, and thereby increasing for the time, the balance of trade in India's favour. The fall of exchange to silver point was arrested during the years 1893-94, by the suspension of Council Bills, and by large sterling borrowings in England. The rise of exchange during the years 1896-98, is owing to the further suspension of Council Bills owing to famine and war, which made necessary further large sterling borrowings. The borrowing since the closing of the mints must have been over 25 millions sterling. If the rate of exchange is maintained for the last six months in the neighbourhood of 16*d.* it is owing to the earlier borrowings, and the vast preponderance of the export over the import owing to the most bountiful harvests in India, and the world wanting all our surplus produce at high prices.

6. The stringency of money has not helped exchange. The causes of the present stringency are (1) large withdrawal of floating foreign capital at the maximum rate of exchange; (2) the lock-up of rupees received for revenue in Government treasuries. Both these causes would have weakened exchange, were it not for the present great preponderance of the excess of the exports over the imports. The first by buying for remittance; and the second by clogging and hampering the free flow of produce for export to the sea-board, which makes the sales of Exchange Bills. The exchange has, therefore;

remained strong not because of the great stringency, but in spite of it. From middle of June, when Government treasuries are being emptied by disbursements, and vast sums sent up-country for the payment of produce return to Presidency towns for the purchase of precious metals, piece-goods, machinery and tools from foreign countries, thereby making the imports larger than the exports, the exchange will decline. It will not because of the redundancy, but because of the trade-wheel turning the other way. Last month, when the Finance Minister refused to lend to the Bank of Bombay on Government Paper to finance the internal trade of the country for the reason that the Secretary of State was prepared to sell all that was asked, he lost sight of the fact that foreign trade and inland trade are distinct and apart. The middleman who wants money to bring the produce from the interior to the sea-board to sell to the exporters, has no gold reserve in London to buy Secretary of State's drafts; but he has Government Securities, property and produce which the artificial policy of the Government made unborrowable and unsaleable.

7. The proposal of the Government of India to melt rupees and sell as silver will keep exchange steady in the neighbourhood of 164. only during the period the process lasts. But that will not be owing to the curtailment of currency, but to the prohibition of the import of foreign silver by the Government, underselling all-comers and thereby increasing the balance of trade in India's favour. The Government of India seem to see the force of this dimly in the para. 15 of their despatch, which runs: "We may observe that our proposed selling of silver in additions to its direct effect on the rate of exchange would also have a not unimportant indirect effect, inasmuch as the operation would meet the demand for silver in India, and thus increase for the time the balance of trade that has to be discharged by "Council Bill remittances." If the word "*direct*" were substituted for the "word indirect" it would exactly meet the contention. But at the end of three years, or rather at the end of the period of process of melting, as the Government do not promise nor intend to give a sovereign for every 15 rupees, the fluctuations in exchange will be restored to the same state as before the declaration of war against the so-called redundant currency. The time the Government experiment lasts will be utilized not to bring fresh capital into this country, but to convert as much as possible foreign capital employed in this country into gold or to put it on a gold basis. Banking and investing capital is very timid, and trusts only to the certainty that it should not suffer in bulk when returning; and that certainty could only be had by the Government of India undertaking an unlimited liability like the Government of the United States of America.



8. The sale of the metal melted from every 10 crores of rupees would not bring to the treasury the six crores of rupees the Government of India estimate. India eliminated from the market of the world as a large and every-day buyer of silver, must bring the price of that metal down to 20 pence or even lower. But the loss of a few crores more or less, to use the phrase of the Despatch No. 70, "is a subordinate matter," compared to the revolution, our trade with China would undergo by a further fall in exchange of 20 or 25 per cent. The further diminution that our already dwindling opium revenue will suffer, although it may be a source of satisfaction to the purists, yet it will be a grim reality to our ryots. The largest excess of export over import which enables us to pay our foreign debt is derived from our trade with China and the East. Government should foster it and not kill it. Why lop off the branch that gives us the greatest support ?

9. As the whole scheme of the Government of India is based on wrong hypotheses, the accumulation by borrowing 20 millions sterling in gold in the treasury of the Government will only entail heavy charges in interest without bringing us any nearer to a gold standard. This gold is to be kept intact and apart, for the Government say "it is not our intention to part with any of the gold until" a gold circulation is established by capital flowing into this country in blind faith in the scheme of the Government of India. Capital could have no faith in a scheme in which the authors of the scheme have none.

10. In the opinion of my Committee, a gold standard could only be established in this country either by the Government of India accumulating large reserves of gold, and by undertaking an unlimited liability to exchange gold for rupees, or by the Government of the United Kingdom undertaking a liability to allow rupees to circulate in England at 16 pence. But as neither is immediately practicable, the scheme associated with the name of Mr. A. M. Lindsay, and attached to the Despatch No 70 offers a present solution. It involves no great accumulation of gold, and what it requires, will be required tentatively and in driblets. Under the scheme, as the gold is not to be sent out to this country, it will raise no alarm or distrust of the banking classes in England. But this scheme also involves the Government of India in an unlimited liability which, according to Sir James Westland, they are not prepared to face.

11. The proposal of the Government of India in their Despatch No 70, is not a scheme, but an experiment, and we want no further experiments in currency. The traders, of this country since 1873, have accustomsomed themselves to suit their business to the great fluctuations of exchange ; and

until a final scheme is evolved, they would rather prefer to work under the limping standard, tempered by the Government of India, allowing the use in the busy season of the surplus funds accumulated in the treasuries by the collection of revenues. The gaze of the Government of India does not soar beyond the 16*l*. rate of exchange. But exchange is not the country. The experiment of the Government of India is bound to fail, for the hypotheses and reasons on which it is based are wrong; but whether it succeeds or whether it fails, the period during which the experiment lasts, will be one of great tribulation to this country, and will spell ruin to all existing industries. The promotion and carrying out of all enterprises will remain in suspense, the credit of the Government Paper will sink to the lowest depth, and no trade could be carried on profitably under the chasm created by melting down 200 millions of rupees.

Your obedient servant.

S. B. BROACHA.

*Chairman of the Bombay Native Shares, Stocks  
& Exchange Brokers' Association.*

BOMBAY, *May* 28, 1898.

## The Policy of the Rupee.

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### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

THE CHAIRMAN, in addressing the meeting, said:—Gentlemen,—The report has been posted up for some days and I am sure every one has read it, and therefore I take it as read. The finances of your Association continue to be prosperous, and the death-rate, among the brokers this year, has been smaller, but I wish I could make an equally good report of our business, which is dwindling down. But I must say it is owing to the fault of us all, collectively and individually.

#### THE OLD DAYS.

The last generation of brokers were men of enterprise, resourcefulness, tact and initiative. They promoted and helped in the promotion of banks, trading companies, land reclamation companies, factories, presses, mills and shipping companies. They spread themselves as it were in every direction ; they kept themselves at the helm, directing it in whichever direction the market and the public were inclined. Under the present generation of brokers, the cotton spinning industry has made great progress. But you have not been guides but followers, not the promoters but the tools. The progress has been under a system so vicious that under it no industry could thrive or prosper. Capital and investors are thoroughly frightened, but that in itself would not have been a great evil, were it not that they look on all enterprises not only with suspicion but with positive distrust. As brokers of this Hall deal largely in mill shares, some of us have attributed the misfortunes of the mill industry to the Currency Legislation of 1893. It is my duty, as it shall be my endeavour, this afternoon, to correct such misapprehensions and to prove that none of the misfortunes belong to that Legislation.

#### CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

I must state at the beginning that the Currency Legislation of 1893, is one of the greatest and the most beneficial acts of State of the last half century ; and the benefits conferred by it outweigh by far and away any harm that may have been caused by it. The Currency Act of 1893 has established the equity, the equilibrium, and the fixity between creditors and debtors, between producers and consumers, between wages givers and wages receivers, between employers of all kinds and employes of all kinds, including Government railways, and private services, and between capital and labour.

For what is money, but a measure of value for commodities and for labour. Any Government worthy of its name of a civilized and commercial country, ought to keep its measure of value fixed and constant in relation to the measures of the great and commercial nations of the world; and the transfer and re-transfer of capital from one country to another ought to cost no more than the freight and insurance. The measure of the world is the pound sterling, equal to 20 shillings or 240 pence. All the great commercial nations of the world have kept their measures fixed and constant in relation to the pound sterling. France has kept its measures 25 francs to a pound or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  frank to a shilling, and so have Italy and the Netherlands. Germany has 20 marks to a pound or 1 mark to a shilling; America has kept 5 dollars to a pound, or 4 shillings to a dollar. Some have their currency in gold; others have in gold and silver linked to a unit of gold. France has a silver currency based on a unit of gold. In France, Belgium, and Italy, gold and 5 franc-silver pieces are legal tender. Bank of France has silver coins of the face value of 66 crores rupees against its note circulation. Including coins in circulation in Italy, the Netherlands and France, the total could not be less than equal to 100 crores rupees. Germany's measure is based on gold since 1872. The United States of America have their measure based on gold and silver linked to a gold unit. They have not strayed from the pound sterling<sup>s</sup> nor could they dare without great internal and external disturbance of their finance and commerce. The last great fight to break away was fought and lost over President McKinley's first election. But the defeat was a great disaster and the attempt will never be repeated.

#### THE PLANTING INDUSTRY.

But who are the out-and-out opponents of Currency Legislation? They are the tea and coffee planters, and to a certain extent the indigo planters; the agents of the spinning mills who charge commission on production, and a hotchpotch of these, "the Indian Currency League." And lastly, His Majesty's opposition to the Government of India—which I hope may remain permanent—the Indian Congress. I may say at once of the Congress that the motives of the majority of members are pure and disinterested, but in this instance they are guided by a few, whom they consider as experts, to the disservice of their country. But I will take them seriatim. Take the tea planters. They brought their sterling capital for investment in land in India. Their returns are in sterling and they export all their tea to sterling or gold currency countries. Up to 1871-72, they brought out their capital at the conventional rate of 24d.—or they bought their rupees at 24d. each. If in that year the Government of India had followed the lead of the

Latin Union and closed their mints to silver, no one could have complained. The rupee would have remained 24d., and India would have been saved the tribulations of a quarter of a century. For in the modern history of trade, up to 1872, the rupee was 24d., and no one had conceived it could be anything else. But the Government did not follow the lead, and the rupee continuously declined in relation to gold, until the average rate of the year 1891-92 was 16½d. The average of the years 1871-72 to 1891-92 was 19½d.

#### THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

In the year 1893, the Government of India legislated and linked the rupee to 16d. gold unit. If the Government of India had shown equal courage in the execution of the measure as they had in carrying it, the rupee would have been saved four years of further tribulations. But surprised and almost frightened at the magnitude of the measure, they behaved like the celebrated Punch's boy who cried "no Popery" and ran away. Perhaps it was not their fault. The Government of India are not an autocratic entity. They have other autocrats over them. Any how all the capital brought to this country by the planters before the Currency Act of 1893, was at an exchange of over 16d. When any one intends to transfer his capital to another country for investment in land, he makes a close, circumstantial and retrospective calculation for a fair return for his risk. He knows the value of the land he is about to purchase, and the cost of the labour for clearing it. He bases it at the exchange rate of the day. He calculates on the same basis of exchange the annual cost of sowing, reaping and preparing the produce for the market. Perhaps he puts the rate a little higher for margin. All his calculations, therefore, must have been based on a higher rate of exchange than 16d., for the average rate between 1871-72 and 1891-92 was over 19½d. If he has anything to complain of it is for not fixing a higher rate by Legislation. If he has anything to deplore, it is the weakness of the Government for allowing their measure of value to depreciate, which made it impossible for him to re-transfer his capital without loss of bulk. Why does he then wish the rupee to go down to its silver value? It is to redress the failures of his calculations; to redress the disinclination of the other countries of the world to buy his wares; and to redress the low prices of overproduction—all at the expense of the poor cooly.

#### CHINESE TEA.

From the first the task was an arduous one—the dislodgement of Chinese tea which was all over the world, and the dislodgement of the taste for Chinese tea. The condition of success was that the pace forward of production should always lag behind the pace forward of consumption.

Although the planters have been exporting tea for the last forty years, they have neither dislodged the Chinese tea nor the taste for the Chinese tea anywhere except in one country—the United Kingdom. In 1871, the United Kingdom used 94 per cent. Chinese tea; in 1901 they used it only 6 per cent. In the year 1900-01 India exported 1,903 lakhs pounds tea, of which the United Kingdom took about 88½ per cent., and Australia about 5½ per cent., while the rest of the world took only 6 per cent. Europe took in 1900-01 one-third of one per cent., but in 1901-02, only took 1-12th of one per cent. The cause for every depression in the tea trade was the production outpacing the dislodgement of the taste for Chinese tea. Take the following table:—

		Total quantity in the exported.	Total value in Rupees.	Value per pound. Rs.
1871-72	...	13,232,232	1,13,97,030	·861
1881-82	...	49,255,332	3,66,28,590	·743
1891-92	...	123,518,009	6,28,38,700	·508
1894-95	...	133,439,269	7,98,85,990	·597
1900-01	...	190,305,000	9,55,09,301	·502

What does the table show? That the price of tea depended on the quantity of tea placed on the world's markets. In the year 1871-72, when the export was 132 lakhs lbs. tea, the price it fetched was nearly 14 annas per lb. In 1881-82 export was 492, lakhs lbs., an increase of 360 lakhs lbs. in ten years. During the interval, although the exchange had fallen to 19½d. equal to 14½ per cent., yet the average price realized was about 12 annas. In 1891-92 the export increased to 1,235 lakhs lbs. or an increase of 743 lakhs lbs. in 10 years; and although exchange in the interval had fallen to 16½d., equal to a further fall of 18 per cent., he realized only at an average, of 8 annas a pound. During these years 1872-92, the cooly helped him in wages to the extent of 33 per cent. of the fall. Between 1891-92 and 1894-5, the increase of export was only one crore, and there was for the first time a rise in price of about 1½ anna per lb. But in the year 1900-01 export increased to 1,903 lakhs lbs. and the price per lb. was the lowest ever reached.

#### THE COST OF LABOUR.

If the tea industry is in a bad way, let him put it to the right cause—the over-production. But like drowning men catching at the foam, they assume that as labour forms  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the cost of production, and if the rupee were allowed to go down to its silver value which is nearer 8d., they would save half the cost of labour. Suppose their wishes were granted, and suppose they have a few years of prosperity, which looking back to the past I very much doubt; but they will have cut their own throats, and the last stage would be worse

than the first. They have brought their capital to India at an average of 19½d. per rupee, and if they wait for prosperous trade they could re-transfer their capital to England at a loss of about 17 per cent. But if the rupee were allowed to go down to its silver value, the cost of re-transfer would not be 17 per cent, but over 140 per cent. What the wiser of them should advise is :—  
 “ Do not whine about the rupee. Do not lay on your souls the sin of despoiling the cooly of his just hire or the retribution would be heavy. Face the situation boldly. Curtail production or stop still until you have captured other markets and other countries’ taste. And never fly past consumption.”

#### THE CASE OF COFFEE.

The case of coffee does not lend itself to exchange.

				Cwts.	Price per cwt Rs.
1872	...	...	...	507,296	27·21
1880	...	...	...	361,037	45·27
1898-99	...	...	...	270,056	64·69
1901-02	...	...	...	255,042	49·02

In the year 1872, when the rupee was at the convention rate of 24d, there was a record export of 507,296 cwt. With the declining exchange the export declined. In the year 1898, export was 270,056 cwts. at Rs. 64 per cwt. In the year 1901, although the export was 255,042 cwt., the price was 49 rupees per cwt. In both years the rate of exchange was the same—16d. It appears, therefore, that the quantity of export of coffee depends on the climatic conditions of the country, and the price of coffee on the quantity of coffee placed by other countries on the world’s market, of which Indian coffee forms a small part.

#### INDIGO.

The case of the indigo planters is hopeless and they know it. Some have already transferred their lands to other crops. Their fight is with the chemists and the laboratories. These giants of science promise, and if their promises are fulfilled, at the end of the present century or the middle of the next, the question of food and agriculture will be eliminated, and mankind will feed on tablets or pills of luscious gases or carbon or some such thing. Our children’s children will dream away their lives in transcendental until an electric shock awakes them for another pill. But admittedly all these planters are in a bad way, and with the instinct common to our humanity, they are desirous of aggrandizing at the expense of others. They have taken up the cause of the poor ryots, in which I suppose they are included. Mr. Elliot has gone as far as Baroda, to expose the wrongs the rupee has committed on them. They plead for charity and mercy to the ryots. But what about the spoliation of

the poor cooly? Some say an Indian cooly lives on one meal a day. Perhaps they think he will be jolly well off on half of one meal. It is the same sort of charity that Mr. Wilson pleads for Lascar—to polish him off the sea services. It is the same sort of charity that indentures a cooly to Africa, and when he has fertilized the fields and enriched the mines, turns him adrift from the shores of Africa, that has room for all and more, and to which the whites have not even the right of pre-emption, for Indian and Arab traders were there before them. The idea underlying all is the well being of white labourers, as the idea underlying here is the despoiling of the Indian cooly.

#### THE COTTON MILL AGENTS.

The other opponents to the Currency Legislation are the Cotton Mill Agents who charged a commission of three pies on production of a pound of yarn. They have not even some of the redeeming features of the planters. For if the planters ask to despoil the coolies, it is for the benefit of the whole body of tea shareholders. But the Mill Agents ask to despoil them for themselves alone. When a country exports raw materials, such as jute and cotton if the same could be exported partly or wholly in a finished or manufactured state, employing the labour and the capital of the country, the whole country is thereby benefited.

But capital has no philanthropy about it. It expected a net return in a country like India of 6 to 10 per cent. So long as profits are confined to this modest yield the industry is not crowded. But when profits exceed very much over 10 per cent., others enter into the field and redress the yield. But if they crowd it, the yield becomes extinct until consumption has again passed production. There is always a healthy ebb and flow returning an average yield. But in the Bombay cotton industry, on the system it is based, there is always the ebb and never the flow. A cotton mill in Bombay has to earn 23 to 25 per cent. on its capital to enable it to give a return to the shareholders of 6 or 7 per cent.

#### THE INCUBUS OF THE AGENTS.

As capitilization of the mills goes in Bombay the agents' three pies commission on production come to about 10 per cent. on capital. There has to be set aside 5 per cent. as depreciation for the wear and tear of the machinery and buildings and say 2 or 3 per cent. for reserve. That brings up the earnings to 18 per cent. Any earnings over that is the shareholders' dividend. But it is not possible in the nature of things that any industry will be allowed to make continuously 25 per cent. per annum paying its capital back in four years. Others will enter the field which will reduce earnings, and if crowded make it extinct. If the earnings are reduced to 10 or 12 per cent. on capital they will go entirely towards agents' commission and depreciation.



But if for two or three years the mill works square, making no profit or loss then adieu to dividends for many years. In those two or three years the agents' commission will be paid from the capital, and will be carried forward as loss. If after that the mill earns 20 per cent. on capital annually for three years, there is no dividend for the share holders; 10 out of 20 per cent. has to be paid to the agents, and as no depreciation has been set aside for the previous three years, full 5 to 7 per cent. has to go to that; and the remainder goes in wiping off previous losses entailed by agents' commission. A Rs. 1,000 4 per cent. Municipal Bond yields to its owner Rs. 40 income from which one rupee is deducted for Government for 2½ per cent. income-tax. We clamour for its reduction or its extinction. A holder of Rs. 1,000 mill share pays a tax to the agent annually of Rs. 100, or a hundred times more than the other pays to the Government, dividend or no dividend. I am not exaggerating, there is a mill in Bombay with a capital of 8 lakhs, and the yearly commission comes to Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,60,000 equal to 18 to 20 per cent. on capital, or equal to Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 on a share of Rs. 1,000. Remember there is no charge on the agent's commission. He gets a further substantial sum for office expenses which leaves him a fair margin. There is no other country in the world where commission is charged on the output of the manufacture of textile. Some charge commission on profits and some divide equally among all. Do these agents then claim or possess some extraordinary expert intelligence? Commission on production came into being in the year 1869 or 1870. From that year to now I presume to have known them all. None of them except one had any expert knowledge. And that one was the manager of a small mill for a few months. I suppose some of them may have passed through mill three or four times before they started mills as agents. But most of them did not know the difference between a drawing and a slubbing, and between a roving and an intermediate before they became agents.

#### EXCHANGE AND DEPRESSION;

There are periodic depressions in all industries but they are principally owing to over-production, and partly to the climatic and other conditions of our own country, or the climatic and other conditions of the countries we are exporting to. For instance, the cotton mills situated in the interior of India suffered during the famine in India. But so soon as those conditions were taken off, they did well again. But if the excess of prosperous years had remained in the concerns, or the 10 per cent. appropriated by agents had remained there as reserve or reserve for equalizing dividends, the depression would have been faced easily and had passed quickly. Mr. William Tatersall, of

Manchester, states that 85 joint stock cotton mills made a net loss of £1,436 last year. In the year previous to last 80 mills made a net profit of £2,75,545, equal 40 lakhs. If those mills were working on the system like our the loss would have been many times multiplied, and the profits would have disappeared in payment of commissions. But none of the periodic depressions have their origin in exchange. In the year 1872 we exported to China yarn amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs. In the year 1879 we exported yarn amounting to Rs. 93 lakhs, the largest quantity we ever exported up to that date. It was an annual excess of Rs. 12 lakhs—the whole increase in 7 years amounted to 81 lakhs. Yet it was a great over production at that time and brought on a crisis in the mill industry. There were contributory causes. There was famine in the land for two previous years, but nothing in extent or intensity compared to what we have recently passed through—and there was want of confidence. But if the industry was profitable, the other causes would not have held ground. Judge of its intensity when half a dozen large mills went under the hammer, including the western India Mill owned by Manchester capitalists. From 1881 the mills had again a career of prosperity, which brought in others to share and again crowded it in 1888-89. In that year export of yarn amounted to Rs. 531 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 438 lakhs in nine years, equal to an annual increase of about Rs. 50 lakhs. That over-production brought on another crisis which lasted five years until 1893-94. In that year we exported yarn amounting to Rs. 505 lakhs. In 22 years, we had two crisis, one of two and the other of five years' duration. But in both exchange was no wise the sinner. In the year 1893 the Indian mints were closed and between 1893, and 1897 the China Exchange fell from Rs. 225 to Rs. 155, or 70 points. But in the year 1893 consumption had passed production, and between the years 1893 and 1897 the cotton mill industry enjoyed an unparalleled prosperity.

#### THE CAUSES OF A CRISIS.

For the first time shares of the mills based on the system of commission on production reached to par value, and some even passed to premium. That time was taken advantage of by the agents of the existing mills to unload their shares and to issue new ones for the expansion of their mills in the interests of commission. The vortex of this prosperity involved many young men in ruin. Seeing commission on production yielding such large incomes to the agents, they started joint stock mills. They gave orders for large mills with too little capital subscribed. By the time they were ready the cotton industry was again in the throes of a most severe crisis. But the chief cause was still the overproduction. In the year 1895 India

exported yarn amounting to Rs. 680 lakhs to China, and Japan exported to the same market only Rs. 15 lakhs. In the year 1898, we still exported yarn amounting to Rs. 668 lakhs, but in that year Japan exported yarn to the same market amounting to Rs. 421 lakhs, and add to that about Rs. 100 lakhs made by cotton mills started in China. Is it possible that when between 1872 and 1879 China could not absorb an annual excess of Rs. 12 lakhs, and between 1880 and 1893, an annual excess of 35 lakhs, that she could, between 1895 and 1903, take an annual excess of Rs. 200 lakhs! We have not stopped. Last year we shipped Rs. 931 lakhs. Why, in the year 1901. Our merchants shipped to Japan some thirty thousand more bales of cotton than Japan capacity to consume, and it depressed prices so very much that some of them had to bring back their cotton to India in proof that all things being equal the prices adjust themselves to the rise or fall of exchange, I quote Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia's figures from the "Times of India."

	1893.	1903.
Patna ... ..	\$500	\$1,015
Malwa ... ..	\$550	\$1,020
Silk per Piccul ... ..	\$400	\$810
Yarn per bale ... ..	\$70	\$120

In all articles except yarn the prices have risen in proportion to the fall of silver, and in some more than the fall would warrant. If the price of yarn has not risen in proportion to the fall, it is; because all things not being equal, the over-production hangs on the market.

#### THE WEAVING TRADE.

But why like tea planters do you depend on one market for your production? Why not look nearer home? We are importing Rs. 32 crores of piece-goods. Why not convert some of your spinning mills into weaving? If people will not trust you with further capital, come forward and honestly recant your commissions. No industry with steam and telegraph can bear a tax of 10 percent.—it must perish. Some say the weaving market will be soon over-stocked, and for finer cloth we want protection. So long as India is governed by the British, against British manufacturers you will have no protection given. But in India everything runs away like wildfire. Why not set then the fashion of wearing nothing but clothes made of home made cloth? Let all the members of the Congress appear in Congress Hall every year in clothes made of the cloth of the Indian mills. A member told me the other day the season of the year was too cold for cotton clothes. Then let their cotton coats be padded with cotton wool. Such coats served

Nansen at the North Pole, why should not they serve equally in an Indian winter?

Why do these spinning-mill agents wish the rupee to go to its silver value 8d? It is to despoil the labourer. Say a pound of yarn sells to-day at 5 annas and leaves no margin. He pays  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas for cotton, say,  $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for insurance, stores and other charges, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna for labour. If the rupee be allowed to go to its silver value he receives 10 annas a pound for his yarn. But he will have to pay double for his cotton, the price of which is ruled by the sterling price, say,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas, double for his store and insurance, say, 1 anna, but instead of double he counts only  $\frac{1}{2}$  to his labourer—which makes the total cost  $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas. This leaves a margin of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna at the expense of the labourer. And are these the gentlemen who, while bent on despoiling the labourers, plead the cause of the poor ryots? There is a phrase among us that while burning with grievances of self, he pretends he is grieving for others.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS.

That Congress should join its forces with such a clientele, whose only object is to despoil labour, is a pity. It is a pity that Congress should doubt the honesty of the motives of the Government in their Currency Legislation according to their lights—their lights being the sequence of wide information, varied inquiry, and gathering of varied experiences. It may not agree with them; and if it has to argue with them, it ought to be with due acknowledgment of the weight and forces on the other side. Currency craze, currency nausea, and State-made rupee are very tart phrases, but they are not arguments. Congress has a great role to play as His Majesty's opposition to the Government of India, but if it thinks that any stone thrown, so long as it is at the Government of India, is good enough its efforts will bear no fruits, and the expectations of the country will be disappointed. Before it becomes a power for good in the country and looked up to by the Government of India, it has to shed some things. It has to drop its cock-sureness, and that every President, if he were given the keys of Government, would make India an El Dorado. It must learn to credit the honesty of the motives of the Government and acknowledge the difficulties of the task of governing races on the Indian Continent more diverse and numerous than on the whole Continent of Europe. I would advise the organisers of the Congress to adopt and imitate the arts and graces of Mr. Pheroza Shah at the Corporation. While unflinching in criticism he always accepts the honesty of the motives of his opponents and states their case fairly; while carrying his majority bound in manacles of iron, he only seems to guide their self-made convictions. In his crankiest moments his opponents never fail him in respect. And I have heard

Europeans opposed to him in views—and some of whom are pleased to call him. Pheerozacious—say that without his able and tactful lead the Corporation would be a talking pandemonium:

SOME CRITICS.

When the Hon'ble Professor Gokhale made his admirable speech last year in the Viceroy's Council voicing some people here although he had thought out the matter for himself on independent lines, that the recurring surpluses were not the result of increased material prosperity of the people, but were in consequence of the budgets based on 13d., entailing 5 per cent. and 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty excise on cloth and enhanced excise on salt, he might have given credit to the Government for not having dissipated the surpluses, and kept them intact. The Government wisely utilized them—30 crores on famine, and 12 crores on public works, which under different circumstances might have necessitated large loans and heavy taxation. But when the Hon'ble Professor Gokhale attributed the misfortunes of the mill industry to the Currency legislation of the Government, he has not thought out the matter for himself. If he had applied his logical mind to the subject, he might not have been led away by the specious reasonings of interested people.

Of those who are opposed to the Currency Legislation of 1893, some say the rupee has appreciated, other say the rupee is fictitious; and again others say that if the rupee were allowed to go to its silver value it would greatly benefit the export trade and the ryots. But none of these gentry say whether the benefits will be at the expense of others; whether it would not work a great injustice on large masses and many classes. If you rob a rich man of his money and distribute it among a thousand beggars, it may benefit the beggars. But if that doctrine were accepted society would be disrupted. Mr. Yule fulminates *ex-cathedra* in some such vein every year at the annual meetings of the Bank of Calcutta. I have often wondered why some of the shareholders do not get up and say, "Please take your wares to the hall of the tea planters," for the capital, of the Bank of Calcutta, is Rs. 15 lakhs, and Rs. 15 lakhs reserve, which at the present measure represents 48 millions pence or 4 million shillings, and which, if what he preaches is realized, would represent only 24 millions pence or 2 millions shillings—in the world's measure of wealth. Whatever benefits he may be showering on India, he commits a treason on the shareholders as chairman of the Bank at the Bank's meeting. If the shareholders are foreigners, as I gather most of them are, I would advise them to sell their shares out, and convert the proceeds into sterling before his wishes are realized.

## QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Has the rupee appreciated? I have said rupee or currency is a measure of value and a civilized Government of a commercial country is bound to keep it constant and fixed in relations to the measure of the other countries. In 1872, the rupee measured 24d., 2½ francs, 2 marks, and 50 cents of the United States dollar. In 1903, it measures 16d., 1¾ francs, 1½ marks, and 33 cents. This is not appreciation. I call it depreciation of ⅓. Is the rupee fictitious? If it is fictitious with silver in it of the price of 42d. per oz., then the francs and the American dollars with silver in them of 61d. per oz. are more fictitious still. Yet we have never heard the Frenchmen and the Americans say so. If rupee is fictitious, then the Government Paper has no value at all. But you demur to that and say the Government Paper has the Government of India at the back of it, who have lien on all India and all its assets. The rupee has also all that behind it and more. It has, besides silver of the value of 42d. per oz., gold in the currency departments and gold reserve in London. How can you call the rupee fictitious, when all the silver there is in it was all bought at a price much higher—42d. If some portion was bought at a lower rate recently the difference between the price of 42d. is preserved intact in gold. You say if the rupee is burnt or melted, the value is only 22d. But why should you? You do not burn currency notes, and if you do, the value is ashes. You do not object to put tariffs on foreign goods to equalize the cost of your home made goods. Why should you then object to the protection of rupees against depreciation of their cost value?

## THE RYOTS.

If for a certain quantity of produce, a larger number of depreciated rupees could bring prosperity to the ryots, then the ryots of India must have got enriched between the years of 1872 and 1902. beyond the bounds of avarice. India forms an integral part in the commercial system of the world, connected by steam and telegraph, and will be very soon by telephones and Marconigrams, which will enable a merchant sitting in his office at Yokohama, to tube his orders direct to his agents in the interior markets of India. There is not an article produced in India, that has not an export price on the table of the markets of the world. A fall or rise of a few cents in the price of cotton at Liverpool, or New York, is responded to by the markets of India. A rise or fall of a penny per central on wheat in Liverpool or Hull agitates the markets of Sind and the Punjab. Therefore, what quantity of produce the ryots of India sold in 1872, for rupees ten, the self-same quantity the ryots of the world sold for a pound sterling; and what quantity of produce the ryots of the world sell still to-day for a pound sterling, the self same quantity

the ryots of India sell for 15 rupees. It is contended, and the controversy has not ended, that the income per head of population in India is somewhere between 20 and 33 rupees per annum. Sailing midway and taking the income per head at 25 rupees, the total income of a population of 30 crores is Rs. 750 crores, of which  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths must have been spent in the consumption of food. But as the ryots of India get 50 per cent. more rupees for their produce to-day, than they did in the year 1872, it is equal to an increase of about 200 crores per annum, which extended to last 20 years would make an enormous total of 4,000 crores. Where are they? Not with the ryots. The last famine found them with more debts than assets. Are they with the sowcars? How could they be? When Lord Curzon put the hoarded wealth accumulated in the whole past history of India at 825 crores, the idea was scouted. Compared with the capitalists of the world, the capitalists of India are a poor lot, and however much they may abused, their returns are poor compared with the risks they run. Are they paid to Government for Land Revenue? The Land Revenue paid to Government in 1872, was  $20\frac{1}{2}$  crores rupees, equal to £20 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling, including the Burma of then. The Land Reveaue paid in the year 1902, was excluding the excess from enlarged Burma, £16 millions sterling, equal to 24 crores rupees, or it is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions less in sterling and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores more in depreciated rupees.

#### A DELUSION.

Therefore that a depreciated currency could benefit the ryots is a delusion and a snare. A ryot who has put his land on cotton, and who, if he gets 50 per cent. more depreciated rupees for his cotton, has to pay to other ryots 50 per cent. more for his rice, dal, and wheat, and 50 per cent. more for his clothes, copper-pots and agricultural implements. The utmost, you can say of him, is that if he is not enriched by a depreciated currency, he also is not impoverished. But a depreciated currency has brought in its train untold hardships in the households of labour and very heavy losses to the funded and circulating capital. In labour I include all who make their living by salaries and wages—the Government servants from highest to the lowest; all railway employes; all employed at private offices, banks and individuals; all professors, schoolmasters, all the members of the learned profession and engineers; and all skilled and unskilled labourers and mill hands. The scale of salaries at the different grades of Government services has not increased between 1872 and 1902; nor at the railways, private offices and banks; nor in the houses of learning, nor has the scale of fees of the learned professions increased. But if the wages of labourers at some large manufacturing towns have increased between 1872

and 1902, the percentage is not even equal to the rise in wages of the skilled and unskilled labourers of the gold currency countries between the same periods. All have, therefore, to pay 50 per cent. more for their living to-day, than in 1872, without any addition to their incomes. A 1,000 rupees Government Paper that sold in London, in 1872, at £100 sells to-day at £66. All circulating capital has lost 33 per cent. Of its purchasing power; and a widow and her children who were left an yield of Rs. 100 in 1872, from funds every month, that income does not go further to-day than Rs. 66. The price of rice, the staple food of India, which taken at 100 in the years 1871—75, sells to-day at 159—or while the people of gold currency countries are still paying to-day for their rice what they paid in 1872, the people of India pay Rs. 15 for what they paid Rs. 10 in 1872. We had contracted up to 1872, and since foreign debt for wars, railways and public works. The whole debt is automatically increased by 50 per cent. We bought our rupees at 24d. and are now selling at 16d. Add to that compensation to the foreign servants, India has to pay to make up for the depreciation of our rupee.

#### ANOTHER ARGUMENT.

If these are the consequences of the reduction of our measure of value from 24d to 16d. by the 'laissez faire' policy of the Government of India between 1872 and 1893, let us see what an El Dorado India would be as our economists contemplate to make it by allowing the rupee to go down to its silver value which is nearer 8d. The ryot would neither be enriched nor impoverished—he will only count rupees in larger numbers on both sides account for the same common denomination of the pound sterling, while the cost of living of all else will be doubled. They will have to pay double for their food, double for their clothes and every other necessity of life without corresponding rise in the incomes. The holders of Government and Corporation loans will be impoverished, for the yield on them will go only half the length of the whole now—as if their interest automatically reduced itself to half. The circulating capital will lose half its purchasing power, and thereby reduce the resources of the trades and industries by half. Our foreign debt will jump up from 500 crores to 1,000 crores, and the payment for foreign services will be automatically doubled. India remits every year 17 million pounds sterling to pay for interest on foreign debts and foreign services equal to 25½ crores of rupees, which will automatically double to 51 crores. What are the ways and means for raising these 25½ crores rupees? Add to that compensation to foreign servants in the country. These will cost more than a brass farthing, as some people are pleased to say in newspapers. These gentlemen try to make the cost of our living double, without showing



us the way of doubling our incomes. It is only a part of the burden. We will have to find about 32 crores more by taxation for foreign debt and foreign services. These will be the result of allowing the rupee to go down to its silver value—8d. What is the compensation for such tremendous tribulations? That the mill agents may have a few years more of their precarious commissions, and planters may reap their fancied advantage. If we do not export about 9 crores rupees yarn, we will certainly export instead 7 crores cotton. To those who argue that the ryots will get more rupees for the produce they export, I would advise them to re-learn their vulgar fractions to reduce things different to a 'common denomination.' The argument is too silly for a serious answer. Export and import are a mere barter. A country is like an individual—from the proceeds of the one he buys the other. The ryots never export. They sell to 'sowcars' often before the produce is reaped. The sowcars resell without knowing whether it is for export or for home consumption. Our export is a mere bagatelle compared to our home or internal trade which is 'seven times' larger. The exporter barter his wares with something India wants. If the proceeds are more rupees for a pound sterling, the payment is more rupees for a pound sterling. But they say the ryots do not use imports. India imported last year 81 crores merchandize of which or,

Rs.	169	lakhs	apparel	including	boots	and	shoes.
„	149	„	for	silk	manufactures.		
„	111	„	precious	stones	and	pearls.	
„	87	„	spirits.				
„	50	„	beer.				
„	46	„	horses.				

It makes a total of 6 crores and 11 lakhs. This is the some total of what one could say the ryots do not use. But perhaps with the exception of beer, the superior ryots purchase even these. The whole of the rest of import is for general use. Cotton manufactures, petroleum and sugar alone come up to 42½ crores.

If a depreciated currency could benefit any country, France and the United States of America would have adopted silver currency long ago. They are the most logical nations of the world, and are always fully alive to their interests. France has the largest amount of silver coin per head of population, and the United States of America is the largest producer of silver.

It is true the ryot is poor, very poor, but a depreciated currency will not help him; but even if it did, you have no right to rob Peter to pay Paul. The whole population of India is very poor, and the cause is the pressure of

population without bodily energy or mental resourcefulness. It is sinful to think, but I cannot help having often thought, that were it not for the paraphernalia of civilization—steam and telegraph—nature would have adjusted the population to the extent of subsistence by plagues and famines. But facing the facts as they are, why should not there arise now, as in the past, Prophets, Rusees, and Incarnations to preach a contrary doctrine, that to marry is to sin, that to marry before the age of thirty is to sin without redemption, and therefore that for half of a family that marries, the other half should remain celibate to pray for its forgiveness.

BUSINESS DONE.

Several members of the meeting expressed a desire that the address of the Chairman, which was a very able and exhaustive statement on the subject of currency, be printed in the form of a pamphlet, and distributed broadcast among the members of the Association as well as the general public.

The CHAIRMAN said he had received a notice of motion from a member, stating that Rs. 300 per month, might be sent to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as a grant-in-aid of a journal called "India" published in London. The rules of the Association, he said, would not in the first place permit of such a proposition being entertained. The Association had nothing whatever to do with politics. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It was for the general public to supply funds for the purpose indicated in the motion. There were thirty crores of people in India, and if they thought that such a journal should be published in the interest of this country, they would be able to collect thousands of rupees if every man contributed only a pie as his contribution for the purpose. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Mehtha proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so observed that the address they had just heard, was not only a very able and exhaustive one, but it was one which would be approved by all classes of people who understood and had studied the vexed question of the currency of India. Mr. Shapurjee must have devoted a good deal of his time in collecting materials for his address, and putting them in ship-shape form, so that it could be easily understood even by those who had not studied the subject. (Loud applause.)

The vote was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

# The "Poverty" of India.

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## TAXATION AND ITS INCIDENCE.

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SPEECH BY SIR SHAPPOORJEE BROACHA, Kt.

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STRONG CONDEMNATION OF POLITICAL AGITATORS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on the 6th May 1906 in the Exchange Hall, Apollo Street, when about three hundred brokers were present. Mr. Shapoorjee B. Broacha, Chairman of the Association, presided.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said :—

Gentlemen,—I congratulate you on the prosperity of the Stock Exchange—which is the prosperity of the members of it—in the past year. It continues during this, and I hope it may remain with us for very many years. Well, do you deserve your prosperity, for you have borne the adverse years with pluck and courage. We have passed through the longest and the darkest night of seven years, the last the darkest of all, not to emerge into dawn or into morning, but into blazing noon-day sun. Several causes contributed to that long dark night. Some were of our own making, some were those of Dame Nature over which we had no control, and some of other countries, but all have ultimately worked to our economic and industrial salvation. Those who were afraid of the bugbear of the Japanese competition in the China markets may take heart of grace. The Japanese competition culminated in the year 1899. She made the largest shipments of our special counts in that year, but in the subsequent three years, her shipment was 30 per cent less. Japan had invested 6½ crores of rupees in the mill industry in the year 1898. The number of her mills rose to 81. At the end of 1903, just before the commencement of the War, her investment in the mill industry had been reduced to 5½ crores, and the number of her mills was 76. As monies once invested in the mill industry could not be taken away, it tells a sad tale of losses and liquidation, shutting up of mills or amalgamation with the more fortunate ones. Japan has since wisely gone to higher counts and to weaving. Our weaving industry has always done well, for a slow but steady Swadeshi movement has been amongst us for many years. The late Mr. Telang was a sincere and practical patriot, who

did not look upon the Government of this country with tolerance and condescension, but as a great and beneficent instrument sent by Providence in his kind dispensation for the elevation of the people and raising them ultimately to the height of self-government. I remember he is telling me many years ago, that all the cotton he wore on his body came from the Manockji Petit Mills. As good sometimes comes out of evil, so the militant Swadeshi movement, which at one time bore a political aspect, has, by its noise and parade, brought home the question to larger masses and vaster areas, and if the movement be continued with good sense, moderation, enterprise, and a little self-sacrifice, with the good wishes of the Supreme Government and the provincial governments with us, it will lead to the industrial and economic salvation of this country. The much decried tariff on piece-goods, with the still more decried corresponding impost of excise which my friend Rai Bahadur Vussonji denounced with so much vehemence the other day, has come as a blessing in disguise. It has already revived the hand-loom industry of the country and a hand-loom industry is much more to us. The handloom industry supports a population of 50 lakhs, the machine-loom industry supports a population of about fifty thousand only. Some such aspect of the question was before the good sense of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of India assembled at a conference in Calcutta last year, when the Subjects Committee shelved the question. Some such aspect of the question was before the good sense of the Congress last year, when it did not trot out the subject with the vehemence it is accustomed to. I might almost go a step further and say if the tax on land weighs too heavily on agriculture, why not double this impost, and if thereby it doubles the hand-loom industry, it will take away so much pressure of labour on the land? Political Economy is not an exact science, and what is meat for one country may be poison to another. Goldwin Smith, the rank Free-Trader of the University of Oxford, is a rank Protectionist of the University of Canada.

#### THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

All classes of securities have risen during the last year, much more so of the cotton industry and the rise seems all the greater in mill securities, because they have risen from the low depression, much below their intrinsic value, to which they had fallen. Already there are Cassandras abroad, and Cassandras there are for all times. But there is nothing so fatal to argument or to prophecy as false analogy. Because a certain great catastrophe happened here in the past, owing to abnormal inflation of securities which had no dividend basis, and whose basis of prospective profits existed in imaginations fed by the visions of exploiters which were never realized, must a similar catastrophe ensue, when securities

are at a fair dividend value, and some still under dividend value? In the nature of things all prophecies will be fulfilled whether they be of storms, earthquakes, or even the great flood, independent of the time limit. I hope this about our market may be very long in coming. Money was easy throughout the year, except in the months of December, January and February, when it was stringent, but the stringency was intensified by the strange action of the Bank of Bombay. Advances were obtainable on all securities except the premier security of India, the 3½ per cent. rupee paper. The 1st of December was a Government Paper settlement day. Preparations were made for it some time before on easy terms. Mine were including the repayment of the 10 lakhs I had borrowed against Government Paper from the Bank of Bombay. On Monday, following the settlement, the bank's statement showed a cash balance of 250 lakhs. As most of the money of the settlement had gone into the bank, some of the Exchange Banks, finding that they had over lent, asked for temporary loans against Government securities from the Bank of Bombay. Let me explain what the temporary loans are. They are generally for three days, repayable on Thursday by Telegraphic Transfers, or on Friday or Saturday by Council Bills on the arrival of the mail. It is absolutely at the discretion of the Bank of Bombay to dictate its own terms for repayment, and as the loans made in the week are repaid in the week, to what depletion the Bank of Bombay balance had gone, does not appear in the next statement. These loans were refused and the manner of refusal aggravated the crisis. The representative of one bank that had more than 10 lakhs at its credit in the current account at the Bank of Bombay asked for a loan of 5 lakhs against Government Paper, to be also put to the credit of its current account not for use but for protection, assuring the Bank of Bombay that he would tender for Telegraphic Transfers on the morrow, which was Wednesday, and failing to obtain, he would apply for Extras; that he was receiving a large amount of Telegraphic Transfers against gold on Friday. If words could convey a meaning, it conveyed this, that the loan was for one day only, although when indignation was aroused by the refusal, there was a hair-splitting correspondence to the effect that one day was not categorically mentioned. How could he, when the Bank of Bombay refuses to advance for less than three days? It was for the Bank of Bombay to say it. The Bank of Bombay seemed to be working under some sense of wrong or vindictiveness, for I have seen it advanced liberally against Government Paper, when its cash balance was much less than half what it was in that Monday's statement. It was all directed against this Stock Exchange, and the Bank of Bombay has said so in the correspondence with some Exchange Banks and outside, and the only sin the Exchange Banks committed was

having lent too freely to your members. If some such incident had happened in London, Paris, or Berlin, if it had happened in London, and the Bank of England had refused to advance on Consols, the Government of the day would have at once suspended the Bank Act, or London would have gone into moratorium. If it had happened in France, the Bank of France would have been besieged and battered down until the advances were made on Rentes; and yet society is in so close a contact here, that although the incident lasted here for some two months, it did not excite newspaper comment, and I wonder whether the Finance Minister knows anything about it. One such incident happened in April or May of 1901, when your Chairman, under the direction of your Committee, sent a strong memorial to Sir Edward Law, one of the ablest and most hardworking Finance Ministers, India has had the good fortune to have. His great ability was a handmaid to his open and inquiring mind, which was never too proud to learn nor too shy to ask. We had a very sympathetic official reply, in which he said that the points raised in our memorial were before the consideration of the Government of India; but under the conditions of the present contracts with the Presidency Banks, Government could not interfere in their discretion for credits and advances, but that the Government would be willing to take suggestions for increasing the investment in Government Paper. Afterwards when Sir Edward Law was in Bombay, he assured your Chairman of his sympathy with the difficulties of the Stock Exchange. He did not stop there. He wrote or had a letter written to the Bank of Bombay, asking for an explanation. In reply the Bank covered itself behind the back of the Bank of Bengal, stating that, under similar circumstances, the Bank of Bengal had refused advances on Government Paper. I hope I am not divulging an official secret—the reply was sent to then Mr., now Sir, William Cruickshank, who repudiated the charge. Anyhow, we did not hear any more of the Bank of Bombay refusing to advance on Government Paper during that Finance Minister's regime.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

In all countries of good government and solid credit people prefer investing their savings in Government securities. Theoretically 6 or 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of industrials to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the property are as safe investment as Government security. Practically they are not so. They lack the qualification of Government security. Government security can be easily bought or sold at a small turn of the market. But above all it has the supreme quality of reliability for accommodation whenever required. All governments have nursed that quality of reliability. Whatever may be said of India's poverty, she is able to accommodate the

Government with all the loans if willing. Shroffs are now putting some of their floating funds into Government security. The Native Princes are taking kindly to it, and in 20 or 25 years India would be both willing and able to take up all the loans now floated in London, but the Government have to see that the great quality of reliability is maintained. There are all the reasons for, and none against, why the Bank of Bombay should not disoblige the Government, the banks, and the public. The bank is generously subsidized by the Government—I say generously, because under the contract with the bank, the Government are not bound to put more than 25 lakhs at its free disposal. Practically the Government puts at its free disposal without interest much over a crore in the busy season, and less than a crore in the dull season. Last year it amounted over 101 lakhs on an average throughout the year. This is a free gift of very nearly 3 lakhs per year. How dependent the bank is on Government balances, appears in a statement of 12th April, when the Government balances amounted to more than two-thirds of its cash balance. It is stated the Bank of Bombay renders some services to the Government without payment. Those services are covered under the contract of free deposit of 25 lakhs. It is owing to their connection with the Bank of Bombay, that Government institutions and Trusts keep their current accounts at the Bank of Bombay without interest; it is because of the Bank's connection with the Government, that large investment orders, safe custodies, and dividend collections come to it; it is because of that connection that the Exchange Banks put their free balances there, which, in the dull season, is generally over a crore and in the busy season could not be much less than 50 lakhs. It is complained that the Exchange Bank balances are of least use when most wanted. A banker is not worth his name as such if he cannot calculate with a mathematical certainty, the ebbs and flows of these balances and their bedrock, and uses his opportunities. But above all, the reason why the Bank of Bombay should not disoblige the public is that the Finance Minister has given the Presidency Banks to understand that in the time of stringency or stress the Government are prepared to advance them all the money they require against the lodgment of Government Paper at the Bank rate, and with a condition precedent that they make no profit on it in lending it out. The Bank of Bengal has often done that gratuitous service. It rendered it this year, and when I was refused a small advance on Government Paper, I got all I wanted from the Bank of Bengal through my correspondent in Calcutta. But the Bank of Bombay wishes to have all gratuitous services done to it, but will render none in return. When the bank refused to advance on Government Paper, its advances on Government Paper, Port Trust and

Municipal securities did not amount to half of its advances against the security called "Bills discounted and purchased," Bills unrediscoutable in any market in India and with no tangible security behind them than the two signatures. The Bank of Bombay is an official bank and its prototype ought to be the Bank of England, and if not the Bank of England, certainly the Bank of Bengal. The proprietors' capital of the Bank of England is 15½ millions sterling. Its advances are designated the "other securities." They never exceed 35 millions, of which the Bills discounted could not amount to more than its capital. And what Bills? The very best Bills in the world rediscoutable at a moment's notice. The Bank of Bengal has a capital of 2 crores. It has the picking and choosing of many circles—the Burma, the Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the United Provinces, and the Presidency of Bombay itself represented by the Bombay city, and yet its Bills discounted and purchased never exceed twice its capital. The capital of the Bank of Bombay is one crore and its circle the Bombay Presidency only. The Bills, during the last regime, and I take the years 1897 and 1898, did not exceed 116 lakhs and the minium 43 lakhs. Under the present regime, the Bills passed 4 crores or four times its capital last year. The Bank of Bombay is the custodian of Government balances and the floating balances of the Presidency without interest charge, and its assets ought to be correspondingly liquid. The Bank of Bombay has a savings bank of its own, whose deposits amount to about a crore. That crore ought to be in tangible liquid securities. It is put at 5 per cent. discount for a year certain, renewable at 3 months to keep to the letter of the law. I have often wondered, in case of suspicion or some other reason if the Bank of Bombay were to refuse to renew, is the debtor bound to pay it, or if paid, can an action of damages lie at the bank? Our relations were always of the pleasantest with the bank, until the year 1901. The Bank of Bombay dislikes to bolster up Government securities, and we will not quarrel with its moral scruples. It is a question between the Government and the Bank of Bombay.

#### INDIA'S ALLEGED POVERTY.

The prosperity of the Stock Exchange depends so much upon the financial, commercial, industrial and agricultural prosperity of this country that I cannot address a more intelligent or a more appreciative audience on the question whether India is advancing in material prosperity or retrograding into poverty. It is the conviction of bankers, merchants, tradesmen and captains of industry that India is slowly but steadily advancing in material prosperity, and for the last few years it has taken an accelerated pace. Opposed to this is the opinion of the Pundits, that is, the professors, the



lawyers, and the pedagogues with the assumption of universal knowledge—who have made it a business to arraign the shortcomings of the Government—that India is steadily retrograding deeper and deeper into poverty. The author of the phrase “Poverty of India” is Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, who was once a professor of mathematics in this city, and therefore fond of figures. Mr. Dadabhai, after his retirement from business in 1866, calculated that the income of an Indian is 20 rupees a head. That string he has attached to his harp and has beaten it into tune for the last 40 years, and the Pundits have followed him with “Wah! Waha!” Mr. Dadabhai left this country 45 or 46 years ago, and as he has been in this country off and on for five or six years, his name and reputation are a tradition to the present generation. Mr. Dadabhai of the fifties and sixties was to his contemporaries, most of whom have passed away, and to boys, all of whom have grown old, an earnest, lovable figure, instilling love, loyalty and veneration for the British Government, for which he was applauded and appreciated by that generation which was in touch, in living memory, with the oppressive and insecure governments that have passed away. With rolling years and receding view, and with the privileges of genius and that of an earnest man, he has gone diametrically to the opposite side and has kept hold on the heart of the present generation by flattering its vanities. He told an audience in London, the other day, that were India given the franchise and self-government, India would require no standing armies, no frontiers, and no fortifications but India would rise en masse in her hundreds of millions to repel all foes of the British Empire. As if India had not that opportunity from the days of the Sultan of Ghazni down to the last of the robbers, Nadirshah. The other day he went down to Brussels, like the Mazduc of old of his race and country, to preach the doctrine of the community of goods and the destruction of all governments. Because Mr. Dadabhai has said India is poor, because the income of an Indian is 20 rupees a year, some equally great men, such as Lord Cromer and Lord Curzon, have gone a few rupees better. But if the income of an Indian is 20, instead of 200 rupees a head, that is not India's fault. If the Indians are poor, they are poor in the sense the Red Indians were poor when the white men took possession of their country. If the Indians are poor, they are poor in the sense the Zulus and the other races of South Africa were poor with gold clanking under their heels, with King Solomon's mines spread out to the view in all their variety and their land flowing with milk and honey. India was considered the richest country by the ancients and the moderns. She was the cynosure of all eyes, and no traveller or adventurer has left a record that their expectations were not realized. She was the cynosure of all the marauders from

the north. You are not aborigines. You drove the aborigines to the backwoods and took possession of their country, rose to the height of your opportunities in fame, power, wealth and civilization, which the remains of your arts and an imperishable literature too well testify. You entered into internecine wars of religion and cast, and while you were arranging a government by the theocracy, you left the door open for others to enter in. India is capable of yielding all the crops and all the textile fibres of the world, besides some special products of her own; she has all the fauna and flora of the world; her bowels are bursting with all the liquid and solid mineral wealth; her spaces are strewn with diamonds and gems; her shores are encrusted with pearl oysters; and her seas and rivers are teeming with fish. If India is so rich and the Indians are poor, it is because they are just being roused from a deep encrusted lethargy of more than a thousand years of anarchy, misrule, oppression and insecurity under which they could neither call their body nor their property their own. They are just being lifted on rough carts, on rough ruts of rough roads, until the roads are macadamised and new carts built and greased to make their passage quicker from poverty to wealth. Putting aside higher politics and the still higher aspirations of a democracy which is not being,—for when in being its spirit will brook no superior,—I would say that when the Mahar has asked and the Brahmin has accepted his right to the same table, India will have welded herself into a nation and then what India asks shall be given. But until then for the development of the wealth of the country, the present Government are the best. For the development of the wealth of a country, the functions of the Government are limited, but they are potential and imperative. The Government have to see that every one has his free initiative, and that he has absolute freedom and control for the disposal of his mental and bodily labour; that he has protection of his person and property; that he is made equal in the eye of the law, and civil and criminal justice is impartially administered to him in accordance with law and subject to human limitations; that he has full freedom to represent his grievances and to criticise men and measures through a free press. An Indian has all these. The Government have to see that he is not too heavily handicapped with taxation in the race for wealth.

#### THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

Now you are told that you are ground down with heavy taxation and that the foreign drain has bent the back of India to the breaking point. These charges are iterated with such persistent reiteration that not only the ignorant but the well-educated thoroughly believe them. Now let us apply to them the test of the analysis of facts. The revenue of India this year is given in the

Budget at 129 crores of rupees. Deduct from it 40 crores of railway earnings which are mere debit and credit entries, and have nothing to do with taxation. They are mere carriers' wages and ought to have, as the Hon. Mr. Gokhale said, been separately stated. There remains 90 crores accruing to revenue from taxation. When 90 crores rupees is spread over a population of 30 crores, the taxation per head comes to 3 rupees. The taxation per head in the United Kingdom comes to about 53 or 54 rupees. In France it is the same. The area of Europe, bar Russia, is equal to the area of India and Burma, or a little less. The population of Europe, bar Russia, is equal to the population of India and Burma. I have gone through the Budget of all the countries of Europe, and the taxation per head comes to 43 or 44 rupees. The population of the Russian Empire is 14 crores. It is illiterate, for, according to the census of 1898, 31 lakhs of boys and 10 lakhs of girls were being educated in all schools and colleges of the Empire, which is equal to 3 per cent. The peasants are liberated serfs and the Empire is agricultural like our country. This year's Russian budget calls for a revenue of 375 crores. Deducting therefrom 66 crores of rupees of railway revenue, there remains 309 crores or equal to 21 or 22 rupees taxation per head of population. The taxation per head in Egypt is 15 to 16 rupees. But Japan comes next to us. It is similar to us in many ways. It is an agricultural country and the wages of labour before the war were equal to the wages of labour in India. Their food is simple like our own, of rice and vegetables, and sometimes a little fish, and yet it could not be a bad diet, when it makes the Japanese athletes in body and heroes in pluck, endurance and courage. The population per square mile in Japan is 323. The taxation per head of population is 9 rupees, or three times larger than ours. Let us examine the different heads of our taxation. The taxation on land in India is 30 crore rupees. Spread over a population of 30 crores it is a rupee a head. In Egypt it is 7½ rupees a head. Again Japan comes nearest to us. It is 2 rupees a head and will be about 2½ in consequence of the late War. The taxation in India is light in all conscience, but what I complain of is the incidence of it. Bengal, which is the richest and most producing province in the country, which could easily bear half the incidence of it, is the least taxed. The assesses of our income-tax before the scale was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees, numbered about 507,000. The number must have been considerably reduced now. It is an insignificant number. The tax brings about 2 crores. Spread over per head of population it is an anna per head. In the United Kingdom it is 11 rupees per head and including estates and death duties it is 15 rupees per head. The two taxes that are equally paid by all Indians are the salt tax and custom duties on piece-goods and other articles of general use except the

spirits and duty on bullion. The salt tax is put at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  crores this year and per head of population it comes about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas. The custom duties and the excise on piece-goods yield about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 crores, or say about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas per head of population. In other words, the upper classes, the upper middle, the middle and the lower middle classes pay 6 annas per head for the Government of this country. And they bellow the loudest about the grinding taxation! The other taxes are optional. Opium produces  $7\frac{1}{2}$  crores, which is paid by another country. As to excise on spirits, you can please yourself to drink or not. Stamps, post office, telegraphs are all optional. Irrigation, which yields nearly 6 crores, is for those who use the water. On the expenditure side, the heaviest item is the army services. It is 30 crores. Spread over the population it is a rupee a head. In Japan it is 2 rupees a head, but in Japan the budgets never show the extraordinary expenses on the army and the navy. In the United Kingdom it comes to 23 or 24 rupees a head, and for the whole of Europe it could not be less than 15 or 16 rupees per head.

#### THE NEED FOR OUR ARMY.

Gibbon, the greatest historian of modern times, has computed that out of a population of every hundred one man should bear the profession of arms for keeping the internal peace and repelling foreign aggressions. On that basis we ought to have an army of 30 lakhs. According to the modern European idea, the proportion of soldiers to population is one in thirty or forty long service and short service. We have an army of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs to guard the internal peace of a country as large as Europe, bar Russia, and to repel foreign aggressions. Our coasts, including Burma, which extends to several thousand miles, are guarded by the British Navy. We are a very peaceful and law-abiding people, but we have human natures and we have seen half a dozen ebullitions thereof during the last quarter of a century in Bombay. France the other day required an army as large as ours to keep peace in the coal districts. France would form a small portion of our continent of India and the coal districts are a mere speck on it. Two years ago the German Parliament passed a Navy Bill which sanctioned an expenditure of 185 millions sterling, equal to 277 crores, to be spent in 12 years, equal to 23 crores of rupees a year. This was not for defence but defiance. The other day Lord Kitchener asked for 15 crores of rupees spread over five years for re-organization and frontier fortifications. It is equal to half a rupee per head for the whole, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna per head per year for five years. Whatever may be Lord Kitchener's greed for power, what Lord Salisbury said of him, some years ago, stands true to-day—that he is one of the greatest organizers, the most economical General, who always does his work within estimates, and no doubt he is the

greatest among the active Generals of the Empire. Yet a cry was raised by our so-called leaders that the demand is most extravagant, that Russia is now paralysed and no expenditure would be needed,—as if Russia will say to us “By your leave shall I come.” We all have read the history of India, our leaders are supposed to have read it, and they ought to know that each and every and all invasions by which India was devastated in all ages, were from those north-west frontiers. Hundreds of bands of marauders and dozens of conquering armies have passed through those frontiers to the rich plains of India, leaving desolation and ruin in their track, plundering the accumulated public and private wealth of generations, driving back the stream of civilization, prosperity and industry for many generations. And yet our leaders advise us not to insure against those risks at the cost of 1½ anna per head for five years!! I hope Russia is not coming for the next fifty years. It gives us all the more time to strengthen the padlocks and the bolts of the frontiers. Talk sense, my friends.

#### THE TALK OF “THE DRAIN.”

The other large item is what they call the drain. We remit 26 to 27 crores of rupees every year to London. But the most of it is for railway interest and railway dividends from the railway earnings. We have a railway debt of 275 crores of rupees and an Imperial debt of about a hundred crores. Any how, we have to pay interest on the railway debt about 17 crores, including the sinking fund, which, in the course of fifty or sixty years will make the present railway property free. We have to remit 3 or 4 crores for railway stores, which is debited to railway working account, and also a few crores for materials for new lines. Do you call this a drain? If you borrow 50,000 rupees at 6 per cent. to build chawls, that yield you a net rental of 4,000 rupees per year, out of which you pay 3,000 for interest, do you call that interest a drain on your resources? The drain is more than set off by the rental, and against your debt you have an improving asset. Your railway property is one of the richest assets in the world. You have 30,000 miles of railways. The United States of America have eight times that mileage, to build which they have borrowed large sums from Europe. I am within the mark when I say the cost of borrowing to America must be, at least, double what it cost our Government. The gross income of those railways is 600 crores and a goodly portion of it must be making its way to Europe. America does not call that drain, it calls it a blessing that helped to develop the country. There are other large drains to Europe, for Europe holds in America large estates and industries. The drain of the travelling Americans could not be less than our railway interest. If you sell these railways, there

are syndicates in the world to buy them up at about 30 or 40 per cent. more than they have cost you. But the drain will be heavier. Only it will be called commercial drain and without the advantage of the sinking fund. Do you wish to go back to those railwayless days? Sir Henry Daly, who was the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India during the years 1870 to 1881, says in his first report that the area of Central India is as large as that of Great Britain and it was without a mile of metalled road. Grain that was selling 50 seers a rupee in Bhopal, was selling 8 seers a rupee in a place about 150 miles distant. Remember 25 crores of people travelled on the Indian Railways last year and that total may be trebled in the next ten years. If you call this drain, pray for more drain of another 150 to 200 crores to irrigate every nook and corner of India with canals, tanks and wells, to deepen and widen the streams and rivers, and to conserve all the waters of the rains. These will make famine a thing of the past; the good will be perennial, the assets permanent and the debt be a mere bagatelle. We remit a few crores for civil and military pensions and some other charges. There was a civil war in America forty-five years ago and the country pays every year to Federal soldiers and their families pensions. Last year they amounted to 42 crores of rupees. By the acrimony of fate, the Confederates against whom they fought have also to pay their share of it. And do you grudge small pensions to the soldiers of the Mutiny time and others who have served and fought for you in other places? I absolve my countrymen of this meanness.

#### THE NEED OF CAPITAL.

India is endowed with great natural wealth, and we are handicapped with very light taxation in the race for wealth. We have immense resources of labour. Our foreign trade has increased during the last fifteen or sixteen years by about 75 per cent., but the larger percentage belongs to the last five or six years. Our deposits at the banks have increased by a like percentage, and the number of depositors at the saving banks has more than double. We have taken up and absorbed all the rupee loans from 1896. We have bought back 10 crores rupee paper from the London holding. We have taken up all our Municipal and Trust Loans which in Bombay alone amount to one crore every year. This is a fair progress, but the pace is not commensurate with the richness and variety of our resources. M. Leroy Beaulieu, the great French economist, estimates the annual income of France at 1,500 crore rupees, three-fifths of which, equal to 900 crores, he estimates as the product of "personal labour." Our evening newspaper that writes often feelingly of the poverty of India and her people and lays it at the door of the Government, deplores the lack of statesmanship in our rulers and sneers at Finance

Ministers as superior or common book-keepers, has in one of its inspired and candid moments said thus of Indian labour—

“The indentured cooly settles in the land (Natal) under certain conditions and thrives. He has made a splendid colonist, patient, economic, thrifty, unceasing in labour. He is so efficient that nothing can live by the side of him. He is a better cultivator than the Caffir, and by reason of his greater thrift he can pay higher rents than the European. He is content with low profits and as the result he is steadily monopolising the retail business of the Garden Colony.” What hand had the Natal Government in the efficiency of this labour? I should say it bloomed and flourished under most chilling and distressing surroundings. We have seven times more of this labour than France, and the product of that “personal labour” ought to be 6,300 crores. It requires intelligence, enterprise and capital to put in different channels. Capital we have enough, and to spare for these purposes. What capital did Japan bring? Forty years ago Japan was purely and solely an agricultural country. It is about a little more than a quarter of the century ago that she came in competition with the world in commerce. But the principle she has adopted is very sound—to put all her savings on the board for the further development of industries and commerce of the country. Next year, with added interest and added profits on the board, and so on and so on, and we now see the results. Her industries have expanded in every direction, she has a large mercantile marine bought and built; she has sent the branches of her bank to every centre of commerce to provide credit to her merchants; and what the putting on the board is in the service of her country was best shown last year, by Japanese people subscribing and paying for her domestic loans amounting to 60 crores of rupees. The up-country in India takes through Bombay every week 15 to 20 lakhs in gold and 10 to 12 lakhs in silver. If half of that were put on the board like the Japanese, if a quarter of our annual savings was added to it in developing the industries and enterprises of our country, at the end of twenty-five years we will be surprised at the number of odds mounting up to estimate our wealth. The Bengalis, who have amassed or squandered the unearned increment on land for the past fifty or sixty years, have not enriched our country with a single great industry. The partition of Bengal has, as they say, aroused the deepest emotions. One would have thought their children would have leapt forth in the shape of offers of crores to help the Swadeshi movement and Swadeshi industries. The only children they gave birth to are wind-bags of words, heroics, theatricals, and occasional riots, so long as there was no blood spilt. For the Baboo is afraid of the sight of blood, and if India has some day to fight, the brave, wiry Mahratta will look in vain for the

dead or the wounded body of a Baboo on the stricken field. If he finds one, it will be with a wound in the back. The people of this Presidency, the Hindus, the Mussulmans, and the Parsis, always were considered level-headed men, and until within recent years, if they had grievances to redress or legislation to oppose, the representations were made to the Government in the language of moderation, of transparent honesty and good faith, supported by arguments that had not a tinge of casuistry; and if the replies were unfavourable, they were couched in a kindly and conciliatory tone with a regret that they were unable to concede to our wishes, and our relations remained as friendly as before. The present generation seems to be cultivating the art of how to put the Government in antagonism with the people by inflation of language and arguments aimed to score a verbal victory. At present the greatest exponent of that art is the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and he is opposed to the traditions of Shunkerseeth, Telang and Ranade.

AN ALLEGORY.

I will illustrate it by an allegory. In times gone by, there was a certain rich and populous but truculent city in the province of Gujerat. The people sent back their governors either in disgrace or in chains. The Emperor was piqued at his want of judgement in not selecting the right men. While he was thinking whom next to send, in enters his friend and councillor. "Thou art the man," exclaimed the Emperor! "Go, my friend, as the governor of this distracted city and heal the wounds inflicted by a succession of governors." The councillor replied "Commander of the Universe, where my Lord biddeth the servant goeth. But I entreat for one favour. Whatever enormities or crimes I may be charged with I am not to be recalled in disgrace, and that the Commander of the Universe must be my judge, and the judgment must proceed from these august lips." The request was granted and the governor went to his province. Things went smoothly for a few months, but the demon of restlessness and change was on the people and the orators were getting stale. Away went the flaming petition which was read in open court:—

"Oh too long, too long thy subjects have suffered the enormities thy governor has inflicted. Knowing him to be the friend of the Emperor, we prayed and prayed fervently night and day to the Almighty that his heart may be softened and his ways may be mended. But alas! the last two enormities transcend all.

"1st.—A poor mother of twelve children innocent of any crime he had had cut across the throat, had her body stripped of the clothes and cut astride her legs in two without justice and without trial.



2nd.—A pious, venerable hermit, whose great age no living man knew, who fasted for eight months and drank the water of the rains for four, was ordered to be sawed across his trunk, his limbs hacked and hewed, and carted away without justice and without trial.”

The friend of the Emperor had but few friends among the councillors. They looked down aghast and horror-struck. The Emperor hied to his room muttering, “Oh my friend, oh my friend, thou art under some spell of magic, thou art in the land of enchantment, and I must soon get thee back to be exorcised.” He wrote a friendly note to the governor to come away, and ordered the intermediate governors to treat him as befits the friend and councillor of the Emperor. When the governor arrived, the Emperor handed him over the petition: the governor quietly read it and spoke out:—“Justice must be done my Lord, but the principal petitioners must be sent for.” When they arrived, after the most shifting evidence in the hall of justice, it was found that the poor mother of twelve children was a full-fledged fowl, the proud mother of twelve chickens who was ordered for the governor's table and had, therefore, to be cut across the throat, her plumes stripped off, which were her clothes, and cut across the leg in two for the grill room. The pious, venerable hermit of great age was a well-spread peepul tree that fasted for eight months and drank the water of the rain for four, and as it encumbered a narrow road had to be sawn at the trunk and carted away for the widening of the road. The Emperor was horrified at these allegories and the injustice he had done to his former governors. The punishment meted out to the petitioners must have been heavy, but the page of the chronicle at this stage of the tale is missing. But further on it is stated that the Emperor was never after pestered with petitions by that city.

#### MR. GOKHALE CRITICISED.

In some such manner is the comparison of Lord Curzon with Emperor Aurangzeb. Suppose we were living in the reign of Aurangzeb, and Mr. Gokhale had compared Aurangzeb with some former Curzon. I have seen the handiwork of that gloomy and bigoted iconoclast at Fattehpore Sikri, where he has had the heads of the most beautiful and artistic figures taken off as they raised his religious scruples. Mr. Gokhale's head would have gone the same way and there would have been one heathen the less. Again take Mr. Gokhale's chivalrous defence of that Mehtar woman in the Supreme Council of India. A Mehtar woman has as much right to her chastity as a Brahmin woman. But if an European or a Mussulman, or a Parsee had been passing the place where she was assaulted by the Gurkha, he would have interfered and got her released. But if Mr. Gokhale had been passing, not while she was assaulted only, but

being murdered, he would have run away from the place looking the other way, for he would have had to cast away his clothes and would have to undergo religious ablutions, pains and penalties. His religion forbids him to cross her shadow. If the Mehtar woman were washed in rivers of water, cleaned with tons of Pears's otto of roses, and were clad in the newest sarree direct from a shop, would Mr. Gokhale take her by the hand and say "Dear sister, I am sorry for thy wrongs?" He and his tribe have put such a seal of degradation, religious, social and moral on her and her tribe, and they, on their part, are so conscious of their degradation, that it is an exaltation not only to the Mehtar woman, but to her parents and even her husband, to receive advances from the men of higher caste. I should have enquired whether the Gurkha of high caste was not irritated at her advances, and threatened to punish her. Why go to Lucknow or Lahore newspapers for such incidents? You can find them everywhere with the Mehtar women yielding a willing toll. Such insincerity and hypocrisy take away the weight of any representation made by him in the Supreme Council. Mr. Gokhale, the other day, accused the Government for the larger death-rate throughout India. Why stop short there? Why not accuse them as the improvisers of the locusts, the insect pests, and the famines? They are visitations of nature and are the common inheritance of all the countries with India—and India is an agglomeration of many countries—but with this difference, that the Governments of all countries receive not only the sympathy but the moral and intellectual support of the educated classes, in eradicating or mitigating their ravages. In India, the Government have the benefit of hostile criticism alone. There is the prophylactic for inoculation to stop the ravages of the plague. What help have the educated classes rendered in pressing it on their countrymen? The railways and irrigation have reduced the areas of famine, and where in a given area, lakhs died before hundreds die to-day—and yet the extension of both are hampered by the cry of "the drain." Whatever differences and frictions there may have been happening in the other Presidencies between the ruling classes and the people in the Bombay Presidency, our relations with the official classes have been always friendly, and with the non-official classes close and intimate. They were closer and more intimate still in the last generation. All the industries and enterprises that have enriched and beautified, Bombay were promoted in common. The directorates were always mixed. Our Legislative Councils were enlarged more than forty years ago by their good-will and help. And we owe our present municipal government to that happy association, when our Bombay men fought shoulder to shoulder with Forbes, Payne, Barras, Knight, Arbuthnot, Blauey and others. And if our social amenities and club fellowship did

not go further, it was owing to our caste-bound religion. But there is a growing aloofness now, which, I hope, may not lead to separation or divorce. It is all owing to the growing virulence and violence of the Congress literature, and I suspect it is now the tail that wags the dog. The Bombay stalwarts are trailed behind the Baboo trawlers; otherwise how could one account for the Bombay men joining in the apotheosis of that shoddy Mr. Banerji, who writes himself down as a prophet, a saint, a martyr and a patriot, and who makes that most blasphemous comparison between himself and Christ at the court of Pontius Pilate. Had a stranger at this time gone into the province of Bengal and had taken his information about the state of India from the columns of the "Bengalee" and the "Patrika," he would have returned to his country under the impression that the people of India are seething with discontent and disaffection and that they are on the verge of rebellion. Of course we know it is the gentle Baboo's way. But the tone of braggadocio does not sit well on Bombay men, and so long as they adopt it, they will be suspected of disloyalty, and the avenues for the larger employment of the natives in the service of their country will be closed. The Parsees are already suffering from the truculency of the few.

#### INDIA NEEDS AN ARBITER.

The continent of India is not in a state to self-govern; and until there is a common platform of the Hindus and Mussulmans, of union and unity, and until the lower masses have risen in education and intelligence to the height of the great question, India wants an arbiter to see that no one class supplants the other. The English nation is by far and away the strongest and the best arbiter. In the great democracy of the United States, the negroes have the franchise, and the seats in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and have the right as American-born to the Presidency, yet they could not look up to a white woman without being lynched, tarred and burnt; and the President of the United States was nearly boycotted for inviting to lunch with him a negro doctor. You can marry all the white women, provided they will have you, and you can dine with the Governors, the Princes and the King-Emperor without a protest being raised. I hope and wish associations will arise in this Presidency of sober and level-headed men to defend the acts of the Government and put them in their just proportions. It is the opinion of many that the Englishmen are here to take away India's wealth. Human motives are mixed and complex. But I assure you more than seven-eighths of England's savings have come from other countries. The money, they have lent you for public works, is at the lowest rate of interest, at which neither you

nor any country would lend. The savings of the Military and Civil Services taken out of this country during the last 50 years would be more than covered by Carnegie or one Scotchman's vast wealth amassed by industry, enterprise and business capacity in the course of 30 years in the United States. You will ask, why are they here then? It is, because of the overpowering and all-masterful passion of an Imperial race for Empire. Every nation has childhood, youth, manhood, maturity, old age, and decay. In youth, martial and masterful races are possessed with overpowering centrifugal forces which must burst beyond their narrow boundaries, led by Governments or followed by them. It was the case with the Persians, Grecians, Romans, Arabians, the Turks and the others. But of all the conquering races that have swayed the destinies of the subject peoples, the English and the English alone are trying to govern in the interests of the governed. Plato has said there is nothing perfect in this world, whether they be justice or other virtues; that we can conceive what they are in the abstract are the reminiscences of some bygone existence. Subject to these limitations, no other race has either in the ancient or in the modern races put so much conscience, so much justice, so much honesty and so much self-control in the government of subject races as the English. (Applause.)

## Unrest in India.

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you sincerley for the presentation of this beautiful Address on behalf of the Edinburgh Parsi Union. I thank you also for the kind things you have said of me, put in such nice words that, while you, Sir, were indulging in praises of me, I was just wondering to what great achievements of mine they were due. If I gave a little donation in the past, if I give a donation now, it is enjoyed by our religion, by our precepts, and by the shining example of the members of our community who give from their abundance, not only to the societies and the poor of our own community, but also to the societies and poor of other communities in India. The only reason I could assign is instinct. They say babies and very small children act entirely on instinct. They repel the advances of some who ply with sweets and cakes. They are attracted and become attached to others by a few kindly words. Similary, it is between us an instinctive attraction. You know I love my fellow-brothers; you know I am very clannish, and that I would do anything to raise their status and their happiness. That being so, what would I not do for my fellow-brethren, planted on the most distant part of the Empire from their home, study to a liberal profession for the alleviation and relief of the sickness and pain of their fellow-beings. That you should require an asylum or a club to converse on the different topics of the day; to exchange views on the progress of your studies and to help the lame ducks; for the orthodox in religion and in politics, to rub shoulders with the heterodox, and bring about a happy mean; to teach and keep alive the grand tenets of our religion and even its symbols; a religion, the most ancient and sublime, founded on the bedrock of morality, "to speak the truth, to think the truth, and to do the truth;" and, by the help of that religion, to cultivate a passionate loyalty to the Empire in which we are born, and under which we have the freedom of conscience and the freedom of individual initiative.

### ANARCHISTS IN INDIA.

When I spoke of the loyalty, I did not mean that the Parsis have ever swerved from the path of loyalty, but my eyes were directed at the distressing events happening in our distant and distracted country. If, by the cultivation of active and propagating loyalty, you could win over some of the misguided students and youths from the leading strings of the anarchists, you

will not have done only your duty to your native country, but you will have deserved her blessings. In every age and in every country there are two classes of extremists; the one composed of honest men, grieved at the inequality of the human possessions, dream of a millenium of the community of goods; not knowing or stopping to think that it is not only impossible, but it is a bar to all social, moral, intellectual, mechanical and material progress. When everyone has to have the same bread, who would emulate to work? Why, it would drive us back to savagery. I have sometimes thought that the Africans were once a very civilised nation until they got hold of this baneful idea, put the desert of Sahara between them and the civilization to practise their doctrines, and went back to savagery. There is another class of extremist, eaten up with discontent, disappointment and jealousy, always self-seeking and utterly selfish, who carry in their armoury blood, rapine, murder, incendiarism, and all the wicked things that go to the disintegration of society, so that they may float on their turbid waters for notoriety and power. But when society is calm and on its even career, they are neither heard nor heeded; but there are times in the affairs of societies, people and nations, when their feelings are roused to their innermost depth by some great sentiment or great fear, or by both sentiment and fear—the sentiments and fears are the mothers of the greatest revolutions of the world—they send them into delirious madness, a sort of hallucination, and this is the time of saturnalia with these wicked men. There is not a lie more mendacious and utterly unbelievable that they will utter but will be believed; there is not a crime more heinous that they will instigate but will be perpetrated. And such is the time now raging in India.

THE ULCER ONLY SKIN DEEP.

I know and I could say with some authority that the ulcer is only skin deep. It has not gone down to the masses nor has it affected the upper classes. It has affected the students, youths and some educated men, but they are the fulcrum of the future, and unless the ulcer is cauterised at its seat and men are brought to a path of sanity and of progress and reform, it may penetrate downward or shoot upward. It is the business of the greatest statesmanship, and a statesman of far-reaching views, earnest, sympathetic and electric, with the nerves of iron and the fingers of a gentle nurse to analyse, to probe and incise deep if necessary to find out the causes and to apply the remedies.

MR KIPLING'S SONOROUS BUT SILLY VERSES

It is no use for the people of this country to solace themselves with the sonorous verses, "It is white man's burden," and the "East is East and

the West is West," of Mr Kipling, the pander of the violence of the white races. The negroes of Africa never asked the white men to take up their burden by committing plunder and rapine upon them; dispossessing them of their home, their hearth, their territories and their country; to extort and oppress them. And what have you given to them instead? What civilisation have you infused in them? you have besotted and debauched them. The Chinese Empire never asked the whites to pluck her limb by limb until the victorious career of Japan called halt? East is not East and West is not West, but the East is West and the West is East; Asia and Europe are mere geographical expressions. And if an imaginary line on the Bosphorous divides East from West, then the East has given you your religion, your sense of conscience, and the sense of the immortality of soul. The East is the mother of Prophets, and whether you call your civilisation Greek or Roman, both have come from the same source. The East has been the exporting country of civilisation, and the West, the importing country until within a few hundred years, and now the tide is turned the other way. You cannot deny yourself the Caucasian and the Aryan civilisation, and that the East is the mother of your nations. The East had become immobile and somnolescent by centuries of misrule and oppression, but it is now awakened. Look at Japan fifty years ago, she was beyond the pale of civilisation: within thirty years she learned the art of peace and war from you, and defeated one of the greatest of the whites with your own weapons. And what difference is there now between Japan at the furthest East, and England and France the furthest West, and if there is it would be soon obliterated. Remember that the human nature that dwells on the banks of Yang-te-Kiang or Tientsin is the same that dwells on the banks of Seine and Thames, inspired by the same intellectual and moral aspirations. We will now leave Mr Kipling with his sonorous and silly verses to his raging admirers.

#### THE FIRST THREE GENERATIONS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

There is no fire without smoke, and there could be no unrest in India without causes and reasons. Before the British Government was firmly established, India was in the throes of anarchy. There was no security to person or property, and the laws and justice were in abeyance. The Maharatha Empire that carried seeds of decay and death at its very birth was torn into pieces by centrifugal forces. The descendant of Baber and Akbar was a prisoner in his own palace, under the control of the greatest of the Maharatha confederacy. The battle of Paniput had opened up the frontiers; and the warring chiefs and marauders for ascendancy or loot, ravaged and laid waste the country, and carried in their trail plunder, famine

and pestilence, under which how many millions may have perished history does not tell. At this time the advent of British Government was glad tidings of great joy. It secured peace and order ; gave security to person and property, and freedom of conscience, under just and equal laws impartially administered. They went to bed under the certainty of waking up therein. That was the first generation of British rule, and the people blessed it and prayed for its permanence. The second generation was a generation of the tales of my father and grandfather ; they shuddered at the narration, thanked themselves they were not then, and they also blessed and prayed for the Raj. Up to the end of the second generation, the education was vernacular, with the elementary English in the Presidency towns. In the third generation the consciences of the rulers and of some great minds were aroused. They wrote, they discussed, minuted, and came to the resolution to establish a higher education in India, based on the lines of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, those mothers of statesmen, orators, jurists, philosophers, constitution builders, and empire builders. They considered and calculated the risk run, of the people aspiring to a larger share in the government of the country. They cheerfully faced it ; that it is nobler in the traditions of the Britons to raise the subject nation to the height of the men of the Empire than to allow them to drivel into ignorance. The third generation was a generation of the pride of the teachers for their pupils and the love of the pupils for their masters. The Mutiny was a passing phase, the last effort of the dispossessed princes. It would not have come were it not for the culpable negligence of the Government of India borne of long security. They actually gave to Sepoys cartridges greased with cows' suet, to touch which was a profanation to which death was preferable. The emissaries of the princes took advantage of the occasion, and raised in them a great fear and a great sentiment for their religion, and the result was the Mutiny. The suppression of the Mutiny brought in its wake the great proclamation which was the great charter both for the princes and the people. To princes it gave permanence of their States, descending in direct and indirect line. To the people it was the Magna Charta—their great bill of rights. Up to now, the rulers of the country and the merchant princes were called *Sahibs* and *Khandanes*, or men of great ancestry and illustrious birth. I remember stories told of them, when I was a boy, by old men. Such and such Sahib met me on the road. He stopped me and said, "*Seth*, I know everything. It is not right. You are persecuting your neighbour ; you should not do it." I replied, "Sahib, hear me." I told my story. He said, "Seth, perhaps you are right, but we must not quarrel with our neighbours and friends, you must make up, but if not, I will come and reconcile you both." Two or



three days after he came and made us friends. Such noble "gatllemen" (gentlemen) Khandanee! and then the narrator extended his hand for a pat from the listener. And the same thing went round by others.

Gentlemen, I hope I am not tiring you—you will have to bear with me longer. The eyes of your country, the eyes of the civilised world, the eyes of your friends and foes are now directed on India. It is a tremendous problem that no ancient or modern Empire was called upon to face. A Continent, six thousand miles away from the seat of the Empire, inhabited by three hundred millions of people of many races and many religions. I hope your statesmanship and good luck that have solved many a knotty problem before, may help you to solve this.

#### FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERATIONS OF THE BRITISH RULE.

And now, I come to the middle part of the fourth generation. The pupils had grown to men's estate in the adolescence and pride of learning and intellectual attainments; they raised aspirations for a share in Government of their country. They hoped that it would be offered to them, but the offer did not come. Then they gave a gentle tap at the door of the rulers, and they were benignly smiled upon. They gave a harder, and a harder, and a harder knock, and they were frowned upon. The process was repeated and repeated; and an intimation came that their education was shallow, and they would require some generations to be fit. No, Sir, the education was not shallow; they had dived deep into Bentham, Locke and Mill and others. They had read, studied and digested the histories of English Constitution from Hallam upward and downward. They had noted its temporary defeats and its permanent triumphs. They had committed to memory every word of the great and the glorious proclamation. In the Western Presidency they were all scholars of Dr. Harkness and Sir Alexander Grant, both Scotsmen; Sir Alexander Grant the same who was afterwards the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and much beloved of his pupils; he was a man of profound learning and a golden heart. He actually loved his native pupils, read with them, walked with them, talked with them, and made friends with them; he actually improvised a stage in the college for the boys to play Shakesperian plays. No, Sir, the education was not shallow, but the rulers of India were all civilians except the three governors. And sometimes they were also civilians. For half the tenure of their office they were their pupils and under their tutelage. It had become an economic question, the same that now obtains in Australia, Canada and South Africa. And now the United States of America is copying their bad example; *not to chooyen labour and not to overstock the market.* When these

young men were refused, they cried, "Are these the successors of those noble predecessors of whom their fathers and their grandfathers took so much pride and pleasure in talking about to them?"

COMPETITIONWALLA AND NON-COMPETITIONWALLA.

Yes, Sir, the men are the same, but their environments were different. The modern civilian, who was then called competitionwalla in contradistinction to his predecessor, the non-competitionwalla, was a head and shoulder taller than his predecessor in intellectual attainments of learning. He was honest, truthful, conscientious, God-fearing and incorruptible, with high ideals and a good deal of side, which a successful University career engenders, but which is afterwards rubbed out by ridicule and the society of men. His predecessor was well grounded in education, but he was equally honest, God-fearing, conscientious, and incorruptible, without his high ideals, but with something better, great common sense. The civilian when he went out to India was a mere griffin. And no wonder? The boy who has to pass the difficult examination of the Civil Service at the age of nineteen, has not much time to look about. He had no experience of the world. He had not been in the society of the men of the world. He did not know of the complex nature of humanity; he did not know even his own countrymen except from platform speeches, which painted every elector a salt of the earth. His predecessor had much time to look about; he had mixed in the society of men; he knew the complex nature of humanity, good, bad and indifferent, and, therefore, he was tolerant and tactful and went out to India as a ruler of men. The modern civilian sat in the Court, and he found some people perjuring away unabashed; he sat in his office and found some oily lies told by his subordinates, and both would have been less, were it not for his boyish, beardless face. The perjurers and the liars not coming up to his ideals, he came to the conclusion that India was a land of liars and perjurers. If he changed his opinions afterwards, anyhow, the foundation was laid on bad ground. He did not know that even in his own country, there are wicked men who victimise the omnibus companies and corporations for damages by suborning witnesses for a glass of beer, or a bad breakfast. I remember when I was in England, in 1882, there was a crop of such cases, and I remember a leader in the *Times* of the 11th December 1882, which still remains imprinted on my memory. But these are the froth and excrescences of society, for the people of these isles are God-fearing, law-abiding, honest, truthful, with high ideals and are almost incorruptible, compared to other nations. If he had gone among the people in India, he would have found out that they were truthful, honest and God-fearing, and one trait in their

character would have sufficed. The people in India never take their first meals without a bath and prayer.

HOW WIDELY THEY MIXED.

His predecessors went among them like laughing philosophers, and what they did not find in courts and in the office, they found among the people by mixing with them. They found them kindly, honest, and they have spoken and written accordingly about them; and how widely they mixed among them, I will tell you. In 1873, when I left my country for a long tour, I had a batch of officers on board the same ship with me, who sat on the decks and sang late into night Hindustanee "Gazells" and songs, with intonation, enunciation and accent to perfect, and which could never have come to them without mixing very very wide amongst the people of all sorts and conditions. They may have even mixed with baser metal. Of course our modern civilians would not contaminate themselves with these things; but their predecessors got value for their money. I think the great resident at the Court of Nizam who married a Begum for love did greater service to his country and to India, than a dozen of these purists. Next year, when I returned from my tour, Major Bradford, who is now Sir Edward Bradford, the retired Commissioner of the London Police, came up to me on board the ship at Suez, and thanked me for being kind to his daughter and his son Daru, a splendid fellow who died the same year in India, to the great grief of his parents and to my sorrow. We became friends and so long as he was in the Indian service we corresponded. His friend, Sir Henry Daly, also came up to me and introduced himself. I told him about the events of my tour and he told me Mutiny tales, one of which was confirmed by his son, of a Mahommedan mendicant, who is a walking gazette, and with whom he used to have talks, and he often twitted him with the question how many whites did he kill during the Mutiny, and he answered, "No Sahib, I have saved many." In contrast to this, in this year in the month of April, I had on board the same ship with me a Bombay civilian, who is a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. I bubbled over to talk to him, he knew me by reputation. I knew him by reputation. I would have gone up and talked to him if I had not feared of a supercilious reception or a thaw which would have given me a lockjaw. He could have come up to me with better grace and I would have been mightly pleased. He would have learned something from me; certainly I could have learned nothing from him, and yet we left the ship as strangers.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

At the Indian Civil Service Dinner the other day in London, where Lord Morley delivered a very sympathetic speech, I was wondering how

many of them who sat at the dinner table had exchanged social amenities with the natives of India. Not at the great functions or at the inaugural ceremonies, but at a private dinner of five or six, and cards and conversation afterwards. There are many civilians on the Council of the Secretary of State for India, how many of them had done it? There is one who is known in India by his one contretemps. In some part of India a funeral procession was passing through a narrow lane with a crowd of mourners following it. This civilian was coming from the opposite direction. Now, had he been a man, had he any sympathy, or had he any respect for the dead, he would have stopped his carriage and raised his hat, and the hearts of the mourners would have gone out to him. But what does he do? He drives roughshod through the crowd, twirling his whip right and left and advertently or inadvertently hits one of the mourners; the mourner jumps to his horse's head and demands his name; the civilian jumps down and had a scuffle. He was an athlete and equal to any five of the mourners. He sends him to a magistrate and the magistrate complaisantly gives him six or three months imprisonment. A London paper commented, I think it was *Truth*, and an Indian paper spent cheap sarcasm on it,—the ignorance of the English Press! I remember writing a letter to the paper that the English comment was right, the civilian and not the other man ought to have been sent to the goal. In contrast to this there is another gentleman on the Council, but he is not a civilian, he is the late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins. He and his gracious lady dispensed social amenities far and wide among the natives, and they in return received from them. Ask these how many old and young men have poured out their aspirations in their sympathetic ears, and what golden advice was given to them. I have only a casual acquaintance with them, contracted on board the steamer four years ago. Unfortunately, I only know personally two officials, one the Accountant-General of Bombay and all the Accountant-Generals; I have to know them and they to know me. The present Accountant-General is a very charming man, and I have social amenities with him. But I know almost all the non-officials in the Western Presidency.

#### BOMBAY IS A SCOTCH COLONY.

Bombay is a Scotch Colony. I know all the bankers, who are all Scotchmen, except perhaps one, but he has married an Inverness lady; most of the merchants, who are mostly Scotchmen, and all the brokers of all nationalities, I have social amenities with most of them; and I have often roughed off their edges, but I have always left them carrying with me the highest opinion of the character of an English gentleman, truthful, honest, conscientious.

and God-fearing man, and a loyal friend under good report and under bad report. I have often thought that these little social amenities clear up many knotty questions, and there would afterwards be less bitterness and violence at the Council table, where they are at present at daggers drawn. I will give another instance. A mutual friend having informed Lord Morley of my being in this country, I received a courteous message from Lord Morley desiring to see me, appointing a certain time asking whether it would suit me. I kept the appointment at the India Office, and afterwards he invited me to lunch with him at his residence. After lunch I was closeted with him in the library for two hours. He put me on most familiar terms, and I talked to him, not as I would talk to you but as I would talk to a friend of my boyhood in a room in my house. He was not reticent, and he had the inside out of me.

#### PLEDGES OF PROCLAMATION.

I do not say that none of the pledges of the Proclamation have been carried out, but when grants are made after great virulence and violence, haltingly and with a frown, they lose half their charm and all their grace. I have put before you succinctly the strained relations between the rulers and the ruled up to the year 1905. But they were the strained relations of father and son, the father frowning, unkind, and niggardly, always apt to find fault; the son morose and sullen, often inclined to rebel, but all the outward forms of respect and toleration kept up. In the beginning of 1906, the father committed a great outrage; and the relations were at once snapped, and in the son was roused a great fear and a great sentiment for his mother. And what was the outrage?

#### LORD CURZON'S FIRST VICE-ROYALTY.

Lord Curzon, whose admirer I had been, if he had left India after his first term of office, he would have gone down into history as one of the greatest Governors-General of India. He had worked equal to three of his predecessors. He had made improvements all round, administrative and otherwise. He had legislated for the benefit of the people; he had reduced taxation; he had remitted arrears on land which weighed like mill-stones round the necks of the riots; he had framed broad and generous rules of advances to riots at and after the time of the famines; he had at one time gone out of his way to insist on inflicting heavy punishment on soldiers who had raped the Burmese ladies. His name had gone down to masses, and I and my friends were at one time agreeably surprised at the small riots and labourers of the village of Karla asking us whether it was true that Lord Curzon was leaving the country; and when we said, what has that to

do with you, they said he was so very kind to the poor, meaning the remitting of arrears on land.

SECOND VICE-ROYALTY.

I wish Lord Curzon for his own reputation and for the good and quiet of India had not accepted his second term of office. He came in a querulous and quarrelsome mood ; whether it was owing to his own illness or the illness of the gracious lady, his wife, whom he had left behind, and who was beloved of the Indians from the day she set foot in India until her death ; or whether he had forgotten to bring his conciliatory and extremely courteous secretary with him. Whatever it was, he was spoiling for fight. Before he came there was a rumble in the air that he was coming to put through the partition of Bengal. The Bengalis had, rightly or wrongly, suspected a sinister design on the part of the Government to divide and reign ; to put the majority of the Bengalis in the one part and the majority of the Mahommedans in the other part. And there was naturally violence and virulence of writing against him and the measure. Did Lord Curzon call them to his counsel ; did he explain the matters to them ? What did he do ? He goes as Chancellor to the University Convocation, and thunders on the heads of the Bengalis his Olympic that the Bengalis are a nation of liars. The next day the Bengalis came out with " You are another ! " They quoted the chapter from his book of his interview with the Emperor of Korea, which would not have been granted had he not represented himself as forty years old when he was only twenty-eight. Was it seemly ? was it prudent for a ruler to call his subjects liars ? From that time there was no love lost between them. Afterwards, he embroiled himself with Lord Kitchener, and he washed all the dirty clothes in public. When he was foiled and defeated he resigned, and would not wait to be relieved by his successor. Then a shout of jubilation went forth from the Bengalis that the partition had gone to the wall. The Anglo-Indian papers were agreed with them, that it was well for the peace and quiet of the country. But it was not so with Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon remembered that he was Lord Curzon. He extorts a hasty sanction from the Home Government, appoints officers, and puts through the partition within ten or fifteen days.

HAD THERE BEEN A STATESMAN IN HIS CABINET.

If there had been in it a far-seeing man who had gauged the depth of the feelings the partition had aroused, and the tremendous consequences that would follow from it, the explosion of which we now hear every day, they would not have sanctioned it even to sop the wounded pride of many Lord Curzons. They might have said the time was too short for the Cabinet to consider ; and too short a time remained for him in India, and that it might be

left to his successors. The sanction they gave with such cheerful alacrity against the unanimous opposition of the eighty millions of Bengalis, dared they have given against two hundred thousand Boers? It might have taken years. Is it within your historic memory of three hundred years that any measure in this country was carried against the unanimous wishes of the people, when even kings were autocratic and parliaments had pocket boroughs? The younger Pitt was a free trader, but free trade had to wait half a century before it came. The electoral reform was a generation overdue, and a man who cannot weigh or gauge sentiments, time and expediency is not only no statesman, but he is a bungler. There was still one chance left. I know it is difficult to undo in India what is once done; but the Bengalis had built high hopes on the present Government; and since the present Government came in to undo many things their predecessors had done, including the Transvaal War, they might have undid the partition with a better grace and without the loss of prestige. They lost the opportunity, the chasm was widened. The Pandora's box was opened and the furies could not be thrust back.

#### OTHER GREAT CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

But misfortunes never come singly; the present Government have given us another great cause for dissatisfaction. In that dissatisfaction the princes and the present rulers, official and non-official, and the people are agreed. It is the persecution of our Indian fellow-brethren in the Transvaal. The Indians did not mind their exclusion from Australia and from Canada, for they were self-governing Colonies and had raised tariff barriers against their mother country. But the Transvaal was not a self-governing Colony. You went to war with two distinct pronouncements, to enfranchise the whites and to "relieve our Indian fellow-subjects from the cruel disabilities to trade." You spent in that war an amount of money equal to more than a third of your National Debt; you poured rivers of blood of your sons; you withstood the jealous obloquy of the whole of Europe; you withstood the most infamous and lying charges thrown against the soldiers of your army by the enemy, charges which would have brought blush to ancient Goths. You carried the war against them with the greatest consideration of their susceptibilities; and when you had conquered them in fair fight, and had the foe under your grip, did you remember to "relieve your Indian fellow-subjects from their cruel disabilities to trade?" In contrast to this, there was another civil war between brothers and brothers, the Federals and the Confederates of America. The Federals did not go to war so much to emancipate the slaves, as to preserve the Union. But after the Federals had fairly conquered, and had their brethren under the grip, they did not let

it go until not only had they emancipated the slaves without ransom, but enfranchised them, and gave them a manhood's suffrage. And how much did India help you in that African War? Where it not for the soldiers from India, the ungrateful Natal would have been over-run, and Durban taken, and the Boer's war-chest would have been enriched by a few millions of contributions. Although they were besieged at Ladysmith, they kept half the Boer's army employed there, which gave your armies freedom of movement, and the defence of Ladysmith has cast a lustre on the British arms. What yeomen's service did the Indian followers render in that war! I am credibly informed that Kruger's bark was worse than his bite, and although he threatened the Indians, he never put his threats through because of the prestige, the power, and the thralldom of the British Empire, whose subjects we were. And now that thralldom, that prestige, and that power is thrown in the other scale, into that of the late enemies of the Empire, to the sacrifice of the interests and of the honour of three hundred millions of Indian subjects. The extremists now ask are we to be the only outcasts and the pariahs of the Empire? How should a loyalist answer?

#### GRATITUDE OF THE BOERS.

And do you expect gratitude from the Boers for so many favours. I do not know the nation, but I knew a few of them in Bombay on their way to their native country. I and my friend, by name Latimer, fed them, supplied them with wines and stores for their use during the voyage. We gave them about £15 between us; they shed tears of gratitude to us. We must receive back the money when they remit it, as it was a debt of honour, and they would rather die than not pay it. They would send us letters of gratitude both from their families and themselves. The ship did not sink on the way, but we have not seen the colour of our money, which we did not mind; and they have altogether forgotten to write to us letters of gratitude. Who signed the constitution of the Boers? It was Lord Elgin. He was once the Governor-General of India. His father was one before him. If I were he I would have burnt my hands to cinders, I would have seen them palsied before I had signed away the honour and rights of my 300 millions of subjects for a handful of Boers who are neither your subjects nor your friends.

#### BRITISH GOVERNMENT RIGHTEOUS AND JUST.

I hope I have not charged the civilians, the rulers of India, and I never intended to, beyond aloofness and want of sympathy; I have given them credit for honesty, conscientiousness, truth, and incorruptibility. I have always said, both in public and in private, that no subject races, either under ancient



or modern Empires, have been treated with so much justice, so much righteousness and so much conscience ; nor with such freedom of speech and writing, which I am sorry they have abused. But there is a spirit abroad sailing on the waves of the mind ; perhaps they are the birth-pangs of a new order of things ; and the man who boasts of consistency, by treating men and things as his grandfather did, is a blockhead and has ceased to progress. Different times, different treatments.

INDIA CANNOT STAND ALONE.

Only the silly boys and the men without brains could think that India could stand alone without British Government for some generations. Mr. Tilak did not think so. In times of excitement, passions control the reason, but I have too great a respect for Mr. Tilak's great and penetrating intellect to hold him to that excuse. He rode for a fall and lashed himself into fury to enter into the jaws of law, to save face with the extremists of Bengal. In the India of to day, the roaring lions of yesterday are the bleating lambs of to day, Tilak wanted to go out like a roaring lion. India is not Greece nor Italy, but it is a continent as vast as Europe with centrifugal forces flying over it. It is country inhabited by many races and many religions of an antagonistic kind. And it is under the English, and an English Government only, their antagonisms could be reconciled, nursed and seduced into a centripetal state ; and I hope and pray the genius, good luck, and the statesmanship of the British Empire may rise to the height of the great occasion, and bring us a successful solution of the problem, honourable to the rulers and the ruled, and to bring in its wake, peace, contentment, happiness and progress.

MUSLIM AND HINDU

WOMEN IN BOMBAY

AUGUST 1933

OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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# THE MOHAMMEDAN AND HINDU RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, AUGUST 1893.

On the morning of Friday, August 6<sup>th</sup>, Bombay was in the enjoyment of a profound peace which had lasted unbroken for twenty-three years. Before the day closed, Hindus and Mahomedans engaged in furious strife, or were only held apart by the utmost efforts of the police and the military. Four Hindu temples had been utterly demolished and the sacred emblems thrown out and desecrated. Two mosques had been destroyed; the hospitals were filled with wounded; the police stations with prisoners. All business was suspended, and the city thrown into the greatest consternation. Peaceful wayfarers were brutally assaulted; the occupants of the tram-cars stoned where they sat; post-office vans attacked; messengers carrying money savagely assaulted and robbed. The rioters grew in numbers and fierceness as the day advanced, and showed an increasing readiness not only to stone the police, but to defy the troops, who were compelled on one occasion to fire in self-defence, killing one man.

If any one desires to know exactly how the disturbances broke out, the only information available so far is that when the Mussulman congregation emerged from the great Jumma Muejid which holds six thousand worshippers, a certain number of them raised the cry of "Din, din," and proceeded at once in the direction of a large Hindu temple, in Hanuman Lane, with the intention of attacking and destroying it. The possibility of such an attempt being made was not unknown to the police. A considerable portion of the numerically inadequate force, upon whom devolves the responsibility of protecting the lives and property of a city of eight hundred thousand inhabitants, had been kept on duty up to three o'clock on Friday morning to guard against riot during the night. The precautions taken are credited by the police with having postponed the outbreak. As it was, a small force of European and Native police was at hand to interpose between the Mussulmans and the Temple, and give time for the arrival of reinforcements, which beat back the rioters.

It is but fair to say that the more respectable of the Mahomedan worshippers took no part in the attempt to rush the Hanuman Temple, they gave no countenance to the rioters, and took no part in the riot. If it be asked how it came to pass that Friday should have brought this outbreak, the like of which has not been seen in Bombay for twenty years, the explanation given by some of the leaders of the Mussulmans is, that the lower classes of their community have been greatly excited by the agitation carried on during the last fortnight by a number of leading Hindus, who have called together large open-air meetings to denounce the authors of the outrages at Prabhas-Pattan, in the Native State of Junagadh, where temples were destroyed, and several Hindus killed by certain Mussulmans during the Moharrum. This agitation, it is contended, was carried on with such heat and bitterness as to give rise to great irritation, which was further increased by the growing persistence of the Hindus in urging that the killing of cows, and even of sheep and goats, should be prohibited. They believed that their religion was in danger, a feeling which the leading Mussulmans by no means share. In proof of the desire of these latter to avoid strife, it is stated that the Sudis, by far the most dangerous class of that community were kept from participating in these disturbances by the good offices of a certain influential Mahomedan, whose name for obvious reasons is not disclosed. So far as we have heard, the Sudis, who did most of the fighting and nearly all the killing in the anti-Cursi riots of 1874, took no part in the disturbances yesterday.

It is unquestionable that of late there has been, from whatever cause, a remarkable effervescence of religious and racial bitterness between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in Bombay—a phenomenon which has been seen at places so wide apart as Aligarh, Calcutta, and Rangoon. The Mussalmans are energetically pushing their propaganda in all parts of India, and very successfully in Bengal. The Hindus, who are not in the same sense proselytisers, are making a no less determined effort to give vitality and prominence to their distinctive tenets, especially that which teaches, that the life of a cow is only one degree less sacred than that of a Brahmin. The conflicts of religious and racial sentiments from time to time generate fierce and furious passions with which not only the Government, but social order itself, can reckon. The question is already being asked by every European who is responsible for the peace and order of Bombay when Mussulmans proceed to wreck Hindu temples, and Hindu mobs retaliate to some purpose on every unprotected mosque.

For some weeks before the riots broke a great deal of bad blood has been excited between the Mussulman and the Hindu communities by the agitation consequent on the massacre of nearly a score of Hindus during the celebration of the Moharrum at Prabhas-Pattan in the Mahomedan State of Junaghad. The administration of that State is largely in the hands of Hindus, and although every care is being taken, to secure a fair trial of the accused Mussulmans, the Durbar having asked for British officials to preside at the proceedings, the Mussulmans in Bombay professed fears that innocent men would be made to suffer. On the Thursday before the outbreak an influential meeting of Mussulman citizens met in Bombay to arrange for the legal defence of the accused, and Rs. 12,000 were subscribed on the spot. The Hindus on their part held open-air meetings almost every day and memorialised the Government of Bombay to take measures to see that justice was done to the murderers.

This agitation was in a certain sense affiliated to the "Cow agitation" which has for some two years past received a great development throughout India, and has come to be regarded by the Mussulmans as an attack on their religion. Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police in Bombay, some days before the first disturbance received information that a wealthy Hindu, who took an active part in both agitations, had convened a mass meeting of his Hindu mill-hands and other employes at his Cloth Market for Friday last at mid-day. The Market in question is just opposite the Jumma Musjid, where six thousand Mahomedans meet for worship every Friday. The Commissioner of Police sent for Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee and told him what he had heard. The intention to hold the meeting was disclaimed, and as a matter of fact no meeting was held. On the other hand some Mussulmans declared that the loud music usual in the neighbouring Hindu temples on the last day of the Hindu month, which unluckily fell on last Friday, would disturb the pious at their devotions, and they gave warning that they would attack a particular temple in the immediate neighbourhood if the tom-toming went on.

Apprised of this state of things Mr. Vincent placed a large body of police in the neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid during the night of Thursday-Friday. Owing to the precautions taken no disturbance took place. Two-thirds of the whole Bombay Police Force—which is far short of the strength required to meet such emergencies—was placed in the vicinity of the different mosques on the Friday. When the worshippers streamed out of the Musjid at 1 p.m. a cry of "Din, din," was raised. A considerable number of the more excited made for Hanuman Lane, which was only a few yards distant, to attack the temple of Hanuman. Superintendent Brewin was on the spot, with three or four European and some twenty or thirty native policemen, and he ordered the mob to go in another direction, and proceeded to drive them back. Instantly the air was filled with stones, shoes, tiles, and other missiles and the police and passers-by were fiercely attacked. The police had the utmost difficulty in keeping the Mussulmans back from the temple until the mounted police arrived at a gallop and charged the mob. Other police coming up the Mussulmans were driven back into the Musjid out of which they were allowed to go out into side-streets a few at a time.

Instantly the rumour spread into the neighbouring districts that the Mussulmans and the Hindus were fighting, and both sects at once went for each other using such chance missiles as came to hand; later on in the day the firewood for sale in the shops was split up into dangerous weapons which were freely used. In an hour and a half after this first disturbance it became clear that the assistance of the military would be necessary. Mr. Vincent applied to Colonel Shortland for the wings of two regiments, which were at once sent to the Native Town. The Marine Battalion, under Colonel Forjett, first arrived in the Native Town and took a central position in the Nu'l Bazaar, whence detachments were sent to different points. Lieutenant Creagh led one or two charges in the course of the evening. The rioters ran into houses and into gulleys where they hid until the soldiers had passed when they reassembled and threw stones after them. The want of cavalry to keep the crowds in movement was much felt, and the arrival of the Light Horse at a later hour was a welcome assistance. The Governor, who was at Poona, the present seat of Government, was communicated with by telegraph, and between 12 mid-night and 1 o'clock His Excellency had a conference with General Gatacre, the Adjutant General, and it was decided Four Squadrons of the 2nd Lancers were warned at 2 a.m., and at daybreak were seen off in a special train by the Governor. Another Squadron and the wings of three infantry regiments followed, making the forces available in Bombay 3,000 men. General Budgen returned and took the command. In the following pages the progress of the riots and the prompt and fortunately successful efforts to repress them will be found chronicled.

On the Saturday the Hindus, reinforced by the mill-hands, attacked the Mussulmans, and destroyed two mosques, many being killed in the fighting. The Mussulmans destroyed and defiled many temples. Shops were for the most part shut on account of the holiday, but many were broken into, the contents wantonly destroyed. On Sunday the rioting became even more dangerous, although the number of troops in the street was largely increased. Numbers of isolated passers-by were set upon by gangs representing another creed and beaten to death on the spot. The hospitals, as one of the house surgeon expressed it, were like shambles, it being impossible to find beds for all the wounded.

On the third day of the mutiny a message from the Queen-Empress gave expression to the deep feeling of regret with which Her Majesty had heard the religious disturbances had broken out in Bombay, and expressed Her Gracious hope that the peace might be soon restored. Already since Friday, at noon, when outwardly all was peace, over fifty persons had been slain, over a thousand wounded and thirteen hundred prisoners encumbered the jails. It could not be alleged on this occasion, as was asserted when a similar outbreak occurred nineteen years before, that there was any remissness on the part of the authorities in calling out the troops and placing cannon in the streets. Within an hour and a-half of the first conflict, Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, asked for the co-operation of the military, which was instantly afforded by Colonel Shortland, the *locum tenens* of General Budgen. But prompt as was the arrival of the troops at the scene of the first disturbance, the riots spread with even greater rapidity to other districts, with the melancholy results just indicated. The Government has sent considerable reinforcements of European and Native troops from Poona, and detachments of armed Mofussil police have been drafted in from the Tanna and other districts. Yet the disturbances showed small sign of abatement, the lulls that from time to time gave hope of a return of tranquillity being generally followed by more violent outbreaks. There seemed to be some ground for the apprehension that the riots may continue for many days to come, unless some successful effort be made by the leaders of the Hindu and Mussulman communities to allay the growing feeling of exasperation, which receives pabulum with every increase in the number of victims on either side and the lengthening catalogue of temples defiled and mosques wrecked.

It was felt on all sides that if such an effort be not at once made, and it would become the duty of the Government to devise means to deliver this great city—with an industrial population little short of a million of the Queen's subjects—from the thralldom of budmashes who were fast taking the place of the bigots and fanatics who first broke the public peace.

It would be a desecration of the name of religion to ascribe to that divine principle the brutal outrages which on Sunday—as on Saturday marked the progress of the riots. It was impossible to regard as in any way associated with a religious idea, the savage murder of a Hindu in broad day, in the open street, right in the very heart of the city, who was cut down with an axe and left where he lay because he had the temerity to walk into a locality chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans. The body was found by the patrol only a few yards away from the head-quarters of the police authorities. That audacious murder, almost under the eyes of justice, was balanced by another no less atrocious, committed close to the compound of the Byculla Club. An inoffensive man, whose appearance did not denote what his race or religion might be, when walking along the street, was accosted by two Hindus, apparently coolies, who came out of a chawl close by, and asked whether he was a Hindu or a Mussulman. He answered with fatal frankness that he was a Mussulman. According to eye-witnesses scores of Hindus at once rushed out of the chawl, and setting upon the old man, beat him to death. Information of the murder was conveyed without loss of time to the Commissioner of Police, who proceeded to the spot and arrested in the chawl the sixteen men, who had taken part in the crime. The dying man recognised the two men who first accosted and first struck him. Similar cases of killing at sight were of constant occurrence.

In the course of the arduous duty performed by the Bombay Light Horse in the northern districts of the city on Saturday, a Hindu was slain in the open road over which they had passed five minutes before; and a little later they came upon a Mussulman slain with equal recklessness in the public road outside the gate of one of the Chinchpooogli Mills. Even in the Queen's Road, where Europeans are continually passing, a few minutes sufficed to enable four or five Mussulmans to kill a Hindu whom they chanced to meet on that highway. Quite in a like spirit a Pathan foully assaulted a Hindu woman in a crowded thoroughfare, in insolent disregard of the fact that the police were at hand, and able to seize him on the spot. There was nothing of the religious element in all this, or in the looting of the shops of poor tradesmen, and the wanton destruction of all their little stock-in-trade. The city was in presence of crime, pure and simple, and it was not the less necessary to put it down promptly with the strong hand, because it ever and anon takes the form of wrecking and defiling temples and mosques. It was felt to be intolerable that the city should be subjected to the lawless tyranny of irresponsible and uncontrollable mobs, mainly composed of the dregs of the city. In the course of the same afternoon five Hindus were seized in Grant Road—one of the chief thoroughfares in the native town—as they were stooping over a prostrate Mussulman in the act of cutting his throat. That appalling murder may or may not have been a requital of the cutting down of a Hindu in a neighbouring street a few short hours before; but it was becoming manifest that these bloody *vendette* should come preemptorily to an end, lest worse befall.

It was perfectly obvious that the Government must soon very seriously consider whether swift and stern justice should not be meted out to such ruffians when caught red-handed in the public streets. If the decision should be that a sufficient time had been allowed to permit the effervescence to subside under the operation of the ordinary course of law, it would be essential that the restoration of order should be entrusted to the hands of General Budgen, who was then in command of the troops. From this point of view the absence of His Excellency the Governor at Poona, which is for the time being the seat of Government, had undoubtedly the advantage of allowing to the military authorities on the spot greater freedom of action. The public had every reason to place confidence in the prudence and energy of the General in command, and of the Acting Commissioner of Police. Lord Harris responded by return of wire to every demand made by the local authorities, who are now in possession of a force sufficient to meet any emergency. The appointment of twelve prominent European Magistrates at the request, it is understood, of the Acting Commissioner of Police immensely facilitated the steps necessary to hasten the restoration of peace and order in the city.

On Monday the riots were at an end. The city was at peace—an armed peace it is true, but still peace. After three days of turbulence Bombay was in a fair way to recover its wonted tranquillity. The interval has been made memorable in local history by the destruction of temples and of mosques, and the looting of shops, to the accompaniment of fierce faction fights in the streets, varied with senseless assaults on the police and the military—who showed marvellous discipline and forbearance; which never degenerated into weakness as the rioters learned to their cost when they pursued too far. With three thousand troops under arms, every quarter of the town garrisoned, and the thoroughfares patrolled night and day by Lancers and the Light Horse, order reigned.

We had leisure to look round, and we realise that for some days past business has been at a standstill. Workmen were afraid to go to their work, and clerks kept away from their offices. Even Government dockyards have not a third of the usual number of hands, fear keeping them away. Most of the mills remained closed throughout the week from the same cause. Mill agents applied to the authorities for a military guard for the protection of their property against the risks of sudden raids if they opened the gates. It was impossible to comply with such demands, for if special protection were given to some mills, it could not be refused to the rest. To garrison three-score mills would leave no troops available for the maintenance of order in the streets. Yet later in the week pickets of soldiers had to be placed at several of the mills as the sole condition on which the hands would resume work. Some fifteen mills at Tardeo and Mahalaxmee, principally under Hindu and Parsee management, remained closed. The owners of the mills at Chinchpooogli, Parel, and Sewree were desirous of resuming work, but the Hindu mill-hands would not come. When the leading employes were sent for and asked to induce the rest to return to work, they excused themselves by alleging that Muhomedan rioters had said in their hearing that when the Hindu mill-hands went back to work the opportunity would be taken to murder their families. The recollection of what took place at Chinchpooogli on Saturday, when the gangs of mill-hands raided Mussulman houses in that locality, doubtless gives rise to this apprehension. It is to be feared that the murder of two Mussulmans and cruel assaults on three others on Monday, at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, in that locality will not tend to lessen the mutual suspicions which have been so unfortunately engendered. But it was desirable from every point of view that the mill-hands should be taken out of the streets and employed at their usual avocation.

Mr. Acworth, who had done excellent service in the interest of order since the lamentable disturbances began, made a strong appeal to the leading men of all communities to impress on all whom they could influence, that they need have no apprehension about pursuing their ordinary avocations. He was able to declare that every quarter of the city was thoroughly secure, and everything in the nature of organised disturbance at an end. Three thousand troops answered for the security of the city, while Mr. Vincent, the vigorous and resourceful Acting Commissioner of Police, employing the force at his disposal to suppress the dangerous classes, over thirteen hundred of whom have already been laid by the heels. There was therefore every reason to hope that things should settle down into the regular groove.

The Nagpada festival—a survival of Serpent worship which annually brings large processions of low-caste Hindus through turbulent Mussulman quarters—which was to take place on August 16th. was prohibited. Mr. Vincent prudently determined to prohibit that dangerous gathering for this year. As it happened, five Hindu festivals were due within the next four weeks, the principal of which will be Coconut Day, the 26th August. It would be obviously imprudent to withdraw the additional troops now in Bombay until these gatherings are over, and it is understood that they will remain here for some weeks to come. There is no disposition on the part of the authorities to relax the vigilance which recent events have shown to be necessary.

The promptitude with which the authorities acted when the first symptoms of disorder became manifest and the readiness with which the local Volunteers Corps arrested the executive deserve recognition.

The Volunteers—Artillery, Light Horse, and Rifles—turned out on the Friday night, and many of them were under arms for twenty-two hours. Lord Harris, in response to an application for cavalry, sent off two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers from Poona on the morning of Saturday which arrived in Bombay in four hours. Another squadron and the wings of three Infantry regiments, one of them the Lancashire Fusiliers, followed. Three thousand men were on duty in and around the disturbed districts keeping the two sects apart. In three days upwards of fifty people were killed, six hundred wounded, and over thirteen hundred prisoners were made. General Budgen, who arrived, took military command. Mr. Vincent, Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, and a number of European Special Magistrates, appointed by telegraph, laboured night and day to get the riot under.

One of the most striking and perhaps the saddest results of the recent disturbances, was the continuous flight of thousands of Hindus with their wives and families and personal effects from Bombay, so that they might escape from the danger of another outbreak of racial and sectarian bitterness. It is computed that on Wednesday as many as ten thousand people migrated. The ordinary trains being filled to overflowing, four special trains being sent away. The flight still continues, and is not expected to cease until the present alarm is allayed. Besides this emigration a constant change of quarters within the city has been going on during the week. The Mohamedans abandon their homes in the northern parts of the city and other districts in which the Hindus predominate, and seek shelter in the midst of their co-religionists. They ask for and readily obtain guards of soldiers or police to protect them on their way, taking with them as much of their household goods as can be carried by hand. They are too poor to pay for bullock-carts. In still greater numbers the Hindus—who are almost as five to two the Mahomedan population of the city—seek refuge in localities inhabited by their own people. They, too, sometimes find it necessary to obtain a guard of soldiers or police to see them past dangerous corners. It must be a difficult matter for these poor people to find a living during these days, when business is still almost stopped. The shopkeepers have themselves suffered so much that it must be difficult for them to give credit, especially to customers who are changing their abodes, and do not know where they will be from one day to another.

A conference of representative citizens was held on Tuesday in the Municipal Buildings. The meeting was convened at the initiative of Mr. H. A. Acworth and other Special Magistrates to devise means to reassure the public mind and induce all classes to resume their ordinary avocations. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, repeated with even greater emphasis the statement made by the Municipal Commissioner the previous day, that the disturbances have ceased and that the military and civil power can answer for a continuance of tranquillity. Mr. Acworth confirmed the announcement we made on Tuesday, that the military and extra police now drafted into the city will not be removed for a considerable time, so that no hope can be entertained by the ill-disposed of any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the authorities.

On Saturday, August 10th, at 7 a m., H. E. the Governor arrived in Bombay, visited the hospitals, and drove round the disturbed districts. His Excellency cordially thanked the Acting Commissioner of Police and those who co-operated with him in restoring order. Crowds gathered to see the Governor, whose presence did much to restore confidence.



# THE BOMBAY RIOTS,

## AUGUST 1893,

### FROM DAY TO DAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

THE history of Bombay for the past half century contains no record of more serious riots, considering the area over which they extended and the enormous number of people who took part in them, than those which on Friday placed the principal thoroughfares of the city under the control of lawless mobs of Hindus and Mahomedans. The Mahomedan and Parsee riots which broke out in 1861 and 1874 are still in the recollection of old residents as serious disturbances of the peace; but they were insignificant, compared with on Friday's riots, as regarded the area of the localities affected and the enormous masses of the rioters. The military were not called out either in 1861 or 1874 to assist the city police, but so extensive was the area over which the riots spread yesterday that the police authorities urgently sought the aid of the military, which was promptly rendered by the commanding officers of the Marine Battalion and the 5th Native Light Infantry. Luckily as it happened the rioters used no weapons more deadly than big sticks, brickbats, stones, tiles, broken bottles, and the legs of bedsteads. No fatal encounters have been reported, although the serious wounds received by many are most likely to result in death. Imagine that the chief thoroughfares of the city, south to north, extending from the Crawford Markets to Byculla; and west to east from Grant Road to Mandvie and Church Bunder, were taken possession of by fierce gangs of Hindus and Mahomedans, compelling the peaceful inhabitants to close their shops, places of business, and residences, the traffic in the streets by vehicles and tram-cars being suspended for many hours; imagine shop-keepers having all the contents of their shops wrecked and their cash and valuables looted; peaceful citizens, including the Commissioner of Police himself, and European and native members of the police force assailed with sticks and pelted with stones, organised bands of rioters holding the corners of lanes and streets, and issuing forth at short intervals, attacking with stones and sticks the individuals forming defensive gangs holding the corners of other lanes, and others lying before their assailants; and one may have some faint idea of the disturbances which, in spite of the praiseworthy exertions of the available police force, terrified the residents of Bombay yesterday.

It is said that the meetings held by the Hindus in Bombay, and the large subscriptions collected by

them for the purpose of assisting their countrymen in Prabbas-Pattan, had the effect of exciting the religious susceptibilities of the Bombay Mahomedans, who, on Thursday last, made a counter-demonstration by holding a meeting at the bungalow of Mr Haje Zennil Abadeen and collecting subscriptions in aid of their own co-religionists in the Junaghad State. The police had some information, doubtless, indicative of the high tension to which the feelings of the two communities had been excited; and Mr. Vincent, the acting Commissioner of Police, had made the most judicious disposal of the available police force for any emergency that might arise yesterday afternoon. Friday, the Mahomedan weekly prayer-day, clashed with the Divassa holiday of the Hindus, who celebrated the festival by the music of bells and tom-toms in the neighbourhood of their temples. The Mahomedans rightly or wrongly construed this incident into an interruption to their prayers in their mosque. When at 1 p.m. yesterday they issued from the Juma Musjid, the chief mosque in Bombay, they attempted to proceed in the direction of Hanuman Lane, at the entrance to which, near the Munguldas Cloth Market, is an ancient temple sacred to Hanuman. Their progress was intercepted by the police, under Mr. Superintendent Brown and they were ordered back, thereupon they used tiles and stones as missiles, injuring several policemen and many Hindus. On the arrival of Mr Vincent with reinforcements, the Mahomedans were beaten back into the mosque, whence they were let out in two or three at a time and made to disperse. But the spark which had ignited in the environs of the Juma Musjid burst forth into a conflagration in distant localities, and news was brought to the Commissioner of Police that disturbances had broken out at Pydhonsee, all through Bhandy Bazar, at Mandvie and Chinch Bunder, at Falkland Road, Canateepoor, Grant Road, and elsewhere.

The more serious and more extensive of these disturbances were reported to be raging in Bhandy Bazar and all along Eakine Road, the street debouching from Bhandy Bazar towards the Null Bazar Market, and winding up through the most densely-packed Mahomedan quarters, to the corner of Falkland Road at its junction with Duncan Road, Juggivan Keeka Street, and Cowajee Patel Tank Street. Mr Vincent, accompanied by Mr. Crumpton, Deputy Commissioner of

Police, and other European police officers, at once proceeded through Bheudy Bazar as far as the road debouching towards the Null Bazaar Market, with a view to restore order. After some time, when these officers returned to the Pydhonee police station, they all bore marks of wounds upon their persons. Mr. Vincent had his chin badly cut open by a stone thrown at him. Mr. Cummey had several contusions upon his wrists and hands. Inspector Holdway had a bad wound on his chin, and his clothes were stained with blood. Here the Commissioner of Police was afterwards joined by Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Colonel Shortland, Commanding the Bombay District, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and other European gentlemen. Mr. Vincent, on a suggestion made by Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, had shortly before written to the Municipal Commissioner to have the heaps of road-metal removed near the Pydhonee and Null Bazar police stations, which furnished the rioters with an abundance of missiles; but at that hour it was found impracticable to carry the suggestion into execution. Wounded way-farers were brought into the Pydhonee Station. Hari Vithal, a pay clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stated that, as he was driving in a victoria, in company of a peon, through Abdul Rehman Street in the direction of Byculla, with two bags of money, one containing Rs. 4,000, in currency notes, and silver, and another containing Rs. 2,300, he was met by a crowd of Mahomedans, some of whom assaulted him, and carried away the larger of the two bags of money. He then drove up to the Pydhonee Station with the smaller bag with marks of blood upon his clothes. Parshotum Waljee, bleeding in the forehead, said that while passing Abdul Rehman Street, he was struck blows in the head by some Mahomedans with sticks. Jehangir Furdoonji Ghandy said that, as he was travelling in a tram-car from Candawalla Street to Pydhonee, he was struck with stones pelted at him, and he was bleeding in the head. It appeared that passengers in tram-cars in Grant Road and Bheudy Bazar were pelted with stones and assaulted with sticks by Mahomedans who got up on the foot-boards for the purpose. Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of markets, and Mr. Schofield, Deputy Manager of the Tramway Company, were assaulted with sticks and stones in Jackeria Masjid Road, whether they had run up to render assistance to the police in quelling a disturbance. Ladoba Luximon, Chief Inspector of the Tramway Company, and some tram-inspectors and drivers were stoned in Bheudy Bazar and received injuries. In some instances, the tram-cars were invaded, and Hindus riding in them were struck with sticks. Some of these cars rode up to Pydhonee with their manseon-curtains drawn down, with a view to escape injury from the stones pelted at them. From 2-30 p.m. until 6 p.m., all tram-cars going from the Fort in the direction of Byculla were stopped at Pydhonee, and through communication was interrupted. Indeed, the whole of Bheudy Bazar, from the Pydhonee Station to the Jamsatjee Hospital, was at the mercy of Mahomedan rioters, thousands of whom occupied the foot-paths and the windows and roofs of houses, whence they pelted stones at Hindu passers-by. The largest sweet-

meat shop in Bheudy Bazar owned by a Purdesee had been wrecked and plundered of a large amount of cash. Several sweetmeat shops, owned by Purdesees, especially two large ones at the entrance to Falkland Road, had been similarly wrecked and plundered, their owners bleeding from wounds in their heads and weeping over the evidence of their misfortunes, which lay before their eyes. About 2-30 p.m., seeing that the rioters did not disperse, Mr. Vincent sent Superintendent Brewin to ask the assistance of the military. The police performed their part admirably in trying to quell the disturbances in different localities, but they were unable to cope with the cowardly tactics of the rioters, who, seeing the coast clear, assaulted their enemies with sticks and pelted them with stones, but ran away on seeing the police come up, and renewed their game as soon as the backs of the police were turned upon them. In this sort of warfare the police received injuries from stones, which were probably not intentionally inflicted upon them. About 3 p.m. news was received by Mr. Vincent at the Pydhonee station that a fresh riot had broken out in Bheudy Bazar, and Superintendents Grennan, Sweeney and Ingram, with a body of native policemen, marched up to the scene of the disturbance, whence they afterwards brought several Mahomedans in custody. A police van and the Byculla fire brigade brake drove up to Pydhonee station, and several police officers mounted them and drove up to the scene of fresh disturbances in Bheudy Bazar and Erskine Road. At this time, two companies of the Marine Battalion, about 150 men, under the command of Major Aiem and Captain Hammond, marched up to the Pydhonee station and were drawn up near the Pydhonee water standpipes. Two more companies, about 100 more men, marched up later on under the command of Colonel Forgett, and were sent on to the Null Bazaar police station, where the rioters were causing much trouble. All the shops and places of business in Bheudy Bazar and Erskine Road had been closed in the early part of the day, and as the military marched from Pydhonee to Null Bazar, they saw thousands of Mahomedans occupying the foot-paths and the windows and galleries of the houses. The military were stationed to the west of the Null Bazaar police station, and there were also Mr. Vincent, Colonel Shortland, Mr. Webb, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Revington and Mr. Cresp, of the Tramway Company, and other gentlemen present. In Erskine Road a small Hindu temple had been wrecked; its stone-god had been dragged to the verge of the foot-path and battered into several pieces. Inspector Gray, while quelling a disturbance in a cross-lane in Falkland Road, was set upon by some Mahomedans, had his head cut open, and bled profusely, but with his clothes dyed in blood, he had the admirable endurance to continue at his post till the last. Constable Gale also appeared in blood-stained clothes, as did also other police officers. In Jamblee Street, leading from Pydhonee into Erskine Road, the Mahomedan rioters committed many excesses, beating with sticks and pelting with stones all Hindu passers-by. The cross-lanes at the entrance of Falkland Road from the Juggivan Keeka Street and Duncan Road junction are inhabited by Hindu and Mahomedan talimwallas, whose ancient

enousness and rivalries were revived by the riots. They gathered at the entrances of their respective lanes, and kept up a series of assaults one upon the other at intervals, beating and being beaten back by their adversaries, their chief weapons being sticks and stones. These people proved to be the most troublesome rioters, and Major Mein, with drawn sword in hand, at the head of a small party of men of the Marine Battalion, was twice sent off to disperse them. In both instances, the Hindoo tallimwalla rioters had the hardihood to pursue their Mahomedan adversaries so far, that some of the stones pelted at the latter fell upon the Marine Battalion soldiers stationed in front of the Null Bazaar Chowkey. On another occasion, on the report of a serious row in Jugivan Keska Street, Colonel Forgett marched at the head of his men through the street, and turning into Jamblee Street, returned and took up his former position in front of the police station. About 6-15 p.m. two companies of the 6th Native Infantry marched up through Jamblee Street from Pydhownee, and were ordered to be stationed in one of the cross-lanes of Falkland Road. The military party remained at their post over the night at the Pydhownee and Null Bazaar stations and elsewhere. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Webb also remained at the Pydhownee and Null Bazaar police stations, with a view to give the military a magisterial order to fire upon the rioters in case of an emergency arising.

#### SCENE AT THE JUMA MUSJID.

Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, apprised of the ill-feeling between the two communities for some days past, made every arrangement for an emergency. When the Mahomedans came out of the mosque and proceeded in the direction of the temple several European police officers and native sepoy, who were at hand, intercepted them and ordered them back. The Mussulmans pressed on towards Hanuman Lane, and used tiles and stones, as missiles. A great number of people were injured before Mr. Vincent arrived with reinforcements, and turned the tables upon the rioters. The police, after a severe encounter, beat the Mahomedans back into the Musjid, whence they were allowed to come out, two or three at a time, by a door in a side street. Meanwhile, news was brought that a similar disturbance had broken out at Bhandi Bazaar and Pydhownee, where several persons had been injured. Mr. Vincent at once proceeded to the scene to restore peace. Two-thirds of the small police forces available in Bombay were placed on duty.

In consequence of information received two days before Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, had stationed a reserved police force near Juma Musjid, under Mr. Crammer, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police. We are told that the information conveyed to the Commissioner of Police was to the effect that the Mahomedans had determined to desecrate a Hindu Temple, in Hanuman Lane, which abuts on the Juma Musjid after the close of their noon-day prayer. The reserved police were also stationed in other parts of the town inhabited by Mahomedans. After the mid-day prayer, the Mahomedans began to emerge from the southern gate of the Musjid, and after some hundreds of Mahomedans had got into

the street, they raised a cry of "din," "din." At the same time they commenced throwing tiles, stones, shoes, and rushed towards Hanuman Lane. The police went up to the mob and ordered them to keep back, but the Mahomedans refused to obey the mandate of the police, and moved onward towards the Hanuman Lane temple. Just then the reserved force of the European officers and native sepoy came up from the Crawford Market, and with their assistance, the crowd was driven back into the Juma Musjid. The Acting Commissioner of Police was at once communicated with by telephone, and with a number of mounted police, Mr. Vincent promptly arrived on the scene. As he was engaged in restoring peace amongst the lawless mob, a report was brought to him that serious disturbances had broken out at Bhandi Bazaar and Kolsa Moholla.

The news of the outbreak spread through the town like wild-fire and caused great consternation and excitement amongst the Hindus.

The roads and streets were at once cleared of Hindus, who took refuge in their houses, which they shut from inside, and concealed themselves. Their terror was indescribable. At Bhandi Bazar and Kolsa Moholla, free fights ensued between Mahomedans and several Hindu passers-by and the latter were more or less seriously injured. The exertions of the police to nip the disturbance in the bud were most praiseworthy. Their task was rendered more difficult by the fact that the disturbance was not confined to one locality but extended to many different parts of the town.

Four days ago a rumour had been current in Bombay that the Mahomedans objected to the noise of the music created by the Hindus in the vicinity of the Juma Musjid, the principal religious seat of the Mahomedans. They called upon the Hindus to stop the music, and it is not known whether their demand was complied with or not, but it is certain that at the time the Mahomedans created the disturbance, there was no music in the vicinity of the Musjid. The immediate pretext for the riot was the noise of music and tom toms, but it is said that the feelings of both communities were greatly embittered by the recent riots at Prabhastan, in which several Hindus were killed. The Mahomedans alleged that certain Hindus spread exaggerated reports of the riot, and succeeded in drawing towards them the sympathy of their co-religionists in Bombay, and raised large sums of money, by which to bolster up false evidence against Mahomedans who were quite innocent, and who had refrained from taking any part in the riot. The Mahomedans alleged that those who had been arrested were not the real culprits; that the Hindus were the real aggressors at Prabhastan, and that the Mahomedans were the real sufferers. The Mahomedans also alleged that great injustice was done to their co-religionists at Kattiyawar as the official element in Kattiyawar is Hindu, and has great authority at Junagadh and Patan and that by bringing their influence to bear on the police authorities at that place, they had caused innocent Mahomedans to be arrested. The Mahomedans further alleged that several Mahomedans were killed at Patan, and that no assistance was rendered to them by the State. The Hindus alleged that the Mahomedans were brooding over fancied wrongs and injustices, and

were seeking an opportunity to give vent to their outraged feelings by some sort of vengeance, and that they had determined to perpetrate an outrage upon the Hindus and to desecrate their temples.

#### SCENE AT PYDHOWNEE.

The alarm caused by the disturbance was so great that even others than Hindus and Mahomedans, ran away. When the police were engaged at Pydhownee and the Markets, the Mahomedans marched to Nissanpada, and entered a temple. They polluted it, and assaulted several Hindus, who were present. The excitement of the Mahomedan mob reached a crisis, when several Hindus offered resistance. The Mahomedans plundered the shops of several Hindu grain-dealers, and caused a panic amongst the inhabitants of that locality. They desecrated four Hindu temples, but as military reinforcements came to the rescue of the Hindus, they retreated hastily. The police made several arrests, and did all they could to disperse the mob. The panic-stricken Hindu women cried for the safety of their husbands and children. The Mahomedans battered at the houses of Hindus, and broke the windows on the ground floor, and threw showers of stones. Blows with sticks were freely exchanged and several Mahomedans and Hindus were wounded, and bled profusely. The conduct of the police was admirable throughout. Mr. Vincent, who strained every nerve to restore tranquillity, received an injury to his right eye by a large stone, which was thrown by some ruffian. The agitation amongst the Mahomedans at Null Bazaar rose to a great height. Showers of stones fell on the tram-cars, the running of which had to be ultimately stopped at Pydhownee. After two o'clock no tram was allowed to proceed beyond Pydhownee, from whence they returned to Colaba. The whole road leading from Null Bazaar to Byculia was lined by ruffians, who attacked any whom they happened to meet.

The energies of the police were fully taxed by rioters that sprang up like mushrooms in different parts of the town, and it was found necessary to call in the military. Mr. Superintendent Brewin galloped up to Colonel Forsett, Commanding the Marine Battalion, and requested him to send a detachment to restore order amongst the excited mob. Colonel Forsett at once complied with the request, and sent four companies of the Marine Battalion, of the 21st Native Infantry, consisting of 110 native soldiers, under the command of Major Mein and Captain Hammond. Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, having got intimation of the disturbance at once drove to the spot, and by his order the soldiers marched to Parel Road and dispersed the crowd of ruffians that had collected on the road between the Byculia Head-Police office and Pydhownee, and had taken possession of the whole road. The tram traffic was brought to a stand-still, and nobody was allowed to go along that road except on his own responsibility. No respectable Mahomedan took part in the riot. Some men of the Marine Battalion then marched to the Jail Road, which was filled by the rioters, who freely threw stones inside the jail and into the houses situated in the vicinity of the jail. Mr. Mackenzie, Superintendent, complained that he had nobody to assist him, and that he had with very great difficulty driven off a mob of ruffians. He was assisted only by one European officer. After

having encountered the mob, and driven them from near the Jail, the soldiers marched to Kasai Moholla. Before doing so, however, they placed a European police officer and six soldiers to guard the jail. The mob in the Kasaiwada, on seeing the military, quietly dispersed.

Two companies of the 21st Native Infantry remained in Kasai Moholla and Nissanpada Street to preserve order. Three companies, one of eighteen rank-and-file, another of twenty rank-and-file and the third of twenty-one rank-and-file, under the command of Lieutenant Grace, arrived at the Pydhownee Police Station, and rendered valuable assistance in dispersing the mob. Colonel Shortland, who is now in command of the District, in the absence of General Budge, also arrived on the scene, and expressed his desire to call further military reinforcements, if needed, for the safety of the people. Blank cartridge was fired to warn the mob. About 100 men, under the command of Major Mein, were instructed to go to the Byculia Police station, and remain there until further orders.

When Mr. Cooper, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Acworth passed along Nissanpada Street the Hindus appealed to them to protect them, bringing to their notice the fact of their temples being desecrated and their shops plundered. They consoled the afflicted Hindus, advising them to be pacified. The scene at Mandvie Bunder was equally pitiable. Nobody dared to go out of his house or open the doors. Several shops of Hindu grain dealers were plundered by Mahomedans. The police have a hard duty to perform at the risk of their own lives. Several policemen have been wounded. Mr. Superintendent Brewin deserves the greatest credit for his unflinching courage and untiring energy in putting down the rioters. Messrs. Cunniffe, MacDermott, Grennan, Sweeney, Jones, Cobb, Hack, Roberts, and all the European police officers are exerting themselves strenuously to restore peace and to check the riot. Dr. Esdson, House Surgeon of the Gokuldas Hospital, had a very difficult task to perform from an early hour in the afternoon until late in the evening. He had to attend the injuries of a number of persons. To meet the sudden influx of patients special wards had to be cleared for the accommodation of those who had come to grief.

#### THE MILITARY COMPELLED TO FIRE.

One of the most distressing scenes was enacted at Two Tanks. On Friday 11th at half-past six Captain Cragh's men were ordered to clear the street at the corner of the Erskine Road, which was occupied by Mahomedans. The soldiers warned the crowd to disperse, but as their order was disregarded they charged, and one man who came right in the top of a bayonet was killed on the spot. The screeching man pressed in on the bayonets and refused to give way. The Mahomedans defied the order and pelted stones at the soldiers, who in self-defence fired at the mob and wounded six persons. One of them died at the J. J. Hospital.

While Captain Cragh's men were clearing the mob three stalwart Mahomedans excited the mob by crying out "in," "dn," and threw stones freely at the police and the military. Two police constables Hardacre and Grennan, caught hold of the tram and locked them up at the Erskine Road chowky, the glass-panes of the windows of which had been

broken to pieces by the rioters. In the scuffle the policemen received many blows and their arms were injured. The two constables as soon as they took their prisoners—very powerful men who fought with fury and were covered with blood—to the ohawkie reported a Mussulman Police Havildar for having incited the mob to attack them with sticks and stones while they were securing their prisoners. The havildar in question was riding a white horse and the constables made the complaint to Colonel Forjett and Mr. Webb in his presence. He denied that he had acted as stated, but the police constable were positive on the point.

In the evening the excitement of the mob grew more and more intense and with it the dimensions of the riots. The streets were crowded by Mahomedans and it was difficult to go beyond Pydhowase. Further military assistance was deemed necessary and the police applied to Colonel Shortland to lend the services of the Lancashire Regiment to restore peace. Before the arrival of the Lancashire Regiment, a detachment of the Marine Battalion, loaded their rifles and went from Pydhowase as far as Null Bazaar, the chief centre of the Mahomedans, asking each of the occupants of the houses to close their windows under threats of firing into them in case of their refusing to comply with the order. Blank cartridge was fired with success. The Mahomedans, who were throwing stones from their windows, had ultimately to shut them. Having succeeded in confining the principal rioters in their houses the soldiers continued to patrol the road.

#### MAHOMEDAN MOSQUES ATTACKED.

At Cammatipura, the Hindus did not remain on the defensive. It was soon found that they were ready to cope with their enemies at the risk of their lives. They marched in a body to the mosque and besieged it and a free fight ensued between the two hostile parties. Clubs and bamboos were freely used and several heads cut open. The fury of the Mahomedans, however, could not be withstood. They came out with determination and beat back the Hindus.

About three hundred Municipal scavengers (men and women) who had assembled as usual in a Municipal shed near the Erskine Road Market, before the commencement of work, found themselves in a fix. On attempting to come out they were attacked by the Mahomedans. Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, came to the spot and being informed of the perilous position in which the scavengers were placed sent for police men, who promptly arrived on the spot and rescued the scavengers.

The excitement of the people reached climax when even Europeans and Parsees were pelted with stones as they passed by the road. The outrages committed by the Mahomedans seemed unprovoked. It is true that Hindus also subsequently became turbulent and this made things worse, increasing the anxiety and work of the Police and the Military.

#### DESTRUCTION OF A HINDU TEMPLE.

At four o'clock the Mahomedan rioters marched to Koombharwada, which is chiefly populated by Hindus, and assaulted everybody who came in their way. They then entered a temple, which they razed to the ground.

The presence of the magistrates was found to be of great service. Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, arrived on the scene shortly after the disturbances had broken out and rendered valuable assistance by directing the operations of the police and the military. Mr. Cooper remained the whole night at the Pydhowase station. Mr. Webb had to remain at Falkland Road. Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, was also present until late at night.

Most of the European police officers had been more or less injured by the stones and other missiles which were hurled at them. Stones were thrown at Mr. Crumney and Mr. Nolan who were slightly injured. Inspectors Gray and Butterfield were also injured. Constable Ellis fared rather badly. His jaw was cut. A number of native police sepoys received nasty wounds.

About two hundred persons were arrested by the police with the assistance of the military. About one hundred and forty were locked up at the Esplanade Police station, while the others were locked up at the Pydhowase and Byulla Police stations.

At 11 o'clock, a report was brought that a disturbance had taken place at Chinchpoggly between Mahomedans and Hindus. Mr. Crumney and about fifty soldiers ran up to the place and found that the disturbance had been quelled.

At 11 o'clock quiet was restored in almost all the disturbed localities. The roads were patrolled by the military and police officers.

#### MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the native soldiers, already on the spot, the Royal Lancashire Regiment from Colaba, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, arrived on the scene. There were five companies consisting of 600 men under the command of Colonel Ryley, Major Jackson, Major de Houghton, and Captain Churchwood, who arrived at Pydhowase. 300 of the men were sent up to Grant Road, and 300 remained at Pydhowase. At 7-45 p.m. the Royal Artillery arrived with four guns and eighty men, commanded by Major Simpson and Captain Buchanan. Two guns and forty men were directed to remain at Pydhowase, while two guns and the remaining forty men of the Artillery were posted at the junction of the Grant Road and Falkland Road. The Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Cuffie, were on the spot within an hour of the intimation sent to them by Colonel Shortland, Commanding the District. The Light Horse patrolled all the disturbed localities, and at 11 p.m. when an alarm was raised of a rising at Chinchpoggly, the Commanding Officer of the Light Horse was asked to assist the police in quelling the disturbance. They immediately galloped off to Chinchpoggly, followed by fifty soldiers in tram-cars, which were placed at the disposal of the police and military by Mr. Remington, of the Tramway Company. The disturbance was soon quelled.

Military men, including the Volunteer Light Horse, were on duty all night, and their respective officers as well as Colonel Shortland were with them. No order "to fire" was given by any magistrate to

the military. It was deemed necessary for a magistrate to remain on the spot in case of an emergency arising. Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was present at the Pythowsee Police Station, and Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, was present at Falkard Road up to the small hours of the morning.

To assist the police and the military, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Louis P. Russell, and Colonel Shortland were also present with the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Police Commissioner at the Pythowsee Police Station.

#### SATURDAY AUGUST 12.

The riots were renewed early on Saturday morning by the Hindus in reprisal for the excesses committed by the Mahomedans on Friday, and it might be said that, while the latter were triumphant on Friday, the former outshone them on Saturday in deed of violence and lawlessness, resulting in the loss of many lives and injuries to between four and five hundred persons.

The most serious of all the riots was that which broke out on Saturday forenoon, near the Northbrook Gardens, wherein the lives of high police and military officers were placed in peril, and which might have had deplorable results, but for the timely assistance rendered by Colonel Scott with his detachment of the 5th Native Light Infantry. About 10 a.m., a funeral procession, consisting of about 500 Mahomedans, emerged from a Tombak Street to bury five Mahomedans in the Mahomedan grave-yard in Grant Road. As they went on, the doleful cries of the moollahs, "La-illa illela, Mahom-d-i-luss-oi-Ilah" (i. e., there is but one God, and Mahomed is his prophet) were significantly raised to the highest pitch to invite the attendance of all the Mahomedans who might hear them. In a short time, the effect of those cries was seen in the wonderfully increasing proportions of the funeral, which swelled into thousands of mourners. Superintendents Grennan and Ingram, Inspectors Nelmes and Morar Rao, and Constable Tighe with a body of native police, formed the van of the procession, the rear being brought up by some fifty men of the Marine Battalion, with fixed bayonets, under Lieut. Creagh, Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, accompanying the military. On preparing to turn homeward, the funeral party revealed its real character and purpose. They wanted to go into Coombharwada, the Hindu quarter, which the police would not allow. The cry of "din, din, police-ko-mar" was then raised, and the mourners, whose ranks had swelled to thousands, became truculent and defied the authorities. The police officers were hemmed in, and might have fared badly but for Lieut. Creagh rushing to their rescue with his men. The rioters seemed inclined to retreat. Suddenly, however, out of a narrow lane, where they had lain in ambush a body of about two hundred Mahomedan ruffians, armed with bludgeons, rushed forth and joined the rioters. They bore hard against the protecting forces, which Inspector Nolan joined afterwards. These officers acted with courage against overwhelming odds and in a critical position. At

this juncture, Colonel Scott, with men of the 5th Native Infantry, dashed forward to the assistance of the protecting force, and the tables were turned upon the rioters, who had tried to pull Lieut. Creagh off his horse, but were frustrated in their attempt. The military charged with fixed bayonets into the rioters, killing half a dozen and wounding about forty or fifty. Two earlier Mahomedan funeral parties had, on Saturday, made similar attempts, on their return homeward from the Grant Road burial-ground, to rush into the cross-streets off the Northbrook Gardens, which are inhabited by Hindus; but they were frustrated by the police and detachments of the Marine Battalion. The police must have had in their memories the exciting incident of the Parsee-Mahomedan Riot of 1874, when hundreds of Mahomedans accompanied the well-covered biers of some Mahomedans to the Soapstone burying-ground, where it was discovered that, while only one of the biers contained a corpse, the others were filled with clubs and weapons of a formidable character, which the mourners, on their way homeward, used against the Parsees residing in the street near the Dady Sett fire-temple.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Inspector Saunders had a narrow escape. A party of about seventy prisoners were being removed from the Pythowsee police station to the House of Correction, when a desperate attempt was made by a large body of Mahomedan rioters to rescue the prisoners from custody. The attempt would have been successful but for the gallant stand made by Mr. Vincent, Mr. Saunders, and men of the Leucobaire Regiment, against some 1,500 Mahomedans armed with clubs, bludgeons and missiles, until a patrol party of the 5th Light Infantry came up to their assistance most opportunely, thus relieving them from a perilous position. Some of the rioters were wounded by the police rifles. Other instances of peril, and the bravery and pluck of police officers, occurred on Friday evening in Grant Road, not far from the Northbrook Gardens. A large mass of the Julahees, weavers from Upper India, committed excesses at the Two Tanks, and could not be dispersed. The police officers stationed at the spot, Superintendent Ingram, Inspector Morar Rao, and Constable Tighe found themselves hemmed in on all sides, and would have fared badly were it not for the timely succour rendered by a detachment of the Marine Battalion, stationed there, one-half of which had been sent to quell a disturbance in Camatepovra. The rioters defied the military, who, in self-defence, fired two volleys into them, killing one and wounding others. In another instance, which occurred also in Grant Road on Friday, Inspectors Bruscos, Gray, and Ellis were pursued by a large body of Mahomedan rioters. They were all wounded, more or less, with stones and brick-bats, Mr. Gray having had his head cut and his uniform dyed in his blood. They were powerless against the vast hordes of rioters and had to seek shelter in the houses of a Mahomedan, through whose good offices they were eventually extricated from their perilous position.

Saturday morning brought thousands of Hindu mill-hands into the vortex of the riots with an apparently pre-conceived purpose. Joined

by a body of Puritans, they assembled at the tramway terminus at Grant Road and marched off with the intention of wrecking Mr. Hajee Cassum's bungalow at Grant Road. Against that gentleman they seemed to bear a mysterious grudge in connection with a liberal contribution he is alleged to have made to the fund raised at Mr. Hajee Zenal Abadin's bungalow on Thursday last, for the defence of the Mahomedans in custody at Prabhas-Pattan. The rioters therefore directed all their fury against Mr. Hajee Cassum's bungalow, a valuable property. A detachment of the Marine Battalion came up to the spot and called upon the rioters to surrender, but on their defying them, charged them at the point of the bayonet; killing three, wounding others, and taking a number into custody. The mass of the rioters then moved on to Tardeo, where the mill-hands of the Manockjee Petit Mill were compelled to stop work and to accompany them. The whole body, about 2,000 persons, then marched upon Mama-Hajran, the holy shrine situated on a small islet off the Mahalaxwee Vallah, and held in the highest veneration by every denomination of Mahomedans. The tide was low, and favoured the operations of the rioters. The shrine was soon demolished, its custodian was wounded, and a woman named Fatima, who had gone for worship, was robbed of ornaments, worth about Rs 1,000. The rioters killed a man, named Hussein, and severely wounded another named Noor Mahomed. They encountered a body of some fifty Mahomedans, who, on hearing of the outrage, hurried off for the defence of the shrine, and a sharp struggle ensued, the Mahomedans faring the worse. Dr. Wear, one of the special magistrates, proceeded to the shrine with a body of the Mofussil police, who fired blank cartridges and arrested some of the rioters, forcing the others to disperse. Some men of the Indian Marine were stationed at the shrine to guard it from further outrage. The mill-hands, beaten off from Mahalaxmi, converged upon Chinchpoojly, where a free fight took place between them and some Mahomedans. There being no military force to spare for this distant district, a number of bluejackets had their services utilised for the protection of the outlying districts. Later on a detachment of the Lancashire Regiment marched to Chinchpoojly when the riot was at its height. Heads were broken and faces disfigured. The military fired blank cartridges in vain, and the rioters made a rush upon them, but were eventually beaten back with much loss. Three were killed, others were wounded, and many were arrested. Proceeding from Chinchpoojly, the Hindu rioters marched on to Girgaum, forming a large accession to the number already there. Several Borah shops were looted. Equipping themselves with the tins of kerosene oil obtained in the plunder, they poured the oil upon the monuments in the mosque at Mangalwady and set fire to it, completely destroying it. Proceeding from Girgaum to Kalbadevi, the rioters tried to force open the shop of Mr. Daswoodbhoe Moonsbhoy, a Justice of the Peace, and a wealthy dealer in gold and silver embroidery-work; but failing in their efforts, they renewed their assault on the shop of Wajidali Khan, another dealer in embroidery-work, and robbed it of its valuable contents. They also looted several other shops. The police and the military subsequently arrested a number of the men, and they are now safely lodged in the House

of Correction. Emboldened by their success, the rest, about 3 p.m. went as near as they could to the Mahomedan quarters, where they were opposed by the police. A hand-to-hand fight took place, and eventually the Hindu rioters dispersed to save themselves from arrest. Desultory fighting took place up to a late hour in the unprotected districts. On the other hand, the Mahomedans pointed and wrecked some Hindu temples in Khetwady and Girgaum. They commenced operations by attacking the Hindu shopkeepers at the Arthur Crawford Market in the morning. The ring-leaders were arrested by the police. At the Juckeria Musjid, a strong body of Mahomedans attacked the military and the police. One policeman was killed, and another wounded. The rioters defied a detachment of the 6th Native Infantry, who came to the rescue. They were eventually fired upon, and ten of them were wounded. Mahomedan rioters destroyed two Hindu temples at Durga Devi and Falkland Road, and committed other minor excesses in the course of the day. With regard to the dread of a Scedee rising, we have authority for mentioning a curious compact entered into by the heads of the sect with the police. The Scedee community of Bombay are governed by two kings, two queens, and two viziers, whose decrees are religiously obeyed, and whose word is supreme in all matters affecting the community. The compact in question has been executed by the two kings and queens, under the terms of which no Scedee can take part in any disturbance of the public peace, at any rate for the present.

#### ALARMING RIOTS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

The first point at which serious resistance appeared likely to be offered was in the road leading from the neighbourhood of the Bombay Gas Works to Jacob's Circle. Large parties of mill-hands had attacked some isolated houses inhabited by Mussulmans, killed several men, and broke into and looted the houses. It was not then understood that so serious an attack had been made on the Mussulmans though it was pretty evident that looting and threatening were in progress. It was impossible to make arrests or stop the looting, but the horsemen dispersed parties of the mill-hands and made them move on. The Light Horse then accompanied the Lancashire and a strong body of police with Mr. Cotton, to the Elephant Stone Road, and proceeded to the Curry Road. The object of this movement was to give protection against a party of Pathans, who it was said were coming with knives to attack the Hindus. When the Light Horse and the soldiers got to the railway, they came upon a large group of mill-hands with big knives. The Light Horse rode through them and then suddenly wheeling charged and drove them back on the men of the Lancashire, whom they seemed inclined to attack. Being however met with levelled bayonets, and knowing that the horsemen were behind them, they hesitated, and gave an opportunity to Mr. Cotton, who went forward and asked them what they meant by going about with knives. They answered that the Pathans had attacked, and ill-treated them and they were afraid of being attacked again. They only wanted to defend themselves. Mr. Cotton, who, as a large employer of mill-hands was personally well-known

to many of the rioters, told them that they were acting very foolishly, that the soldiers were there to protect them, and that the *lathis* were useless and should be at once given up, otherwise they would find themselves in a serious scrape. Thereupon they gave up their sticks quietly on condition that the soldiers should escort them back through the Pathan quarter. This condition was agreed to, and they were escorted accordingly.

It was then found that these innocent laths had been to the Pathan quarter and had savagely beaten the Mussalmans found therein, killing several of them, and badly injuring the rest. The mill-hands having been seen past the houses occupied by the Pathans, Superintendent Cobb went up into the lofty houses in which some fifteen Mussulman families reside. He and the police brought down a dozen Pathans who had been beaten almost to death and were covered with blood. A dead body was upstairs, another was found in a pool of water in a paddy-field close by. Two Pathans were missing, who were said to have also been murdered. This discovery was made about one o'clock in the afternoon. It appeared from such information as could be obtained that at breakfast at ten in the morning high words had passed between the Pathan employes on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and some Hindus. From words they came to blows, and the Pathans drove the Hindus out and followed them up until some Pardesias came on the scene, and naturally siding with the Hindus drove back the Pathans. To show how rapidly terrible incidents followed one upon another, the Light Horse in returning five minutes afterwards along the same road, found a Hindu youth who had been killed in the interval lying across it. At Chinchpoojy, near the gateway of one of the mills, they came upon a Mahomedan killed apparently only a few minutes before.

At Arthur Road, a clever manoeuvre effected the disarming of a large body of mill-hands. Some two or three hundred men armed with *lathis* were coming through a storm of rain in the direction of Parel. It was necessary for them to come by the railway crossing and the small body of Light Horse were drawn up so as to compel them to divide into two streams. The horsemen suddenly wheeling drove the larger number down an adjacent road which was apparently open but at the proper moment the police who were hidden on one side drew up across the road. The mill-hands, seeing that they were shut in, laid down their sticks, and were glad to get away so easily. The smaller body joined other hands in the neighbourhood whose intention obviously was to look up the scattered Mussulman residents of that locality. They were considerably inconvenienced by the action of the small body of horsemen who were able to complete their good work by escorting, at the request of Superintendent Crummy, about one hundred Mahomedans, men, women, and children from Parel to the Bhandy Bazaar where they found themselves amongst friends. These poor people carried all they saved of their worldly goods on their heads, many of the women having infants in arms. They could only move at the rate of two miles an hour, while the walkers' walk in five miles an hour, so that the march was very slow and tedious. At 2 p. m. the detachment returned to Pydhonsee, where it reunited with the other body which, under Sergeant Symons, had been sent on several expeditions, and escorted a large number of Mussulman prisoners.

#### APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

The following gentlemen were gazetted Special Magistrates for the City of Bombay under section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Act in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued on Saturday evening.—Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., Mr. R. H. Vincent, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir, Colonel D. V. Shortland, Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., Mr. G. Cotton, Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborn, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Mr. A. R. Maidment, Captain W. P. Walsh, Messrs. Charles Douglas, Montague Turner, John Symons, Louis P. Russell, Major B. Scott, R. E., and Mr. H. M. Phipson.

All the special magistrates, who were on duty the whole night at intervals of six hours, rendered very valuable assistance by directing measures for the restoration of peace. They were located in different parts of the city, where rioting raged furiously.

The police and the military arrangements were perfect, and carried out in a admirable manner. Mr. Vincent, Mr. Crummy, and Superintendents Brown and Grennan had no rest. Mr. Brown acted courageously. The disposition of the police, which was left in his hands, was carried out in an excellent manner.

The Commissioner of Police having instructions to ask for all the aid necessary, applied for more assistance, as there has been a very severe strain upon the Bombay Police Force.

The Inspector General of Police has been sending to Bombay bodies of mofussil police from districts, whence they can best be spared. The Thana police have already arrived in Bombay and they (thirty men, under a native jamadar) are posted in different localities. The G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police have also been assisting the authorities. The Pooja police were also in the town guarding corners of different streets. One of the guns at Pydhonsee was removed, and posted at Erskine R. ad.

#### THE INDIAN MARINE

The blue-jackets were found most serviceable in escorting prisoners from the court and chowkies to the Jail. 150 blue-jackets from the Abyssinia and 90 from the Lapwing, under the command of Captain Schomberg, Lieutenants Kemp, and Chavandeland from H. M.'s Ships Lapwing, and Abyssinia. The mariners were posted at Karjat, Girgaum, where the Hindus had done some mischief before the Marines were sent there. They were also posted at Clerk Road, Warden Road, and Grant Road.

#### GUNS POSTED.

Two guns of the Royal Artillery were posted at Grant Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, where the police and the military were met by a very large number of Mahomedans armed with sticks and clubs and bamboo. The other two guns were posted at the north end of the Pydhonsee road, which is the shortest way to the Hindu locality from the Mahomedan quarters, as this road leads from Khoja Moholla, Colasa Mohla, Memonvada, and other Mahomedan quarters to Mombadevi, Gulwadry, Bulleshwar, and other Hindu localities.



#### ARRIVAL OF MILITARY FROM POONA.

Two squadrons of the Poona Horse, despatched from Poona early on Saturday morning, arrived on the scene in the afternoon, and the rioters did not rise in the localities where the Cavalry patrolled. The mounted troops were thus found very efficacious, but as it was found impossible to distribute the two squadrons to all the disturbed parts of the town, the third squadron of the Poona Light Horse was also despatched. Two wings of the Lancashire Fusiliers and one wing of the 25th Bombay Rifles also arrived yesterday morning.

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AUTHENTICALLY KNOWN.

The Coroner had held inquests on thirty-four dead bodies. Eight more men died in the J. J. Hospital, and one in the Gonaldas Tappal Hospital, making a total of forty-three. Eight dead bodies of Mahomedans lying in the streets were sent to the morgue by the police, which brought the total to fifty-one.

#### SUNDAY, AUGUST 13.

The gravity of the situation had somewhat lessened, and although the city was in a state of complete panic, and all trade operations suspended, the large drafts of Military that arrived from Poona held the rioters greatly in check, and any semblance of an outbreak in the main thoroughfares was instantly nipped in the bud. The action of the magistrates and military officers was short and decisive, and had there been the least resistance, many lives would have surely paid the penalty. One gratifying circumstance in this outbreak of lawlessness, is that amongst the hundreds that have been arrested, there is scarcely a respectable Hindu or Mahomedan, and it was manifest that the main cause of the misbehaviour was a desire for plunder and loot, and not the defence or vindication of religious principles. As we have said the main thoroughfares were almost free from disturbances, owing to the activity of the cavalry and infantry which patrolled the streets, but in the back lying gullies where Hindus and Mahomedans are mixed, much desultory fighting and looting went on, and reports were received from time to time at Peshawar of more or less serious outbreaks at Worlee, Matunga, Parel, Mazagon, Lalwady, Kama-tipna, Mahalaxmi, and Oomarkhari.

No less than Rs. 30,000 of property has been recovered by the police from sackers who were caught red-handed. Marwari shops fared badly and many raids were made on them. The Mahomedans in one particular case swooped down upon an unfortunate money-lender, destroyed his shop and records, and were only prevented by the appearance of the police from removing the treasure chest. This took place in the heart of a bad district, off Peshawar, and where the Hindus had left their premises to the mercy of the Mussalmans and migrated to quarters which were considered safer. The police advised the Marwaris to clear out but he would not and retired to the upper storey of his dwelling and elected to live or die by his treasure-chest.

Penetrating the gullies at the back of main thoroughfares, where thousands of the poorest classes

are huddled together, the scene is most mournful, and in many cases, the wreckers have left naught behind but chaos and desolation. Hindoo temples, some small and poor, and others rich in ornamentation, and in the proportions of their gods, have been wrecked, defiled, and desecrated. Idols were torn from their recesses, decapitated, defiled, and thrown into the streets, and every article that would break was broken. Hindoo traders were treated badly, and what blood was spilt in these encounters it is impossible to tell.

The list of fatalities goes on increasing, whilst those wounded are out of all count. Corpses in twos and threes and waiting parties of mourners escorted by strong detachments of troops were to be met in every part of the city. The death-roll is steadily mounting up, and is undoubtedly much greater than that which is reported to the police.

#### FIGHTING IN NULL BAZAAR.

The most serious disturbance during Sunday-morning evidently took place at Null Bazaar, where the rioters made a more determined stand. A party of the Marine Battalion were escorting Hindu women to safer quarters, when they were fallen upon by a desperate crowd. They were called upon to disperse but took no notice and had to be fired upon, one man being killed.

Large batches of Hindus were to be seen the whole day departing from Mahomedan quarters and migrating to where there was greater safety. The processions headed by guards with fixed bayonets were one peculiar feature of the general appearance of the Native City, and indicated the grave extent to which the disturbances attained. Indefatigable, courageous, and admirable as has been the behaviour of the military, volunteers, and police in suppressing the riots, the strain on all is terrible and in a great many cases for three days no sleep has been thought of, and the only thing they have had to keep them awake is an occasional change of clothes. The city has undoubtedly been saved from a great catastrophe by the promptitude of the military forces, and the admirable manner in which their machinery has worked. The despatch with which 450 sabres, and over 1,500 British and Native Infantry were landed from Poona was a marvel and the civilian public have to thank the Staff Officers for the smartness they displayed, and the readiness with which they grasped the situation. Much of the celerity with which the troops were despatched from Poona was undoubtedly owing to the fact that his Excellency the Governor and his Council were in Poona. The G. I. P. Railway Company also deserve praise for the manner in which they stood the strain and landed the troops safely in Bombay.

#### HINDOOS SHELTERED BY MUSSULMANS.

A number of Hindoo milk-hands learnt that a Parsee residing at Girgaum Road had offered protection to an old Mahomedan woman and her family in his house. The Hindus immediately proceeded there and demanded of the Parsee some money, threatening that if it was not given they would force their way into the place and murder him. The Parsee, fearing that he would be ill-treated, paid the Hindus Rs. 10, and they thereupon went away. A few minutes after another batch of Hindus came to the house and

made a similar demand, which not being complied with they broke the door open and forced their way in, and finding the Mahomedan family had gone they took their departure.

Another case of a similar nature is reported by a correspondent—A little after mid-day on Sunday I joined a party under Superintendent Sweeney, about to patrol the Mahomedan quarters near the Umakhatti Jail. The party consisted of three files of the Towns Police and two files of the 5th N. I. under a European officer. We tramped through a number of evil-smelling gullies, and were lost, as far as I was concerned, somewhere in the wilds of Jackern Street. The whole quarter seemed to be in a state of excitement, and the Mahomedans—Borahs they appeared—were as thick as bees. Rumours had reached them of the massacre of Mahomedan children, and though Superintendent Sweeney did what he could to convince the people that the rumours were untrue, he did not apparently succeed. It was a hot day, the lane was crammed with an unwashed mob the gutters had not been scoured since the outbreak, and the odour was overpowering. While here a well-dressed Mahomedan informed the Superintendent that he and some others had secreted several Hindoos in their houses since Friday; that among them were women and children, and that these had had scarcely any water or food since the outbreak. He was afraid that the fact of their being secreted in his house had become known to some Pathans and Sidis in the neighbourhood, and as there had been two fatal conflicts in the lane that morning begged the party to have them removed. The Superintendent promptly ordered the party to march to their aid. The first batch were concealed in a large stationery warehouse. So anxious was the Borah to get them out that he hammered at the immense padlock and broke it open. It was some time before he could persuade the miserable prisoners to believe in the reality of their succour. Anything more pitiable than the six or eight miserable people that issued out cannot well be imagined. They seemed to be in a state of semiconsciousness, they obeyed instructions in a dazed mechanical way, and appeared to have suffered considerably. One woman had an infant at her breast, she was in such a state of nervous collapse that I took the brown little thing from her arms. It was, perhaps, an unwise step, for she burst into hysterical sobs and sank down on the ground. A Bania lad could not answer my questions because of the nervous twitching of his lips; indeed, his whole face was affected by nervous contractions. There were at least four houses in which Hindoos were succoured, all in a similar miserable condition. A mahomedan brought his Hindoo servant to the Superintendent and begged him to protect him; he was, he said, an old and faithful servant. One old Mahomedan lady said that a Hindoo couple had been her tenants and friends for years, and it was touching to see her joy at the rescue of her friends. The crowd, in the meantime appeared to be getting somewhat out of hand, and the Superintendent warned the mob off, ordering at the same time the rifles to be loaded. We moved slowly out of the lane and escorted the Hindoos as far as Pydhownee Station. The Hindoos were Malhattas, up-country Hindoos from Oudh, Surat, Banias, and Marwaris—some

thirty in all. For the last sixty hours we have had such tales of horror, that an incident like this perhaps may give as much pleasure to your readers as to help in the succour of these poor wretches gave me. It at any rate shows that there were not a few Mahomedans who were ready to sacrifice much and to suffer much for the sake of their Hindoo fellow-subjects and for the cause of humanity.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

#### SUBSIDENCE OF THE RIOTS.

On Monday there were gratifying indications of a subsidence of the dangerous excitement which prevailed on the three previous days. The shops, especially those for the sale of the necessaries of life, were for the most part open. Hindus and Mussulmans intermingled, instead of going in gangs apart, scowling at each other. This improvement was doubtless due mainly to the obvious strength of the military detachments at different points, and above all to the frequent patrolling of the 2nd Lancers, which made any attempt to congregate in formidable mobs hopeless. The fact that some thirteen hundred of the most active constituents of the unlawful assemblies of the three previous days were safe in the jails, counted for a good deal in the improvement in the aspect of affairs.

The morning scene in the principal streets was quiet enough. In Abdul Behman Street and round the street adjacent to the Crawford Market shops were opened, and things began to wear their usual appearance. At Pydhownee, however, there was plenty of evidence of a perturbed state of affairs. The verandah of the large building at Pydhownee facing Abdul Rehman Street, was filled with European troops as were also the large sheds which have been erected for their accommodation in the vicinity of the police station. Bedsteads were being erected for some of the weary watchers to get a little needed repose. Down the street leading to the masjid the glittering bayonets showed that a pretty strong force were moving. Throughout the Eshedy Bazar shops were closed, even the busy shoemakers whose hours of toil appear to be almost endless had stopped work and were sitting outside their dingy workplaces. A small detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were ranged outside the Jain Temple, and a company of the Bombay Volunteers were marching down the road. Down the Erskine Road a good many Mahomedans were standing and strolling about, looking sullen and angry. Two or three mounted police squaws were patrolling the road and save that down that road and Phul Gully and Jail Road, there were less people moving about than usual, and the shops were closed. There were no signs that such terrible scenes had recently been enacted there. Further down the road at the horse depository, where a few Bombay Lancers were stationed, there came a large dooley with a green cover, headed by a policeman, and accompanied by four Native Infantry, doubtless conveying some unfortunate victim of religious fanaticism to an untimely grave. The J. J. Hospital's corner was strongly guarded on the one side by European Artillery with two 12-pounders, and the other side of the road by Native Infantry. At Nagpada the shops were closed and groups of Hindus were loitering about discussing the situa-

tion. Near the Byculla Press a bullock-cart with two dead bodies was being escorted by native soldiers to the Flats. Some Light Horse were patrolling the Byculla Bridge, and a few marines and blue-jackets held their post at Victoria Gardens. Opposite the Albion Place, where such a terrible encounter took place on Friday night, hardly a soul was to be seen, but heaps of wreckage showed where the battle had been hottest. All the mills were closed, Messrs. Richardson and Cradock's doors were shut, and but for a few knots of sturdily-looking millmen, peace and silence reigned in busy Byculla.

With the exception of three or four instances of outrages in out-of-the-way places, the day passed off without any important occurrence. That matters are quieting down gradually might have been inferred from the evidence before one's eyes in the public streets yesterday. The hawk victorias, which had stopped plying for hire during the preceding three days to the great inconvenience of the travelling public, were seen from an early hour performing their usual functions. The Hindu and Mahomedan shop keepers and stall-holders in Crawford Markets had re-opened their places of business, and were seen at their ordinary avocations; the butchers had resumed work, and so had the Hindu market-coolies, whose services were not available in the preceding three days. The branch tramway line from the Jambetee Hospital to the corner of Grant Road had its cars running again as before. Hindu passengers, who had held aloof from the cars from fear of maltreatment, were to be seen travelling by them again. Most of the Hindu and Mahomedan shops had been re-opened throughout the city; and public confidence, as far as was observable in the principal streets, was in a fair way to being slowly restored.

The mill-hands have, however, been reluctant to return to work in the mills. The mill agents had the principal hands called before them to explain the reasons for their reluctance. The chief reason they gave was that many of them had heard a vow made by Mahomedan rioters to the effect that, whenever they found that the Hindu mill-hands had gone to their work leaving their families without their protection, the Mahomedans would pour down upon them and have their revenge for the outrages committed by the Hindus. The fear of leaving their families unprotected was thus put forward as the sole reason for the mill-hands refusing to resume work. Several of the mills had their fires lighted at an early hour yesterday morning, but no hands turned up to work them, and thus as far as we have been able to ascertain, the mills remained without the hands to work them. If further evidence was needed of the accuracy of this statement it was observable in the hundreds of mill-hands who had been idly passing the day in the vicinity of the large chawls occupied by them.

At the request of General Budge, Commanding the Bombay District, Mr. H. W. Uloth, the Agent of the P. and O. Company, had cheerfully consented to provide Volunteers from the P. and O. vessel in harbour for the exigencies of the city. About seventy Volunteers were landed yesterday morning from the P. and O. vessels, the Hydaspes, the Kohila, the Formosa, and other ships, and were

distributed for service in the outlying districts. Captain Gordon, with three officers and twenty-six men, was stationed in and about the Clerk and De Lisle Roads, and Captain Crawford and Captain Nantas, with detachments of P. and O. Volunteers, were stationed near the Chinchpogooly Water Works and Jacob's Circle.

Two Mahomedans, going on foot by the side of the railway line between the Byculla and Chinchpogooly stations of the G. I. P. Railway, between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, were murdered by Hindus, near Chorwaly, behind the bungalow of Mr. C. J. Khambatta, off the De Lisle Road. The Mahomedans were accompanied or followed by two others, who were apparently going towards Parel, and seemed to have taken the routes in question to avoid falling into the hands of Hindus. They were, however, observed from a distance, and a band of some fifty Hindus, armed with long pieces of gas pipe and sticks, ran after them. Some men of the 47th North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Chinchpogooly, near the fire-brigade station, on hearing an alarm raised, started off at once across a field, to the rescue of the Mahomedans, but before they could reach the spot, the Hindus had knocked down two of the men and killed them on the spot. They had knocked down the third, and were striking him when the soldiers rescued him and arrested nine of the Hindus. Another Mahomedan, probably one of the party above-mentioned, after being hit by the Hindus, escaped and sought shelter in the Chinchpogooly railway station. The station-master afforded him every assistance. A railway policeman attempted to arrest the assailants, who, however, hit him and succeeded in effecting their escape. A fifth Mahomedan, severely wounded in the head and the back, ran for protection yesterday morning into the Curree Road railway station. None of his assailants could be secured.

Soon after midnight on Sunday, or very early on Monday morning, an alarm was raised that some Mahomedans had entered a chawl, at Arthur Road, occupied by Hindus. A report was also made to Lieut. Keelan, in command of a party of the Fusiliers stationed in the locality, that a Mahomedan, who had gone upstairs into the chawl, was being murdered there. Lieut. Keelan, with six of his men with fixed bayonets, ran upstairs into the chawl to look after the supposed Mahomedan. Just at that moment either from alarm at being arrested or for some mysterious reason, the Hindus in the chawl put out all their lights, leaving the Lieutenant and his men to find their way as best they could in the dark. While the latter were hurrying with their fixed bayonets from one direction to another, groping their way in the utter darkness which prevailed, one of the Hindus got fixed on one of the bayonets, which pierced his right side. A second man was wounded in a similar manner. The Chawl consists of 150 rooms and contains 1,900 inhabitants. The Military, unaware that any fatal wound had been accidentally inflicted, got downstairs and went to their posts again. No Mahomedan was found in the place; and it turned out to be a false alarm. The wounded Hindu died half-an-hour afterwards; but until informed of the death in the morning, Lieutenant Keelan had no idea that any of the Hindus had been seriously wounded.

The two hundred men from H. M. S. Magdala and H. M. S. Lapwing, who were called out to assist the police and the military, were commanded by Captain Schumberg and posted in different parts of the town. Sixty blue-jackets, under Lieut. Fowke, were posted at Girgaum, and fifty men under Lieut. Kemp, at Malabar Hill and Mahalaxmee, and fifty men under Lieut. Yorke on relief work, and fifty under Lieut. Seton and Lieut. Johnson at Pydbownee.

Desultory rows were breaking out every now and then in the narrow streets and lanes converging round *Catuaateepoora*, but dispersing immediately the police put in an appearance. The fighting was usually of a one-sided character, half-a-dozen Hindus maltreating one Mahomedan, and *vice versa*. Practically, however, the worst of the fighting seems over, and the severe lesson which has been given to the badmashes and loochas, who have taken advantage of this religious difference of opinion to inaugurate a brief season of loot and disorder, may deter them from further acts of violence. The reports of the number of killed and wounded are naturally very variable, but in the bazaar it is generally believed they are much larger than was at first supposed. The *debris* of one or two places which had been wrecked near Byculla was rapidly being cleared away.

Among the chief military and civil officers who have worked so hard during the past terrible crisis none has been more indefatigable and energetic than our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth. This gentleman has spared no pains to protect the weak and helpless and preserve the peace of the city from the lawlessness and disorder which has threatened it, and well deserves the gratitude of its inhabitants for his pluck and moderation at this trying time.

On Monday the tombs of two Mahomedan saints whose walls were partly demolished by Hindus. The man in charge of them, who lived in a small house close by, narrowly escaped death through the intervention of some Portuguese Christians. His household property was taken away and destroyed. The band were proceeding to set fire to the wooden roof of the tombs, but on the remonstrances of the Christians they desisted.

All was quiet in the Null Bazaar district on Monday, when Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Special Magistrate, was relieved at 12 o'clock, but it was a noticeable symptom that a great number of carts passed laden with furniture and cooking pots—accompanied by women and children—showing that there is a widespread feeling of alarm that the present lull is but temporary, and that further trouble is expected. Most of the emigrants are Hindus, but many Musulmans also deem it prudent to remove to localities inhabited by their own people.

His Excellency the Governor in Council appointed Mr. F. A. Little to be a Special Magistrate for the City of Bombay.

#### REASSURING STATEMENT BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

After the adjournment of the Corporation meeting on Monday, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, said: Mr. President,—I take the opportunity before we separate as one pretty closely connected with these unfortunate disturbances from the

commencement of addressing you and stating that we have fairly got everything that can be called the systematic disturbances in thorough check, and there is now nothing left to control except the floating rascality of the city. This, I am also glad to say is more and more every hour being got in hand. There is not the slightest risk to pedestrians on any of the principal roads of the city; they are all completely clear, and I would ask gentlemen present, as representatives of the citizens generally, in so far as they can, to impress upon their households and upon all those whom they know and can influence, that the time has come when they can attend to their ordinary avocations, open their shops, go to business, and attend to the ordinary affairs of daily life. Such a course, of all others, is the one most calculated to restore confidence and peace in every part of the city. So long as the shops are shut, people do not know where to get their food, and such supplies as they need, they are driven into all sorts of vague and irregular courses, and nothing like steady systematic work settles down. The time has now come when business may be safely attended to. Three thousand troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, hold the city thoroughly, and citizens may depend on the measures taken by the authorities for their personal security. The Police Commissioner and myself have received a great many applications from individuals for help, some of a rather ridiculous character. One received this morning from a gentleman thanked us for his personal security and asked for a British guard to protect a cow and a calf. (Laughter.) I know that my words are being reported, and I am in a sense addressing the citizens generally, and I would, therefore, say that although it is impossible to attach a guard to every individual's house, citizens may rely upon this, that everything is secure, and troops can move at a moment's notice to any centre of disturbance. We have nothing to fear now, and the small proportion of the *Ludmash* class—we have 1,300 under lock and key—will soon be thoroughly under control, and they are the class who are, of course the first to take advantage of such unfortunate disturbances as we have been exposed to. The numbers of individuals now concerned is now so small, and the city is so completely held in all its different quarters by troops empowered to act at any moment in any quarter, that I express my personal conviction as Municipal Commissioner, and one perfectly cognisant of the measures that have been taken, that every quarter of the city is now thoroughly secure. I need scarcely say that his Excellency the Governor's appeal on Saturday to the different communities is, so far as I am aware, being attended to by the leaders of those communities in so far as their influence extends. They have expressed their sympathy, and have done, and are doing their best to impress on the less educated and less intelligent members of their communities, the necessity of not only keeping order, and not acting aggressively to members of other communities, but also the fact that they need not have any apprehension about pursuing their ordinary avocations. That is a fact I am anxious to express, and I take this opportunity of impressing through the members of the Corporation present, upon the city generally this most important fact, that security in every quarter of the city is fully established. The troops, as I have already stated, are more than 3,000 in number in addition to the entire police force acting under Mr.

Vincent, on whose energy, intelligence, and courage no person who has had the opportunities I have had of watching him and his work, can pass too high eulogiums. The same may be said of the police, and also of the troops, both European and Native. They have even earned their reluctance to use force to a wonderful pitch when one considers the resistance and irritation to which they were exposed. Taking into consideration the fact that all the troops and all the police have now had their fair measure of rest and refreshment, and that they are well posted, and ready to act, I say that this city is at this moment better held by her Majesty's forces, than it has been during the twenty-three years I have had acquaintance with it. I trust that these words which I speak with a deep sense of responsibility, and in which I know I am expressing the opinion of my friend Mr. Vincent, may have some reassuring influence on the citizens at large, when they appear in the Press tomorrow morning. I am sure I do not vainly appeal to the gentlemen present when I ask them to use their influence—not so much their collective influence, but their personal influence—to induce the citizens to believe that they can now proceed with their ordinary business in peace and quietness. I wish to add that the work of the Health Department is now going on as well as ever.

#### TUESDAY AUGUST 15.

##### FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE

The turn in the tide, which set in with the commencement of a new week on Monday last, made a fair progress towards peace, and towards the re-opening of all business centres on Tuesday. The dealers in the Crawford Markets resumed their usual activity, and Hindu and Mahomedan shop and stall keepers seemed to have allowed the waters of oblivion to flow over the differences of the past three days, and were working in apparent amity. In the streets lying about and beyond the Market, all the Mahomedan and Hindu shops had resumed business, including those of the Purdese sweetmeat-sellers, which had been the special target of pifering badmashes. Most of the shops in the Chowksee Bazaar, dealing in ornaments and jewellery, were reopened; but the piece goods dealers in the Mooljee Jetha, the Luxmidas Khimjee, and other Cloth Markets refused to resume business unless additional protecting troops were stationed near their premises. The shops of petty piece-goods dealers in Bhenly Bazaar and Falkland Road also remained closed. At the Pydhooee Police Station, which has been made the Central Station for the chief officials and special magistrates' crowds of Mahomedan and other sight-seers were present to see how things were going. Some of the European troops were accommodated on the upper story of the Shrawak dharmasala, opposite the Pydhooee station; the richly-furnished Shrawak temples were closed and well guarded. Detachments of Mahomedans talked over the events of the day in Coisa Mohalla and other Mahomedan quarters; but they were much thinner than the groups which crowded them on the preceding three days. Some Hindu residents in Bhenly Bazaar and surrounding streets, had brought labour-carts to their doors, and were preparing to remove their goods and chattels to Hindu quarters.

Hindu grain-dealers' shops in Bhenly Bazaar remained closed, although Hindu "pan-soparee" shops in the locality had all been reopened. In Bellasis Road, and beyond the Jamjee Hospital northward, the Hindus and Mahomedans mixed freely in the public streets without the least fear of each other. Nearly all shops had been reopened in Grant Road, Bellasis Road, Nagpada, Duncan Road, Ripon Road, and Madanpoo. The green-grocers' shops in Hincees Road had also been reopened. In Hancees Road, in a public foot-path, the police found the dead body of a newly-born child early yesterday morning. It is supposed that the parents or relations not caring to incur the risk of taking the body to the burning or burying-ground, had placed it on the foot-path.

An unusually large crowd of Hindus congregated in the afternoon near a big chawl, at Arling Road, and people at a distance thought that a riot had broken out there. It appeared, however, that the crowd was due to the Corporation's officers making preparation for the holding of an inquest on the body of a Hindu, who had died of injuries received about 1 o'clock, on Monday morning.

None of the mills at Bellasis Road, Hyncalla, Tardeo, Parel, Chinchpoojly, Tarwady, Mahaluxmee, or Sewree had resumed work yesterday; the reasons for the mill-hands still refusing to return to work being that Wednesday is an important Hindu festival, and Friday is the much-dreaded prayer-day when masses of Mahomedans may assemble in the Jama Masjid, and on their coming out commit excesses as on Friday last. It is believed that, if the Mahomedans do not renew disturbances next Friday, and if nothing extraordinary occurs, all the mill-hands will resume work on Saturday. Three mills situated beyond the localities above-named, namely, the Bombay United, the Colaba Land, and the Union Mills, situated at Dadur, were partially open yesterday. The first-named is situated in Churney Road, Gurgaum, where a detachment of twenty-five Minspookats is posted, the agents, Messrs. Goverdhundas Khatao Makunjee, providing every comfort for them.

The mills owned by Sir Dinshaw Petit did not work yesterday. The managers of his mills tried to induce the mill-hands to resume work, but they distinctly refused to do so, saying that they were afraid that if they went to work their wives and children would be slaughtered by the Mahomedans. The mills under the agency of Messrs. Graves Cotton were also closed. The operatives of Sir Dinshaw's Mills said that they would not resume work before Monday next. The other mills at Tardeo and Mahaluxmi did not start work yesterday.

It is believed that, in the event of a possible attack on the Hindu temple at Chowpatty, known as the "Prabhadevi," the soldiers posted at Churney Road and at the junction of the Queen's Road and Chowpatty will be able to resist it effectually. The presence of these gallant men in this quarter has given much confidence to the residents, who are chiefly Hindus and Parsis.

It is understood that all Hindu shops and places of business as well as the mills would have resumed their usual functions, but for the potentialities of the Nagpachai festival to-day, and the Mahomedan prayer meeting in the Jama Masjid next Friday.

On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, Sirdar Mir Abdoolah Khan Bahadur, Head of the Detective Police, and Superintendent P. Lewin, accompanied by a number of armed men, went round the most disturbed parts of the town, and assured the people of their safety, telling them at the same time that there was no apprehension of any fresh outbreak. They went through Abdul Rehman Street, Kaibadevi, Mombadevie, Bholeshwar, Jugjeewan Keeska Street, Mandvi, Chinchpooji, Mazagon, and Chokla, and induced the people to open their shops. Mulji Jaitha, Mangaldas, and Lakhmidas Cloth Markets were not opened, although the police consented to give them protection by placing a special detachment of the military near. The police called on Mr. Damodar Thakersey, and asked him the reason why the Cloth Market was not opened, although the police were ready to give special protection, but Mr. Damodar said that he could not persuade the merchants to open their shops, though on his own part, he was anxious to see peace restored speedily, and business resumed.

#### CONFERENCE OF LEADING CITIZENS.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, at the initiative of some of the Special Magistrates appointed by Government in connection with the riots, yesterday convened a meeting of a few representative members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. Mr. Acworth presided at the meeting, which was of a private character.

Mr. George Cotton, one of the Special Magistrates made a few practical suggestions, one of which was that a circular, sign by the heads of the two communities might be issued broadcast assuring the people that peace had already been restored, and that they could now follow their ordinary avocations with safety. Mr. L. E. W. Forrest and Mr. C. Douglas, agreed with the suggestion, which was then discussed in its various aspects by the native gentlemen present at the meeting.

Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, who had a hoarse voice consequent on incessant exertion in giving orders, and could not, therefore, speak loud enough to be heard by the meeting, requested the Municipal Commissioner to say on his behalf that peace had already been restored all over the town, and that there had not been a single case of murder or any serious injury reported to him during the last twenty-four hours.

The Municipal Commissioner then made a long and important speech, strongly impressing upon the minds of the leaders of the communities the necessity of religious toleration. He referred to the real cause of the disturbances, stating that he was speaking for the Police Commissioner as well as himself. He also said that it might be taken as certain that the troops would not be removed or diminished in number for a considerable time, and until the authorities here thought it might safely be done. And he emphasized the fact that the riots had been put an end to by the forces of Government, civil and military.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who was specially invited, strongly urged the necessity of impressing upon the minds of the people that perfect peace had been restored, and that they could not defy the authorities, civil and military, with impunity.

Mr. Haje Cassam, the well known ship-owner and merchant, undertook to obtain certain guarantees from the head of each Mahomedan mohalla, or streets, that no fresh disturbances would break out among the people inhabiting that street.

Mr. Vurjeeewandas Madhowdas, on the other hand, undertook to persuade the Bhattis cloth merchants to open their shops, and resume their work.

Mr. Mehta was then entrusted, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, with the task of drafting the circular as suggested by Mr. Cotton, and approved by the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### THE KILLED.

The number given as killed was 51, but it is believed that this estimate is a low one, and that 70 will be found more nearly correct. The injured number something over 700, upwards of 1,330 prisoners have been arrested.

#### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16

#### PEACE MORE FIRMLY RE-ESTABLISHED.

Contrary to the gloomy anticipations of some people who feared an outbreak in connection with the Nagpanchmi festival, the peace of Bombay has been steadily maintained, and was more firmly re-established. A more unerring indication of returning confidence could not be found than was observable in the unconcerned manner in which Hindu and Mahomedan women were moving about in the public streets. Even at Bellasis Road, in the vicinity of the Hindu temple, dedicated to the worship of serpents, this proof of returning confidence was noticeable, and Hindu and Mahomedan women moved about the locality without fear or restraint. Groups of excitable people might have been observed in isolated streets, but this fact must be attributed to the circumstance that many thousands of mill hands still refuse to return to their work, and thus impose a duty upon their adversaries to keep at home with a view to protect their families and relations from possible harm in case of a disturbance. Proceeding yesterday from the Arthur Crawford Market northward, general peace was observable in the public streets, the shops being all open, except those of some Hindus in the neighbourhood of the Juma Masjid, and those of the piece-goods dealers in the Mangaldas, the Muljee Jaitha, and the Lakhmidas Khimjee Cloth Markets. Further up, going towards the Mombadevi Road, it appeared that the dealers in ornaments and jewels, who had opened their shops in the early part of the day on Tuesday, had re-closed them, replying to the assurances of the police authorities that they feared to keep them open until the Mahomedan prayer-meeting on Friday had passed off peacefully.

Further evidence of returning confidence was afforded by a large crowd which had gathered in the thoroughfare leading to the Juma Masjid yesterday afternoon, and it was worthy of note that, although the crowd was composed of perfectly inflammable material, Hindus and Mahomedans mixing up promiscuously, there was not the slightest sign of disturb-

ance. The crowd were listening to a *hatake* that was beaten, an ancient style of a police proclamation, to the effect that all the troops will remain in Bombay until perfect order was restored, and that law-abiding citizens need not entertain any apprehensions of a further disturbance of the peace.

Proceeding onward in the direction of Colsa Moholla, a Mahomedan quarter, one could observe that the idle groups of men in the street were very much thinner than on previous occasions, showing that many of them had returned to their usual avocations. In Ebandy Bazar, although the shops of Hindoo retail dealers in piece-goods continued partially closed, one could not fail to be struck by the gratifying anomaly of Hindoo customers sitting and making purchases at the shops of Mahomedans. All was quiet in the public streets northward of the Jamsetjee Hospital. Business was being done peacefully in the Hindu and Mahomedan shops which adjoined each other, and the social amenities which one neighbour might expect of another were freely interchanged.

One obstacle to a speedy re-establishment of confidence has been the refusal of many thousands of mill-hands to return to their work. The refusal was natural yesterday because of the Nagpanchmi festival, which is always kept as a holiday. But the determination not to return to the mills will be adhered to to-day and to-morrow. The men say that they are afraid of leaving their families unprotected in their absence, if they returned to work at the mills. It is stated that they will return to work on Saturday if nothing occurs in the meantime. Two mills at Eyoulla, and two at Chinchpoozly, had their chimneys smoking, and the hands employed in them had returned to work.

Early this morning the Collector, Mr. Campbell, Superintendent Bregwin, and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Abdool Ali, accompanied by a large force of European and Native Infantry, and a party of the 2nd Lancers proceeded to the temple at Nagdevi, where the fair is usually held in the morning. Everything there was perfectly tranquil and people did not congregate in any numbers. The same precautions were taken at Belliss Road during the afternoon, but no untoward incident took place and the fair was abandoned and the forces were withdrawn before five o'clock. The Hindus exhibit the most diffidence about returning to business, and in a number of cases traders have refused to open their shops until Saturday, particularly those in the cloth market. If Friday passes without incident, as seems probable, all will be well, and confidence completely restored.

#### AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

The following is the text of the notice issued to all communities at the instance of the meeting held on Tuesday, in the Municipal Office, under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Acworth. Twenty-five thousand copies have been distributed, 15,000 in Marathi, 5,000 in Gujarati, and 5,000 in Urdu:—  
“We, the undersigned members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of this City consider it our duty to impress upon our respective co-religionists the necessity of recognizing that they are bound to live in peace and harmony under theegis of

the benign British Government. Any disturbance of the peace of the city can only result in the loss of life and injury to themselves, and brings no good to anybody. We therefore implore our co-religionists to forget all that has been done on either side, and let the relations of peace and harmony, which have existed between them so long find sway among them again. We can assure them that life and property in the City will continue to be guarded by the civil and military forces as it is being so admirably done at present. It is for the benefit of all of us therefore, now to return to our peaceful avocations, and we again implore all classes of the people to help in maintaining the peace and quiet of the city.”

(Signed)—Haji Cassum Joosub, Vurjivandass Madhoddass, Hurkisondass Narotundass, Fazulbhoy Visram, Vizbhoocondass Atmaram, Haji Ibrahim Patel, Chuttoorbhooj Morarji, Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Aga Abdal Hnsain Shirazi, Damodhur Tapidass, and Amiroodeen Tyabjee.

#### DEPUTATION TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

On Wednesday morning, a deputation of some twenty native merchants, dealing in copper and twist, proceeded to the Pydhoness Police Stations and waited upon Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner. They thanked him for the great favour shown them by the Sircar, the police, and the military authorities in preserving their lives and properties during the riots. They also expressed their thankfulness to Mr. Hajee Cassum Mitha, of Colsa Moholla, for the protection he had been the means of affording them and to their places of business in the Marwarree Bazaar and Abdul Rehman Street. It was, they said, owing to his exertions, and the presence of the police and the military, that their properties were saved from being looted or ransacked by the rioters. They said that a feeling of uneasiness still prevailed, and that the Sircar and the police would greatly add to this obligation by placing a military guard at their places of business in Abdul Rehman Street and Juma Masjid Street. Mr. Acworth, in reply, assured the deputation that there was no cause whatever to entertain further apprehensions regarding their safety, as they were within very easy reach of the military at Pydhoness, and that every protection would be afforded them if they were interfered with. The deputation were satisfied with Mr. Acworth's assurances, and left after according him their heart-felt thanks. Mr. Hajee Cassum Mitha, the gentleman above mentioned, afterwards went into the Marwarree Bazaar and adjacent streets, where he tried to inspire confidence and persuaded the shop-keepers to open their shops and resume their business. Mr. Hajee Cassum has been supplying food to the sepoy's of the Native Regiments, Hindus as well as Mahomedans, stationed in different quarters in the native town during the riots.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

The improvement in affairs established on Monday last and continued throughout the week was unimpaired throughout Thursday. The streets in the Native Town have nearly resumed their usual appear-

ance The Hindu and Mahomedan hawkers go about freely in each other's locality without the least fear of being molested. Everywhere happy indications of tranquillity meet the eye of an observer; and those places which were the most turbulent have now become the quietest, and as is always the case exhaustion and fatigue have succeeded to excitement. Hindus and Mahomedans pass through the midst of the crowd of their late adversaries without fearing for their lives. If everything passes quietly to-day, which is the prayer-day of the Mahomedans, it can safely be said that the disturbances have come to an end. The police think that there need be no apprehension as to a fresh outbreak as the people are now thoroughly afraid of the military and the police, who are on the spot, and ready to quell any disturbance that might break out. The Police Commissioner has made special arrangements to prevent any further outbreak. General Budge has placed a large number of European and Native soldiers near the different musjids, where the Mahomedans will go to say their prayers to-day.

#### NATIVE GENTLEMEN ASSIST THE SIRKAR.

Mr. R. B. Mowjee and Mr. Dhunjiboy Mistry of Chunchpoojy gave shelter to the military and the police in the compound of their bungalows and supplied them with their wants. Several Mahomedan gentlemen assisted the police as much as lay in their power in quelling the disturbance. As soon as the first disturbance took place Mr. Haji Cassim Mitha and Ibrahim Patell of Kolva Moholla called his castemen living in the street and dissuaded them from joining their other co-religionists in the riot. The timely advice proved to be of incalculable benefit to the residents of Kolva Moholla; who refrained from taking part in the riot. These two gentlemen also supplied food to the Mahomedan as well as the Hindu soldiers, about five hundred in number who were on duty in the vicinity of their residence. Mr. Muki Kassim Musesa also rendered very valuable assistance to the police in pacifying the rioters. Superintendents Jones, Cobb, and Nolan had to encounter a formidable army of mill-hands on Monday last. The mill-hands about five thousand in number told the superintendents, who were on duty between Church Ender and Dongri, "We don't want to fight with the police and Sirkar, as you are our Mahab. We want to take revenge upon the Mahomedan budmasses, who have desecrated our temples and assaulted our women. If you permit us we will sweep them into the Back Bay." The police had great difficulty in dissuading the mill-hands from putting their proposal into execution.

In the Police Hospital there are now lying twenty-seven sepoy. One of them belongs to the Q. I. P. Coy Police. Two others are native officers, twenty sepoy, and one sowar. Two native policemen are seriously wounded from gun shots.

On Saturday five hundred mill-hands went down to Jakeria Musjid and broke twenty-five chandeliers in the musjid and destroyed other valuable furniture and looted several Mahomedan houses. The Mahomedans took refuge in a musjid. Mr. Crummy went there the following day and brought the Mahomedans back to their houses safely. Mr. Cotton, Special Magistrate, went to Sewree, and inspired the people with confidence and assured

them that peace was restored in the town. The house of Mr. Haji Issak, Haji Chan was also looted on Sunday by the mill-hands, who were driven back by Mr. Crummy and twenty Maratha soldiers, who were under the command of Buxsaldar Bapat, a Deccani Brahmin, who rendered valuable service to the police in fighting against the rioters.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19

#### AN ANXIOUS DAY

On Friday signs were not wanting on every hand that the nine hundred thousand people who make up the population of Bombay were most anxious to see what the day would bring forth. The prayer day of the Mahomedans was expected to be the one on which, if any renewal of the terrible disturbances was to take place, it was most likely to occur, and the military, police, and the populace watched anxiously whether the Musjids would send out as they did last week, excited fanatics bent on mischief, or peaceable citizens. Fortunately the lesson the rioters have received during the week was not without its effect, and the crowds of Mahomedans who left the Musjids after prayers have never dispersed more quietly and with less indications of a bellicose spirit. The city did not bear its wonted aspect, its extreme quiet was almost melancholy, and for an hour or two almost all business activity ceased and comparatively few people left their dwellings. As the hour of twelve approached both Musulmans and Hindoos commenced closing their business premises, and when the hour for prayer was reached there was hardly a shop open in the usually busy quarter of the city. The communities responsible for the outburst were mutually afraid of each other, and both had a wholesome dread of provoking the guardians of law and order. To sum up the situation in a few words, it is many years since there was less possibility of danger in walking through the Native town than there was yesterday. The hour from one to two having passed absolutely without any incident, and the peaceful way in which the armed men loitered in the shade, at once inspired the people and traders with confidence, and before sundown matters were beginning to assume their ordinary appearance; citizens moved about freely and unconcerned, and traders opened their premises to do business.

#### AT THE JUMMA MUSJID

This great Musjid, where a week ago the token of trouble was sounded, was yesterday carefully guarded by the military and the police. The vast building and compound will accommodate as many as 7,000 worshippers, but yesterday the congregation did not muster more than a couple of thousand. All young boys who were likely to be the cause of disturbance were prevented from entering, and those who did enter were deprived of any dangerous-looking sticks. Thirty sabres, ten at each of the three gates, were in readiness, and General Budge, accompanied by Major Blomfield, A. A. G., witnessed the assembly and dispersing of the worshippers. Superintendent Brown, Sirdar Mir Abdoola Khan Bahadur, with Inspectors Robert, Franjee Bhatkajee, and Sloane, and Constable Hardacre were present



with forty police and ten armed Bijapur police. Several detectives were placed inside the Masjid in order to see that no sticks had been secreted. The three-quarters of an hour of prayer passed off without incident, and at its termination the congregation left the Masjid without having, as is usual, a short exhortation addressed to them by the mollahs. Quietly emerging from the mosque and without the slightest attempt at demonstration, the Mahomedans wended their way to their homes and places of business, and resumed, in most cases, their occupations.

Dr Weir, and Mr Campbell, Special Magistrates, were on the spot ready to issue orders in case of necessity, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Vincent, and staff, and Mr. Acworth visited this as they did all localities where disturbances were likely to break out.

#### HOW FURTHER TROUBLE WAS CHECKED.

The following will show the careful manner in which the city was watched and guarded on Friday and how the military and police had reduced to a minimum the possibility of an outbreak. One of the indefatigable officers who have been working behind the scenes, and has been responsible for the efficient carrying out of General Badgen's orders, is Major Blomfield, A. A. G. Since the riots broke out, he has lived night and day at Pydhownee, and to his administrative abilities is due much of the efficient and successful working of the military occupation of the dangerous quarters of the city.

The Royal Artillery had four guns in the native town, one facing down Pydhownee, and commanding the street on to which a great many gullies converge; two at the junction of Grant Road, and Parel Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, and one gun at the Common Jail. Each gun had a party of the 17th Royal Artillery and an escort of twelve men to the single guns and twenty to the two guns. They were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce.

A naval contingent of 57 men was stationed at Gurgaum and Churney Road, and a small party at the Cross Roads. They were also 57 at the Prince's Dock, and a detachment of 30 at the Train Stables, Byculia. The naval forces were commanded by Captain Schauberg.

The position of the cavalry was as follows.—Two squadrons were accommodated at the Prince's Dock, and one at Government House Stables, Parel. The latter supplied a detachment of 30 to the Trainway Stables by day and 30 by night. Detachments were also posted by day and night, at Jakeria Bunder Fire-station, Parel, Sewree, Dair, Null Bazar, Malabar Hill, 12 at each end, and about 60 men were on general patrol. They were commanded by Colonel Jones.

The European soldiers were posted as follows.—Pydhownee, 100; J. J. Hospital, 100; of whom 25 were on duty at the jail. Esaa Khalifa's Stables 60, and at the junction of DeLisle Road and Haynes Road 10; Gas Works; 25, Jacob's Circle, 30; Lalbagh, Malabar Hill South End, 25; Kemp's shop, 40; inside the Jail, 20. They were under Col. Goldsmith, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Lieut.-Col. Ryley, North Lancashire.

The Native Infantry were posted at Null Bazar, 140; Grant Road, 90; Grant Road West, 50; inside the Jail, 40; escort for guns, 20; between Manjvi and Musjid Bunder, 10; Jakeria Musjid, 30; Police Station, Parel, 30; and at Commissioner's Office, 20. They were under Lieut.-Col. Handy, Lieut.-Col. Forsett, and Col. W. Scott.

The men have done twenty-four hours on and twenty-four hours off duty.

Pydhownee, conveniently central, is the headquarters where General Badgen and Col. Shortland, Major Blomfield, A. A. G., and on special duty to assist the staff, Capt. Atkin, 19th Bo. Infantry from Mlow, Capt. Williams, 15th Bo. Infantry from Ahmednugger, were to be found. The two first-mentioned officers were on leave in Poona at the time of the outbreak, Capt. Swana is doing Major Blomfield's ordinary duties.

The smart and gallant little band of horsemen of the Light Horse, under Lieut. Guffe, who throughout the trouble have been always where the turmoil was thickest, turned out 33 men yesterday morning and remained on duty until peace was assured.

The Rifle Volunteers have continued on duty throughout the week, and yesterday had their detachments at Worlee, Chinchpogly, and Hornby Vellard.

One feature of the riots that Europeans may be thankful for, is that not one of the community has suffered serious injury. Although there have been many marvellous escapes amongst the heads of the police, yet so far not one has received more than a bruise or slight cut. The most serious cases reported are those of two ladies Mrs. Darning, and Mrs. Stewart, who on the first day of the riots were attacked in Jagjavan Kika Street, Lalwadi, by Hindus, and badly assaulted. Their injuries, however, were not serious, and they were lucky in escaping from so infuriated a mob with such slight injury. They were rescued in a moment of great peril and distress by some respectable Hindus who found them a refuge in a neighbouring temple.

#### SCENE AT PYDHOWNEE, CHINCH-POOGLY, &c.

At an early hour, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Ahmednugger, Police, arrived at the Pydhownee Police Station. General Badgen, who was also present at Pydhownee, despatched additional troops to be stationed in front of the different musjids, where the Mahomedans were expected to assemble. Everything was very quiet at Pydhownee, Ebandi Bazar, Null Bazar, and Dancan Road, which were the most turbulent localities during the week. The Hindus walked to and fro safely in the Mahomedan localities without the least fear of being attacked by the Mahomedans. The Hindu shops in the vicinity of Jakeria Musjid, on the Parel Road, were however, closed, but they were re-opened shortly after the noon-day prayer in the Musjid was over. The attendance of the Mahomedans at prayers was very small in Jakeria Musjid. When the prayer was over, they came out of the mosques and quietly walked to their houses without causing any disturbance or noise on the road. The demeanour of the crowd that attended the musjids at Sewree and Chinchpogly was calm and every where

appeared the gratifying signs of peace and barm. The awe inspired by the presence of the military at the different mosques was so great that neither the Mahomedans nor the Hindus dared to stand on the roads in front of the musjids. The idea that the Mahomedans were to create a breach of the peace after their prayer was over, had got so much ground amongst the credulous people at Girgaum and Sewree that they refused to open their shops until the Mahomedans had returned to their houses after saying their prayers.

Duncan Road presented quite a different appearance from that of a week ago. It was the scene of severe and fatal disturbances on Friday and Saturday last, but yesterday it was one of the most pacific places in the native town on account of the presence of the military and the police who had lined both sides of the road and were manifest masters of the situation. At the eastern end of the road, there were placed two guns in charge of about thirty European soldiers belonging to the 25th Southern Division, Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Beynon. On the west end of the road near the two tanks were stationed about eighty soldiers belonging to the 5th Light Native Infantry, under the command of Major Nicholletts, Captain Tritton, Lieutenant Grace, and Lieutenant Stevenson. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Butterfield were also present with a large number of policemen. This military and the police arrangement on the Duncan Road inspired confidence amongst the shop-keepers, who opened their shops as usual.

Additional troops were placed at Camatipura and Grant Road, and on account of the special protection being extended to the shop-keepers, the shops in that locality were opened with only few exceptions.

At intervals Superintendent Crummy patrolled the localities and assured the people of their safety. Inspector Greyhurst and a large number of military and medical students, who had volunteered their services as special constables patrolled Duncan Road. At Jail Road, Superintendent Jones and Inspector George were on duty near the jail. At the eastern entrance of the jail was stationed a detachment of the 25th Native Infantry. The western entrance was guarded by a detachment of the 2nd Poona Lancers, which have taken up their headquarters at the Prince's Dock and Malabar Hill. Major Fungle and Surgeon-Captain Lyons are stationed at Malabar Hill, while Colonel Jones, Adjutant Eames, Lieutenant Griffith, Lieutenant Pillow, and Lieutenant Loring, have taken up their quarters at the Prince's Dock.

A detachment of the 20th Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery, remained at Pydhonwee under the command of Sergeant-Major Murray. Mr. H. A. Acworth, one of the Special Magistrates also remained at Pydhonwee throughout Friday.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Vincent, Mr. Kennedy of the Ahmednuggur Police and Inspector Morar Rao went on horse-back through different localities to assure the people that there was no apprehension of an outbreak as the Mahomedans had quietly returned to their houses after prayer. This assurance induced the Bania shop-keepers, to open their shops. Most of the mill operatives resumed work on Thurs-

day last, but did not go to their mills on Friday, and remained in their houses, as they feared that their wives and children would be murdered in their absence. Fortunately, as was expected, it turned out that there was no ground for their fears.

#### PRAYER IN DIFFERENT MUSJIDS.

The "Juma" prayer was held in the following musjids on Friday —Juma Musjid, Jakeria Musjid, Ismael Habib Musjid at Memon Moholla, Chotani, Halai, Khadak, and Mia Inooos Musjids, Gavali Moholla and Nabab Musjids, at Bhendi Bazar, Chuckla and Hadivalla Musjids at Null Bazar, Hujaria, Misi Moholla, Sat Tad, Kasai Moholla, Rangari Moholla, and Moorgi Moholla Musjids. Troops were placed in front of the above musjids for the preservation of peace.

On Friday Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was busy throughout the day in hearing and disposing of an unusually large number of applicants for the release of several prisoners. Mr. Cooper granted the application only from those who were able to secure favourable report of the Police Superintendent Mr. Brewin, who has the additional duty imposed on him of ascertaining the antecedents of the prisoners.

#### MILL-HANDS AND DOCK-LABOURERS OFF WORK.

Not a single mill was at work in Bombay yesterday. The mill-hands were so much alarmed by the false reports that the Mahomedans would take revenge upon them, that they did not stir out of their houses in order to save themselves from being plundered and their women and children attacked by the Mahomedans. Several streets at Chinchpogly, which are inhabited chiefly by the mill-hands, seemed to have been deserted for a time, but in the afternoon, they freely moved about, being convinced that the report was baseless. Two weaving mills at Mahim and the Bombay Flour Mill at Mazgaon worked on Thursday last. About one thousand mill-hands of Sir Dushaw Peas Mill attended work on Thursday, but yesterday only two hundred of them went to work, and the number being insufficient to resume work, the mill was closed.

At one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the three cloth markets, which are in the vicinity of the Juma Musjid, were re-opened after the Mahomedans prayer meeting was over, the merchants being assured of their safety by the protectors of the peace.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Thanks to the completeness of the arrangements made by the military and police authorities, the much-talked-of Friday has passed away without the slightest attempt at a disturbance of the peace. It was a forgone conclusion with the authorities that

in the face of such extensive preparations as had been made for the preservation of the peace, and with the lessons of the past week before their minds, it would be the utmost rashness on the part of anybody who sought to create a disturbance. The perpetrators of the outrages on Friday week were impelled thereto by the comparatively unprotected state of the streets owing to the inefficiency of the local police force, and by reports received in one part of the city, of similar outrages successfully committed in other parts. The aspect of affairs yesterday was, however, entirely different, and persons disposed to create a disturbance must have been fully aware that the strong arm of the law was uplifted to strike them on the instant.

Yesterday morning was perfectly quiet. Many of the places of business in the north parts of the city were open. Hindu and Mahomedan hawkers, men and women were at their usual avocations; and with the noise that beggars invariably make, the streets were filled with discordant sounds. The tram-cars and the public vehicles were at their usual work. The Crawford Market and all the shops in its vicinity were doing a good business; and the same was the case with the minor markets and their surroundings. Market-coolies and labourers were to be seen going about their business in all directions. All the Mahomedan shops in Bhandy Bazaar were open, and further on to the northward, the Hindu shops were also open. The shops in and about the Juma Masjid and in the Chowksey Bazaar, the jewellers' quarters, most of which are conducted by Hindus, were closed, not without some apparent show of reason. A few of the Hindu shops in Abdul Rehman Street and Shaik Memon Street were also closed. By far the largest majority of mill-hands, residing at Byculla, Chinchpogly, Tardeo, Paral, and Jacob's Circle, had not gone to their work during the day from fear of a possible disturbance, and we believe that there were hardly any mills in the northern districts that had lighted their fires yesterday.

A judicious disposition of the military and police had been made by the authorities. The Juma Masjid was guarded by a strong force of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, posted at different corners. One might have noticed with some curiosity the presence of the Mahomedans among the Lancers standing in the inner galleries of the Juma Masjid. A body of the local police were posted outside, under Superintendent Erwin, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Inspector Franjees, and other police officers. The Chowksey Bazaar of the row of jewellers' shops, was guarded by the Bombay Light Horse. A detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers was stationed to the south of the Moombadevie Temple. Inside its southern gateway were seated a number of Purdesees, armed with big clubs and bludgeons. Near the Pydhonee station, under a pendal, was accommodated a large detachment of the Bombay Lancers, ready for service in case of emergency. Further on, at the entrance to Doongree and Bhandy Bazaar, was stationed a detachment of the Royal Artillery in charge of a gun. At the entrance to Grant Road, opposite the Jamsatjee Hospital, was stationed a party of the Royal Artillery, thirty-five men of the 30th Southern, in charge of another gun, together with some men of the Marine Battalion. Further on in Grant Road, near the Two Tanks, was accom-

modated a body of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry in a range of shops belonging to Mr. Suivajee Dharmajee, while the rest of them were accommodated on the ground-floor of Mr. Hajee Cassim's chawl, together with Mr. Butterfield, Inspector Marar Rao, and Constable T. Ghai, in charge of a party of the local police. Falkland Road, near the theatre, was guarded by a party of the Marine Battalion and a party of the local police, under Superintendent McDermott, Inspectors Briscoe, Ellis, and others. Detachments of the Bombay Lancers rapidly patrolled the streets from Bhandy Bazaar to Grant Road as well as in other directions, north and south. In the Hindu localities, men, women, and children might have been observed standing in the galleries and windows of their houses, with anxious faces, watching the course of events. It was an exceptional circumstance to notice that none of the persons passing along the public streets carried, or was allowed to carry, a stick, club, or any weapon of offence or defence.

Shortly after 1 p.m., on Friday, when the thousands of Mahomedans, who had assembled in the Juma Masjid, left it, and went in the direction of their respective residences without the least sign of creating a disturbance, the public confidence in the re-establishment of peace was completely restored. Men, women, and children of all nationalities were observed moving about in the streets; Hindoo and Mahomedans mixing together unobtrusively, a result that all peaceful citizens had devoutly prayed for during the past week.

#### FALSE ALARMS IN DELISLE ROAD AND AT AGRIPADA.

About 3-45 p.m., on Friday, an alarm was raised by the Hindoos and Purdesees, residing in Yenkee Balloo's Chawl, in DeLisle Road, off the Tramway Stables at Byculla, that Mahomedans were coming to attack them. Jamadar Curtum Khan, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, stationed at the Paral terminus of the Tramway Company, accompanied by a small party of the Lancers, rode up to the place indicated. A party of the North Lancashire Regiment also came up from another direction. On enquiry, it was soon ascertained to be a false alarm; and on the troops, on their return to their stations, reassuring the people, the shops that had been closed on the alarm being first raised, were re-opened.

About 3-30 p.m., on Friday, another alarm was raised that a party of Mahomedans, Julahis living in Madanpoo, had rushed up to Agripada with a view to attack a Hindu temple, known as Wittoba's temple. The locality is thickly-populated by Hindus; and it was alleged that the Mahomedan party was armed with sticks and clubs. The shops and doors of Hindu residences were soon closed. A party of naval men, belonging to H. M. S. Magdala, stationed at the Tramway Stables at Byculla, hurried up to the temple, and saw a number of Mahomedans at a distance entering the Julahi quarters at Madanpoo. A detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers as well as a party of the local police, stationed in Jacob's Circle, hastened to the place, led by Inspector Holdway who, on making an enquiry, found that the Julahis were coming from the Juma Masjid, to which they had gone for prayers, and that they were

going to their residences in Madraspoora when the Hindus, seeing them from a distance, raised a hue and cry. Quiet was soon restored in the locality, Mr. Holdway good-naturedly assuring the frightened Hindus that there was no real cause for any alarm whatever.

#### A FALSE ALARM AT CUMBALLA HILL.

About 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, four Hindus, passing along Forreth Lane, Cumballa Hill, raised an alarm that Mahomedans were coming for an attack. The men of the European Regiment, stationed at Cumballa Hill, hastened to the lane to ascertain the cause of the alarm. Just then it happened that some one, residing in a bungalow on the hill, fired a few rounds of blank ammunition, which frightened all the men working overnight in the Wallace Flour Mills at Chikswady. They rushed out toddily into the road, and in their hurry accidentally put out the electric light, by which the mill was working, leaving the entire place in darkness. This fact added to the consternation, and a report was made to Superintendent McDermott who, with a party of his men, hastened to the spot. After making an enquiry, Mr. McDermott assured the workmen that it was a false alarm, and advised them to return to their work, which they did. Mr. McDermott arrested the four Hindus who had been the cause of the alarm. Mr. Vincent happened to be passing by, and on a report being made to him, the four men were taken to the Peshawar police station, where Mr. Vincent, after investigating the matter, warned them against raising false alarms in future and discharged them.

About noon on Friday, on receiving information that looted property had been concealed in a chawl, in Falkland Road, Inspector Briscoe proceeded thither with a number of men. He was able to recover a quantity of plundered property, and arrested two Hindus who were alleged to have committed the offence.

On Thursday last, under the directions of the Commissioner of Police, Superintendent McDermott went to Hajee Ali's Currah, situated on an islet, off the Mahalaxmi Vellard, to preserve the peace among the large number of Mahomedans who go there for the purpose of worship every Thursday. Mr. Vincent personally went over to the place later on, and directed an armed guard to be placed on the beach with a view to prevent any Mahomedans from crossing over from the shore, across the rocks, to the Mahalaxmi temple.

#### INSTANCE OF A GENEROUS NATURE.

On Sunday last, a stalwart Pathan, a poor dock-labourer, made a report to Superintendent McDermott that some twenty-five or thirty Hindus, men, women, and children, were in imminent danger in a house in Peerkhan Lane, Jail Road, where they had taken shelter. The Superintendent accompanied the Pathan to the house in question, and having satisfied himself of the correctness of the report, sent a police guard to the rescue of the Hindus. The succouring party soon returned with the people, and the latter were safely escorted to the Hindu quarters. Mr. MacDermott heartily thanked the good-hearted Pathan, assuring him that, at the earliest opportunity, he

would bring his praiseworthy conduct to the notice of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Cowasjee, proprietor of the London Hotel, in Grant Road, provided refreshments for several days, free of charge, for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, and the European members of the police force doing duty in the locality. He declined to receive payment, remarking that it was the duty of every law-abiding citizen to assist the military and the police when public peace was in danger. In Khetwady 3rd Lane, where two Hindu temples are situated, and where a fierce fight took place between Hindus and Mahomedans on Friday week, Mr. Anand Rao R. T. Lebrrier, of the Government Dockyard, rendered valuable services in the interests of peace and good order by addressing the Hindu residents on Saturday and Sunday, advising them to abstain from retaliation and do everything in their power to bring about a speedy restoration of peace.

#### SATURDAY, August 19.

##### VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.

With the indications and assurances of the re-establishment of peace everywhere, the shops and places of business in the city, with a few exceptions, re-opened on Saturday. The three Cloth Markets, the Marwaree Bazaar in Shaik Memon Street, the Shroff Bazar and other places were engaged in the usual amount of business. At Mandvie Bunder the grain shops were also open. With regard to several shops in these localities and in the Chowksee Bazar and Bhendy Bazar, which were closed, it is believed that the owners had proceeded to their native countries and have not yet returned. From Jarblee Street to the Falkland Road, and along Erskine Road and Grant Road, business was carried on with its usual vigour. The godowns of the dealers in building materials in Khaddak and in the Borah quarters, which had been closed for some days, were also open. From the Jinnatjee Hospital to Parel, along the De Lisle, Haines, and Clerk Roads, and about Jacob's Circle, business had been resumed to its usual extent.

The mill-hands working in the mills at Tardeo, Chinchpooch, Parel, and other localities had returned to work, some of them being absent, especially in the Alexandria and E. D. Sassoon Mills. The David Sassoon Mill at Tank Bunder was closed on Saturday but will resume work from Monday. The Hindu mill-hands working in the mills at Kala Chowker Road stopped work about midday on Saturday and turned out into the roads on hearing a report that the Mahomedans were coming to attack them. Having awaited outside the mills about ten minutes, and being assured that it was a false alarm, they resumed work.

Several Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen have organised a joint committee, and are collecting subscriptions, with the object of distributing relief among the poor and deserving sufferers by the riots. The maximum subscription is limited to Rs 125. An independent committee will afterwards be appointed to distribute the funds without distinction of creed or race. If the project succeeds, it is the intention of those associated in it to call a general meeting for a reconciliation between Hindus and Mahomedans, at which pacificatory addresses will

be delivered, and at the termination of the proceedings, the leading men of the two communities will form a procession and drive through the excited quarters to assure the residents that peace had been fully re-established. All the liquor-shops are re-opened. It is believed to be the intention of the authorities to remove the guns and to withdraw about one-half or one-third of the Military and Mofussil police from to-day, if nothing unusual occurs. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Webb, have been entrusted with the duty of investigating into the cases of the rioters now in custody, Mr. Cooper, taking up the more serious offences of murder, desecrating mosques and temples, and looting. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Meer Ahlal Ali and Superintendent Breen have been appointed special officers to conduct the prosecutions. The police have been searching for looted property and have arrested many offenders. Three or four more Hindoos have been arrested in connection with the property plundered from the shop of Dawoodbhai Mousabbay and his Mahomedan neighbour, both dealers in brocade. In consequence of a statement made by the Mahomedan who was arrested in attempting to cash a currency note for Rs. 1,000, looted from the cash-clerk of the G. I. P. Railway, the police are searching for his brother who has proceeded to his native country with part of the plundered property. Some of the ringleaders of the Mahomedans who destroyed the Hindoo temples in Old Naspada have been arrested by Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, and some of the temple property recovered from them. Inspectors Butterfield, and Greyhurst under instructions from acting Superintendent Nalson, have worked very energetically in tracing plundered property and arresting the offenders. On Saturday he arrested six Dhers, four men and two women, who had looted two Durghas in Camateepoora, and who were found in possession of property worth about Rs. 300. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Inspector Butterfield, having received information that three Hindustanis were to leave Bombay about two hours later with plundered property, proceeded to the Grant Road railway station, where he arrested the men, who had in their possession gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 300, and currency notes alleged to be taken from the shop of a Marwari in Cassee Moholla. The arrest of these three men led to the arrest of three more Mahomedans, from whom Mr. Butterfield recovered some gold beads and pearl earrings. The Marwari, from whom this property was plundered, is said to have left Bombay, and the rioters have been remanded to jail till the 31st instant. The police will resume their usual work from this morning if nothing unusual occurs.

On Saturday night, a false report was circulated that the Mahomedans residing in Sat Tad street had killed three Hindu cart-drivers. Another report stated that a Hindu coolie had been killed in Jacob's Circle. Both reports were unfounded. On Saturday night another report reached the Peshawar police station, that Seeles labourers in the Prince's Dock had killed two Hindoos. On the police proceeding to the spot, the report was founded to be baseless like the others.

#### VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The presence of his Excellency the Governor, who paid a short visit to Bombay on Saturday

and drove through the disturbed parts of the town, will not fail to enhance the confidence inspired in the people by his stirring appeal to the leaders of both the communities made at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona. This was amply demonstrated when Lord Harris drove through the town on Saturday, accompanied by General Badgen and Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, escorted by about two dozen body-guards of the 2nd Poona Lancers. As His Excellency drove through the several roads, lined by Mahomedans and the Hindus, who seemed to freely mix with each other, they loudly cheered his Excellency as his carriage passed. Crowds of anxious people had gathered at the Null Bazaar Road, to see the Governor, and women and children walked about safely. As soon as the Governor's carriage drove away the crowds quietly dispersed without the interference of the military or the police. The presence of H. E. Lord Harris has done much towards pacifying the people and assuring them of the safety of their lives and property.

#### ARRIVAL OF LORD HARRIS.

H. E. the Governor arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning and alighted at the Brculla Railway station. He was accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A.D.C.; Lord Harris intended to come to Bombay on Friday but it being the Mahomedans' prayer day he was advised to defer his visit till Saturday. Before the arrival of the train a few officials were on the platform to meet His Excellency. Amongst those present were:—General Badgen, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. Campbell, Collector of Customs; Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain Schomberg, Senior Naval Officer, H. M. S. Magdala; Lieutenant Commodore Dave, of H. M. S. Lapwing; Lieutenant Fowke, of H. M. S. Magdala; Captains Swann and Mr. J. Douglas. The train conveying his Excellency arrived punctually, and Lord Harris on alighting from the carriage, shook hands with those present and thanked them for the valuable services they had rendered in putting down the disturbances. His Excellency complimented each of the gentlemen individually for the courage displayed during the riot. His Excellency then drove to the J. J. Hospital in the police brake-van, and was escorted by General Badgen and Mr. Vincent and was followed by Colonel Harris and Captain Fowle in a carriage and pair and escorted by a number of troopers of the 2nd Poona Lancers, Rao Sahib Morar Rao, of the Detective Police, riding in front of the brake-van.

#### VISIT TO THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

On his Excellency's arrival at the J. J. Hospital, a hundred men of the North Lancashire Regiment, D. Company, formed a guard-of-honour under the command of Major D. Houghton, and Lieut. Greig. Lord Harris was met at the hospital by Dr. Macdonald, Dr. Manser, Dr. Hatch, Dr. Childs and Dr. Gallagher. His Excellency was first conducted by Dr. Gallagher to No. 2, Clinical and Surgical ward. The spectacle which presented itself in this ward was still ghastly. Some of the wounded were groaning, some were giving vent to their grief in tears, while others were lying quietly suffering. The sights of mangled faces, bandaged plasters, and broken

limbs, and fractured skulls was painfully significant of the severity of the street fighting. On seeing his Excellency some began to express their innocence, whilst others bitterly complained that they were mercilessly treated by their antagonists, whom they never wronged or injured. Mr. Vincent consoled them all by saying that his Excellency sincerely sympathised with them and that they should thank his Excellency for the trouble he had taken on their behalf, assuring them that justice would be dealt to all. His Excellency was then taken to the 4th ward, which was specially created to meet the sudden influx of the patients. In that ward lay an old Mahomedan, Ahmed Imam, who was brought to the hospital on Sunday last in an unconscious state. His case is a curious one, for since his admission into the hospital he has not regained consciousness, and it is doubtful whether he will survive. By his side lay an old Hindu, about sixty years of age. His name is Jaitha Peera. He informed the Commissioner of Police that before he knew that a riot had taken place in Bombay he was brutally assaulted by a number of Mahomedan *ladwashes* as he was passing by the Gohari Mohalla. His collar-bone was injured and his face mutilated beyond recognition. In another bed was lying Sadoo Kobram, a Hindu, whose injuries told that he was severely dealt with by his adversaries. His right arm and left leg were fractured and he had received serious wounds on his head and back. This man said that he was a late *fir* and had gone to the Chackla where the Mahomedans fell on him. His Excellency kindly enquired as to how the men were hurt and whether they wanted anything. This was interpreted to them by Mr. Vincent, and in return a patient in a very weak condition murmured audibly "God bless the merciful Governor." His Excellency was then taken to the 13th ward, near the entrance, where the first cot was occupied by Jagdass Badrinath, a G. I. P. Railway sepoy. His face wore an expression of deep sorrow. He informed the Commissioner that his days were numbered and that he did not hope to recover. He was happy to die "in serving the Queen," but his only regret was that his family would starve. The Commissioner consoled him by telling him that the doctors were hopeful that he would recover and that his services would not be forgotten by the Sirkar. He had come to grief at Null Bazar. His case was hopeless and he died a few hours after his Excellency had left the Hospital. Lord Harris was then shown the 14th ward in which there was lying Haji Moosa, a sowar, who had received a bullet wound. In the 12th ward was lying a man whose lower jaws were completely shattered by a bullet. In the same ward was Syed Nis Ahmed of Memon Mohalla, who was battered fearfully about the head, and notwithstanding the dreadful nature of his injuries he is likely to recover. Dr. Gallagher then showed some bullets to Lord Harris which were extracted from the bodies of wounded persons.

#### THE POLICE HOSPITAL

His Excellency then drove to the Police Hospital where he was met by Dr. Sydney Smith, Police Surgeon, and Sirdar Mr. Abdulally Khan Bahadur.

Dr. Sydney Smith informed his Excellency that there were twenty-eight wounded men in the hospital. Their injuries were more or less serious, but none likely to be prove fatal. Several of the injured policemen are from Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi. Mr. Vincent told the wounded policemen that his Excellency had great sympathy for them and desired to know if their wants were supplied. The policemen replied that every possible comfort was administered to them and that they were very grateful to the Governor for his kind visit to them.

The contrast between the J. J. Hospital and the Police Hospital in the matter of accommodation is rather forcibly impressed on one's mind after a visit to both institutions. At the Police Hospital, the surroundings cannot bear comparison with those of the J. J. Hospital. The premises of the Police Hospital have not even a stone or wooden flooring and it is not considered fit for the patient. The building itself is not larger than the hall of the J. J. Hospital. His Excellency's attention was drawn to the fact that the plot of ground in the rear of the hospital belonged to Government, and it was let to Chantboy Khanbhoj, who had again let it to the Municipality. At his Excellency's request the plot of ground was known to him. The hospital has no wards. There is only one large room and the cots are extended side by side in six lines. It cannot accommodate more than fifty men. Such a hospital should not only afford suitable accommodation, but should be located in the best surroundings. His Excellency left the hospital at 7-50 and drove to the Prince Dock, where the 2nd Poona Lancers have taken up their headquarters in the petty shed. As his Excellency arrived at the dock the sentries presented arms. Most of the *sepoys* were then preparing to go on duty. The Governor then drove to the Bor-i-Bunder goods station of the G. I. P. Railway where the 25th Native Infantry, consisting of about eight hundred men, was drawn up under the command of Colonel Tandy, Captain Beckham, Lieutenant Cleary and Lieutenant Prevost. After conversing for some moments with Colonel Tandy, the Governor and party proceeded to the

#### GOKULDASS TERPAL HOSPITAL

His Excellency was received at the hospital by Surgeon Parekh and Dr. Hasdon. After the medical wards were shown to the Governor, he was taken to the 11th ward on the first floor of the building. The Governor was also taken to the second floor of the hospital. Near the entrance to the ward, a Memon woman was lying on a cot on the left-hand side. Salibat was her name, and she had a sad story to tell. With tears in her eyes she said that the Hindus made a raid upon her house and notwithstanding all her entreaties they mercilessly battered her and robbed her of ornaments valued at Rs. 3,000. Her face is fearfully disfigured, and she does not hope to survive the injuries, which the doctor says, are not fatal. Five persons in the hospital are wounded by gun-shots and one by a lance. Sheik Fasal, who has received a gun-shot wound in the chest begun to cry piteously. The bullet has not been extracted from his body.

His Excellency then visited the Cama Hospital. There was no wounded person in this hospital.

The Governor then went to the Sassoon Dock, and after inspecting the troops stationed there proceeded to the Yacht Club, where his Excellency took breakfast and again drove through the disturbed localities in the town.

#### LORD HARRIS IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Starting from the Yacht Club H. E. Lord Harris proceeded to the Jama Masjid, where the disturbance first broke out on Friday, the 11th instant. Mr. Vincent explained to his Excellency how the rioters first came out of the Masjid and how they were driven back by Mr. Brewin and Mr. Cummey with the assistance of a large police force. Proceeding farther through the Cloth Markets, which were opened on Saturday last, Lord Harris drove to the Marwarree Bazar, where all the shops were opened, business being transacted as usual. Then coming on the Moombaderia and Bhoaleswar road, his Excellency proceeded to Pydhownee where Mr. Vincent called Mr. Brewin and introduced him to his Excellency who complimented Mr. Brewin for the gallant way in which he had assisted in putting down the disturbances. His Excellency thanked Mr. Brewin for performing his duties so ably in such trying times. Colonel Nicoletts was then introduced to his Excellency, who thanked him; and asked the officer to convey his best thanks to all the officers of his regiment. Mr. Beatty and Mr. Douglass, both of whom are special Magistrates, also met his Excellency at Pydhownee. Lord Harris then proceeded to Bhenidy and Null Bazars and thence to Two Tanks via Falkland Road and Cammatipura. Arriving at the Duncan Road, his Excellency proceeded towards the County Jail via J. J. Hospital and Mangoon Roads. From thence his Excellency came on the Parel Road and via Kalbaderia Road proceeded to the Secretariat. His Excellency, as will be seen from above, passed through almost all the localities where disturbances took place.

At the Secretariat his Excellency was visited by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

#### DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS.

His Excellency was thus busy until it was time to start for Poona. After taking luncheon at the Secretariat Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A. D. C., proceeded to the Victoria Terminus exactly at 2 o'clock Bombay time. The train conveying his Excellency was detained for half an hour, on account of the arrival of the English mail, to receive the mail packets. At the station Lord Harris, was met by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Mr. L. E. W. Forrest, Mr. P. C. Burke; Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram; Mr. Maidment, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police. After shaking hands with those present his Excellency took his seat in his special saloon attached to the train, which left Bori Bunder at 2-30 o'clock. Mr. Kelly, Traffic Superintendent, Inspector Jefferies of the Railway Police and Mr. Ryan, Station-Master, superintended the arrangements in connection with the departure of his Excellency.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30.

#### DISTURBANCE AT PYDHWONEE.

On Sunday at midday, considerable excitement was caused amongst the Hindu residents at Pydhownee by a report of a renewal of disturbances at

Pydhownee, Jakeria Masjid, and Jamblee Street. So great was the consternation caused by the report, which spread rapidly through the town, that all the shops in the Bazar were at once closed. The Hindu passers-by ran into their houses and shut the doors. The streets were deserted by the people and gharry-wallas fled from their stands to the stables. Crowds of excited people gathered at the corners of their streets ready to face their aggressors. By the speedy arrival of the military and the police, a disturbance which threatened to assume alarming proportions, was fortunately averted.

It happened that a Hindu of the Ghati caste started from Chunnin Kila Road and ran past different streets, raising an alarm that the Mahomedans had renewed the attacks and were fast approaching to plunder their houses. The frightened Hindus, placed implicit faith in what the Ghati said, and came out to meet the Bannas, who were nowhere to be found. After ascertaining that the fear was imaginary, the Hindus did not get quiet. Some of them having in the vicinity of Jakeria Masjid, began to pelt stones at the passers-by and proceeded towards Pydhownee with intent to strike every stray Mahomedan they might meet on the road. They also stoned Mahomedan gharry-wallas. A stout Banna first attacked a Mahomedan lad, who was selling soap in the street. The lad was belaboured most unmercifully and his left arm was fractured. The Hindus would have done further mischief but for the arrival of the military and the police; who arrested the Banna. The others took to their heels and beat a safe retreat to their houses. The report that a Mahomedan lad was assaulted by the Hindus reached the Mahomedan quarters. The past few days' rioting has given them so wholesome a lesson that they remained quiet. Certain fanatics, however, came out to retaliate but the terror inspired by the presence of the military led them to believe discretion the better part of valour and they walked away quietly.

A similar alarm was raised at Bhoolowade, Chhat-shi Bazaar, and Bholwada on Sunday, and as a result several passers-by were pelted by some mischief makers who fled as soon as the military under Lieutenant Lock and Inspector Ericson appeared with a number of policemen.

The Ghati, who raised the alarm was arrested by Inspector Greyhurst and brought to the Pydhownee police station. He said he was attacked by Mahomedans, and pointed out a bruise on his face, which, he said, was caused in consequence of the assault committed on him. The Banna, who struck the Mahomedan lad, was also brought and locked up in the Pydhownee police chowki. Most of the shops that closed on account of the alarm, were re-opened about two hours after the disturbance, which was fortunately nipped in the bud by the presence of Mr. Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, and a detachment of the North Lancashire Regiment. Another fight took place at the same time yesterday near the Mulji Jaittha market between a Mahomedan and several Hindus. It appeared that the Mahomedan went to the market to make some purchases when several Hindus came out of their shops and assaulted the Mahomedan with sticks and open hands. Mr. Vincent having received the information went to the spot and had three Hindus arrested. They were also brought to the Pydhownee station.

where Mr. Vincent took the evidence of their master and refused to release them on bail. The injured Mahomedan was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The town was on the whole quiet and nothing of importance happened except these desultory fights.

#### A GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

We hear that a general fund to which both the Mahomedans and the Hindus contribute equally has been opened at the initiative of several leaders of both the communities. Already Rs 6,000 have been subscribed by members of both the communities and the fund will be utilised for the relief of the relatives of those Mahomedans and Hindus who died in the hospital from the injuries received at the hands of the rioters or those who were killed by the military while trying to disperse the rioters.

#### THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

According to the latest returns of the number of persons who have died from injuries received during the riots, it appears that seventy deaths had been recorded, twenty-eight of the deceased being Hindoos and forty-two Mussalmans. Eleven deaths have so far resulted from gun-shot wounds, ten of the dead being Mussalmans. Forty-seven deaths have occurred from fracture of the skull, the dead from this cause including twenty-four Hindoos and twenty-three Mussalmans. One Hindoo is stated to have died from a stab in the back with a knife, one from exhaustion following a wound on the chest, one from hæmorrhage consequent on a bayonet wound, and one from hæmorrhage his throat being cut in the street. Three Mussalmans succumbed to penetrating wounds while one is stated to have been killed by accident.

Of the wounded now in the J. J. Hospital ten are suffering from gun shot wounds, the worst case being that of a man who has had the lower portion of his jaw and throat shot away, and has to be fed through the nose with a tube. There are also five in the G. T. Hospital suffering from gun shot wounds. So far as is known none of these injuries have been caused by the new Lee-Metford Rifle, but by the Schnieder and the Martin-Henry. It is presumed that those who have been struck by the new rifle bullet died immediately. In the cases where death was brought about by the magazine rifle, it was observed that the bullet had cut clean through the body, the only visible wound being a small clean cut hole at the points where the bullet had entered and left the body.

### INCIDENTS OF THE RIOTS.

#### ATTACK ON A MUSJID AT KARELWADY.

THE Hindus, who preponderate at Karelwadi, caused a commotion on Saturday amongst the Mahomedans living in their neighbourhood. The Hindus attacked a musjid, forced open the doors, and everything it destroyed the furniture, glasses, and lamps. After completing the work of destruction they marched to the venerated durga of Mahomedans situated close by and demolished it. When they were returning they saw Hooseinali, a Mahomedan labourer in the Tapdass Mill, and

falling on him they belaboured him most unmercifully until he dropped down insensible. The Hindus picked him up and confined him in that state in the durra, the doors of which they closed from outside and then ran away. His co-religionists did not dare remove him to the hospital for the road was occupied by the Hindus. When the musjid was again attacked and pulled down by the mill-hands on Saturday evening Hooseinali was found lying in the room breathing heavily. He was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state.

The police being apprised that Mahomedans, who accompanied a funeral procession, from Memonwada had a mind to loot the shops of Hindus on their way, asked the mourners to disperse at once and refused to allow more than thirty persons to accompany the corpses. The Mahomedans defied the order and attacked the police and the military and threatened to attack them. They were called upon to surrender unconditionally, but they got excited and refused to obey, stating that they had no intention of making a breach of the peace. On this assurance, the police allowed them to proceed, but as soon as they got out of sight of the military, they turned upon the police, who vigorously resisted and wounded about two dozen Mahomedans. Captain Cressh, Colonel Scott, Major Mann, and other officers and soldiers arrived on the scene and dispersed the mob, who were forced to yield to the lawful orders of the police. Since this occurrence the Mahomedans were not allowed to accompany any funeral except those who were the principal mourners.

The riot grew in intensity and magnitude and the Mahomedans whose fanaticism ran high, destroyed two temples at Durgadevi and Falkland Road and destroyed the idols.

The Hindus in return polluted a mosque situated at Byculla, opposite the Downee and another at Falkland Road.

The Hindu quarters in the Fort have escaped the excesses of the rioters, but great excitement prevailed in Bazaar-Gate Street and at Mody Bay on account of a false rumour circulated by bud-masbes to the effect that the Moguls were contemplating to destroy a Hindu Temple in Parsee Bazaar Street. This rumour was coupled with some equally false information that the Hindus were ready to retaliate by attacking a mosque at Mody Bay. The Hindus and the Mahomedans were on the point of attacking each other when several influential gentlemen on both sides cleared the misunderstanding, which would have made matters worse in the Fort.

#### THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The Arthur Crawford Market was closed on Saturday, there being no fruit, vegetables, or meat. But owing to the exertions of Mr. Douglas Bennett, the Superintendent of the Market, the public of Bombay were supplied with meat yesterday. On Saturday night, Mr. Bennett went to the Bandora Slaughter House and succeeded in inducing the butchers to kill goats, sheep, and bullocks, and though late in the morning, there was a sufficient quantity of these necessities of life for sale in the markets yesterday. The fruit-sellers have a temple of their own on the Mandvi Road, which they feared would be attacked by the Maho-



medans; so they would not open their stalls and were determined to protect their sacred place at the sacrifice of their trade and if need be, of their lives.

A serious scuffle ensued between the Hindus and the Mahomedan *ghorawallas*, the former commencing the attack at Khatwadi. They pulled down a Mahomedan's stable and caused serious injury to three Mahomedans. The police arrived on the scene, arrested six ring-leaders, and restored peace. The Mahomedan prisoners are kept in the Common Jail while the Hindus are detained in the House of Correction.

About fifty hands belonging to Adamji Peerbhoy's factory, Chinchpoojy, who were unable to come out of the factory on account of the disturbance, were relieved on Saturday morning by a number of soldiers, who accompanied the workmen to their houses.

A number of municipal sweepers, who had to remain in a stable at Cammatipura on Saturday night, were also relieved by the military in a similar manner.

The Hindus attacked the bungalow of Mr. Ibrahim Ahmad and tried to force open the doors, which did not yield to their force; thereupon the Hindus threw showers of stones on the bungalow and broke the windows to pieces. They also attacked the house of Chand Mulak at Tarden and caused some damage to the building, but they could not gain admission into the house as the police came up in good time, and arresting several Hindus, restored peace.

At Cammatipura and Ourest! Sooklaji Street break lights took place between the two communities, and large numbers on both sides were more or less injured.

Several Christian and Parsee passers-by were pelted by the mob.

Early on Sunday morning the Mahomedans looted several shops at Doongree, Kalbaderie Road, Bhoolebwar, and Mazagon. Gurrupdeo was a scene of an encounter on Saturday between the hostile communities, and members of both were wounded. The blue jackets from H. M.'s Abyssinia, Magdala, and Lapwing arrived at nine o'clock on Saturday, and were stationed in different parts of the town.

Mr. Hakim, Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, was attacked by Hindus, Mr. Hakim, however, escaped, as the mob recognising him, did not touch him.

Mr. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was driving along the Duncan Road, in the carriage of Mr. Dadabhai Keravala, on Friday night, when a number of Mahomedans stopped his carriage and struck the coachman, but they did not touch Mr. Dastoor, nor Mr. Keravala, who had only one scapay with them.

#### A NIGHT ATTACK AVERTED.

On Saturday morning, the Hindus looted the Mahomedan shops at Kalbaderie. One of the shops which was attempted to be forced open belonged to Mr. Dawoodbhai Moosaji, who is considered an influential man in his community. The shop is situated near the house of Shivlal Motilal and

Chaturbhooj Morarji, both of whom are very rich and influential Hindus. Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji took an active part in the recent meeting of Hindus in Bombay in connection with the riots at Prabhas Pathan. They got information to the effect that, in order to take revenge upon the Hindus the Mahomedans had determined to lay siege to the houses of these two Hindu gentlemen, simply because their houses were close to the Mahomedan shops. They applied to Mr. Vincent for assistance, which was promptly given, and a number of Volunteers, under Colonel Bayley and Major Brown, were placed on Saturday night to guard the houses. About thirty Mahomedans came out from the neighbourhood of the Eshuleswar Market with a view to an attack, but seeing the Volunteers wide awake they quietly walked away.

#### THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT GIRGAUM.

On Friday night, Girgaum was entirely at the mercy of gangs of low class Hindus who taking advantage of that locality not being under control, committed serious outrages upon every Mahomedan they could lay hands on. Not satisfied with molesting them in the public streets they broke open their shops and habitations, attacking the inmates and plundering all their valuables. Chairs, bedsteads, clothes, and windows were all dragged into the streets and made a bonfire of the road at Thakordwar was gay with all the colours of the rainbow at the expense of a Bora shop-keeper, whose tins of paints and turpentine were all strewn upon the public road. The Mahomedan mosque at Girgaum at the back of Lawrence and Sons' Coach Factory, could not have met with a worse fate. In a state of frenzy the Hindus broke into this sacred place and turning their sticks, and clubs all round, broke into pieces all the sacred articles of Mahomedan worship. The religious books, copper utensils and wooden furniture were all brought out into the public road and thrown into the midst of a blazing fire. The mosque itself was burned down. As soon as the police were acquainted with the state of things, immediate steps were taken to restore order. Lieut. Fowkes, Lieut. Cave, and Mr. Farquet were employed at Girgaum, and rendered great services in quelling these disturbances. A sharp tussle took place at the Mahomedan Cemetery. Mr. Farquet captured eleven prisoners after a severe fight. The arrangements made by Lieut. Fowkes (senior officer) and Lieut. Cave, second-in-command, were perfect, and restored peace in that district. As a matter of course the blue-jackets performed their duty with their usual dash, and it must be gratifying to the peaceably inclined inhabitants that such a body of men were landed in that district. Constable Clarkson was at one time in great danger owing to his being hammed inside of a burning building. The blue-jackets were drawn up in Lawrence and Sons' Factory. On Saturday afternoon, information was brought that a number of Seedees were ready to land at Mody Bunder, to take part in the riot. Great consternation prevailed amongst the Hindus in that locality, and they closed their doors and windows and remained indoors. The police and the military on receiving the report of the arrival of the Seedees hastened to the Bunder, and finding that no Seedees had landed, but that four thousand Marathas had attempted to pull down a mosque several

Pathans came out from their quarters and attacked the *Hyads*. The police asked the Pathans to retreat, but they insisted on coming to Bhandi Bazaar. The police charged their ring-leader and disarmed him. The mob got excited and attacked the police and the military who wounded and captured several, and beat back the rest. Thus ended the scene which was threatening to be very alarming and serious.

#### THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The arduous duties of the Light Horse in relieving the overworked police sows, deserves, says a correspondent, the special commendation of lovers of law and order. The majority of them were fifteen hours in the saddle, and most of the attempts to give them refreshment either from the Bombay Club or the bungalows of native gentlemen proved futile, as before anything could be served to the men they were summoned off to quell some fresh commotions. Early on Saturday morning quite a crowd of Mahomedans numbering over 200, mostly women and children, were taken out of a bungalow, near Parel, where they had sought refuge for the time, and escorted by the Light Horse, were taken down the road as far as the Jametjee Jeebhoy Hospital, and handed over to a detachment of the Loyal North Lancashire who took most of them on in the direction of Grant Road.

Jacob's Circle was occupied both by the Light Horse and the Volunteer Artillery. It has so many converging roads and appears such a coign of vantage, that one of the chief efforts of those seeking to quell the disturbances, was to take possession of it. The Volunteer Artillery with their swords and carbines held the post for a time and the Light Horse rode through and through the crowd, whenever the least sound of disturbance called for their presence. Three times the B. V. A. charged the mob but only with reversed rifles—a sort of bludgeon work which after all redounds to their courage and pluck as the lethal weapons were only wielded like sticks. The fatalities here in most instances were due to the collision of the contending forces not being prevented by the authorities, and the forced marches made by the B. V. A. were due to the fact that their Commander, Major Roughton, was anxious to prevent collisions between the disaffected parties rather than clearing any particular one away. The section of the Light Horse who were told off to operate in that district made their head-quarters at the Gas Works, where Mr. Pennington did his best to supply his chivalrous guests with refreshment.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the native police scouts who were watching the mobs announced that fresh contingents were coming up to do battle in Jacob's Circle, and whilst the B. V. A. were holding themselves in readiness, not knowing how many or what assailants they had to contend with, up the third road, only visible under the pale star light, came on a party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers who entered the Circle quietly, and as the mobs arrived, rode through them and dispersed those not driven back by the Artillery.

The Volunteers' services were most useful. The troops of the Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Captain Cuffe, were the first on the scene. As

the appearance of *gora luskar* terrified the rioters, the mere fact of the troops' presence in the locality was enough to quiet them. The different parts of the town where the troops patrolled on Friday night, were deserted. The mounted troops were found more efficacious than anything else. The artillery and the troops of the Colaba Garrison being on duty without any relief it was deemed wise to accept the offer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the G. I. P. R. Volunteers to assist the military and the police. General Budgen who has been on duty since his arrival from Poona, early Saturday morning up to now, intended that the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the G. I. P. R. Volunteers should serve as a relief to the British troops, the Loyal Lancashire Regiment, but having found that more men were necessary, the General directed the Volunteers to be posted in different parts of the town, where scuffles were expected on Saturday. Seven companies of the B. V. R., under the command of Colonel Bayley, Major Brown, and Major Leatham arrived at Pydhownee Police station, where General Budgen, commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Shortland, Major Rally, Chief Commissariat Officer, Major Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Schumburg commanding the Royal Marine, Colonel Scott, Commanding the 5th Light Infantry, &c., were present.

Colonel Bayley and Majors Brown and Leatham remained on duty during the whole of Saturday night with the Volunteer Rifles, whose different companies were posted as follows. One company under Captain Smith at Piquet Road, another under Captain Nicholson at Ramwadi, Kalbadavi, one company under Captain Place at Omerkari, one under Captain Baird, near Bycolla; another, under Captain Tomlinson, near the Victoria Gardens; and one under Captain Soudy.

The G. I. P. R. Volunteers were also at Pydhownee at 6 p. m. on Saturday, and were ordered to remain in different parts of the town. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery were called out on Friday night, and were posted at their head-quarters in the Fort and Nesbit Road. On Saturday night they were marched round several parts of the city, returning about 2-30 a. m. on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening their services were again called into requisition, being ordered to Pydhownee; but returned soon after affairs having quieted down.

Thirty men of the Bombay Light Horse, a small but smart body of Volunteer Cavalry, assembled at 8 p. m. on Friday evening, at Pydhownee, under their Commandant Lieut. T. W. Cuffe and Sergeant H. Symonds. Their first duty was to escort two guns to the entrance to Grant Road. They then escorted the Commissioner of Police Mr. Vincent to different points in the disturbed districts for some hours. Between 12 and 1 o'clock they returned to Pydhownee and remained there on duty until 5 a. m. The night passing on the whole quietly.

Lieut. Cuffe received instructions at 5 o'clock in the morning to proceed with half the detachment to Chinchpooogli and Parel, where disturbances were already on foot. The Hindu mill hands who dwell in that remote part of the city had resolved to turn the Saturday holiday which they enjoy under the short-time agreement to bad account. From that hour until 1 p. m. the Light Horse men found abundant and exciting occupation in protecting the small

and scattered Mussulman population of that neighbourhood from the more or less organised attacks of large bands of mill-hands and other Hindus.

Mr. George Cotton who at 7 a.m. on that (Saturday) morning received a telegram from the Government at Poona appointing him a Special Magistrate of Bombay was instructed immediately to accompany a detachment of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on the same duty which was assigned to the Light Horse.

#### PRECAUTIONS ON A MALABAR HILL.

One of the first measures taken by General Budge on Saturday was to provide for the safety of the great temple at Mahalaxmee, and the Gowalia Tank Temple, which are at a considerable distance apart, and in advance of the residential quarter of Malabar and Cumballa Hills. A strong guard, composed of blue-jackets and detachments of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, were posted at the junction of the Warden Road and at the Vellard, at Messrs Kemp & Co's establishment at the intersection of the four roads on the "Khud" between the two hills, and at the junction of the Ridge and Walkeshwar Roads. Lieutenant Colonel Swan, assisted by Captain A. King and other officers, was in command of the detachment of the G. I. P. R. Vols guard at this latter post. A detachment of the 2nd Lancers arrived at 8 p.m., and remained at this point all night; a patrol of Lancers visited the other two posts during the night. The picturesque Hindu Temple near the hanging gardens was guarded on Saturday afternoon, and during the following night by a number of Hindus armed with long sticks in preparation for an expected attack. The three guards at the three points just mentioned commanding the several approaches to Malabar Hill reduced the danger of any disturbance in that part of the city practically to nil. The guards were on duty the whole night through. The Railway Volunteer guard at the junction of Cumballa Hill, Gibbs, and Pedder Roads were rather more favoured than the others, for Mr. Bristed, the Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co's establishment was most thoughtful in giving the men light refreshment not included in their rations, and in allowing the party to find shelter from the pelting rain on the floor of the shop, so that the only men who had to get wet through, were the sentries. Mr. Bristed's kindness was supplemented by the aid of another European resident who provided tea, for the sailors. At six o'clock on Sunday morning, Captain Bushe of the Durham Light Infantry, arrived at the Ridge on Malabar Hill and took command. During the night a wing of the Lancashire Regiment and a wing of a Native Infantry Regiment arrived from Poona. Another wing arrived later; the three wings giving a welcome increase of strength amounting to some fifteen hundred men.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE RIOTING.

The armouries of the Volunteers had to be strongly guarded, as their contents would in the hands of the bloodthirsty badmashes have added greatly to the means of destruction.

The posting of strong guards round Malabar Hill where not only Europeans but many of the principal Parsi, Mahomedan, and Hindoo citizens reside had a most re-assuring effect.

As there are large populations of respectable European, Parsi, Hindoos and Mahomedans in Eyculla, Parel, and Mazagon, strong pickets were maintained at different points along these extended districts.

On Saturday evening Dr. Meyer, who with Mr. H. M. Phipson and others were unexpectedly honored with the appointment to the arduous position of Special Magistrates, was requested to proceed to a district in which the major portion of the population are Mahomedans. In the centre of the locality, some two hundred and fifty Hindus were in a position of considerable peril, being surrounded by excited Mussulmans. The blue-jackets, accompanying Dr. Meyer were ordered to load with ball and be prepared to fire at the first attempt to molest the convoy of panic-stricken Hindus, whom it was necessary to extricate from their dangerous position. Fortunately the resolute attitude of Dr. Meyer and his escort sufficed to deter the Mahomedans from making the attack which was imminent, and the Hindus were conveyed to a place of safety.

On Sunday five Hindus were apprehended by the police in Grant Road as they were stooping over a Mussulman whose house they were cutting. They were removed to the House of Correction.

A European woman was on Saturday dragged out of a gharry in the Native town by two Mussulmans. She ran screaming into a shop, when fortunately seeing two non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Artillery in the distance she called out "Mr Sergeant! Mr Sergeant! save me!" They went to her assistance, and escorted her to her home.

Dr. Edith Peckey-Phipson on arriving at the Cama Hospital yesterday morning, found that no supplies would come from the market for the patients and was obliged to proceed to the market herself where with great difficulty some mutton was procured.

Patrols were kept up all night in seven of the streets leading out of the Erskine Road, but these streets were quite deserted. Null Bazaar was in charge of Colonel Forsett and 100 men of the Marine Battalion. With them was stationed Mr. H. M. Phipson as Special Magistrate.

#### MORE INSTANCES OF A GENEROUS NATURE.

Eight Mahomedan women and two men, who were well nigh falling victims to the violence of Hindu rioters at Gurgaum on Saturday, were afforded shelter in the house of a Hindu residing in their neighbourhood, not without much danger to himself and his family. The Hindu fed them at his own expense in the interval. Yesterday on a report of the matter being made to Superintendent McDermott, he proceeded to the house with Inspector Briscoe, and had the men and women sent, under a protective guard, to the Mahomedan quarters. At the outbreak of the riots, on Friday last, a hundred Hindu workmen, employed in Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy's factory, near the Mogul Inambarra, County Jail Road, were unable to leave the premises from fear of the Mahomedan rioters in the locality. Mr. Adumjee afforded them shelter in the factory, and provided food for them at his own expense, until on a report being made to Superintendent McDermott, the men were extricated in two batches from their

very awkward position in the factory. Mr. McDermott received a report yesterday that three Mahomedans had concealed themselves in the shrine of Mama Arjan, situated in the sea, off the Mahaluxmes Vellard, having escaped the notice of the Hindu rioters who stormed the shrine on Saturday morning last; that the men were starving, and were in a very pitiable condition. Mr. McDermott, accompanied by Inspector Briscoe, proceeded to the shrine after wading through the water, and on reaching the spot, found the men concealed in a corner in a very helpless state. They were removed from the shrine and sent under a guard to the Mahomedan quarter.

A Hindu medical gentleman, residing in Thakordwar Road, gave shelter to a Mahomedan in his own house until the latter could be placed beyond danger. The Hindu students of the Wilson College, residing in Dr. Balchandra's chawl, in Slester Road, harboured for a whole night three Mahomedans until they could be safely escorted to the Grant Road station. A fish-maker, in Kalbadevi Road, afforded shelter to a Mahomedan and would leave his place with safety.

#### SHEDS FOR THE TROOPS.

Under the supervision of Municipal employes, sheds were erected for the shelter and accommodation of the troops at Pydhownee, Null Bazaar, Bellas Road, Parel Tramway Terminus, and Jacob's Circle, and other localities.

#### WORK IN THE DOCKS.

At 10-30 a.m. on Tuesday, all labourers had returned to work at the Prince's and Victoria Docks. They were escorted to the docks by blue-jackets and the police from Khetwady and other localities. The work in the docks was going on as usual.

Shortly after midnight, on Monday, Superintendent Nolan received information that fighting was going on between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Madanpura. Mr. Nolan repaired to the spot where there was some which took disturbance, and thirty persons were immediately arrested.

The meeting called by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., with a view to take steps for the restoration of peace and harmony amongst the two communities was abandoned. Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, having convened a meeting for similar purpose at the new Municipal Buildings in the afternoon.

#### PRESSURE OF HINDU PASSENGERS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Notwithstanding the evidence on all sides that the protection of all quarters of the city is perfectly provided for many thousands of Hindus of the better classes, such as Banias, Marwaroes, Guzarates, Kathiawaroes, &c., left Bombay within the last three days with their families for their native countries. The pressure of these frightened passengers at all stations of the B. E. and C. I. Railway was excessive. On Wednesday last, there were not enough railway carriages to carry all the passengers who presented themselves at the stations during the day, and they had to wait for their turn, and left by the night trains. Four trains carried away many

hundreds of Hindu passengers, and yet many of them were left behind for want of sufficient accommodation. Each train was composed of twenty-five or thirty more carriages than the ordinary number, and yet the pressure of the Hindus continued undiminished.

It is estimated that at least about ten thousand people, including men, women and children left Bombay on Wednesday. The greatest pressure was felt at the Grant Road and Church Gate Stations, while at the minor stations the pressure was more than usually great. Many of these passengers had their abodes in Mahomedan quarters, and on Sunday and Monday last had to fly for protection to the houses of their relations and friends in localities inhabited by Hindus. To avoid inconveniencing their friends and relations, and fearing a renewal of attacks by the Mahomedans, they had thought it better to leave for their native places and place the women and children in safety.

#### THE DAMAGE TO MOSQUES AND TEMPLES.

The Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques destroyed by the rioters, on Saturday and Sunday, were not large, consequently the damage done was not very great. But the feelings of both the communities were much hurt on account of their religious susceptibilities, as the temples and mosques destroyed were held in very great veneration by the respective parties. The Hindus attacked several mosques, which were more or less damaged. Three temples were completely destroyed by the followers of Mahomed and two small mosques were razed to the ground by the Hindus. The temple of Hanu-mani, at Falkland Road, met the worst fate. It was pulled down by the Mahomedans, and all the idols were broken to pieces. A small mosque at Falkland Road, about fifteen feet in height and measuring fifteen by ten in length and breadth, containing about seven sepulchres was pulled down. The mosque situated at Mangalwadi, Girgaum, which was a small structure, was burnt by the Hindu mill-hands. The masjid of Haji Jacob Jan Mahomed, situated at Jakaria Masjid, was the only large masjid attacked by the Hindus on Sunday. The monuments and furniture, worth about Rs. 500, were destroyed. The Hindus tried to demolish the structure, but their attempts were futile, the strong masonry work resisting their efforts.

The Mahomedans hold an annual fair to celebrate the anniversary of the *pey* who was buried in the mosque at Mangalwadi. The other mosques were very small, but several of them were held in great veneration.

#### THE NAGPADA FAIR PROHIBITED.

A *bataki* was beaten through the town that the annual fair in connection with the Hindu holiday of "Nag Panchmi," which comes off on Wednesday, will not be allowed to be held.

The police and the military made many further arrests also, and the army of prisoners was first taken to the police chowkies and thence to the Jail, which is said to be full, by the order of the magistrates. Thirty-seven persons from Byculla, twenty-two from Dhoba Talao, and fifty-two from Pydhownee were, under military escort, taken to the County Jail and the House of Correction. Thus in all one hundred and fourteen rioters were arrested yesterday, which brings the total number of prisoners to 1,282.

Twenty-three Punjabi Pathans were taken into custody by the police. The police having received information to the effect that some property, alleged to have been looted from the Marwaris' shops, on Saturday last, was in their possession, went to the houses of Punjabis and arrested them. The police are investigating the matter.

[SATURDAY.]

THE MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN-  
EMPRESS.

A Notification issued from the Political Department, was as follows :—

Bombay Castle, Aug. 12.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor received a telegram from her Majesty the Queen-Empress, last night, expressing her Majesty's grief at hearing of the religious riots in Bombay, and her hope that they might soon subside.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR APPEALS TO THE  
LEADERS OF COMMUNITIES.

POONA, Aug. 12.

At the Legislative Council meeting, this afternoon, the Governor alluded to the riots now proceeding in Bombay. His Excellency said :— Before proceeding to the business on the agenda paper, I have to say I have been asked by an honorable member if there is any objection to give information as to the very deplorable agitation which has appeared in Bombay City yesterday, and which is going on to-day. Under the circumstances it seems to me there is no objection to my giving that information, though the rules for asking questions are not adhered to. I have power of foregoing the time laid down in those rules, and I think I am justified in giving the information. The information I have received amounts to this, that the riots yesterday were serious enough to necessitate the aid of the garrison of Bombay, European and Native, being called in aid of the civil power. Some 200 arrests were made, and 200 persons were injured. The strain on the police force was reported to be very severe, and the Inspector-General of Police is drafting into Bombay bodies of mofussil police from those districts whence they can best be spared. Two squadrons of the Poona Horse were despatched early this morning, and special magistrates were appointed last night. I regret to add that the latest information is not favourable. Rioting commenced again this morning in widely-separated parts of the city, but I fear from the information I have received from the military authorities, that it has concentrated itself again in a serious form. A third squadron of Light Horse has been despatched, and a party has been landed from the ships of the India Squadron and Indian Marine, and the Commissioner of Police has instructions to ask for all the aid he desires. I hope myself that the presence of the Cavalry will be more efficacious than anything else in dispersing the mobs, experience having shown that the mere passage to and fro in the streets prevents the crowds from collecting.

Gentlemen, we shall do all we can to suppress this dangerous agitation as speedily as possible. But there is another force which can be brought to bear on excited passions, quite as effectual as anything Government can do, and that is the moral suasion of the leaders of these communities concerned, and I take this opportunity of calling upon those leaders to use the influence of their learning and their positions to dissuade their co-religionists from further acts of violence on this occasion, and on every occasion to do their utmost to check any indications of an outbreak of a similar character. I pass no opinion on the causes of this outbreak. It would ill-become me to do so at this stage. But wherever the fault may really be, I am justified in enlisting on the side of law and order every force that can be brought to bear against the riot or the agitation. On these grounds I call on the leaders of the communities arrayed against each other to add their moral influence to the executive power of Government.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM POONA.

POONA, SATURDAY, 10-A. M.

Two squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under Colonel Jones, left Poona for Bombay, by special train this morning. The Officers with the troops are Lieutenants Griffith, Baynes, Pitlow, Loring, and Surgeon-Captain Lyons.

Reinforcements will be despatched during the day if necessary.

EXCITEMENT IN POONA.

Considerable excitement prevails in Poona at the news from Bombay, and exaggerated reports are circulated as to the injury to persons. The telegraph office is almost besieged with telegrams to friends.

His Excellency the Governor has been in constant communication with the Commissioner of Police, and the latter has urgently asked for military assistance, as the police and forces were unable to cope with the outlying districts.

General Gatacre had an interview with the Governor during the night, and with remarkable smartness two hundred and forty sables were despatched to Bombay fully equipped. One hundred mofussil police are also under orders to proceed to Bombay during the night.

Lord Harris has been engaged the whole night with the matter, and personally witnessed the despatch of the troops this morning.

Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, has reported to the Governor at ten o'clock this morning, that riots were renewed, chiefly in the outlying districts, where it was difficult to keep guard. The excitement is still great, and the strain on the men heavy. The whole of the 2nd Lancers have been despatched by a special to Bombay, and the Poona Horse have been called here from Sirur. One Wing of the Lancashire Fusiliers and one Wing of the 25th Bombay Rifles are under orders to proceed immediately for Bombay. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty. Two hundred and fifty of the Mofussil police have been sent on armed with buckshot.

NOTIFICATION BY THE DISTRICT  
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 15.

The District Superintendent of Police has issued the following notification:—The public are warned that in the event of any rioting the District Superintendent of Police has received orders from the District Magistrate to disperse the crowd by force, and that persons taking part in any such riot will be liable to be shot as the crowd will be fired on if they resist or do not disperse at once, on being ordered to do so by any officer on duty.

SCENE IN THE HOSPITALS.

The list of the injured and the dead increased every moment in the hospitals, where the house-surgeons and apothecaries had exceptionally heavy and arduous duties to perform without any sleep or rest. They have been so much overworked that they hardly find time to take their meals. The scene in the J. J. Hospital was distressing in the extreme. The wards have been filled, and special wards have to be created in order to meet the sudden influx of patients, who number close upon three hundred in the J. J. Hospital and about one hundred in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

The dead were laid out in lines in the mortuary, and the compound was filled with stretchers on which the wounded were brought into hospital. Some men had their faces mangled and bruised beyond recognition even by their relatives, whose cries were pitiable. The nurses and lady-students of the Medical College were indefatigable in their efforts to allay their sufferings. Dr. Gallagher, House-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, and his apothecaries Mr. George and Mr. Casalet and Dr. Easion, House-Surgeon of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, found little time to attend to ordinary patients. The military and senior medical students rendered valuable assistance in treating the sufferers in the J. J. Hospital.

Amongst the injured persons admitted into the hospitals there were five Parsees, five Christians, and two Jews. Of the wounded, fifteen persons are lying in the J. J. Hospital in a most critical condition, very little hopes being entertained of their recovery. Seventy-seven Hindus and Mahomedans in the hospital are severely injured, but they will very probably survive the injuries. When they come out of the jail, they will be charged with taking part in the riot. About a hundred persons, who had received only superficial injuries were discharged from the hospital on Saturday evening.

The number of wounded in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital is about two hundred. Seven have been wounded by bullets, and they are in a very precarious state. Eight others have been seriously wounded, and they are not expected to survive the injuries.

On Saturday morning the wounded men were brought into the different hospitals. As the day wore on the Jansabai Jijubai Hospital seemed like a field-hospital during a battle. In one period of twenty minutes nearly thirty persons, several of whom were fatally injured, were brought in on bullock-carts, their legs dangling over the sides. Some were lifted down from the carts were found to be already dead. A young Hindu ticket-clerk

had been hit below the knee by a rifle bullet which completely shattered six or seven inches of the bone of the leg. Dr. Hatch amputated the limb above the knee but there is little hope of his recovery. This victim of the rioting was not apparently himself a rioter, but had the misfortune to get mixed up in a body of Hindus in conflict with the military. Some of the wounded had received their injuries from the bayonet, but these as well as those injured by bullets were but few, in comparison with those who suffered from terrific blows of heavy sticks and quarter-staffs. The base of the skull was fractured in most cases. In some the blow fell on the body or the legs. Amongst the sufferers was a little boy of six or seven years old who received a severe blow on the head, which laid the scalp open. During the looting of small shops in different parts of the town which took place from time to time, the children of the unhappy shop-keepers in some instances were very savagely beaten.

The work of the house-surgeons of the Gokuldas Tejpal and J. J. Hospitals was not so heavy yesterday as on the three previous days, for the number of wounded was comparatively small. Out of four hundred and fifty-seven admitted into the J. J. Hospital up to last evening, only seventy-seven were detained in the Hospital, while the others were discharged after their injuries had been attended to. Eighteen more wounded were admitted into the hospital yesterday. In all twenty died in the hospital.

About one hundred and fifty-seven persons were admitted into the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. Of ninety-four persons taken to the hospital thirty-seven were detained and thirty-seven discharged after their injuries had been treated. On Saturday only twenty persons were removed to the hospital. Fourteen of them, who had sustained only superficial injuries, were allowed to go home, the other six being detained in the Hospital. On Sunday only five persons remained and fourteen were discharged. Six wounded persons were taken to the Hospital yesterday, and only two were detained. One of the injured persons died yesterday. Up till yesterday evening only two deaths occurred in the Hospital. Four more cases are likely to prove fatal.

SCENE AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The harrowing scene, which presented itself on entering the J. J. Hospital, would have moved even a stone-hearted man. The wounded were lying in lines. Their cries and agonies, coupled with their fear for the safety of their children and relations, made the scene a most thrilling one. One man, who had received a gun-shot wound, died at eight o'clock last night. Five more were dying, and about a dozen persons were lying in a very critical condition, there being very little hope of their recovery. The eyes of some men were badly injured. The heads of some were fearfully cut. Some had broken their arms and legs, while others had been terribly wounded. Dr. Gallagher and his apothecary, Mr. Casalet, and Mr. Ringar, and a large number of medical students have had a severe task to perform in attending to the injured. In all about one hundred and fifteen were admitted into the Hospital.

## THE MEETING OF THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

MR. H. A. AOWORTH, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, at the initiative of some of the Special Magistrates appointed by Government in connection with the riots, convened a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, of a few representative members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities.

The following gentlemen were present at the meeting.—Mr. H. A. Aoworth, C. S.; Mr. O. P. Cooper; Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police; Colonel Shortland, R. E.; Colonel Osborne; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S.; Major Scott, R. E.; Dr. T. S. Wair; Messrs. C. Douglas, M. Turner, L. R. W. Forrest, George Cotton, H. M. Phipson, F. A. Little, A. R. Maidment, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Fasilbhoy Varan; Messrs. B. M. Sayani, Amroodin Tyabji, Hajes Qasim, Badroodin Abdoola Kur, Aga Abdool Hosai Shirasee, Varjeevandas Madhondas, Hurkousdas Narotandas, Chaturbhuj Morjaree, Damodher Tapdas, and Vizhalakandas Ahmaran.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As this meeting has been convened by myself and in my office I take the liberty of assuming the chair. It has been convened on the initiative of some of those Special Magistrates to whose unpaid services the city has been so much indebted during the past few days. The object is not to devise means for suppressing the riots, which are now at an end, a result which has been achieved by her Majesty's forces, Civil and Military. (Hear, hear.) The object generally is, that the leading members of the communities whose animosities have been so unhappily displayed during the past few days, should meet us, who may fairly call ourselves representative members of the English community, in order that we may consider and discuss what practical measures are open to us generally and primarily, and principally to the gentlemen of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, to abate, and if in process of time Providence should allow it, to extinguish the unhappy passions, which have been at once the cause and the consequence of the late disturbances. I have asked one gentleman of the Parsee community to join this meeting—the Hon. Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta—not only because no meeting of the representatives of this city is complete without him, but on the more definite ground that he may be said to be a member for the city in his Excellency the Governor's enlarged Council. Now, gentlemen, I would ask you to consider the point or points which I have endeavoured to lay before you, and I would call upon the gentlemen of the unofficial English community, to whose imitation this meeting is due, to favour us with the views which presented themselves to them as justifying the conclusion that valuable results might attend such a meeting as this. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forrest asked if the Chairman would read the names of gentlemen whom he had invited.

The Chairman did so. He added that he had received letters from Mr. Damodher Thackersey Malji and Mr. Bhaubhunker Nanabhat, the latter of whom said that he regretted he had to attend the High Court, but at the same time expressed his hearty sympathy with the meeting. Mr. Damodher Thackersey in his letter said that he was unable to attend the meeting owing to indisposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Hon. Mr. Javerlal U. Yajnik was at Poona.

Mr. George Cotton said that as one of the Special Magistrates he had an opportunity of speaking to Mr.

Varjeevandas and Mr. Damodherdas on the day before and considered it proper to state to the meeting that he was just a little disappointed that they had not seen more of their native friends that afternoon. He was in great hopes that every gentleman invited would be present on the occasion. As Mr. Forrest and himself had asked Mr. Aoworth to call the meeting, he (Mr. Aoworth) was perfectly justified in asking them to give their views upon the matter. What they really wanted was something which would give a practical effect to the meeting. He had not had sufficient time to think out the matter, but what struck him at the moment was that if their Hindu and Mahomedan friends besides using their personal influence would join together in an united circular, which might be printed in the Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani languages, posted in various parts of the town, they would have some effect on the mill hands and such other classes, who had been giving them of late a great deal of trouble. Although Mr. Varjeevandas represented the higher classes of the Hindu community and might be able to approach them, they were not the people who should be approached, because he (Mr. Cotton) did not think that respectable classes of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities had anything or very little to do with the disturbances. He had no doubt—and the Commissioner of Police would correct him if he was wrong—that it was the lower classes of the communities who had given and were giving them a lot of trouble. It was impossible to approach the various classes by calling them together, but they could only be appealed to through their representatives. As an employer of a large number of laborers, he might be able to approach that small community, and the same might be done by others who were situated like himself. If a joint circular were issued by representative Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and posted and placarded all over the town, calling upon their co-religionists to consider their position and think how bad these disturbances were for themselves and for the whole city, and asking them to be at peace and to forget and forgive the past. If something of that sort were done, he had no doubt that it would have a considerable effect. By the adoption of such means and by using personal influence, they would be able to approach nearly everybody. That was only a suggestion thrown out by him, which, it appeared to him, would have some good practical effect. What was desired was the suppression of bad feeling that had existed and that might yet exist for some time to come. As was pointed out by the Chairman they had her Majesty's forces which were quite sufficient to suppress, and had already suppressed the riots, and what they ought to endeavour to do was to allay, as far as possible, the ill-feeling which existed and might continue to exist for a long time to come. He was of opinion that a joint circular signed by leaders of both the communities asking them for their own sakes and for the sake of the city, to preserve the peace and to restore tranquillity, would be the most appropriate and practical result the meeting could arrive at. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said that he did not come there prepared to make a speech; but he would state simply and shortly the reasons which induced him and others to ask the Chairman to convene a meeting like the present. He noticed that his Excellency the Governor at Poona suggested that the leading members of the communities concerned should use their influence to produce peace. As had already been observed the riots had been put down entirely by the military and civil forces of Government, but the first consideration, and he believed that there was such a thing as moral power which might be usefully

and wisely exercised at the present time. It was their duty by every means in their power to help to restore confidence in the people and to reconcile them with one another, and if they did that, they would all have done very great good for the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants of that city (Hear, hear). He (Mr. Forrest) recognized many difficulties in the way, but he thought that if he used his own influence and if all the gentlemen at the meeting were to use their influence with the gentlemen chiefly of the Mahomedan persuasion,—and he was glad to see his old friend Mr. Hajee Cassum at the meeting—they might be able to induce Mr. Hajee Cassum and others who exercised great power and influence over those classes who were chiefly concerned with the riots, which, it might be said, had nothing whatever to do with the upper classes. They might also make an appeal to the Hindoo gentlemen to use all their influence over the Ghati classes to resume their ordinary avocations. They would be said to have taken a great practical step if they could induce the Ghati classes to resume their work, because if they did that, all their troubles would be at an end. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Abdullah Kur, who came with Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that he was requested by Mr. Hajee Cassum to state that if the spinning mills were opened and all the mill-hands went to work, there would be no more disturbances in the outlying districts. As the military had been stationed in several parts of the town, there was no danger of the shops being looted, and the shop-keepers might be asked to resume their business.

The Chairman said that had already been done. A large number of shops had been opened, and other people had been induced to open their shops. He recognized the value of the suggestion, but he would like to know how they were to induce the people to resume their work.

Mr. Kur said that the religious heads as well as the leaders of the communities might be induced to issue joint notices.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotandas was of opinion that hand-bills signed by proprietors and agents of the mills securing the mill-hands that peace and tranquillity had already been restored, would be the best means of inducing them to return to their work. He thought that the issuing of such a circular was better calculated to induce the mill-hands to go to their work than calling in the aid of the religious heads of the communities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Farnbhy remarked that it was of no use issuing the circular among the mill hands, because they were mostly illiterate and were not able to read. The better course would be that some of the leaders of that class, viz., the Naiks, might be asked to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. Vincent said that on Friday and Saturday last he got hold of some of those Naiks and did his best to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. F. A. Little said that he had seen a great number of those mill-hands in their chawls. He called for the head men in each of those chawls, and went round and tried to pacify them as much as possible, and the best reason he could get for their fighting, as one Hindoo put it, was that the Mahomedans had their day, and the Hindoos had had their day, and there would be now no more disturbances by them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotton said that he was ready to open his mills that morning, but the difficulty at the present moment was that, in the first place, the women, who were the agents did not come, and without reekers or without a full complement of hands, the mills could not be

worked. The mill-hands still feared to turn out. Immediately confidence was restored, the mill-hands would be as ready to rush to work as they were anxious to get them back for their work. The Mahomedan firemen and engine-drivers had gone to live in another part of the town, and they would not come back to the old quarters until they were assured that perfect peace had been restored. He was, however, much pleased to see that morning while coming from Pydhonsee a number of Hindoos and Mahomedans walking side by side as if nothing had happened; but still at Chinchpoojy and other outlying parts of the town, where the Hindoos predominated, there was not a single Mahomedan found going along the streets. He did not think that any practical good would be done by calling meetings of the two communities as was suggested to him during conversation by his friend on his left (Mr. Vurjeevandas). They might certainly call meetings if they liked, but the suggestion already made by him, which was that of issuing a circular by the leaders of the two communities, might be first acted upon. Mr. Mehta, in conjunction with the Chairman, might be asked to draft that circular, which was sure to be read by the jobbers, and the substance of which would permeate to the lower classes of laborers, and it would have its desired effect. He did not think that his suggestion was the best; but what they wanted was some practical suggestion, and he thought that they would be better able to approach the lower classes by means of such circulars than by any number of meetings that might be called for that purpose. Let them do something practical; let them distribute such circulars broadcast all over the town, or if it was deemed desirable let them all, Hindoos, Mahomedans and Europeans, drive together through the streets of the town. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. C. Douglass agreed with the practical suggestion made by Mr. Cotton, but he took exception to the idea of holding meetings for the purpose of accomplishing the object in view. (Hear, hear.) It would be a fatal mistake to hold any such meetings. (Hear, hear.) If they called a meeting, only a few men might attend, and there was every danger of a hot and excited discussion between them. They should, as suggested, distribute broadcast circulars signed by the heads of the two communities and show to the lower classes that the heads of the two great communities were in accord and were willing to work together. (Hear, hear.) It was for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to show how their object could best be accomplished. Mr. Vurjeevandas came to him yesterday and appeared very much distressed at the events which had occurred—and all good citizens of all classes and creeds were very much affected by the events of last week—and as the meeting had now been called it was now for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to give their views and say how the thing was to be done. The object of every one present at the meeting, and he believed of all well-disposed citizens of Bombay, was to bring about peace and quietness and to forget all those troubles as soon as possible. He did not think that could be done until the lower classes and the leaders of the two communities worked in close friendship. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Cotton. May I ask if the Commissioner of Police has any suggestions to make in the matter?

The Chairman. He has lost his voice.

The Chairman, continuing, said that the Police Commissioner, who could not, unfortunately on account of his hoarse voice, speak loud enough to be heard, had conveyed his views to him. Mr. Vincent said to begin with they were beating about the bush. The first thing to do, in his opinion, was to enquire what the cause of the disturbances was. (Hear, hear.) The primary



cause in Mr. Vincent's opinion had been the preaching about the city, (hear, hear,) particularly in the Mahomedan quarters, of what he would designate a certain Hindoo propaganda. Both the Hindoos and Mahomedans in this city had a large number of relations and friends in Kathiawar, where the disturbances first arose. Communications passed to the knowledge of the police from the Hindoos of Bombay to the Hindoos of Kathiawar, and from the Mahomedans of Bombay to the Mahomedans of Kathiawar. He would say nothing directly as to the results. Those events were followed by a series of disturbances in the Ghona class to them, particularly in Thana and Kallian, from both of which towns a large number of Mahomedans emigrated to Bombay to lay their complaints before the Commissioner of Police that they entertained fears as to their personal security. It had been reported in one of the English dailies (the *Bombay Gazette*) "that a certain Hindoo gentleman stated that in consequence of the information received by him he went to the Byculla Police Office, and waited upon Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and apprised him of the Mahomedans' intention of rioting. He was assured by Mr. Vincent that every necessary step would be taken to prevent any breach of the peace." The fact was that the Commissioner of Police had taken such precautions as it was possible for him to take before the gentleman in question had gone to him. That gentleman went to the Commissioner of Police, because he (the Police Commissioner) had sent for him to warn him against his intention of calling his mill-hands into Ganeshwad, which was opposite the point where the riots commenced. Mr. Vincent was of opinion, and he (the Chairman) entirely concurred with him, that the only argument which it was possible to apply to the illiterate classes of that city or of any other city in such an emergency as that—the only effective argument was the argument of force, not force directed against them, but the bearing in upon them of the conviction that an adequate force existed to protect them and to suppress aggression on their part against others or aggression of others against them. At the same time Mr. Vincent and himself were both of opinion that Mr. Cotton's suggestion might certainly without harm, and perhaps with useful results, be adopted. That was one concrete result at which they had at present arrived. He did not know whom he should ask to prepare the circular, which would require some care. If Mr. Mehta would do it in communication with him he would be obliged to him. They had got thus far. If the meeting argued with him to issue the circular in the Marathi, Gujarati, and Hindustani languages he would ask the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present to allow their names to be appended to reassure, as far as they could, the mill-hands and the lower orders of their personal security and calling upon them in their own interests and in the interests of the public—and they should not let them suppose, that they were afraid of them—to resume their ordinary avocations. But since Monday afternoon when he first issued the notice convening that meeting a conviction had been borne in upon him more and more that it was the sacred duty of all educated Hindoo and Mahomedan to the utmost of their power to set upon the principle, and to impress upon all on whom they could impress that principle, that it was not within their moral or legal right any more than it was in their material power to prescribe to any subject of her Majesty what religion he should profess or what food he should consume. Her Majesty's proclamation of five and thirty years ago proclaimed perfect equality between all religions, all classes and all races of her Majesty's subjects, and there was no gentleman who was

present there, who in his own conscience could refuse to admit that the promise then held out had been redeemed. There was no gentleman present there, and they were all educated men acquainted with the past history of the country—there was no one whose conscience, whose thoughts when his conscience was speaking to him did not assure him convincingly that there was no other Government that had ever ruled in that country of whom this thing could be said. To that leading principle which proclaimed perfect religious equality to all, there must be attached a corollary—a further principle which he might express in the legal maxim, *Sis utere tuo ut alieno non laedas*, which meant "So use that which is your own as not to injure that which belongs to another," that is to say, that your own pathway to heaven in such manner as he chose, and to eat such food as he chose, he had nevertheless not got the right wantonly to outrage the religious feelings of any one else. There were two simple leading principles which were the principles of every nation, which could be called civilized. It was imperative that his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends—for he could apply that term to them all—should lay those things to heart, not merely as maxims to be spoken in speeches and written in newspapers, but as things to be acted upon and to be inculcated on all whom they could influence. They had no right, because they professed a particular religion, to insist that others should follow their own creed. Whether it was a Hindoo temple—or a Mahomedan mosque, or a Parsee fire-temple, or a Christian church, or Jewish synagogue, every man in the British Empire had a right and would and should continue to have a right to possess any place of worship he preferred. It was not his wish to address to them nothing but platitudes—such were only fit to be headings in copy-books, but these were maxims which were of real practical weight. It was quite true that perhaps the second or the third day after the riots commenced they had nothing to deal with except the tranquillity of the city, but that tranquillity would not have been set free and would not have gathered head if religious animosities had not been set afoot to begin with. They had then arrived at one practical conclusion. They would issue a circular. His impression was that the most practical step they could take would be to convince the lower orders that the city was too strongly held now for disturbances to be possible, or for their safety to be compromised. Like Mr. Douglas, he distinctly deprecated anything like the holding of meetings. Nothing so much stirred the people up and, according to a Mahomedan proverb, made their hearts hot as public speaking, particularly when the speeches were reported. Where speeches, counter-speeches, and wranglings began, the end was that they separated ten times more hot than when they entered the meeting, particularly among the lower orders of the different communities, who ought to be kept apart. He was quite sure that however highly educated gentlemen, whom he was addressing, might be, and however disinclined they might be individually to break each other's heads—a Mahomedan gentleman to break the head of a Hindoo and vice versa—he was certain that they all required to be reminded of their duty under the British Government of recognizing the religious and other rights of other people—a duty which ought to be paramount with every British subject. It was all very well for them now to take steps to reassure the mill-hands as they proposed to do—and he hoped that those steps might be effected—but what he would entreat the gentlemen to recollect, and he particularly referred to the Hindoo gentlemen present, was that in furthering that propaganda, that preaching, to which the Commissioner of Police had requested him to refer, (probably they thought it an innocent and legitimate object that of

harmless proselytism) they were dealing with dangerous ideas and combustible classes—a child's hand could put a match into a powder magazine which might blow the city to pieces. He was expressing the views of the Commissioner of Police as well as himself (Mr. Vincent expressed acquiescence), and he entreated them to bear in mind that proselytism, if it was to be carried on, ought to be carried on with consideration of the religious feelings of others. If religious propagandism was not carried on in that manner it was not religious propagandism, but savagery. There was no religion and there was no law which called upon any of them to destroy their fellow-creatures because they did not worship at the same shrine as they did. That was a practical lesson which, it seemed to him, ought to be learned from those riots. He earnestly trusted that both his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends would take that lesson to heart. It seemed to the Police Commissioner and himself, who were responsible for the peace and good government of the city, that they would be failing in their duty if they did not plainly express their conviction that whatever the unforeseen results might have been, the true and the primary cause of those disturbances had been attempts at religious proselytism, which ought never to have taken place. He had already detained the meeting very long, and asked the gentlemen present to make any further suggestion that occurred to them. (Applause)

Mr. Amirudin Tsyhoo, speaking on behalf of Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that it was desirable that leaders living in each of the Mahomedan Mohollas (streets) should sign a sort of a bond that they would see that there was no disturbance in their Mohollas, and that peace would be preserved there. If such a course was pursued, he (Mr. Tsyhoo) thought that he would be able to obtain signatures to such a bond from many of the elders residing in the Mohollas.

The Chairman observed that what Mr. Hajee said was possible amongst the Mahomedan community, but it would be rather difficult to do the same among the Hindoos. If Mr. Hajee Cassum would undertake to do himself what he had suggested, they would exceedingly value his services.

Mr. Amirudin said that Mr. Hajee would be very glad to do it, provided some sort of a similar guarantee was obtained from the mill-hands.

The Chairman said he did not know if it was possible to obtain any such guarantee from the mill-hands. He omitted to mention one thing when a reference was made as to the necessity of trying to induce the Hindoos to open their shops. The Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police had been using most strenuous endeavours to get the jewellers to open their shops and also the Marwarree cloth market and had succeeded, but they could not successfully induce the Bhattias to open their cloth market.

Mr. Vurjeevandas said that there was no *pucca* *lundabust* yet made, and the people were afraid to open their shops. There was a report that a Marwarree went that morning with some money in his possession, and was stabbed by a Mahomedan.

Mr. Vincent said that the report was entirely untrue.

The Chairman said that he had heard that rumours were going on to the effect that some of the military forces had already been withdrawn. He took that opportunity to state that none had been withdrawn. He personally considered it necessary, though the Commissioner of Police was a better judge than himself, to retain the entire force until the termination of the holidays. He had no right to speak with the voice of Government, but he might say that he did not believe

they would withdraw a single man until the authorities gave their opinion that it was safe to do so.

Mr. Vurjeevandas undertook to persuade the Bhattias to open their shops. (Hear, hear)

Mr. Vincent said that he had not heard of any such report as stated by Mr. Vurjeevandas. He tried to get last night four hours sleep, but he could not do so, because he was aroused with a report that there was a row at the Eheady Bazaar, and on his rushing down to that place he learnt to his great surprise that the row was due to a Marwarree beating his wife. (Laughter.) He was told yesterday by a European, and also a native gentleman, that there was a murder that morning, and on his taking the trouble to find out what it was he learnt that there was no truth in the rumour. There had not been a single case of murder during the last twenty-four hours. People were given to making false alarms, but they ought to know that such exaggerations and false alarms were always productive of dangerous results. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that Mr. Hajee Cassum was going to use his influence in the different Mahomedan streets and get guarantees from the leading Mahomedans residing in them. Those leading men would exercise their influence, and they would be answerable to Mr. Hajee, as head of their community, for the preservation of peace. He (the Chairman) thought that was a practical idea, and one which they were much obliged to Mr. Hajee Cassum for undertaking to carry out.

Mr. Amirudin said it would be done on the condition that a similar guarantee of some sort was given by the other side.

The Chairman: How can that be done?

Mr. Vazbhukandas said that the Hindoos would for their part see that their co-religionists did not create any breach of the peace.

Mr. M. C. Turner said that Mr. Hajee Zenal Abadin undertook to do all he could in his own community. (Hear, hear)

The Chairman then asked if the meeting approved of the signatures of the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present being appended to the circular proposed to be drafted by Mr. Mehta in conjunction with him (the Chairman).

The meeting by a show of hands unanimously gave their assent to the proposal.

Mr. Cotton suggested that the circular might be drafted as quickly as possible.

The Chairman said that it would be done that evening.

Dr. Weir observed that his experience as a census officer was that the circular would not be signed by Hindoos or Mahomedans until it was signed by certain well-known religious leaders. It was just possible that if the circular was not signed by the religious leaders, it would be torn to pieces.

The Chairman: Who are the Hindoo religious leaders?

Dr. Weir said that every Hindoo knew perfectly well that the lower orders of their community would never sign a document like that without consulting their religious heads.

Mr. Vincent said that they would like to know the views of Mr. Mehta on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that they must recognize the one most important fact, that so far as the disturbances were concerned they had been completely put down by the help of the civil and military forces. They could not do better than emphatically recognize that circumstance. They had been most fortunate that on the present occasion they had Mr. Vincent as

their Commissioner of Police, who knew the city and its people so well—(applause)—and to whom so great and extent they were indebted, that the disturbances were not allowed to spread further than they had done. They also ought to recognise the debt of gratitude to his Excellency the Governor for his promptness in sending out from Poona the forces to their help, to which he was himself an eye-witness. They were also indebted to the military officers for the assistance given by them to the Police Commissioner and the city in such an efficient manner on that important occasion. It was quite true, as observed by Mr. Cotton, that the hand-bills ought to a certain extent go to allay fears and assure both the communities that a good understanding was being arrived at. It would be a very good thing if some authoritative means were adopted to publish far and wide that the civil and military forces would not be removed for some time to come. If that were done, he was sure that the mill-hands would at once return to work, and the rest of the shops would be opened. Nothing could be more useful at present than to authoritatively inform the public at large that the Police Commissioner would be at his post day and night, and that the military was not to be removed.

Mr. Vincent assured the meeting that the police as well as the military would not be removed from their present posts until some time to come.

Mr. Mahajan, continuing, said that everybody must recognise the fact that they could not continue the disturbance with impunity. That was a feeling which ought to go home to everybody in the city. (Applause.)

The Chairman observed that they had said all that could be said upon the subject. Mr. Vincent and himself were very much obliged to those who had attended the meeting. He trusted that what had passed that day might have some useful, salutary, and reassuring effect. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

## MEETING OF THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 16.

In connection with the recent riots, a meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held on Wednesday afternoon in the new school premises, opposite the Victoria Terminus, when there were present Messrs. Ahmedbhai Hobbibhoy, Hajee Sulliman Abdul Wahed, Rahimtala Khairaj, Mahomed Ismail Mukta, Saboo Sidick, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Najmuddin Tyebyee, Hajee Abdul Sattar, Shaikdum Yusoofbhai, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Yusoof, Hajee Mahomed Ismail, &c. On the motion of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail, seconded by Mr. Hajee Sulliman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Ahmedbhai Hobbibhoy was called to the chair.

Mr. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed explained that this was a meeting of the committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, at which several influential Mahomedan gentlemen had been invited to be present. The unpleasant occurrences of the past few days, he said, were unprecedented in this city, and had filled them with grief. The mischief that had been caused was unusually great. Yet it must be confessed, said the speaker, that there were no differences between the leading Hindus and Mahomedans. They did not know what measures they should adopt to repress or control the unfortunate differences

that had arisen, and it therefore became necessary to consider what they should do under the circumstances that had arisen. The leading gentlemen of the Mahomedan community had been invited to attend the meeting in order to take steps that might appear to them advisable for the restoration of peace and order. The Government had adopted the proper measures for the suppression of the riots, and had succeeded in suppressing them. But the differences and ill-feeling that had arisen were not likely to be removed by the sword. Some other means should be adopted to remove them. It appeared from the newspapers that Mr. Acworth and Mr. Vincent had called a meeting of a few leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen on the preceding day. Those present at this meeting should wait to see what steps were taken by the previous meeting, and abstain from doing anything which might clash with the proceedings of the other gentlemen. The speaker, therefore, suggested that they should wait to see what was to be done by Mr. Acworth's meeting, and then take such steps as might be deemed necessary in supplementing their efforts. They should, meanwhile, do all they could to remove the differences and ill-feeling that existed.

Mr. Sulliman Abdul Wahed thought that the circulars issued by Mr. Acworth's meeting should be very freely distributed.

Mr. Najmuddin Tyebyee said that the circulars were to be distributed everywhere.

Mr. Fateh Ali said that four of the members of their committee were present at Mr. Acworth's meeting, namely, Messrs. E. M. Sayani, Fasalbhoy V. Saran, Amuradin Tyebyee, and Hajee Gasanz.

Mr. Najmuddin said they should do all in their power in support of the measures suggested in the circular.

Mr. Hajee Mahomed Ismail seconded Mr. Fateh Ali's suggestions.

The meeting resolved to adopt these suggestions. Mr. Rahimtala Khairaj said that the Municipal Commissioner's meeting was a private one.

Mr. Shaik Adam: It was not a private meeting, for an account has appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Rahimtala Khairaj said they should hold a large meeting, and invite to it all the leading members.

The chairman said it was with that view that the present meeting was to be postponed. Thus was a meeting of the managing committee only.

Mr. Fateh Ali thought that there was a risk inseparable from calling a large general meeting, namely, that the object of the meeting was liable to be misconstrued. Take, for instance, the general meeting of Thursday, the 10th instant. A wrong impression was created in the public mind that the holding of that meeting was the cause of the disturbances that had arisen, or in other words, that the meeting was held to incite a riot! The speaker was of opinion that they should consider well what impression the calling of a general meeting would produce in the public mind.

Mr. Rahimtala Khairaj's proposal was negatived.

It was then resolved to postpone the meeting, and before calling a general meeting of leading Mahomedan gentlemen, if necessary, to wait and see what steps were to be taken by Mr. Acworth's meeting. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A MEETING OF THE PIECE-GOODS  
ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

A meeting of the native merchants was held on Thursday, at the Cloth Market, under the auspices of the Native Piece-Goods Association. Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee presided. Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Campbell, Collector of Customs, were also present at the meeting.

On Mr. Vincent entering the hall, the members rose from their seats and loudly cheered him.

Mr. Vincent informed the meeting that peace reigned in every part of the town, and that there was no cause of fear for the safety of life and property, as the different localities in the native town were guarded by the military and the police. Mr. Vincent impressed upon their minds that it was necessary to open the cloth markets in order to bring about peace and harmony between the two communities, and he said that business was slowly but steadily increasing and most of the shops were opened in the town. The tumult of excitement was over, and there was no apprehension of further breach of the peace.

Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee undertook to persuade the merchants to open their shops, if the police undertook to guard them by increasing the number of soldiers near the Cloth Markets.

Mr. Vincent having agreed to comply with their request, the merchants consented to open their shops as early as possible.

As a result of the meeting, several shops in the Mulji Jaittha Market were opened on Thursday afternoon. The Commissioner having made arrangements for the special protection of Lakhmadas and Mangaldas Cloth Markets, they were also opened and the business was resumed as usual.

Mr. Vincent then applied to General Budgen to give a number of soldiers at the cloth markets. General Budgen at once said that he would comply with the request. About two dozen more European soldiers have been ordered to be sent to the Markets on duty.

Six more soldiers were on Thursday placed at the Lakhmadas Cloth Market, three at Mangaldas, and three at Mulji Jaittha Markets. Also at Vithalwadi, Jivan Lalji and Sunder Mooljee Temples. A number of soldiers were placed on duty yesterday in consequence of the request of the Hindu inhabitants of the localities.

On Thursday morning Superintendent Brewin and Sirdar Abdoolally drove through the town in the police brake-van, and reassured the shop-keepers and inspiring them with confidence induced them to open their shops.

In case of any disturbance breaking out to-day, special arrangements have been made for the emergency. One of the two guns placed on the Duncan Road, has been removed, and now placed at the Juma Masjid. General Budgen, with a large number of European military officers, will be present at the masjid to-day at the time of prayer. Additional soldiers have been placed at different Masjids. A large number of policemen will be in attendance at the masjid under Mr. Brewin and Sirdar Abdoolally.

The military and the police have been asked to be vigilant. All the special magistrates are requested to be in attendance, and they will be posted near the different masjids.

THE WEST.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Thursday (Aug 17) at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ismail Bawwab, a Mahomedan boiler-maker, employed in the Bombay Fort Works, aged about twenty-two years, residing at Hooma's Street. At about 7 o'clock, on the evening of Friday last, while deceased was returning home from his work along Grant Road, the soldiers fired at the rioters and a bullet from one of their rifles struck him on his left leg, fracturing the bone at the knee. He was immediately removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounded leg was amputated, but he never rallied, and died at about 5-30 a.m. yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a gun-shot wound which he had received on his left leg during the riots.

Another inquest was held by the Coroner at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Vazeer Kadar, a Mahomedan cook-shop-keeper, aged about seventy years, residing at Grant Road. At about 8 p.m., on Friday (Aug. 18) the military were dispersing the rioters at Grant Road by firing at them, when a bullet from one of the rifles of the soldiers struck him on the leg, completely fracturing the thigh bone. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died at midnight, on Wednesday, from the effects of the injury he had received, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday (Aug 19) at Masagon Road, on the body of Hama Khunderso, a ghorawalla, employed in the service of an owner of hawk victrolas. On the evening of Friday (Aug. 11) while the deceased was returning home, he was attacked by rioters who struck him with sticks, inflicting wounds on the shoulders and other parts of the body. He was conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where his injuries were dressed and he was home. He died at 10 p.m. on Friday last from the effects of the injuries he had received during the riots, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Sunday (Aug 20) at Sonapore burning ground, on the body of Govind Essoo, aged forty-five years. The deceased was employed as a mallee at Madhav Bugh and lived on the premises. On Saturday (Aug. 12) at about 1 p.m., the deceased while going along Erektue Road was assaulted by rioters with sticks, inflicting wounds on his head. On Saturday last tetanus set in and he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following the wounds on the head received with sticks during the riots.

Another inquest was held on Sunday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Juggar Baironath, aged thirty years, a peon in the G. I. P. Railway Police, residing at old Naggada. On Friday (Aug 11) the deceased was going along the Duncan Road, when he was assaulted by the rioters with sticks on the head. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where tetanus supervened, and he died on Saturday afternoon. The verdict was that the deceased died by tetanus following a wound on the head received from a blow with a stick during the riots.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21.

### HINDU DOCK-LABOURERS AND CART-DRIVERS STRIKE WORK.

Although the peace of the native town remained undisturbed to the great relief of all concerned, the police had a very trying task to perform in dissuading the dock-labourers and cart-drivers from striking work. Early in the morning they made known to their employers their intention to go on strike and they positively refused to work when called upon to do so. The strike, though its incidents are so far peaceful enough, has caused great inconvenience to the commercial community, whose business operations were temporarily brought to a standstill by the suspension of the usual means of transport. The dock-labourers induced the cart-drivers to join the strike, and there was soon a stoppage of traffic at the Prince's and Victoria Docks and Mandvi Bander. The places where the interminable strings of carts are usually to be found were deserted by the cart-drivers, and the work of shipping the goods was suspended. The labourers refused to unload goods from the ships for money or any other inducement. The crowds of dock-labourers were seen in the vicinity of the Prince's Dock moving to and fro in an excited mood.

Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, being apprised of the strike, sent Mr. Brewin, Sirdar Abdulally, Mr. Jones, Mr. Sweeney, Inspector Framji, and Rao Sahib Morar Rao to persuade the dock-labourers and cart-drivers to resume their work. The latter yielded, but the dock-labourers were obstinate, and refused to go back to work unless the police afforded them special protection. It appeared that they were smarting under a wrong, alleged to have been done to one of their co-religionists. They alleged that a Mussalman hired a Ghatti to take some goods to his house. The Ghatti did so, but he was not paid for his services by the Mahomedan, who assaulted him when asked to pay the hire. This happened at Chusan Kilm Road from where the Ghatti ran past several streets crying out that the Mahomedans had renewed their attack on the Hindus. The Ghatti was arrested by the police for raising a false alarm, and locked up at the Peshawar chowkey. The labourers alleged that the pretentious given them was not sufficient, and that their caste-man, who was arrested by the police, had not done wrong to anybody. This is the reason they assigned for having struck work yesterday.

#### THE WORK OF THE DOCKS PRACTICALLY STOPPED.

At mid-day the strike assumed an alarming aspect, and its effects were widely felt. The business at the goods yards of the G. I. P. and B. R. and C. I. Railways was brought to a standstill. Fortunately the carting agents and other contractors had their own carts, which were utilised in conveying the goods consigned to different merchants. Some of the Hindu cart-drivers in the employ of the agents refused to work, and this made matters worse. The number of dock-labourers is about five or six

thousand, and the police had great difficulty in keeping them under control. Had they created any disturbance the police would have had a bad time of it as no police force was kept near the docks. Several cart-drivers continued to ply their carts, but they were compelled to strike by the dock-labourers, who threatened to assault the drivers if they refused to join them in the strike. They unyoked the bullocks of a number of carts. Their example was immediately followed by the coolies working in the Furniture Bazaar. They also refused to work and matters reached a crisis. The dock-labourers became unruly and incited all their brethren to strike work under threat of personal violence. Mr. Brewin tried to pacify them, and asked them to state their grievance which he promised to at once redress, but the labourers could not, definitely say what their actual grievance was. They only said that they were still being molested by the Mahomedans. Mr. Brewin tried his utmost to bring the ignorant and obdurate Ghattis to listen to reason, but they refused to take any advice. At this stage Mr. Vincent also came on the spot, but his efforts to persuade the men to return to work were of no avail. Mr. Brewin eventually warned them to disperse, telling them at the same time that they would be taken in custody if they did not obey the lawful mandate of the police. This order being disregarded Constable Barnett arrested six dock-labourers for intimidating their brethren to compel them to strike work.

These intimidators were placed by Mr. Brewin before Mr. Moraji Kishinath on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. The Superintendent asked the Magistrate, on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, to pass an exemplary sentence upon the accused, and not give them the option of a fine. The Magistrate Mr. Moraji Kashinath sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The business of the merchants, who use carts as the only means of conveying their merchandise, had to be suspended. If this state of things continue the merchants will have to suffer great loss and the export business of the city will be at a standstill.

In the afternoon a few dock-labourers resumed work, but still an overwhelming majority of them are on strike, which has greatly inconvenienced the merchants and traders, the docks being practically closed. The Mahomedan dock-labourers continue and are willing to continue their work, but they fear violence at the hands of the Hindu-labourers as idle hands are always ready for mischief.

Many European and Native firms, who export and import grain and other merchandise, have greatly suffered by the strike. Their agents managed to get the carts, but they could not get them loaded without the labourers. At Cheera Bazar also the Coolies followed in the wake of the dock-labourers, and refused to convey goods. Several cart-drivers expressed their willingness to resume work, but they were prevented from doing so by the labourers. The police again warned the labourers not to incite *Chattarwallas* to strike, but they paid no attention, and consequently Superintendent Ingram arrested several other strikers, who will be placed to-morrow, before Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate.

The presence of the sowars of the 2nd Panna Lancers, who have taken up their head-quarters at the jetty shed, at the Prince's Dock, prevented the labourers from creating a breach of the peace.

Mr. Vincent has taken precautions to keep the labourers under control, and it is hoped that they will return to work to-morrow (22nd Aug.)

#### LOOTERS SENT TO JAIL.

On the 12th Aug. Shunker Bhicaji and nine other Hindus looted the shop of Nanabhoj Hussan, at Cheera Bazaar, and carried away stationery, valued Rs. 350. The police having received certain information arrested the accused and recovered the property stolen from the Borah's shop. Constable Sloane charged the accused on 21st Aug. before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dastur with burglary. The accused said that they found the property on the road. The Magistrate convicted them of misappropriating the property and sentenced each of them to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

#### PEACE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

In all parts of the town peace seemed to have been thoroughly restored, and even the desultory rows, which were so very common last week, were not at all heard of. The mills and shops were regularly opened, and the business in the bazars has resumed its normal state. The four guns and about eighty soldiers of the Royal Artillery were withdrawn and all the liquor shops were allowed to be reopened.

The Ghatti, who was arrested by the police on Aug. 20 is a servant in the employ of Anandji Harnaj. He was not assaulted by any Mahomedans, but he was slightly injured by a piece of tile accidentally falling on him from a roof.

More instances of a generous nature, which occurred in connection with the riots, have been brought to our notice. On Saturday, the 12th Aug. when the Hindu mill-hands in Girgaum made a general attack on Mahomedan passers-by, two Mahomedans sought shelter in the Thakordwar Temple. The owner of the temple gave them food and shelter for the night. The next morning they were made to put on Hindu dresses, which were furnished them, and with colored marks applied to their foreheads, they made their escape in the disguise of Hindus. In Mughbbat, a Hindu watch-maker had a Mahomedan employe in his shop. On Friday, the 11th Aug. he could not get away from the shop before the disturbances broke out. The watch-maker kept him inside the shop with closed doors, and gave him food to eat. The man was kept in the shop for two days. The Hindu rioters in the street got scent of him, and asked the shop-keeper to surrender him to them, and in default, threatened to break the shop open. Two friends of the shop-keeper sought assistance at the Girgaum police station, but the police officer said they could give no help, and told the men to do the best they could to protect the Mahomedan. In another case the shop of a Mahomedan woman in Kelwadi in Girgaum was destroyed by the Hindu mill-hands on Saturday, the 12th Aug. and the woman fled for life. She was admitted and afforded shelter in a neighbouring Hindu house. Another instance is mentioned in which some Hindu school-teachers were given protection by some Khopis in the Mahomedan

quarters on Friday, the 11th Aug. In another instance, a pleader of the High Court escorted a Mahomedan from a position of danger, kept him concealed in Shantaram's chawli, provided him with food, and handed him over to the protection of the police on Monday, the 14th Aug. Another case is that of seven Mahomedans and two women who were kept concealed in some workmen's premises in Palao Road, Girgaum, and supplied with food. At a convenient opportunity they were given the disguise of Hindus, and were escorted by four Hindus to a naikin's house further on, whence they were enabled to make their escape to Mahomedan quarters. Another case is that of a Mahomedan dyer keeping his shop in Fanaswady, who, on Friday, the 11th Aug. shut his shop, but was unable to effect his escape from Hindu rioters. He was kept concealed in a house in a bye-lane, and provided with food. One more instance is that of a shop-keeper in Kandawady, who had his shop there for a number of years. His safety was seriously threatened on the 12th Aug. but he was protected by Hindu neighbours.

#### AN INCIDENT OF THE EARLY RIOTING.

Mr. W. Michael, residing at Mazagon, says that on the evening of Saturday, the 12th August, while driving in his dog-cart through Mazagon he met a crowd of Hindus assaulting a Mahomedan, who happened to be in their neighbourhood at the time making some purchases for his daily subsistence. The Hindus were armed with lathis, while the unfortunate Mahomedan was perfectly defenceless. When Mr. Michael arrived on the scene he found the Mahomedan lying in the road, bleeding profusely from the head, and being further maltreated by the mob. At some personal risk he alighted from his cart and with a hunting whip that he happened to have with him went to the rescue of the injured man, and managed with some difficulty to disperse the crowd and thus save him from further molestation. Mr. Michael understands, however, that the man subsequently died from the injuries received on the occasion.

#### A MUSSULMAN DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your contemporary in his otherwise temperate and judicious leader of Aug. 21 discussing the causes of the present or rather, let us hope, recent unfortunate and scandalous outbreak in our city has characterized the Thursday meeting of the Mussalman in connection with the Prabhu Pattan riots as a "retaliation" and "counter-demonstration" against the Hindu Madhav Bug meeting, and therefore "unwise" and "indiscreet." This characterization brings again into prominent relief a want that has often been felt by the leaders of the Mussalman community, the want of a truly representative organ of Mussalman views and an accurate chronicler of their doings in the public press in Bombay. Unfortunately the fact of the present deplorable riots in Bombay following so close upon our meeting has lent a colorable excuse to what if our proceedings had been accurately and fully reported, and its true character thereby properly conveyed to the public would have been only an apt illustration of the fallacy *post hoc ergo propter hoc*. Apart from the exemplary orderliness of the assembly which was

really a surprise to us well-acquainted with the dangerous susceptibilities and sensitiveness of our coreligionists, all the speakers themselves demanded nothing else but justice and fair play, and repeatedly declared that if after a free and searching enquiry and agitation, it was found that the Mussulmans were the real culprits, they would be the first to rejoice in the disturbance of the public peace being brought to a speedy and exemplary punishment. Our opening of a subscription list was in response to an express appeal for funds from the Mussulmans of Patan, who were too poor to entertain without such an assistance counsel that would submit their case properly before the court, and we thought that in responding to the appeal we were but furthering the ends of justice by securing an adequate representation of the defence. And, lastly, so far from our meeting having been convened in any spirit of opposition and antagonism to the Hindus, one of its principal objects was to confer and co-operate with the Mahday Bung Committee with a view to concerted action being taken to attain what at all events was the sole motive with which we were actuated, viz., to have justice done and punishment meted out to whomsoever was found guilty. I trust that a consideration of these facts will tend to dissipate the erroneous idea that prevails as to the true character of our movement—Yours, &c.,

AMIROODIN TYABJI,  
Jt Hony. Secy., Mussalman Patan  
Ryota Defence Committee.  
Bombay, Aug. 14.

### THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I notice in your issue that Luxmidas Khimji informed your representative that it was he who apprised Mr. Vincent of the intended riot, and that for that purpose he went to see Mr. Vincent.

The facts, allow me to say, are different. The Police Commissioner knew of the rumour from other sources and had taken measures to prevent the out-break. It was he who sent for Luxmidas Khimji to warn him not to do what it was rumoured he intended to do on the Friday morning—viz., to assemble the whole of his Hindu mill-hands at his residence, at Guneshwadi, which I dare say you know is opposite the Jama Masjid where the rioting began. What the consequences might have been if the thousands of Mahomedans coming forth after prayers had met this mass of mill-hands, I leave you to guess.

Luxmidas Khimji disclaimed any such intention how ever. The meeting of the mill-hands, opposite the Jama Masjid, did not take place, and the police were fortunately able to give their undivided attention to the Mussalman mob, which endeavoured to force their way into Hazuram Lane, and drive them back.

It is generally understood that Mr. Luxmidas Khimji has taken a very active part in encouraging the agitation against cow-killing and eating beef. This agitation however well-intended has had for its unintended effect a great deal of ill-feeling and bad blood. He also took a very prominent part in the agitation which followed the lamentable occurrences in Parbhys-Pattan, and this greatly aided to the general excitement.

If I am rightly informed Mr. Luxmidas Khimji was warned by the authorities of the probable results of the course which he was pursuing. He seems to have

disregarded the warning, possibly thinking it was founded on an exaggerated estimate of the danger. Will he now profit by actual experience and use his great influence to oppose the passage of a bill which he has unconsciously done so much to ruin?—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

### II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Though this may not be the time for a native to touch on the subject of the Bombay riots, which all must be delighted to find are drawing to a close, thanks to the prompt and effective measures taken by the authorities, I cannot help noticing certain matters that is being written on the subject by your contemporary. It is a pity that the superior journalist should lend his pen to pour ridicule upon those who do not deserve it and to make much of Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji's letter. The cow-killing agitation and the Junagadh Prabhas-Pattan defensive funds have as much to do with the present ill-feeling between the Mahomedans and the Hindus, as the collection of funds for the sufferers from the "Victoria" disaster.

I believe, I am right in saying that there is no passage in the Koran, which justified the followers of the Prophet in slaying any animal, least of all a cow, except at the commencement of the Ramzan, when a sheep is permitted to be sacrificed at the holy sepulchre of the Prophet. But at the present juncture I will say nothing more on the subject.

May I be allowed to suggest to the authorities concerned, that the Maratha, the Parsee, and the Omnattee Hindoo communities do not acknowledge those who can glibly quote from John Bright, Burke, or Buckle, and stand on a platform and make fine speeches. They certainly have no influence at all over the masses, who can only be reached through their recognised leaders, generally quiet and unassuming men. The mill-hands who are by some wiseacres, unfortunately termed low-caste Marathas, look up to their mahadams; the Parsees, the Ghattees, the Kamattees, and other follow the dictates of their headmen who are not budmahas but quite as much respectable and peace-loving as fine speakers on the platforms above referred to. The Mahomedans have their mullas and kams; the Siddees their kings and queens.

If the authorities could only secure the good offices of those heads, the present disturbance would not only terminate, but soon be forgotten; peace and good-will would again reign among us and business flourish.—Yours, &c.,

Church Gate, Aug 15.

M. B. K.

### III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The position which your contemporary has taken up in reference to the deplorable riots in Bombay, is to be regretted for more reasons than one. For one thing it is eminently unjudicial. The *ex cathedra* judgment which it has undertaken to pronounce with such confidence as to the cause of the riots, is to say the least, based on no proper investigation or evidence, and resting as it apparently does on one-sided representations, seems to be wholly erroneous. For another, it is no less injudicious and impolitic. Whatever the real causes may be the riots and whoever may be really responsible for their occurrence, the re-establishment of peace and good-will which we are all so anxious to bring about, will certainly not be facilitated or promoted.

ed by charging one or the other of the parties with having been the author of the disturbances. The time has not come for a confident pronouncement of judgment; nor are the requisite materials for forming a correct opinion yet available, but it seems to me that the cow-killing agitation and the Junaghad riots, as well as, let us say, the Irish Home Rule Bill or the Franco-Siamese embroglio. Mr. Amirudin Tsyby's sensible letter has knocked that part of your contemporary's argument on the head, and it is a wholly gratuitous assumption that the movements in Bombay in reference to the Prabhas-Pattan riots were intended to show any distrust of the administration of justice or the Junaghad Darbar; while the emphatic and reiterated demand for the dissolution of the committees as the only means of restoring quiet and order in the city, is nothing more or less than a humiliating confession of inability to control and check turbulence and lawlessness, and a disastrous yielding, and therefore a premium to mob rule, and implies that henceforth no movement, however legitimate or necessary, can be undertaken lest the ruffians and badmashas of the town should threaten to rise and commit excesses. I venture to think that you, Sir, will be the first to discontinue such a doctrine, and I can only hope that the promoters of the Buda and Mahomedan communities whose objects are perfectly legitimate and between whom there is no antagonism whatever will think twice before adopting any such action.—Yours, &c.,

August 16.

JUSTICE.

## IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that my name figures somewhat too prominently in certain quarters in connection with the riots, and a great deal of ill-informed and unfounded criticism is indulged in as regards the cow-killing and the Prabhas-Pattan riots' movements (in which I have taken part in common with a large number of my co-religionists) in relation to the riots in Bombay.

In the present excited state of the public feeling, however, it will serve no useful purpose even if it may not do actual harm to reply to these criticisms or to attempt a personal explanation. I shall, therefore, refrain, for the present, from following the example of those who seem so anxious to rush into print with their crude theories and random guesses and to honour me by crediting me with an amount of power and influence of the possession of which I was hitherto ignorant. I will not attempt a detailed answer of all the idle and mischievous gossip which some persons seem so ready to swallow. I am quite prepared to defend and justify my action in connection with the movements which seem to afford a convenient working hypothesis as regards the riots to certain persons from whom better judgment might have been expected, and I shall be content to accept the public verdict arrived at on sufficient and reliable data.

For the present I need only say that the suggestions and innuendoes made against me personally are as unfounded as is the random talk of the promoters of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities in connection with the Pattan riots being the real if innocent and unconscious authors of the disturbances in Bombay. "One who knows" seems to know precious little indeed of facts and seemed more anxious to throw dirt than to supply facts and arguments.—Yours, &c.,

August 16.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI.

## V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Although I have no connection with the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, having resigned my post of deputy chairman of this body, I and Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, secretary of the Bhattia Halla Mahajans, thought it our duty after reading the assurances of peace given by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, and one of the Special Magistrates, accompanied by Sirdar Abdool Ali and Superintendent Harry Brewin, to request the members of the Association to resume their business.

This was done by several of them, but when they saw that other native traders at Javeri Bazaar and Twist Bazaar, who had also opened their shops, had again closed them, they have again closed their shops. I would suggest that Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Special Magistrate, and Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, should address a few lines to the Chairman of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, asking them to call a general meeting of that body, and if they, viz. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Campbell attended the meeting, I am sure the members will listen to them and resume business.

As regards the firm of Morarjee Goculdass and Co., of which I am a member, I have to say that they resumed business two days ago.—Yours, &c.,

DAMOJIBER GOCULDASS MUNJEE.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

## VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been called to the following sentence in the sixth para. of your account of the riots appearing in your issue:—"The police called on Mr. Damodher Thackersey, and asked him the reason why the cloth market was not open, although the police were ready to give special protection, but Mr. Damodher said that he could not persuade the merchants to open their shops, though on his own part, he was anxious to see peace restored speedily and business resumed." As the above is not a correct statement of facts, and as it is likely to mislead the public and produce a wrong impression I deem it my duty to trouble you to publish the facts as they have happened, which are as follows.—On the 14th Aug. I of my own motion, address a letter to Mr. Vincent, suggesting to him that as the riots were said mostly to consist of mill-hands, it would be advisable, in the interests of peace, that the mills should be opened, that I, for my part, had opened the mills with which I was concerned but that the mill-hands declined to come to work, until they were assured that their lives would be safe. I, therefore, requested the Police Commissioner to be good enough to afford special protection by stationing a few men, either police or military, at each of the mills. In that letter I also expressed my belief, that if special protection was given to the cloth markets, they would also be opened, and even expressed my readiness to persuade the cloth merchants accordingly. I sent the letter by my clerk, and by him the Police Commissioner sent a verbal reply, that he was not able then to give any special protection as desired, and that if I wished to see him I might do so at the Purbhooce Police Station that day. Unfortunately I could not do so having been confined to my house owing to illness. Since then no communication has passed between the Police Commissioner or any of his men and myself either verbally or in writing.



I regret I have not kept a copy of the above letter; otherwise I should have most gladly sent you a verbatim copy of the same. I may add that of special protection is afforded to the mints and the markets, I am confident, that they will all be readily opened, and I, for my part, may assure the authorities concerned that I shall be very happy to render them all such assistance as lies in my power to bring about the desired end.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI.

VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask what are the functions of Justices of the Peace in this country; are any public duties expected from those who have the honour of holding the commission? We have in Bombay some scores of native gentlemen among the Justices, but although I have been much about during the recent riots, I have nowhere seen any one of them co-operating with the authorities for the suppression of disturbances or the restoration of order. The Native Justices, Hindu and Mahomedan, are all gentlemen of position in their respective communities, and had they gone among their own people and exercised the influence which they undoubtedly possess, they might have afforded most valuable assistance in allaying excitement and inducing their co-religionists to abstain from breaches of the peace. This was surely an occasion on which to show that the dignity to which the Government has raised them is not a mere empty title, but a position which may be turned to excellent account in the public interest. But, as I have remarked, I have not seen, nor have I heard, that any one of these gentlemen was abroad, discharging those duties which, it seems to me the office of Justice of the Peace implies.

Again, Sir, where were all the native mill-owners on Saturday and Sunday? Had they gone amongst their employes, as Mr. Cotton did, they could have done a good deal toward restraining the violence of their mill-hands, and, perhaps, have averted those sanguinary encounters which took place in the neighbourhood of Chhatroopogly and Parel. But throughout the events of the past week we have not heard of a single instance of any of these gentlemen exercising his influence in aid of the civil authorities. So far (as the public knows they, as well as the Justices of the Peace, have stood severally aloof, and have not rendered the slightest assistance in suppressing the riots or restoring peace and order. This is not how citizens of their class understand their duties at home.—Yours, &c.,

A.

VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The impression abroad is that we have not yet seen the last of the religious disturbances, which have created so much sensation in Bombay during the past week. My reason for addressing this to you is that having had a lifelong experience of the ways of Mahomedans, I myself feel sure that at some future date there will be a renewal of the riots and an attempt to obtain a substantial revenge on the part of the Mussalmans. I am given to understand, on good authority, that influential Mussalmans have left Bombay for Kerbela, about four days' journey beyond Bagdad, to commune with their high-priest as to what their actions shall be, and whether it is to be one of peace or war

with the Hindus. Personally, I am convinced the only way of settling the trouble, which commenced in Raigoon, found its way to Kathiawar and now to Bombay, is for the British *vo*, if possible, to bring together the religious heads of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. I merely make the suggestion, that this should be done in the hope that the British Government will deem it advisable to call together the heads of the communities and consider whether such a course is practicable.—Yours, &c.,

W. G.

IX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had no intention of emerging from my retirement from public life, but the very serious aspect of affairs prevailing in Bombay makes it incumbent on every one to use any available means to assist in effecting some good to the general public, and I beg space in your much-esteemed journal as the channel to convey a few warning notes.

The laudable efforts of the Municipal Commissioner and the Press to restore confidence may have some good effect with outsiders, but the two factions now at daggers drawn know how ephemeral is the security afforded by the presence of the military forces now in Bombay. In view of the present tension it seems idle to say that "the city is almost at peace," "peace has been already restored all over the town," &c., and I cannot refrain from making an apt free quotation from your sacred books to illustrate the true facts:—"And they hearkened the breath of the children of my people disgraciously, saying, 'Peace, peace, when there was no peace.' We looked for peace and no good came: for a time of healing, and behold fear. My sorrow is above sorrow, my heart mourneth within me. (Job: VIII., 11, 15, and 18.)" Verily, the seeming truce is as a slumbering volcano. An enforced quietude at the point of the bayonet and in the company of yawning artillery is a travesty of peace. The measures, or something similar, adopted in 1851 and 1874, at which in an humble way I assumed, should be resorted to at once, viz., H. E. the Governor should personally confer with the heads of the two communities requiring guarantees of good behaviour on the part of the various sects (they belong to the armed protection of the city being maintained for a safe period. Unless some drastic measures be speedily enforced the whole population must suffer serious hardships; though all classes do not participate in the fighting all will have to fight against numerous difficulties, privations, and, perhaps, famine. It is said that Hindus, who are in the great majority of shopkeepers, and hold all the food supplies in common use, are unwilling to meet the daily wants of Mahomedans and support their rivals, thus shutting out all classes by closing. That the state of things will long continue unless put down with a strong hand is patent to all. There is really no confidence restored by the temporary hulk, shops cannot be said to be re-opened when only one of a dozen plank-shutters is taken down, the owner sits conveniently near and replaces it at the slightest alarm, looking himself in or outside. Compulsory vending is imperative, otherwise Government or Municipal houses must be abandoned without delay. It is also said that some private millowners decline to re-open, preferring to suffer entire loss, fully aware meanwhile they are thus adding fuel to the fire.

As on-lookers, notably unbiassed ones, are the best qualified and fairest critics, there is no questioning the accuracy of the views of the London newspapers in ascribing these riots to the growing bitterness resulting from the policy of the National Congress agitators, consisting in the main of the Hindu element. The craving for power and imaginary rights exhibited by this body has long revealed the true under-current of mischievous designing to gain influence and ascendancy over the population of this country and furthering the sinister motives of the leaders. The question of loyalty being self-evident may be left unnoticed. Coupled with such a tendency to cause the "growing bitterness," comes, resuscitated from the oblivion of the days of Ranjot Singh, France of Lahore, the dogma of cow-protection, clothed in the fictitious garb of utility and necessity in agricultural progress and maintenance, the hydra head of religion serving ostensibly quite a secondary argument, but by Hindus perfectly understood to be applied primarily, if not solely, to their consciences and purses. So the Police Commissioner is also on the right track in ascribing this agitation to the present full-blown bitterness between these two sections of the community. Equally superficial and transparent are the representations to Government put forward by Hindus, as shown in your paper of Tuesday, and the Police Commissioner would only do the right thing if he called up the informer and petitioner, placed both in custody, and got them tried in due course for inciting to riot and mischief.

I am unwilling to trespass further on your valuable space, though much remains for legitimate comment regarding the state of things witnessed in my daily visits to all parts of the town, but would urge all right-minded people to use their personal influence in their respective spheres to stamp out the ill-feeling pervading these sections of the public, and suppress, by caste edicts and appropriate punishments, all lawless acts, which are evidently confined to the lower classes.—Yours, &c.,

AMEER MAHOMED KHAN.

Bombay, August 16.

## BOMBAY RIOTS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—The opponents of the Indian National Congress have got an excellent opportunity of making a little political capital out of the present riots in Bombay, and they have not been slow in taking advantage of it. Baron Reuter has informed us by a special telegram, that most of the Home papers blame the Congress for the deplorable incidents of the last four or five days. The absurdity of this is self-apparent. The wisest tyro in Indian politics knows that by no stretch of imagination could the Congress be connected with the Bombay riots. An outbreak of popular fury from religious or political causes is a disease incident to the most highly-civilized society, and the fact that the businessmen of Bombay have committed deeds of violence and bloodshed is no reason for denouncing the National Congress and its promoters. In every country in the world there is a large percentage of the population more or less attached to the blissful state of doing nothing in the way of daily occupation. They are the very dregs of society, and their idleness, misery, and utter want of thought or consideration are such that the slightest prospect of plunder and outrage at all times is heartily welcomed by them. That the "floating

rascality" of Bombay should have found in religious differences a pretence for plundering and killing men is not to be wondered at, and however much we may deplore the unfortunate occurrences, there is but one remedy for the prevention of their periodic recurrence—education for the masses. The blindness of the attempt of the Home papers to attribute the riots to the National Congress may produce, I am afraid, the very undesirable effect of leading away the public mind from the consideration of the true causes of the riots. But whatever may have been their direct and immediate causes, the ignorance of the masses has been the predisposing influence at work in the consummation of the unhappy disturbances. The riots seem to have taken Government by surprise, and though no doubt His Excellency Lord Harris has been zealously occupied in devising temporary expedients to restore peace and order once again, I humbly submit, Sir, that the proper duty of every Government is to foresee distant emergencies instead of trying to remedy sudden evils. In a country in which the masses are steeped in ignorance and superstition the executive ought to be prepared to suppress riots at any moment. History teaches us that social excesses in all countries arise not from intelligence and knowledge, but from ignorance and stupidity. The peace and tranquility and social order in this country requires that what are called the "backward classes" should be educated. Bishop Jeremy Taylor has rightly observed: "Men generally need knowledge to overpower their passions and master their prejudices." A general diffusion of elementary education among the masses of India would materially improve the conduct of the labouring classes, would soften their manners, and would prevent their being a pack of brutes or unlicked cubs.—Yours, &c.,

Aug 18.

MANEJJI KAVASJI PATEL.

## THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay public must indeed feel grateful to your correspondent Mr. Ameer Mahomed Khan who took the trouble, as he said, "to emerge from his retirement from public life" to enlighten the world as to the true causes of the riots, through the channel of your influential paper, last Saturday. The Bombay Government and the worthy Police Commissioner would commit serious blunders if they did not immediately act up to the sage advice of Mr. Khan. The gentleman seems to be one of that large class of philanthropists who are ready on all emergent occasions to assist Government with their candid opinions on a long-sighted view of advantage to be derived from such candour of airing before the public their own political fads. The interested philanthropist has now become the type of a large class of men very widely diffused in India. In his letter Mr. Khan has not advanced any arguments in support of his statement that the riots have been the offspring of the "growing bitterness resulting from the policy of the National Congress agitators" and therefore may be safely left unnoticed by the much maligned agitators. Far from producing any disagreement between the two rival races of India, the tendency of the National Congress is to nationalize the diverse communities of India, to evolve harmony out of disagreement, to weld a number of heterogeneous elements into a homogeneous mass. The harmony and good understanding prevailing even in these troubled times among the leaders of the two races is in itself the best proof of the statement. Is it possible for the agitators of the Congress to stir up a rude uneducated people,

and array them in battle, as it were, upon pretences of which they are entirely incapable of judging, against men who as men cannot even be said to have done them any harm? From his various recommendations to the Government and the police, Mr. Khan seems to be in favour of suggesting to our rulers the adoption of the sentiment of the Roman tyrant—Odetant, dum metuant.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJEE KAVASJEE PETIT,  
Old Modikhana.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Leaving aside the question as to who were the aggressors in the recent disturbances, I should like to know how the Mahomedans came in possession of sticks; when they came out of the Musjid shouting "Deen, Deen"? When they went in, to say their prayers, I am told, they had nothing in their hands, but when they came out, they were each armed with a stick of equal size and strength. This goes to prove, without a doubt, that the sticks were found for them in the Musjid. Now, what bewilders me is, why sticks, and that too in such a quantity, are kept in a place of worship and devotion? If my information be correct, not only sticks, but old arms, such as swords, daggers, katibets, knives, &c., are kept in almost all the principal Musjids. Now, if such be the case, and if the Mahomedans, on the Friday in question, had come out, armed with one of these formidable weapons, however old it may be, what would have been the state of the police officers, whose katibets proved to be "blunt tooth-picks against the length and strength of the rioters' bamboo." The thought only horrifies me. I do not mean to say that the arms are usually kept in the Musjids, but what I do mean to say is, that when sticks which have no business in the Musjid, are found in heaps, why not other dangerous weapons, also? In order to remove even a shadow of suspicion, a rigorous and confidential search should be made by the authority immediately concerned, to ease the public mind.

MATURE CONSIDERATION.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I did not reply earlier to criticisms on my letter which you were good enough to publish the other day, it was because I was anxious to avoid the unfairness and imprecision which I requested in others who hastily formed opinions on a sparse and imperfect information and retarded, however unconsciously the restoration of peace and good fellowship in the city by ill-judged attempts to fix the responsibility of the riots on the one side or the other, and whose action certainly seemed calculated to inspire the belief that a disgraceful movement could best be checked and thwarted by being run down as the cause of a disturbance by which it chanced to be followed, though the sequence might be perfectly fortuitous. Now that order and tranquillity have been happily restored, you will perhaps permit me to offer a few observations. I have carefully read through your article and reports on the subjects, and I confess I have failed to find that your emphatic and confident view of the origin of the riots is founded on anything more substantial than the opinion of one or two prominent officials, with nothing to guide us as to the nature and sufficiency of the grounds on which the opinion is based, and I venture to think that it is certainly taking

parties with the right of independent judgment and inquiry to ask the public to accept as infallible the view which you have expressed with such assurance simply because it originates with certain individuals who must have trusted to the information conveyed by others and is endorsed by certain individuals who do consent to look at the surface of the matter to catch at the first convenient hypothesis, and in with their preconceived notions and prejudices, and think it mainly to stab their opponents in the dark, and who allow their judgment on important public questions to be warped by personal and party jealousies and animosities. These, Sir, are not the days when the public could be asked to take opinions, on trust, however high the authority from which they originate. It is certainly as much permissible to suspend judgment until a full and proper inquiry is made as our ventures on speculations however plausible, and I am unable to follow the reasoning that those who differ from your view of the origin of the riots must prove that they were spontaneous and failing to do so must accept your view as the only solution. It is possible to conceive a large gap separating the theory of spontaneous disturbances at the one end from the theory of the cow-protection movement and the Junagadh Committees on the other; and more causes than one might be conceived as occupying this gap. All I submit is that unless a full and dispassionate inquiry is made judgment might be suspended, and attempts should not be made to force down one view or theory because a better one does not suggest itself or is not equally convenient. In making such an inquiry several important considerations will have to be borne in mind in relation to the theories which you have so strongly advocated. It must be remembered that the Junagadh Committees could not be held responsible by any stretch of imagination for the unhappy disturbances between the Hindus and the Mahomedans which recently took place, for instance, in Bangalore and the N. W. Provinces, and that if the police had, as is now said, information showing probability of an outbreak upwards of a month ago, the latter formation of the Committees could scarcely be regarded as the origin of the disturbance. It will also be necessary to explain why, if the Mahadev Bagh meeting was believed to be likely for mischief it was not stopped or its proceedings condemned and the promoters warned by the Police Commissioner in time as to the mischief they were unconsciously bringing about and to point out any thing on its proceedings likely to incite turbulence. Regard must also be had to the facts set out in the letter of Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, and especially to the fact so clearly and emphatically stated that the meeting of the Mahomedan gentlemen was intended to co-operate with the Hindu movement to secure justice and redress and to bring the offenders in the Prabhas-Pattan riots to account. Attention might also not inappropriately be paid to the new-born tenderness for the Junagadh Durbar and to the statements made by Mr. Verjeevandas Madhondas to your representation as to Junagadh enterprises being lately at work in Bombay, and to the joint relief fund started by the influential members of both the communities which certainly seems to show that the leading gentlemen in either community do not regard the action of their friends in holding the meetings in any such light, as is supposed. As regards the other alleged cause of the riots, it will be important to bear in mind that the cow-protection movement was started some year ago, and that it has been prosecuted with energy and determination not in Bombay but elsewhere, and that until the riots occurred it did not apparently strike any one that the work of the Gopals

Association in Bombay was fraught with such potential of mischief. No proper enquiry moreover could be made into the political causes which some thinkers regard as the chief causes of the alienation between the two communities. But assuming that ignorance and prejudice were worked upon by mischievous references to the possible objects and consequences of the cow-protection movement, the remedy obviously is to put down all manifestation of lawlessness due to such an appeal and not to encourage and pamper it by denouncing the movement, which is perfectly harmless, as the origin of the riots. These, Sir, are some of the points which would suggest themselves to every unbiased mind as elements to be taken into consideration in arriving at a conclusion, and I would only hope that a proper investigation would be undertaken and measures taken to prevent a recurrence of such lawlessness as has lately disgraced our city and rudely shaken our sense of safety and security in the first city in India—  
Yours, &c.

Aug. 19,

JUSTICE.

## IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to one incident in the account of the Bombay Riots on Friday under the heading "No Religion" it seems inconsistent with reason and human understanding that the Borah shop-keeper could have sufficient time to write on the door in large letters "To be Let, &c., Owner of the Shop" on Friday afternoon long before the news of the riot was spread in the Girgaum locality, unless the Mahomedan bodmasheer had premeditated it in consultation with their co-religionists to enable them to adopt precautionary measures to ensure the safety of their property lying within the reach of their adversaries. The action of the Borah evidently proves premeditation on the part of the Mahomedan bodmashees of which the Borah might have got a clue. If it was hung up during the time of disturbance, one would be surprised to find such extraordinary presence of mind in the Borah.

REASON.

Aug. 19.

## VOLUNTEERS AND THE RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the absence of any definite ruling will you be so good as to find a small space in your columns to enquire whether Volunteers can accept orders from Volunteer Officers to turn out without some intimation being sent to the head of the office about their absence from duty. A case in point cropped up in connection with the present riots, and some official ruling on the point will, therefore, be welcomed.—Yours, &c.,

A VOLUNTEER.

## THE RECENT RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay public owe you a tribute of gratitude for publishing in your columns authentic and impartial reports of the riots since their commencement; and we have not much to find fault with them. But the connection of the cow-preservation agitation with the riots is in our opinion quite illogical. The cow never formed the principal food of the Mahomedans but of the Europeans, who view the movement with great alarm, and who have now found an excellent opportunity to deprecate it. The petition of the Prachas Mahomedans to their co-religionists in Bombay, describing desecration and destruction of mosques by the Hindus, attended with murders and other atrocities, is the immediate cause that paved its way to these disturbances. To these may safely be added the indifferent treatment given to Set Laxmidass Khmjee by His Excellency, the unwise policy of some of the officials to encourage the Mahomedans, directly and indirectly, against the Hindus, and the articles of your contemporaries. Even the present leaders in your Bombay contemporary's journal will bear out my assertions. The sooner such attempts are abandoned the better for the stability of the English Government.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 20.

INDEPENDENCE.

## A SUGGESTION TO THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to insert the following in your issue. Last night, at 10.30 p.m., I was driving in a hackney, through Kika Street, to a patient's house. The scare of the riot being still in the minds of the people, the shops were all closed early in the evening, and there were no other lights in the street except the gas-lights. About the middle of the street some police sepoy were driving a number of stray cattle to the pound. The sepoy had no light with them. The horse of the hackney, in which I was driving, bolted at the sight of the cattle, the driver was thrown down and seriously injured and taken to the hospital; I fortunately got only a few bruises on the face and hand. I think if the police sepoy had fought with them, this accident would not have happened. To prevent any such accident in future to other people, I think our able and energetic Police Commissioner will order the sepoy to provide themselves with their usual lights, at least so long as the streets remain deserted on account of the recent riot.—Yours, &c.,

ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED, L.M.S.

## THE PRESS ON THE RIOTS.

The *Dacca Budget* says—The riotous scenes that disturbed the peace and paralyzed the trade of Bombay on Friday and Saturday last are a sad commentary on the wisdom of the Congress element in the local Corporation, which so persistently opposed Colonel Wilson's appeal for an addition to the City Police. The peace and order that normally characterize the crowds of diverse nationalities in Bombay have begotten a false sense of security, the mischievous promoters of discord entirely ignoring the spontaneous embers of racial prejudice always ready to break into flame on the least excitement. Among the better classes of all sections of the population in Bombay the blessings of peace are fully appreciated, and nowhere else perhaps in India do the efforts of the police to maintain it receive more loyal support. In the Mahomedan community, however, there are very inflammable nationalities, the migratory Seedees and Pathans imparting the spirit of greater freedom or lawlessness in which they are bred. Even among the peace-loving Hindus there is a large section whose wits, having been sharpened by City life, enable them to avoid the police while preying on their neighbours. The rowdies of this class are ordinarily more in evidence, for the Seedee or Pathan is tractable enough till his feelings are roused. The Hindus deplore these riots, chiefly because they dash the hopes raised by the prospect of the Simultaneous Examinations and practically deny the work of the National Congress. One lesson which the recent riots appear to teach very emphatically is that a considerable addition to the mounted section of the Bombay Police Force should be made at once. When the assembly at the Juma Masjid on Friday came out from prayers, fifty sowars might have easily kept them on the move.

The *Indian Spectator* writes—The riots were practically got under by Sunday week, except for an occasional and solitary deed of violence in the outlying districts. It was this shifting of the scenes that appears to have made it so difficult for the Police to cope with the outbreak. Still their work has, on the whole, been characterized by firmness, tact and patience. The mob has been effectively brought under control, not so much, we confess to our shame, by moral suasion as by the presence of British swords and bayonets. The retaliatory tactics adopted by the Hindu mob, hands on Saturday week, who seem to have been incited by the violence offered to their temples and in some parts of the town to their women, had not a little to do with this respite of sobriety. The Mussalmans, who had apparently broken loose from the influence of their elders saw that they were not going to have it all their own way. Let the Police be the fulfilment of their rather unexpected co-operation from mill-hands, though, of course, they would have preferred it in a less obtrusive form.

We have had a sort of armed truce over the since Monday. Will it last? We hope so. The rioters have had time enough to cool down. Hunger, if only advice may have done its work. Governor's appeal to leaders of the community and sympathy, has, no doubt, had its effect. It is early yet to say anything for certain, but we think the worst is over. The danger, which once threatened Poona and the neighbouring towns is, happily,

is it not time, therefore, to have a special force at the readiness of events we recorded last week—of bloodshed, of rapine and plunder, or news pointing to the near approach of starv disease—of hundreds of innocents and self-

leaving Bombay daily for their far off homes in the country—who could have thought such sights possible in the most advanced centre of the British Empire in India, and amid such cosmopolitan associations? What happened in Bombay may happen with greater ease in less favoured towns.

It is pleasant to see the narrative of bloodshed and rapine related here and there by incidents that show that the enmity between the two races is by no means deep rooted, and that after all the Natives of this country are Indians, sons of the same mother. That is the lesson taught by the numerous instances of brotherly charity—Hindus helping and succouring Mussalmans, and Mussalmans sheltering and protecting Hindus. Much of the evil of these riots will, we hope, be soon forgotten, and not a little of it will be suppressed. Let us try to make the most of what has come out of them, and cherish the feelings

Hindus sometimes do. Parsis have done no more as grieved as the others, and as a result made up. Our and above all, not least they invite

The

additional guarantee of the public security in future. Then again the fierce encounters between Hindus and Mahomedans afford a grim illustration of the necessity for the existence of the European as the paramount power in India, and for the retention and exercise of supreme control by that power. This is a country of different races, rival factions and warring creeds, where the executive control must be kept, in a great measure, in the hands of members of the dominant race.

The Kaiser-i-Hind remarks:—It is a matter of the deepest regret that the terms of amity and good-will on which the two great communities of the city lived for over a century past, under the all protecting wings of the British flag, should have been so ruthlessly broken, leading to scenes of riot, bloodshed, plunder, and all bursts of religious fanaticism as with retaliatory deeds of desecration of temples have had parallel in the previ-

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Hundreds of poor and innocent people have been wounded and killed; hundreds of peaceful, humble, and law-abiding shop keepers have been plundered and rendered absolutely helpless for no fault of their own; and hundreds of rioters, including even innocent way-farers and spectators, have been for the present incarcerated. Innocent women and harmless children have been savagely assaulted and many atrocious things done in the name of holy religion. Thus have innocence and poverty terribly suffered and the most rudimentary principles of justice and religious toleration been violated. To every Hindu and Mahomedan who wishes to see the two communities united in bonds of close friendship, the riots have given a terrible shock and produced a sense of deep shame and humiliation. In the cup of bitter sorrow there is, however, one drop of consolation and that is no respectable or educated Hindu or Mahomedan has a word to say in defence of what has happened. Never did Bombay appear to the public at large in such a defenceless condition as during the late riots. Under circumstances of alarming proportions take place over a wide area, we do not know how even a larger police than this city has at present can hope to cope with them without the assistance of the military. The presence of nearly four thousand soldiers, native and European, now in different parts of city shows that it is the infantry and cavalry alone that can quell disturbances with promptitude and success. The present arrangements, however, which necessitate waiting for troops from Poona, when an hour's delay might prove disastrous are scandalously absurd. If troops could have been immediately stationed in the parts which were most disorderly, much bloodshed would have been saved and the riot nipped in the bud. The police having been called away to places where their presence was peremptorily needed to put down rioters, a hours together the major portion of the city was absolutely at the mercy of desperate rioters, marauders and *badmashes*, if they had chosen to take full advantage of their opportunity.

The *Natives Opinion* observes:—The terrible riot, which presented such an unwonted scene in this city as late as last been suppressed, and king-mob has been compelled to give up its tyrannical sway, and retire in favour of the legitimate authorities. For the last week, notwithstanding some false and some real alarms, the city has lived in peace, and nothing now remains to ascertain the real causes of this unprecedented upheaval and its effects upon the country, as well as to think of expedients which would prevent similar occurrences in future. One of the causes is said to be anti-cow-killing agitation, and it has been stated that the Acting Commissioner of Police thinks that agitation has much to do with the riots. An objection has been further tendered to the Hindus that should abandon it altogether. We, however, beg to differ even from our able Police Commissioner on this point. We see no connection between that agitation and these riots. The Cow-killing Prohibition Society has been doing its work for several years past, and nobody has ever heard of that Society working on these lines. There may be some religious references preaching of its street preachers, but as far as we see the real work is on non-religious lines. Another what is of importance to note is that the branch in Bombay is a Parsee gentleman of high position. Now if the innocent cow is to be the cause of this turmoil, how is it that the Mahomedan roughs were directed against us only and not against the Parsees also. It must appear to every sensible person a matter of logic to say that an attempt to dissuade from killing animals serves as a direct incite-

ment to kill human beings. And what is after all the cow killing prevention agitation? It is not as all aggressive. At best it is only persuasive and preventive in its nature.

The same paper remarks:—Never did the annals of this city for the last twenty years present such a deplorable and distressing sight as did the moon of the terrible Friday. As we go to press, the city is quite besieged, those parts of it mixedly inhabited by Mahomedans and Hindus being held by the military. What the real and true cause of the riot was, is yet to be investigated, though different rumours seem to trace them to different causes. Some say it is the cow-killing question that has brought about the disturbance, while others again trace it to a recent meeting of the Hindus held to move the Provincial Government to inquire into the sad events of Prabhas-Pattan. But these flying rumours must be rated at their own worth. Probably the cause is a latent one, which time, inquiry and minute investigation alone will disclose. If the poor cow was the prime cause of the disturbance as some seem to suppose, the proper time for the fracas was the Moharrum, which, as we all know, has passed away happily, without the least hitch. As to the meeting of the Hindus at Madhav Baug, it was only a formal affair intended to ask of the Government mercy and justice for their ill-treated countrymen in Kashmir. To our knowledge, however, nothing serious was said against our Mahomedan brethren at the meeting, and so there is no warrant to say that the said meeting brewed the mischief. We think that the humble Hindoo subjects of her Majesty has the right to petition as much as the Mahomedan subjects, and that the Government should be at fault in holding meetings, because we do believe that had everything passed off well, the funds and the retention of the services of lawyers might possibly have enabled the Government to investigate the true cause of the mischief. The blame of these riots at the right door, if we have some to have smothered to get out any signs on the surface. Perhaps the flames spread to Bombay, and Friday last in the free fight near the temple. If we are not misinformed, the temple which the Mahomedans first attempted to burn, and vengeance has been in existence for the first time on this occasion they attacked the temple or the beating of the drum, which is explicable just now. Somehow afterwards, the highest importance both to the authorities to discover the relations and immediate causes of these riots.

The *General Astro* writes:—It is the thrilling accounts of the Bombay the Hindus and Mahomedans, and by the abnormal heights to which it has advanced in both the content these two or three days of furious hope, his Excellency Lord Harris in Bombay (?) will be able to secure the leaders of both the communities and tranquillity in place of absolute defiance of order which have over-ruled the Second City of the British India. The regret the incident which the Government to interpret as putting the country in the march of our civilization above all, national satisfaction, relation at least that the more satisfaction of both the sections dependent of their respective co-religionists.

the *Chronicle* says:—It is with a very heavy heart, that we notice in these columns the riots that for the third time disgraced Bombay on Friday last. For nearly a fortnight the city had been thick with rumours of all kinds. But events have shown that there was more than a substratum of truth in the reports which have received such a ghastly confirmation in the dreadful occurrences of this week. It is nothing but a shame and disgrace that we, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees, should not be able to live in peace and harmony, and that at intervals of every twenty years Bombay should relapse to the primitive state of intertribal warfare of a barbarous character. The disturbances at Assamgarh, Baranly, Raipur, as well as in this city have once more proved, in any proof were at all second, that those who are responsible for the maintenance of order are not in close touch with the unseen social undercurrents, and how a most deplorable and irretrievable catastrophe might happen one day from a state of unpreparedness and the absence of timely vigilance and promptitude. The people at large knew the exact proportions of the storm while it was at its height, and yet the authorities found themselves taken as it were by surprise. There is little to be said of Friday's disturbances were the result of a desecrative and a thousand prisoners and foresight of the Government no adequate measures were devised beforehand to cope with a grave contingency. If sufficient military force had been summoned in time and discreetly quarters of the city carefully guarded, the rioting would have been deprived of half the fearful consequences in which it has resulted. It is, however, some consolation that the police force, both European and native, acted with courage and determination at the critical moment. It was only last week that we forecast the happening of a dire calamity in view of what was occurring throughout India, and it deeply grieves our heart to find that our prophecy has more than been verified in this city. We yet beseech the Government to take note of the premonitory symptoms of a storm that might, unless checked in time, ferocious sweep over the land with calamitous consequences. As was to be expected, some Mahomedans of the city also convened a meeting last Thursday with a view to support their co-religionists in Junagadh. It was alleged at the meeting by some speakers that it was the Hindus who took an aggressive part and wounded the religious feelings of the Mahomedan community. We have no desire to sit in judgment on the action of either Hindus or Mahomedans, but the imperfect materials at hand for arriving at an impartial conclusion. But the official report prepared and signed by the Mahomedan Chief Justice of the Junagadh State and a Hindu official after making inquiries leads us to support whatever to the allegations made. The matter will, however, be subjected to full judicial examination, and within a few weeks it will be known for certain who the real culprits are. Whether they be Hindus or Mahomedans, they deserve to be punished in an exemplary manner with a view to prevent repetition of the brutal and disgraceful atrocities the like of which have scarcely been witnessed in recent times in India. The object of the meeting held by the Hindu community of this city is to set the truth and obtain redress by getting at the real offenders. We believe our Mahomedan friends are also actuated by similar motives. We only wish they had been a little more cautious and guarded in the counter-allegations they have made. Let not the two communities misunderstand each other, but endeavor in a friendly spirit to obtain justice and reparation for the aggravated

...ties, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. We know it is a fact that sensible and far-seeing Malomians deplore as sincerely as Hindoos the unprovoked and heinous occurrences at Prabhas Pattan, and we sincerely trust and hope that the leaders of the two communities will not say or do anything that is likely to lead to further misunderstandings.

The *Rail City* observes:—The riots and disturbances unparalysed in their extent and gravity which disgraced this city on Friday and Saturday are an offshoot of the affray which took place at Prabhas Pattan on the Moharrum day. The meetings which were held by Bombay Hindoos in aid of their countrymen at Prabhas Pattan was followed by a large meeting of Mahomedans called for the relief and succour of their own countrymen in that place. They had sent a letter to Bombay, stating that they were suffering from the oppression of Hindoos, that the Hindoos had originated the fray which had ended so bitterly for them, and that the inquiry into the disturbances and the trial of the persons implicated in it should be conducted, not by British officials, who were all Hindoos but by some European or other officers who would be free from prejudice or bias. The feeling then spread fast among the Mussulmans of Bombay that their brethren in India had risen against official tyranny, and that they themselves deserved sympathy and support. This feeling gradually developed into fanaticism and a great deal of tension and bitterness was produced in the two communities. If, as has been stated, the police had received previous warning of the disturbances contemplated by Mussulmans, who have been the aggressive party, all concerned might have taken safeguarding measures in time for their prevention. The police force under Mr. Vincent, however, behaved most gallantly, and put forth their best endeavours to suppress the riots. There was fortunately no delay in calling out the troops, whose assistance was of no small value in arresting the spread of hostilities. In such cases it is of the first importance that Government should act with firmness, promptitude and decision, and we are happy to find that they have done so, guided by their personal energy and exertions of H. E. the Governor himself from far away Poona, and from whence his Excellency has not failed even to rush down to Bombay in this great emergency. Temples have been desecrated and as a measure of retaliation, mosques have been defiled. The passions of the combatants have been fearfully aroused, and we are able to think of the fatality which would have ensued had the mob been armed with guns and swords instead of sticks and stones. The sensible portion of both Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities must be very sorry for this deplorable exhibition of fanaticism. Bombay is not Junagadh, and we may be sure that there will be no delay here in the apprehension of the rioters and in bringing them to condign and exemplary punishment. We are afraid the cow-preservation movement has a great deal to answer for the riots which of recent years have been breaking out in India. We are sorry to have to say this, because the movement has its origin in sentiments of kindness and reverence for the useful animal, and the motives with which it has been started have nothing that is questionable in them. The movement has, however, been fast developing into a crusade and a religious propagandism. The doctrines of the preachers sent out by these societies are calculated to produce an exciting effect on their hearers. They are not inoculated with the object of inflaming the mind, but in the uneducated masses they are certain to produce a feeling of bigotry and intolerance. To this extent, the fast-spreading

agitation for the preservation of cows will prove fatal to the preservation of peace among men. The leaders of Hindoo and Mahomedan society, all sensible men among them, of course, regard these disturbances with the greatest regret. But it is their duty to probe the evil to its bottom, and crush it out at its source. The cow-preservation movement, if it is at all to be carried on, ought to be more judiciously directed.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

The *Pioneer* expatiates at some length on this tempting subject, and in the course of its inquiries, has lighted on some points of general interest—

A disturbance which has delivered over to anarchy the most populous capital in India, necessitating the calling out of European troops, the landing of marines from the harbours, the summons of reinforcements from Poona, which has involved the use of rifle and bayonet in leading thoroughfares, will need later on an exhaustive official inquiry as to its inception and causes. For the present it will be sufficient to draw attention to some of the events which preceded this startlingly sudden flaring and smouldering embers, which has thrown a great India into a state of anarchy. The public have already heard of certain recent disturbances in Prabhas Pattan, a town within the dominions of the Nawab of Junagadh, in Kathiawar. This Nawab who is a Mahomedan, of course, and whose the province, rules his principality, with the assistance of a Dewan, who is a Hindu, and brother, we believe, of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. According to account, the Mahomedan community had for two years been prevented from celebrating their annual festival which took place at Prabhas Pattan, as they were permitted to resume their religious observances, on the recommendation of a Hindu political officer of the Bombay Government. There is, as usual, content in the accounts given by either party, primarily responsible for the outbreak when the first shots were taken. That three *hurras* were proclaimed, besides several sub-*hurras* of the kind, including a police officer and a Mahomedan, is an unfortunate truth. The account given by the Hon. Mr. Yarkat, who is a Hindu, for the offence of "insulting justice" at a representative meeting of the Hindus on the 30th July, of the most sacred temples closed and a *dhanda*, but the holy *idol* of the temple was wantonly polluted, innocent persons were killed, and a *dhanda* was set up, who had never been equal or transgressed against the laws of all inter-communal laws. The version put forward by the Mahomedan party at their meeting of the Mahomedan community is rather less calculated to excite as follows:—A few days before the Hindus had assembled two *hurras* and a *dhanda*. When the *hurras* were in a piece of immobility, the Maho-



medans were pelted with stones. Seven of them, were seriously wounded and five of them had disappeared. The Hindus desecrated and destroyed the sepulchre of the sacred Fox of the Mahomedians, and broke into the Masjid, which was pulled to pieces. Interest in the question which of these accounts is true, is naturally diminished by the later and far more serious disturbances in Bombay; but they afford an index of what was in the minds of both communities several days before the outbreak of hostilities in the Presidency town. Now it so happens that this Prabhas-Patan, where the mischief began, is no other than the historic Patan-Somnath, that is, the town on the western coast of Kathiawar, where there still exists the ruins of the famous Hindu temple of Somnath, thence rebuilt after being three destroyed by Mahomedan conquerors. This is the Somnath, with its endowment of a thousand villages, and its three hundred musicians and five hundred dancing girls, and three hundred barbers to shave the heads of pilgrims, which Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni despoiled in his celebrated expedition in A.D. 1026. There could be no doubt, therefore, about the traditions and associations connected with the town where this riot took place. If it was necessary at all to make an impassioned appeal to the feelings of co-religionists, a member of the local Legislative Council might have regarded this business to some one else, or at any rate have deferred it until the judicial officers of the Junagadh State had failed to distribute even-handed justice without being called to account by responsible authority. Mr. Yajnik is reported to have said:—"The main point in the consideration of the massacre, would be, whether the Durbar had or had not made adequate arrangements for the preservation of the peace." This is not a request for justice, but for interference in the internal government of a self ruled State. It further appears, that a report was seditiously put about that a Mr. Lakmidas Khimji had threatened the Governor of Bombay, and had been assured that "whatever would be necessary to be done in exigencies of the case, would be done. Instead of which, the truth is as our Bombay correspondent explained yesterday, that Mr. Khimji told that his Excellency was not prepared to grant him an interview for the purpose desired, and was unable to recognise his title to interfere in the affairs of the Junagadh State, in the manner he had suggested. At the Mahomedan counter meetings it was retorted:—"The Hindus had circulated exaggerated reports, and succeeded in exciting the sympathies of their co-religionists in Bombay, and subscribed large sums of money which would enable them to trump up charges against the Mahomedans." But it is pertinent to remark that if money was required to be spent in the Courts of the Junagadh State, it could have been subscribed by wealthy Hindus without appealing to the passions of the multitude. The following question naturally arises at the present juncture. How does it come to pass that the Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik, the Bombay University's first member, representative of the highest development of Indian education, and, if we mistake not, one of the leaders of the movement for reducing the number of English administrators in this country, finds it convenient to agitate for British intervention in the autonomous Government of a Native State? If Mr. Yajnik has reason to fear that Hindus will not be impartially treated by the native courts of such a State without European supervision, what are Mahomedans likely to think if the situation is reversed? It would be interesting to hear Mr. Yajnik's views as to the probable effect on the Mahomedan mind of the present agitation for a reform which would substitute British officials for Englishmen in the higher offices

supervision in British India. We need this line of inquiry, or endeavour to estimate the effect on the Mahomedan mind of the series of Hindu thanksgiving meetings, held in response to the supporters of Mr. Paul's resolution. The present object is but to ascertain what materials have existed for working on the feelings of the mob on both sides.

To return to Mr. Lakmidas Khimji. It appears that a day or two after the Hindu meeting where Mr. Yajnik presided, this gentleman convened another meeting on his own account, where some thousands of enthusiastic Hindus and half a dozen Goswami Maharas, "heads of the sacerdotal class," subscribed Rs. 20,000 "to take action" in the matter of the riots at Patan. This seems to have roused resentment even in Hindu quarters, for a Mr. Lallobhoy N. Mehta, evidently thinking this to be unwarrantable interference, wrote next day to the papers to point out that Mr. Khimji had convened the second meeting as president of the "Gopal Updeshab Sabha," and asked Mr. Khimji to stick to the propaganda of that Society, explained to be the furthering of "the sacerdotal object of protecting cows and other horned cattle." Here then we come back to the old story. The "agents of the Cow Protecting Society" are allowed to go about exasperating the Mahomedan community, who know that there are places still where Hindu influence is too strong to allow British agents to be up and. That is because this is a free country. The Acting Commissioner of Police in Bombay, we are told, had been long expecting a rupture, and had for some time past been dissuading the so-called agents of the above Society from carrying out their objects in a way which would bring them into conflict with the other community. This summary of the preceding events as published in the daily papers, will give some help towards understanding the opinion reported to have been given by the Acting Police Commissioner, that the riots in Bombay are due to the machinations of the so-called agents of the Cow Protection Society, which led Mahomedans to believe in the existence of an endeavour to deprive them of their chief article of food; and that the feeling between the two communities which had been running high ever since, had increased in intensity every day with the publication of reports of the meetings held by Hindu community to subscribe funds to take action about the Patan riots.

It has been the rule hitherto, as a first principle of Indian administration, in cases of this kind, to invite the leaders of the rival communities to restrain the angry passions of their fellow citizens before a breach of the peace actually occurs. There must be some leaders to whom the local authorities could have made an appeal before the outbreak began on Friday last, but we read only of an appeal made by Lord Harris at Poona, after Bombay had been reduced to a state of anarchy. We still be quite prepared to see the native press turn round, when the pen is quieted by military aid, and abuse the authorities for not taking effective precautions to preserve order. But what sign is there that a single one of these journals, supposed to be such valuable exponents of public opinion in native circles, uttered a single warning note? The Hindu meeting presided over on the 30th July by a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, is now spoken of by a Hindu journal as a mere piece of manoeuvring of acute attorneys, to obtain funds for legal expenses, and the impassioned demands for intervention in the affairs of a Native State and for "avenging justice" are called mere appeals for just and merciful treatment. But what about the majority of a leader who lends himself even to the plans of a few scoundrels, if that is all the representative meeting meant?

## THE ORIGIN OF THE RIOTS

(*Bombay Gazette*, August 22.)

MANY of our contemporaries have exercised their talents in trying to trace the origin of the Bombay riots, and if their success has not been equal to their ingenuity, the fault is not to be imputed to them. We are too near the riots to gauge their true import and discern their true cause. In China when riots break out against the Missionaries, everyone writes to the Anglo-Chinese press to prove that they were solely due to the posting of calumnious placards, and the dissemination of anti-missionary literature. The inference is that certain Mandarins had failed in their duty in not suppressing lampoons and scurrilous pamphlets and putting the writers in the pillory. But we who are at a distance see things in a more correct perspective; and we ask, as Mr. Guntry asks in the *Fortnightly Review*, what causes literati to write, and the common people eagerly to read, the inflammatory literature. That water very pertinently suggests that the prominence given to this apparent cause of all the trouble which perplexes ministers and the admiral in Chinese waters, may have the effect of diverting attention from the true source of the disturbances. Why should pamphlets be written, and what is more read, if there be no reason good or bad for writing and reading them? This reasoning might well be applied to the endeavour to find the origin of the riots which well nigh reduced Bombay to anarchy in the disturbances at Prabhas-Patan, where according to one account the Mahomedans massacred a large number of Hindus without any provocation, and according to the other, a peaceful procession of Mahomedans carrying their taboos to the river, were wantonly stoned by a Hindoo mob, and several of their number killed. In either case the question arises why should Mussalmans slay Hindus at Prabhas-Patan; why should Hindus stone Mussalmans? The rioting in a remote part of the State of Junaghur did not cause the riots at Rangoon, and in the North of India, which preceded it in date, while resembling it as one Indian riot resembles another, in having a quasi-religious motive for its excuse or pretext. It is more reasonable to suppose that all the riots had a common origin than that the Bombay riots were due to what happened in Kathiawar. A wave of disturbance, by no means confined to this Peninsula, can be followed on the map from Rangoon to Rome, from Alighur to Nimes, from Bombay to the Welsh mining districts. Traces of the malefic influence have been noticeable even in the House

of Commons. It is for experts to say whether it is in any way co-related to the solar emanations which have now for the second time this year made Europe as hot as Africa. While riots break out like the influenza in countries so far apart as Burma and South Wales, it would be the part of wisdom to adjourn to a more convenient season the inquiry whether the disease was imported into Bombay from Kathiawar, or was diffused like anthrax by the otherwise unoffending cow.

For these reasons we by no means echo the demand made by certain of our contemporaries, that there shall be an official inquiry into the origin of the Bombay riots. Such an inquiry would lead to a great deal of contradictory evidence being given, and it is to be feared to much false swearing—but it would not lead to the *charity* which thinketh no evil. The Government, we venture to submit, would do well to be guided in this matter by the example set by the Speaker and the Leaders of the House of Commons, who deprecated the proposal to hold an inquest into the origin of certain regrettable incidents in Westminster on the express ground that it was best to avoid what could not fail to prove "an entangling, an invidious and, from some points of view, an irritating inquiry." Without any formal investigation facts, which are already known, and others which have hitherto escaped attention, afford sufficient guidance to the authorities, who have to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such outbreaks. One lesson conveyed is that if riots are not to assume unmanageable dimensions there must be a sufficient force available to deal with the first symptoms of disturbance. Had the Acting Commissioner been able to dispose of fifty sowars and as many European Constables to strengthen the police stationed in the neighbourhood of the markets, on Friday week, there might have been some arrests, but there would probably have been no riot. Many incidents which passed almost without notice when the riots were in full course are now called to mind, and show how much on the alert the Hindu community was to repel and even forestall attack. Within an hour of the first outbreak on Friday week at the Jumma Masjid, and immediately after the police had succeeded in driving the Mahomedan rioters towards the Bhandi Bazaar, two ladies, accompanied by a little girl, drove from Colaba to Pydhonsee, intending to pass along the Bhandi Bazaar towards the Victoria Gardens. The police stopped them, and stated that the route in question was not open, as fighting was going on there, but recommended that they should proceed along Jujeevin Keeka Street in the direction of the Byculla

be quite unaffected. The street in question is inhabited by Hindus, and there was no doubt that the locality was at all times proceeded as directed. Just as the carriage entered Juggavevu Keeka street the Hindus who were already on a war footing at once attacked the driver, who happened to be a Mussulman, savagely beat him, and then set upon the ladies, pulled them out of the carriage, and beat them also. Some respectable Hindus ran promptly to their rescue, and enabled them to get into a temple, where they remained until an opportunity offered to enable them to get back to Colaba. The ladies have since been under surgical treatment, and the poor little child has not yet recovered from the fright. It is certain that the Hindus were by no means taken by surprise when fighting began on Friday week. They predicted some days before that there would be fighting, and when it came they were ready to meet the Mussulmans half-way. The Hindus turned on their Mahomedan neighbours in distant parts of the city at the first rumour that the rioting had begun, and owing to their overwhelming superiority of numbers, inflicted on the whole more injuries than they received. Considering the wide extent and serious character of the riots, and the exposed position in which the troops and the police were often placed, and the recklessness with which they were often attacked, it is surprising that so small a proportion of the casualties should be due to the repressive action of the public force, especially when we remember that some of the regiments are armed with the Lee-Metford rifle and bayonets of the newest pattern. By far the greater part of the casualties are due to the fierceness and the readiness to kill of the rioters themselves. A Mussulman attacked Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and struck him a heavy blow on the head—an audacious outrage for which the aggressor paid dearly on the spot. Other hands flung heavy stones from the windows and roof of a house at the Commissioner, one of which passed close to his head and struck his arm; had it fallen where it was intended it must have killed the Chief of Police.

The Mussulmans were more ready to resist and attack the European police and the troops than the Hindus, and it was owing to this fact that more Mussulmans than Hindus were injured in conflicts with the police and the troops. When bodies of Hindus were ordered to throw down their sticks and iron bars, they laughingly complied, and treated the whole affair as a sort of practical joke; this did not prevent them when the military or the Light Horse moved on, from picking

knocking over any soldier coming that way. The soldiers ordered to lay down their weapons, and they showed fight, and had to take the consequences. It is the general belief that the number of casualties recorded by no means represents the total of either killed or wounded. Several bodies that were seen in the streets, were never accounted for either at the hospitals or the morgue. It is supposed that some of the dead have been surreptitiously buried by being conveyed into the cemeteries in the capacious catafalques used at Mahomedan funerals. No clerk at the gates cared to pry too curiously when a funeral procession of hundreds of vengeful mourners enter the grounds, chanting the death-song. The number of the injured which were taken to the hospitals, or went there of their own accord, is believed to have been exceeded by that of the victims of the riots who preferred to escape observation in the retirement of their own homes.

On 21st Aug. the general perturbation still afflicts Bombay was exemplified in an unexpected sequel to the causeless rioting passed over the whole city on Sunday. The cry being raised by a Hindoo cartman, that the Mussulmans were on strike. The man who cried wolf was arrested for raising a false alarm, and his caste-fellows working as labourers in the Prince's Dock struck work, and insisted on all other labourers turning out also unless the Ghatta was released. They maintained that a Mussulman had refused to pay the carter his hire and beat him when he insisted on payment, and they asserted that the police give no justice to Hindus, and let Mahomedans do as they please. This charge is under the circumstances highly creditable to the strict impartiality of the police, who are accused by the Mahomedans of favouring the Hindus, while they dispense or arrest the peaceable Mussulmans without any reason at all. The Acting Commissioner of Police sent Mr. Brewin and several native officers to the Docks to endeavour to persuade the men to return to work, and to check their efforts to force the cart-drivers to join in the strike. Mr. Vincent himself proceeded to the docks and urged the men to act with common-sense. The dock-labourers refused to return to work unless the Ghatta who raised the false alarm was liberated, contending that he had not done any harm to any body, while he had been himself illused; and they also stipulated for police protection. This modest demand could hardly be complied with as the labourers formed a threatening body of six or seven thousand excited men.

who were doing their best to  
at all the neighbouring bu  
As a matter of fact, the w  
and of the goods stations of  
had  
the more  
obstinate were arrested, and placed in  
the afternoon before Mr. Morje Kashinath,  
Acting Fourth Magistrate, in the Mala-  
giri Police Court. Mr. Brown charged them  
with taking part in an unlawful assembly, and  
refusing to disperse when called upon to do  
so—an offence which under Section 143 of the  
Penal Code is punishable with six months' im-  
prisonment or with a fine, or both. Mr. Brown  
stated the facts, and acting under the instruc-  
tions of the Commissioner of Police pressed for  
an exemplary punishment, which would deter  
others from compelling labourers to leave their  
employment. The Acting Fourth Magistrate  
deemed that the exigencies of justice and  
public order would be adequately met by a  
fine of fifteen rupees for each. Mr. Morje Kash-  
inath's leniency seems to be singularly mis-  
placed at a time when an unlawful assembly  
has easily passed into riot and murder, entailing  
the clearing of the streets with sabre

those who made the riots have  
fully persons to suffer by them.  
were killed, and many wound-

ed soldiers, both in  
ed severe injuries. The hardships  
from which the troops have to suffer  
week have seriously affected  
many of the men, dysentery and  
having appeared. The troops have been  
for more than a week on duty for twenty-  
four hours alternatively under circumstances  
which rendered it difficult to supply them with  
regular meals or even sufficient food until it  
was possible to set up temporary kitchens.  
What was given them they had to eat  
under every circumstance of discomfort, and  
with none of the ordinary conveniences of the  
barrack or the camp—not even knives  
or forks being available. The officers were in  
many cases even worse off than the private,  
for no meals were served out to them.  
Now that there has been time to organize  
things better, some of these disorganised  
abilities may be expected to disappear. Badly needed  
shelters from the heavy rain that falls at  
intervals have been put up for the men and  
horses; but the exposure and fatigue are still  
very trying. The exemplary patience and good  
temper with which the officers and men have  
borne all discomfort that Bombay and its multi-  
plex population, might again work and sleep in  
serenity, deserve and receive general recogni-  
tion.