

**REPORT**  
OF  
**THE EIGHTEENTH**  
**INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

HELD AT

**AHMEDABAD,**

*ON THE 23rd, 24th & 26th DECEMBER*

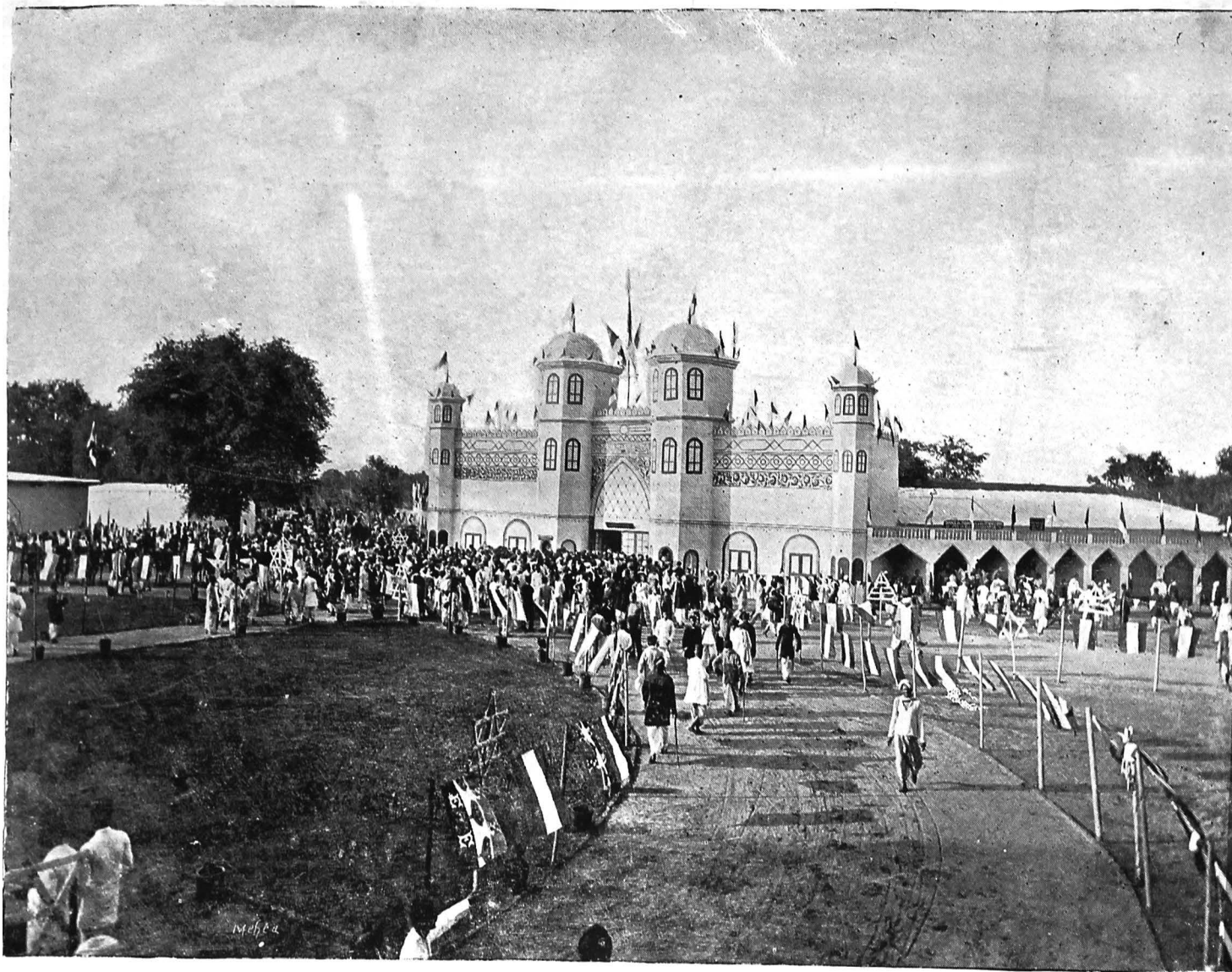
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Entrance to the Exhibition Pavilion, Ahmedabad, 1902.

# CONTENTS.

	<i>Pages.</i>
Introduction ... ..	i—xxxii
Summary of Resolutions passed at the Eighteenth Congress ... ..	xxxiii—xLi
<b>First Day's Proceedings</b> ... ..	<b>1—70</b>
Preliminary Remarks ... ..	1
National Congress Anthem ... ..	1—4
Speech of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal ( <i>Chairman of the Reception Committee</i> ) ... ..	4—10
Election of the President ... ..	10—11
Speech of Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., ( <i>Proposing Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee as President</i> ) ... ..	10—11
Hon'ble Mr. S. Nair seconding the proposition ... ..	11
Mr. S. N. Pandit supporting the proposition ... ..	11
Inaugural Address of the President, Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee ... ..	11—65
Appointment of the Subjects-Committee ... ..	65—70
<b>Second Day's Proceedings</b> ... ..	<b>70—105</b>
Rules for the conduct of business read out by Mr. Ghosal and adopted by the Assembly... ..	70
First Resolution—Homage to His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII—put from the Chair ... ..	70
Second Resolution put from the Chair—	
Death of Mr. R. M. Sayani ... ..	71
Death of Mr. Ranga Naidu ... ..	71
Third Resolution ( <i>Poverty of India</i> ) ... ..	71
Speech of Mr. G. Subramaniya Iyer ( <i>Proposing 3rd Resolution</i> ) ... ..	71—74
" Hon'ble Mr. Perraju ( <i>Seconding 3rd Resolution</i> ) ... ..	75
" Mr. M. K. Patel ( <i>Supporting 3rd Resolution</i> ) ... ..	76—80
" Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh ( <i>Further supporting 3rd Resolution</i> ) ... ..	81—83
Fourth Resolution ( <i>Agricultural Banks and State advances</i> ) ... ..	84
Speech of Mr. G. Raghava Iyer ( <i>Proposing 4th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	84—87
" Mr. Peter Paul Pillay ( <i>Seconding 4th Resolution</i> )... ..	87—88
" Mr. V. R. Natu ( <i>Supporting 4th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	88—90
" Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai ( <i>Further supporting 4th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	90—91
Fifth Resolution ( <i>Serious grievances of Indian settlers in South Africa</i> ) ... ..	91
Speech of Mr. D. P. Thakore ( <i>Proposing 5th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	91—96
" Mr. Krishna Iyer ( <i>Seconding 5th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	96
" Mr. Gulam Husen Miakhan ( <i>Supporting 5th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	96—97
" Mr. Haji Suleman ( <i>Further supporting 5th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	97
" Mr. Haji Sumar ( <i>Further supporting 5th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	97—98
Sixth Resolution ( <i>Injurious effects of Artificial Currency on Producers</i> )... ..	98
Speech of Vithaldas Damodardas Thakarsey ( <i>Proposing 6th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	98—100
" Mr. G. Subramaniya Iyer ( <i>Seconding 6th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	100—101
" Mr. Sorabji Karaka ( <i>Supporting 6th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	101
Seventh Resolution ( <i>Further Burden of Military Expenditure</i> ) ... ..	101
Speech of Mr. N. M. Samarath ( <i>Proposing 7th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	101—102
" Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Rao ( <i>Seconding 7th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	103—104
" Mr. Baikunth Nath Sen ( <i>Supporting 7th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	104—105
<b>Third Day's Proceedings</b> ... ..	<b>106—155</b>
Telegram from Miss Ghosal, B.A. ... ..	106
Eighth Resolution ( <i>Report of Universities Commission</i> ) ... ..	106—107
Speech of Mr. J. Chowdhary ( <i>Proposing 8th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	107—109
" Mr. D. G. Padhye ( <i>Seconding 8th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	109—110
" Mr. N. B. Ranade ( <i>Supporting 8th Resolution</i> ) ... ..	110—111

	Pages.
Speech of Mr. G. M. Tripathi ( <i>Further supporting 8th Resolution</i> ) ...	111—113
Ninth Resolution ( <i>Mr. Tata's Research Institute</i> ) ...	113
Speech of Mr. G. Subramaniya Iyer ( <i>Proposing 9th Resolution</i> ) ...	113—114
„ Mr. Krishna Nair ( <i>Seconding 9th Resolution</i> ) ...	115
„ Pandit Madan Mohan Malavaya ( <i>Supporting 9th Resolution</i> )...	115—117
Tenth Resolution ( <i>Police Reform</i> ) ...	117—118
Speech of Mr. S. Sinha ( <i>Proposing 10th Resolution</i> ) ...	118—120
„ Mr. Krishnamachari ( <i>Seconding 10th Resolution</i> ) ...	120—121
„ Mr. N. N. Mitra ( <i>Supporting 10th Resolution</i> ) ...	121—122
„ Mr. M. K. Padhya ( <i>Further supporting 10th Resolution</i> ) ..	122—123
„ Mr. S. B. Bhagvat ( <i>Further supporting 10th Resolution</i> ) ...	123—124
Eleventh Resolution ( <i>Separation of Judicial and Executive functions</i> ) ...	124
Speech of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal ( <i>Proposing 11th Resolution</i> )	124—125
Speech of Mr. Ambika Charan Majmudar ( <i>Seconding 11th Resolution</i> ) ...	125—127
„ Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama ( <i>Supporting 11th Resolution</i> ) ...	127—128
„ Pandit K. P. Kavyabisharad ( <i>Further supporting 11th Resolution</i> )	128
Twelfth Resolution ( <i>District Judiciary Reform</i> )... ..	129
Speech of Mr. Jogendranath Mukerji ( <i>Proposing 12th Resolution</i> ) ...	129—130
„ Mr. A. M. Advani ( <i>Seconding 12th Resolution</i> ) ...	130—131
„ Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas ( <i>Supporting 12th Resolution</i> )	131—132
Thirteenth Resolution ( <i>Reduction of Enhanced Salt Duty</i> ) ...	132
Speech of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani ( <i>Proposing 13th Resolution</i> ) ...	132—133
„ Mr. J. V. Desai ( <i>Seconding 13th Resolution</i> ) ...	133—135
Fourteenth Resolution ( <i>Public Service</i> ) ...	135
Speech of Mr. A. K. Setna ( <i>Proposing 14th Resolution</i> ) ...	135—137
„ Mr. Abdul Kasim ( <i>Seconding 14th Resolution</i> ) ...	137—138
Fifteenth Resolution ( <i>Employment of Indians in Railways</i> ) ...	138
Speech of Mr. Govindrao Apaji Patil ( <i>Proposing 15th Resolution</i> )	138—140
„ Mr. S. M. Patel ( <i>Seconding 15th Resolution</i> ) ... (Appendix C)	228—229
„ Mr. M. K. Patel ( <i>Supporting 15th Resolution</i> ) ...	140—141
Sixteenth Resolution ( <i>Repeal of Excise Duty on Indian Cloth</i> ) ...	141
Speech of Mr. D. E. Wacha ( <i>Proposing 16th Resolution</i> ) ...	141—143
Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas seconding 16th Resolution ...	143
Seventeenth Resolution ( <i>Subordinate Medical Service</i> ) ...	143
Speech of Dr. A. Erulker Solomon ( <i>Proposing 17th Resolution</i> )	143—144
„ Dr. Joseph Benjamin ( <i>Seconding 17th Resolution</i> ) ...	144—146
Eighteenth Resolution ( <i>Employment of Indians in Higher Military Service</i> )	146
Speech of Mr. N. C. Kelkar ( <i>Proposing 18th Resolution</i> ) ...	146—147
„ Dr. Joseph Benjamin ( <i>Seconding 18th Resolution</i> ) ...	148—149
Nineteenth Resolution from the Chair ( <i>The Omnibus</i> ) ...	149—150
Twentieth Resolution from the Chair ( <i>“India” Subscription</i> ) ...	150—151
Twenty-first Resolution ( <i>Thanks to the British Committee</i> ) ...	151
Speech of Mr. J. V. Desai ( <i>Proposing 21st Resolution</i> ) ...	151
Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai Haridas seconding 21st Resolution	151
Twenty-second Resolution from the Chair ( <i>Appointment of Secretaries</i> )	151
Twenty-third Resolution from the Chair ( <i>Next Congress at Madras</i> ) ...	152
Twenty-fourth Resolution ( <i>Vote of Thanks to the President</i> )...	152
Speech of Mr. Varajlal Sakerlal ( <i>Proposing 24th Resolution</i> ) ...	152
Reply of the President to the vote of thanks ...	152—155
Report of the Opening of the Industrial Exhibition ...	156—180
Appendix A—Names of the Delegates who attended the 18th Congress	182—226
Appendix B—Names of Ladies and Gentlemen thanked by the President	227



Entrance to the Congress Pavilion, Ahmedabad, 1902.

## INTRODUCTION.

The Eighteenth session of the Indian National Congress, which was held at Ahmedabad, on the 23rd December 1902 and the two following days may be fairly said to have marked an era in the annals of Gujerat. Rich and fertile, its population has long been known more for its keen pursuit after commerce and banking than for its political activity. But such is the growing influence of the national organisation that in its steady progress onward, it is able to widen the sphere of its utility and embrace within its fold localities which for some reason or another have lagged behind in interesting themselves in public affairs. There was the first faint glimmer of the political dawn when, thanks to the impetus Bombay gave, a Provincial Conference was held at Ahmedabad in 1893 under the presidency of that distinguished citizen, the late lamented Mr. R. M. Sayani. Ahmedabad woke from its torpor and was slowly becoming alive to its responsibility when, unfortunately, gaunt famine invaded Gujerat—a famine almost unknown for over a hundred years. The garden of the Western Presidency was severely smitten by the two severe droughts which overtook it at the very close of the nineteenth century. There was a most lamentable holocaust all over the district. The famished died in their thousands like flies, not to say aught of the decimation of agricultural cattle for want of fodder and water. It was indeed a terrible calamity through which Gujerat passed. But Nature smiled again and poured forth her bounty in abundance. The population began slowly to emerge from the dire effects of that awful visitation, and it bespeaks volumes in praise of the public spirit of Ahmedabad that its men of light and leading came forward, with the greatest alacrity and enthusiasm, to take their proper share in the national movement. Citizens of all classes in that city, now a fast rising seat of cotton manufacture, with its thirty factories, roaring and humming, employing thousands of people, and otherwise stimulating the production of wealth, so sadly needed for further industrial development,—citizens of all classes in Ahmedabad, the rich mill-owners and merchants, the thriving shroffs and bankers, the flourishing lawyers, doctors and engineers, and the enthusiastic general public, all vied with each other in making the Eighteenth session of the Congress a brilliant success, and marking an epoch for their great city. More, their enthusiasm knew no bounds by reason of the fact of the inauguration of an industrial exhibition in connexion with the Congress. The metropolitan city, as befitted its dignity, importance, and wealth, took the lead in 1901, and Ahmedabad, as the second industrial town in the Bombay Presidency, determined to follow in its

wake and surpass it. The enthusiasm was natural, having regard to the fact of the many indigenous small industries to be noticed all over Gujerat and Katyawar. But a successful Congress and a successful Exhibition meant a complete and well-ordered organisation. In this respect the accumulated experience of the previous seventeen sessions was a great help. Apart from the other beneficent and vivifying influences which owe their origin to the Congress, discipline and organisation have also received the greatest attention. Each year in this matter is an improvement over its predecessor. And thus, it may be said without fear of exaggeration, that the organising capacity of the Congress has now reached a state of fair perfection. The work in connexion with it, both administrative and executive, is now so well distributed among a number of most active, enlightened and public spirited workers, that, in reality, the machinery goes like clockwork, wherever the session may be held. In Ahmedabad, the workers were well chosen, according to their adaptability for the particular work entrusted to them. Two committees were formed, one for the work of the Congress proper, and one for the Industrial Exhibition. Each Committee then distributed the work. It was essential that for the purposes of the latter good ground, in an eligible and central locality, not far from the town, should be chosen. So the first work which engaged the attention was the securing of such land. Fortunately, it was found on the road leading to Shaibag. This preliminary but most important function having been discharged, the way was made easy. The Industrial Exhibition Committee then set about working in right earnest to scour the land of Gujerat and Katyawar for collecting all exhibits of importance. Active agents, well versed in business, were deputed to visit all centres whence an excellent collection could be made. Meanwhile the General Committee busily engaged itself in enlisting the sympathy of the many Native Princes and Chiefs in the Western Presidency. And it is a pleasure to state in this place that the appeal was most heartily responded to and by none more heartily than H. H. the Gaikwad of Baroda and the Maharana of Porebunder. Thus the Committee, at the very threshold of its arduous and responsible work found great encouragement. To enhance their gratification, it was soon announced that a deputation of some of the General Committee, along with Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. G. A. Patil and Mr. N. V. Gokhale of Bombay, had waited on H. H. the Gaikwad with the view of taking his consent to preside at the opening of the Exhibition. The consent was most cheerfully and heartily accorded. That was indeed expected from one of the most enlightened Princes of India who, perhaps, than any other of his brother chiefs, has



travelled much in Europe and most carefully observed the diverse industrial centres of England and the Continent. His views on the subject of the development of indigenous manufactures and industries were well known. Altogether, it was the second important achievement of the active Congress workers in their initial labours. Between July and October the agents in different localities were energetically engaged in selecting and collecting the necessary exhibits; while the Congress Committee proper was busy attending to its proper work. Thus each committee in its own sphere of activity, was putting forth its best efforts to achieve success. Only those who have undertaken the kind of work done can have a fair idea of its nature and the many difficulties that have to be overcome, difficulties more or less of details but of material importance towards the satisfactory achievement of the ultimate object. For instance, the registration of exhibits, their classification and arrangement, their watch and care, and all other details contributory to a good and well ordered show, had to be carefully considered. The erection of the necessary pavillion to receive the exhibits, and its internal arrangements were also a source of much consideration. However, as stated at the outset, the earnestness and indefatigable energy of all the workers, in their respective sphere of action, accomplished all that was needful; and thus many a lesson was learned in the art of organising the show at its very best. The Exhibition pavillion, in its simplicity, was really a thing of joy and beauty and many were the encomiums passed on the designer of the structure and all others who had anything to do with it. By the first week of December almost all exhibits were duly arranged in their respective places. Only finishing touches here and there remained. But the unflagging energy and perseverance of the Working Committee was able to inaugurate the Exhibition on the appointed day, namely, the Fifteenth of December. In view of the counter attraction of the great scenic pageant at Delhi—the Durbar and the Arts Exhibition—it was wisely resolved that the local Exhibition should be no longer delayed beyond that date, while the day of the holding of the Congress itself, in response to the suggestions made from many a quarter, was also fixed earlier than the 26th, the orthodox date. The Exhibition had no doubt attracted all classes of persons from far and near, and Ahmedabad presented during the last two weeks of December a sight rarely witnessed there. Business and pleasure seemed to have been combined. Young and old, rich and poor, men, women and children, were in a high state of enthusiasm; so that when the Gaikwad arrived early on the morning of the 15th December immense concourse of these crowded the approaches of the station and the streets through which his Highness was to pass. There was no limit to the enthusiasm when he entered his carri-



age, and, in the simplest of simple dress, received the cordial welcome of the sight-seers on the line of route. It gave immense satisfaction to the populace while the Maharaja himself was highly gratified at his reception.

The proceedings of the opening of the Exhibition were, of course, carried out in the larger pavillion intended for the Congress. It was well designed, and due attention seemed to have been paid not only to light and shade, but to ventilation. It was gaily decorated in all parts, while the dais itself looked quite a picture in its elegant simplicity. The hall was filled long before the hour fixed for the proceeding. Every seat was occupied and yet such were the orderly arrangements that there was no confusion and no bungle. It is estimated that fully five thousand persons must have been in attendance. But all was quiet and the greatest harmony prevailed. The scene as presented to the spectator from the dais was indeed most picturesque and only a master in word painting can describe its imposing effect. It was acknowledged on all hands that never before in the capital city of Gujerat was such a unique assemblage and withal so crowded. On the dais were the members of the Reception Committee and many distinguished guests, including the Hon'ble Mr. Lely C. S. I., the Commissioner, and other high officials of State who all through had displayed the greatest interest in the success of the Exhibition and rendered the Committee every assistance. This sympathetic support vastly enhanced the importance of the occasion and the officials were convinced as to what potentialities of organisation were inherent in the Congress. There was ample evidence to inform the unbiassed spectator that given the needed official sympathy and support, the Congress as a political organisation could immensely work for the greater good of the people and the State. That under such a happy combination of conditions there might be a vast improvement in the administration, not to say of a better and more cordial understanding between the rulers and the ruled is undeniable. That the officials who graced the assembly with their presence must have been thoroughly convinced of it may be reasonably presumed. It was indeed an auspicious event that brought them on the same platform as the leaders of the National party which the Government of India itself had openly recognised in its official letter to Mr. Hume as back as 1890 as the "advanced Liberal party" of India, the party of progress and reform on constitutinal lines.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Chairman of the Working Committee of the Exhibition opened the proceedings in a brilliant speech, with his accustomed eloquence which was as felicitous as it was full of sound reflections. He cordially bade welcome to the President and invited him to take the chair. The speech, which will be found recorded *in extenso* in

another part of this report, was well received, specially that part of it where the honourable gentleman took the opportunity to vindicate the educated classes from the ignorant and prejudiced criticism of their official critics.

He began by eulogising H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, saying that it was the good fortune of the assembled to have him for their President, "a prince whom all have learned to regard with esteem, affection, admiration, not only in the Presidency of Bombay but throughout the whole of India." He also referred in terms of the highest praise to the hearty co-operation and support given to the Exhibition by Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, and the other officials. "We are all grateful to him for the help, support and encouragement which he has given to this enterprise for the industrial progress of this country." Mr. Mehta fully appreciated the sentiment publicly expressed by Mr. Lely, namely, that "we can hope for everything if all classes and parties unite in common co-operation for the good of the country." Continuing, Mr. Mehta further observed that in this matter there has been something more than "official good-will." Not only Mr. Lely has shown his good-will but "given us his active support and encouragement." This sentiment was cheered to the echo by the vast assemblage which clearly demonstrated how the people appreciated fullhearted official co-operation. It was also a matter of extreme gratification to know that that encouragement had the cordial sympathy and support of His Excellency Lord Northcote. The honourable gentlemen then observed that he would add a few more words with regard to the attitude of the educated classes and the Government with respect to the important subject of industrial progress and industrial education. "I am ready to confess that they have many sins to answer for. There are many short-comings and many drawbacks in them and Mr. Lely added only one more to those drawbacks when he said that we did no work to encourage the establishment of village banks. However sinful we may be in this respect, I venture to say, that with regard to the industrial education, industrial progress and technical education, the educated classes are not so much to be blamed as some men believe them to be. It is not recently, but it was years ago, that they could realise the high value of industrial progress with regard to the prosperity of this country." After recounting some instances, Mr. Mehta referred to what the educated classes did on the eve of the retirement of the popular and well beloved Lord Ripon. It was superfluous to mention the great Town Hall meeting in December 1884 when a large sum, nearly two lakhs, was subscribed to commemorate his beneficent administration. It was resolved thereat to establish a Technical Institute which, since has taken body and form, with many other donations, and with the substantial aid of Government, under the auspices of that enlightened

statesman, Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay. It was thus owing to the exertions of the educated classes in the first instance that Bombay boasts to-day of that useful institute known as the Victoria Technical Institute, the finest in all India. Again the establishment of the Kala Bhavan at Baroda is owing to the generosity of H. H. the Gaikwad, at the instance of Professor Gajar who drew up a scheme. "If I may respectfully venture to say so," said Mr. Mehta, "I claim his Highness as one of the princely and one of the educated classes of the country." Thus the educated classes have been to the fore in the matter of industrial education for many a year past, and it was "a matter of congratulation that now the official classes insist upon the educated classes to realise the value and importance of industrial progress for the country." But having said so much, the honourable gentleman reminded the meeting that when everything was conceded to industrial regeneration, he would not consider it as a panacea for all the evils to which this country is subject. "I will not profess to say that the industrial progress will be a solution of that big question of agricultural indebtedness with which we all face to face in this country, but I do venture to say that the progress of arts and industries of this country will go far, will go considerably towards ameliorating the condition of the people of this country."

After this inspiring harangue, his Highness the Gaikwad rose to deliver his address. Aware of the high abilities of the enlightened Maharaja and his independence of thought and freedom of expression, the assembled meeting was no doubt keenly waiting to hear from his lips what he had to say on so interesting a subject as an industrial exhibition in the very capital of Gujerat, which is still the seat of many a hand industry, notably of rich silk fabrics for which there is a demand from far and near. The moment, therefore, he rose from his chair, the expectation had reached a climax which immediately found vent in a burst of applause and deafening cheers as were, perhaps, seldom heard in that historic town since the advent of the British. The enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds and it went on cheering for some minutes before the Gaikwad could commence his well prepared address. The ovation overpowered him and seemed to have given him the greatest satisfaction. In reality, it was the index of the great esteem and regard in which his countrymen in all parts of India, specially of Gujerat, held him. After having gracefully bowed to the audience and having prefaced his remarks by returning thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta for the eulogistic terms in which he had spoken about him, the Maharaja commenced reading his address which, it is needless to say, was delivered in faultless accent and with a grace which completely captivated the vast assemblage. He was not afraid to "face publicly," as he observed at the very outset, "the tremendous question

of our times and to give my solution of a problem on which no two people agree, except that it is urgent." In the opinion of the Gaikwad this economic problem—how to bring back prosperity to the masses by revival of industries and manufactures, almost wholly killed by the selfish policy of the early rulers of British India themselves—was the "last ordeal" which would test the people. In other words, in the degree the problem was solved will the people be judged, how far they were, as a self sufficient people, capable of organisation and enterprise and capable of succeeding therein. As he said, it was their "last chance." Whether the economic problem was the only test may be a controversial question. But there was no doubt it was one means towards the end—namely, the future amelioration and prosperity of the people.

Having been a keen observer of more than one exhibition in Europe, specially the one held in Paris two years 'old, "which summed up in a striking manner the progress of a century of civilization, industry and commerce, he was seriously impressed by the moral which it conveyed to his Eastern mind, refined by the civilizing influences of the West where, more than any other Indian prince, he has frequently travelled and acquired no inconsiderable a lore in the matter of arts, trades and industries. In short the materialism of Europe has had for him an invaluable lesson and he wished to inculcate that lesson among his countrymen. Thus, the Gaikwad stood before all India, on that memorable day, as one of its foremost industrial reformers and preached his great sermon on industrialism in India, as the principal panacea for the many economic evils from which she is at present suffering.

Tracing the present causes of the economic condition he was of opinion that the political subjugation of India to England had greatly to account for it. India was prosperous in its trade before the East India Company became a territorial magnate and established monopolies and prohibitive tariffs. These destroyed industries and manufactures and the rest of the slow declination is perfectly intelligible—the declination which has now reduced it to a producer of raw material. "Once the manufacturing superiority of India had been transferred to England, it was impossible for the weaker country to recover its position without some measure of protection. Not only was the struggle in itself unequal but the spectacle of a mighty commerce, overshadowing and dominating ours, flooding our markets and taking away our produce for its own factories induced a profound dejection, hopelessness and inertia among our people." But it was no use quarrelling with the past. Lamentation was useless. How to take a new departure which shall induce a new evolution every way brighter and happier, that was the problem Indian leaders of thought had to solve.

The first requisite was for the country to liberate itself from "hampering customs and superstitions." Next there should be no resort to despair. Indians must put their own shoulders to the wheel. Their country is rich in its vegetable and mineral resources. They must delve into these incessantly with the aid of the sciences of the West, before the amelioration of the economic condition becomes visible on the horizon. "If we utilise to the best advantage what Nature has given us and advance in such manufactures as the country is fitted for, we shall have done no inconsiderable task. What is required is greater knowledge, a more earnest endeavour of the Government towards improvement and the provision of facilities, and more serious activity on the part of the people to take advantage of such facilities as already exist." This was the keynote of the address.

Entering into details his Highness dwelt at some length on the importance of agricultural progress and development of manufactures. The first was essential in order to obtain increased quantity and improved quality of the produce of the fields. The general deterioration of the soil, to which almost all who have paid any attention have borne general testimony was a great danger. The yield per acre of both food and non-food products was extremely poor, compared with that in other climes. It is even poorer than what it was prior to the advent of the British. In order to prevent not only further deterioration of the soil but to enrich it there should be a better class of ploughing implements. Next, manure which was now used almost wholly for fuel purposes, thanks to the stringency of the forest laws which deprive cultivators of the necessary fire wood they used to have for next to nothing, should be supplied in fairly sufficient quantities. Lastly, elementary agricultural education. The value of irrigation in this connexion can never be overlooked. From the days of Asoka of happy memory downwards the indigenous rulers of the country have from time to time paid the greatest attention to this important and most vital branch of agriculture and there are evidences scattered all over the empire to inform us of that fact. The numberless wells, tanks, reservoirs and so forth to be found to-day in a fair condition in the presidency of Madras alone inform us how much value was attached to irrigation. Not only irrigation works of a large character, like those in the Godavery district, are essential but the necessity of building small wells within the means of the cultivators. But along with these remedies the awakening of the agriculturist's mind was highly necessary. "Before we can hope that the ryot will try to employ measures which demand a high level of intelligence and scientific knowledge, we must awaken his curiosity and enlist his sympathy which can only be done by a good system of general education. Without it our best endeavours are bound to fail."

But it will not be enough, proceeded his Highness, to stimulate agricultural products and raw materials. We should work them up into manufactures. Many a raw material now produced in the country is exported to foreign countries whence they return in divers forms of manufacture. "Our endeavours should be to reduce this dependence upon foreign industries, and where the necessary facilities do not exist for such manufactures at home, we should so improve the quality of our raw material as to enable to hold its own in the foreign markets to which it is sent out." Again, manufactures need schools where the different industries might be taught. Technological institutions of a variety of character, well equipped with laboratories, must be found where the rising generation may learn the art so as to engage themselves in the practical business life of the day. In this respect, it was his Highness' opinion that Japan was a good model to follow. India must send a good many of its enthusiastic youths to Germany and the United States. The people must also take at first the aid of highly scientific teachers of the West.

Coming to economics his Highness observed that he was not afraid of being called a heretic if he advocated Protection for Indian Industries in order to enable these to reach their growth. Free trade was good but the loss of industrial status was bad, worse still, "the reduction of a whole people to a helpless proletariat, national defence against alien industries was more important than the cheapness of a few articles." Hence, in the opinion of the Gaikwad, protection was needed for India's young industries.

Capital again was essential for developing the agricultural and industrial resources of the country. In the opinion of his Highness there was capital enough in the country. "We have more capital than we imagine to develop our resources, but we lack active foresight, always seeking the best investments." Again, "lack of confidence in ourselves and in one another" was a second defect. "Without self-confidence you can never do anything; you will never found an industry or build up a trade, for you have nothing to carry you through the first anxious years when the only dividend is Hope, and the best means are unfaltering courage and faith in oneself." Thus confidence is necessary. It is the basis of credit and co-operation. "Want of co-operation and material distrust must paralyse industry."

In conclusion his Highness observed that for all these purposes and undertakings it is imperative that there should be a thorough awakening in the country. "Understand what this means. *It means action*" There should be well organised activity all along the line. The dead inertia which now over-

hangs the material situation should be removed. It must give place to energy, energy living and intelligent. Once the necessary momentum was ensured the road will be easy. The difficulties lie in overcoming the existing inertia and inducing activity. People must wait no longer but strike home speedily. With this hortatory injunction his Highness concluded his brilliant and practical address in an earnest peroration which the reader will no doubt read with interest in the text.

Coming now to the Congress, it may be observed that, in response to the suggestion made from more than one quarter, to have an earlier day fixed for the opening of the session than the orthodox 26th December, in view of the imposing state pageantry of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, it was notified that the Congress would be held on 23rd December and the following days, excepting Christmas Day. Meanwhile all Gujerat seemed to be on the *qui vive* to give not only a cordial but most enthusiastic welcome to the President-Elect of the Congress, Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji. She had never heard his voice in her own district and was all eagerness to listen to his stirring oratory. Ahmedabad was, of course, as befitting the capital city and the place where the Congress was for the first time to hold its sittings, in a state of ferment. The citizens had made up their mind to give him a reception worthy of his name and fame as one of the ablest and staunchest leaders of the great national convention. They had firmly resolved that no expense and no efforts should be spared to give him the ovation he so richly deserved. Thus it happened that while bankers vied with merchants, men in other trades and industries, as well as in the professions, strove to surpass each other in their respective zeal and enthusiasm to honour so distinguished a countryman on the day of his arrival. One spirit pervaded all classes of the community, men, women and children. The city presented the gayest of gay appearance on the morning of the 22nd ; while thousands of people from a very early hour thronged the station, its approaches, and the route by which the President was to be conveyed to his residence in the spacious and well furnished bungalow of Mr. Samboo-prasad, son of the late Mr. Becherdas Ambaidas. The principal streets were decorated with a profusion of bunting. The big traders and shopkeepers hung up their rich silks and golden brocades. Others had other decorations according to their fancy. Everywhere the people moved about in large crowds in gala clothing as if it were some great festival or as if some Maharaja, Viceroy or Prince was to visit the historical city. Animated by this spirit, it soon became apparent that almost all Ahmedabad and its wife, in the literal sense, had turned out to give a most cordial reception to the President. By nine o'clock the principal streets were fully crowded and



it had become almost impossible either to walk or drive through them. The crowd, however, be it said to the credit of Ahmedabad, was most orderly. Not a single accident or disagreeable incident occurred to mar the demonstration. As soon as the train carrying the President steamed into the station the crowd surged forward to welcome him. It was with the greatest difficulty that way was made for him to retire to the spacious durbar tent pitched in the station compound, and take some excellent refreshments which the foresight of the Committee had abundantly provided. A large number of the members having been introduced, a procession was started to carry him and his friends to the bungalow specially reserved for him. The Captain of the Volunteers, Mr. Chimanlal Thakore, headed the procession followed by a band of Volunteers in excellent uniform and carrying red and green bannerets in their hands. Then followed a band, succeeded by another force of volunteers and another band. Thus arranged the procession began to move slowly. At intervals a few minutes' stay had to be made in order that enthusiastic photographers might have the satisfaction of taking snapshots of the distinguished gentleman and company on the line of route. Besides these there were at least a dozen halts at various important centres where special welcome was given. Garlands, bouquets, rosewater, and other perfumes were in requisition and the President was thus repeatedly garlanded, perfumed, and cheered till at last there was quite a little Ossa of flowers of variegated hues in the coach. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Surendra Nath literally bowed under the weight of the monster garlands which adorned him. To give anything like a vivid description of the scene all throughout the different roads is impossible. The streets were one vast swelling sea of heads with a variety of headgear in all the colours of the rainbow, the scarlet dominating as the true Hindu colour. Every vantage-ground was seized by the sight-seers—trees and towers, windows and roofs. Each window, all through the two and a half miles of the route was with its full complement of spectators, the fair sex in their rich *sarees* and bejewelled being most prominent and the bright little children next. All were intent gazing, as the President's coach drove past, for a few seconds at his face, so highly intellectual and beaming with smiles under the venerable looking beard which added so much dignity to it. Thus the procession wound along the entire course, almost at the pace of the snail while huzzahs and hurrahs and cheers, deafening in all respects, continued from thousands of throats till Kashmir Gate was reached. The President's residence was a stone's throw from it and the volunteers in the fever of their unbounded enthusiasm wished to unyoke the horses and drag the coach into the compound. And though the President, with his accustomed modesty declined this honour, he was eventually overpowered. He had to submit to being thus borne to his

residence midst thundering applause. When he was safely installed in his house, there was another demand made by the ecstatic volunteers. They were so anxious to hear his ringing voice, his rolling periods, and his graceful eloquence before they parted for the day. The orator gave them an earnest of what they were to expect on the following day. Delighted with the few words of cordial thanks he offered to them and the Reception Committee for the right royal welcome he received the volunteers retired.

Next day, precisely at 1-30 p. m., began the real earnest work of the Eighteenth session of the Congress. The magnificent pavillion was fully filled with delegates and spectators long before the hour; while the dais presented a most imposing appearance. Here were seated the elite of the town and the leading men of the Congress and some of the distinguished visitors. It is estimated that fully five thousand persons had assembled in the hall and yet there was no inconvenient crowding, no confusion as to seats, and no noise. All was harmony and perfect order which bespoke highly of the organisation. In point not only of light and ventilation but of acoustics no Congress pavillion hitherto erected has surpassed it. Every word spoken from the dais was heard at the farthest end and during the course of the delivery of the Presidential address this special acoustic property of the hall was made more than manifest.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Desai, who had distinguished himself in the service of the Baroda State in various capacities and had finally acted as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there before his retirement, opened the proceedings in his capacity as the Chairman of the Reception Committee by welcoming the delegates. A distinguished alumnus of the Bombay University and a contemporary of the late Mr. Justice Telang, the Dewan Bahadur had been well known for his extensive knowledge and culture. That knowledge had ripened by the long experience he was able to acquire while in the service of the Gaikwad. And he brought all that experience to bear in his exceedingly able and well reasoned out address, specially in connexion with the economic condition of Gujerat after the two severe famines which hit it so hard.

Referring to the disastrous effects of famine the Dewan Bahadur observed that "we have lost nearly 25 lakhs out of our population of less than a crore. Trainloads of grain came every day and yet men died like flies, on the roadside all over the land, and this in spite of the admirable arrangements made by the Government and by private citizens for the saving of life, in spite of the huge funds expended by private charity and of generous subscriptions. These poor men died of sheer starvation, not because there was

no grain to be had, but because they had no money to buy it with. They were mostly villagers, whose huts now lie desolate." A more mournful picture could not have been given of the distressful condition of the poor ryots, and yet the description cannot but be acknowledged to be faithful. And let the reader cogitate on that one remark so pregnant with meaning! The people died of sheer starvation not because there was no food but because there was no money to buy it with! This one pregnant sentence lays open a vast vista in our investigation of the economic problem. The same fact had struck forcibly the Famine Union which did its best, under the presidency of Mr. Leonard Courtney to impress it on the British people. Even the Secretary of State, who was till then a disbeliever of that crucial fact, was compelled to admit it, such was the teaching of the Famine Union. Next Mr. Ambalal embraced in his purview the severity of the revenue enhancements in Gujerat, quoting in support Sir Antony MacDonell, the President of the Famine Commission of 1900-1. "The assessment was a full one" which is of course, "an euphemistic way of confirming the popular view that it is oppressive." Mr. Ambalal characterised the system of collecting the land tax as "unduly rigorous." The village people "have long felt this but their complaints for long failed to reach the authorities or were unheeded. During the famine the revenue authorities would not suspend the collections after individual inquiries regarding the means of each cultivator had been made. Public men pointed out to Government in the press and on the public platform the impracticability of individual inquiries and the mischief resulting from the Government policy. But the revenue authorities turned a deaf ear. A considerable amount of oppression was practised for the collection of revenue and the conduct of certain officials of Broach had to be made the subject of an official inquiry, which proved that in the collection of revenue the village servants there had resorted to very illegal and discreditable methods."

Animadverting next on Congress agitation Mr. Ambalal had many a wise word to say and which were greatly cheered by the assembled delegates. "We agitate for a simultaneous reform of the administration in various directions and for a change even in the system of Government, but the basal idea that underlies and runs through all our actions—the idea which is as it were one of the axioms and postulates of our political geometry—is that it is for our benefit that the British power should continue to be supreme in our land. This is the foundation stone of our edifice on which the whole superstructure of our actions and methods rests. Loyalty to the British Government is the dominant sentiment of every Congressman. Ours is a loyalty based on an intelligent appreciation of our own vital and permanent interests. It is a reasoned sentiment and not a mere blind attachment \* \*

A system of government founded a hundred years ago has ceased to be suitable to our altered state. We naturally wish that the methods of government should be altered to suit the changed surroundings." These sentiments have been often expressed before; but such is their importance that so long as the principal reforms on which the Congress puts forth its voice from year to year remain unattended, they will and must be reiterated from many a platform in a variety of ways. These must remain to guide the conduct of every educated Indian. Other principles and propositions must be propagated, discussed and resolved on constitutional lines year in and year out. Said the Dewan Bahadur: "By the very essence of our compact we have bound ourselves to proceed upon constitutional lines and adopt lawful methods of procedure \* \* The great mass of the British people are very ignorant about India and Indian matters and the average member of Parliament does not concern himself about us. We have therefore to educate the English elector and bring him to see and acknowledge the justice and expediency of our demands." The main function of the British Congress Committee in London, it is superfluous to say, consists in thus educating the British elector and qualifying him to judge of Indian questions from the Indian point of view. And it is in reference to the identical object that the Committee is striving every nerve to extend the circulation of "India," which as our organ in London presents these views week after week to the British nation and the governing authorities.

In conclusion, Mr. Ambalal expressed his deep conviction that "success, complete success," will certainly crown the efforts of the Congress. "It is my faith," and, it may be observed, it is the faith of every true son of India, be he a Congressman or a non-Congressman, "in your genuine love of your country and devotion to its interests that makes me feel so sanguine. It is the record of the solid work of this Congress during the last seventeen years that makes me indulge in such youthful hopes \* \* It is the sincere friendship and active assistance of philanthropic Englishmen like Mr. A. O. Hume (cheers), Sir W. Wedderburn (cheers), Mr. W. S. Caine (cheers), Mr. Digby (cheers), and several others that make me take such a cheerful view of the future. It is the constant accession of gentlemen, of new genuine friends, like Sir H. Cotton (cheers) and Mr. Thorburn (hear, hear) from the ranks of distinguished Indian administrators that makes me believe that we are destined to succeed. It is the existence among us of noble patriots like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (cheers), Mr. W. C. Bonnerji (cheers), Mr. R. C. Dutt (cheers) and others whom I would fain name, patriots of whom any country may be proud that makes me cling to my fond hope for the regeneration of this our great and historic country \* \* Finally I have faith in the moral

revolution of the world and the eternal laws of right and wrong. No just and true cause was in the moral history of the world failed of success. It will be a bright day when a succeeding generation or perhaps succeeding generations will reap the fruits of what you are at present sowing. That day will redound to the lasting glory of all who have patiently and moderately but at the same time patriotically worked for the welfare of this country. It will be a memorable day in the annals of the British empire, and the British Crown will shine the brighter by the increased prosperity of its brightest jewel—the Indian Empire (hear, hear and applause). Thus concluded Mr. Ambalal his most well reasoned, elegantly expressed and inspiring address.

The formal election of the President was then proceeded with. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E. moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji of Calcutta be elected President. In a brief but felicitously worded speech he recounted the services of Mr. Surendra Nath to the Congress and the country. "It is in the peculiar fitness of things that this Congress should be called the 'Coronation Congress'." The Congress is the work of the educated classes and it is "from the educated classes that the feeling of loyalty has descended and has filtered down to the less efficiently educated classes who are known as the masses of the people." The Coronation Congress requires a President who will represent Congress views and put forward the feelings of Congressmen with eloquence, with statesmanship, with ability and with force! Who could better discharge these duties than Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji, "*the* man who has devoted his life to the cause of the Congress, who has never swerved from his duty to the people's cause and who has always been ready to undertake any work for those that come to him?"

The President, having been duly proposed, seconded, and installed in the chair, delivered a most eloquent address which was as comprehensive and all embracing for the many important questions handled as it was full of practical statesmanship. After paying the well merited compliment to Ahmedabad, "the great industrial centre" of Gujerat, for its labour and its enthusiasm and for the Exhibition it had so successfully organised, Mr. Surendra Nath touched on the new movement which received its first impetus at the Seventeenth Congress in Calcutta. "The industrial movement is flowing deep, fraught with national ideals. It partakes of the character of the parent movement. It follows in its footsteps with a truly filial piety \* \* Our infant industries need protection. But the Government, wedded to the traditions of free trade, will not grant them protection \* \* Has not

the time come when the scattered national impulses may be focussed into an organic and organised whole for a supreme effort for the promotion of our industries. It is of the essence of protection to incur present pecuniary sacrifice in view of future gain; and our national industries, placed on a sound and satisfactory footing, under a moral protection, evoked by a lofty spirit of patriotism, will, in their own good time, bring in an abundant harvest of gold." These words derive great emphasis at the present hour when the foundations of Free Trade are openly challenged and the protectionist organs of opinion of the day vociferate for preferential tariffs and reciprocity if not retaliation. But this is a subject not germane to the Congress though it must be heard of later. Meanwhile the President called the Industrial Exhibition "a magnificent success" and spoke of H. H. the Gaikwad who presided at it as "a Prince whose enlightenment and culture, whose broad and statesmanlike views and deep sympathy with all high endeavours for the public good have not only placed him in the fore-front among the Sovereign Princes of India, but have won for him the unstinted homage and admiration of the educated community of India who are proud to reckon him as one of themselves."

The great Imperial show at Delhi was in every body's mouth. After the Coronation of his gracious Majesty in August last, the talk in India was all about the Durbar. The Press talked nothing but Durbar arrangements daily and hourly. So, too, the upper strata of society, European and Indian. It was the subject of every club and coterie. It was talked of at lectures and societies, at libraries and other public places. Go where you will, the word "Durbar" greeted your ear at every turn till it was sickening to hear of it any more. At the date of the holding of the Congress, the great event was only nine days remote. It was only natural that the Congress President should refer to it and express his own views on that show to which all the world and its wife was invited at poor India's expense, and that, too, while thousands were still obtaining relief from the public funds. Thus the Durbar found a fitting subject in the Presidential address. "To the people of India, the Coronation was an event of unique importance," observed Mr. Surendra Nath. "For the first time in the history of our relations with Britain, a King of England was crowned Emperor of Hindustan. For the first time in the history of our relations with Britain, Indian representatives were present at the Coronation of an English King, though, if the truth is to be told, it must be said that the representation of the educated community was most inadequate." After stating that the Durbar has been viewed by various people from various points of view, Mr. Surendra Nath remarked that it was of no use commenting much upon that hollow albeit brilliant state pageantry

which was to be enacted at Delhi on New year's day. The rulers of India, however, "may learn a lesson and may take a warning from the statesmanship of the past. History has condemned with unequivocal emphasis the Delhi Durbar of 1877 as an expensive pageant of doubtful utility. The time has passed by when a mere pageant calculated to dazzle and to astonish, can leave an enduring impression upon the public mind of India. Thanks to the educational efforts of our rulers, to the wise, the sagacious and beneficent policy which they have followed, we have long since passed the stage of childhood and have entered upon a period of vigorous adolescence when we are able to discriminate the substance from the shadow \* \* The Durbar needs to be consecrated by the touch of a higher statesmanship. If it is to be a great historic event, as it is intended to be, it should form a land mark in our annals—it should be commemorated by some boon which would remind us and our children for all time to come of the occasion and of the principal actors therein." The Durbar and all its pomp and glitter will pass away like the baseless fabric of a vision. The historic recollection will retain no trace of it. "But the popular concession which enlarges the sphere of a people's rights and enhances their self respect, or which exalts the purity of the system under which justice is administered and improves its quality or which once again commemorates the grand old precept that righteousness exalteth a nation will constitute an enduring monument of the ceremonial, worthy of the highest traditions of British statesmanship in India." Thus spoke Mr. Surendra Nath. He echoed the voice of his countrymen in all parts of the empire when he said that some permanent royal boon should be conferred on the people which they might cherish with regard and gratitude. He rightly observed that "to the people of India it would be a grievous disappointment if on the first and the greatest ceremonial occasion in connexion with the new reign, the traditional policy of the British Government, consecrated by illustrious names and followed with unvarying consistency for nearly half a century, were to be departed from."

But the burning problem of Higher Education looms largely before the Indian public. In comparison with its paramount importance, the Durbar may be said to sink into utter insignificance. Hence the President, himself a practical conductor of Higher Education for years past, one who has been constantly bending the youthful mind and leading them to higher and nobler ideals by means of a liberal education, could not but make the subject the principal part of his eloquent address. "The report of the Universities Commission was till lately the one all absorbing topic of discussion." It excited a measure of interest such as no other public question within living memory has done. "Within recollection of his own life-time he has not known of



another question which has more profoundly stirred the hearts of the Indian community, or has caused deeper alarm, or evoked more strenuous opposition than the Report of the Universities Commission." All classes of the community have condemned that report and protested against its main recommendations—so fatal as they are to their educational interests in the future. In an unforeseen and unexpected fashion this vital question has brought Hindus and Mahomedans into closer alliance upon the same platform and linked them together in a common cause. The boon of higher education so fairly granted by the liberal statesmen of the past is invaluable. It is that education which has made Local self Government a practical success. It is the same which has elevated the tone of the Vernacular Press and made it an influence for good in the country. It is the same education "which has overcome the barriers of race, religion, and language, has dissipated the prejudices and misunderstandings of ages and has created those unifying influences which find a long expression in this vast, this stupendous, this majestic organisation of the National Congress. Could the educated community submit to the curtailment of the boon—to the restriction of its beneficent area?" It is a matter of thankfulness that Lord Curzon has kept his mind open on the subject of the principal recommendations embodied in the Report. It is good that he has in this instance frankly listened to the voice of public opinion. Mr. Surendra Nath then entered into a long examination of the fallacies involved in the Report as to the constitution of the Senate, the efficiency of collegiate institutions, the fixing of a minimum rate of college fees, the abolition of second grade colleges, and the extraction of all private law schools. In common with the rest of educated India he condemned those recommendations observing that each and all "involve the direct discouragement of private effort which has done so much to stimulate the spread of High English Education, and they are in entire conflict with the educational policy of the past, the policy embodied in the Educational Despatch of 1854, which the Indians rightly call the Charter of Education as much as they call the gracious Proclamation of 1858 by Queen Victoria their Magna Charta, and the Report of the Education Commission of 1882 so nobly instituted by Lord Ripon and so ably presided over by the late Sir William Hunter. The fallacies have been so fully exposed in the leading Indian press that it would be needless to encumber these pages by recapitulating them. Suffice to say, the President looked forward with hope to the final pronouncement of the Government of Lord Curzon on this Report. The question is: "Are they to have their present educational system strengthened, invigorated and adopted to modern requirements, combining height with surface, the steady expansion of the educational area with the gradual advancement of learning, or are they to have an emasculated system, shorn of the

principle of growth and expansion, confined to an infinitesimal section of the people, without influence on the life of the community and without power to mould it for the highest purposes of human progress?" That is the question and it remains to be seen in what way the statesmanship of Lord Curzon finally disposes of it.

The President then fixed the attention of the delegates to the burning economic problem, the amelioration of the indigent peasantry, steadily sinking in the mire of indebtedness. He was surprised that while the mass of agriculturists had scarcely emerged from the effects of the calamities brought by the two severe famines of recent years, while they were still unable to stand on their legs, despite the "clean slate" offered to them, the Finance Minister should raise the cry of prosperity and point to his huge currency surpluses as evidence thereof! "Is the country poorer day by day?" Why this question might have been set at rest by an open and exhaustive inquiry such as was wisely recommended by the Famine Union which, in case of the investigation being agreed to, offered to co-operate with the Government in that great task of introspection. There have been half a dozen Commissions on this, that and the other topic. Then why is Government fighting shy of appointing an independent and impartial Commission on the most important problem which has been staring it in the face these many years? The enquiry, if instituted, will either prove or disprove the allegation that the country is becoming poorer under British rule. "The tale of India's growing poverty does not indeed rest upon any syllogistic formula, or upon calculations which though made from official sources are now repudiated by official authority—it is supported by facts, the significance of which it is impossible to overlook, and by the testimony of high authorities, official and non-official." Mr. Surendra Nath then quotes strong authorities in support of his contention. More or less they are all extracts from the answers of officials in connexion with the departmental enquiry made during the last days of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty. The extracts are telling and make out an overwhelming case as to the impoverishment of the masses. But if the condition was so bad in 1888, how infinitely worse must it be to-day, seeing the havoc the two famines have played with the cattle and other agricultural capital of the ryot. The situation, observed the President, was very grave at present, and measures should be at once adopted which could contribute to a material elevation of the present condition of the masses. "Let not the words 'too late' be written upon British policy in India. In the physical and in the moral world, Nature takes her revenge upon the dilatory who neglect their opportunities or misread her clear unerring intimations." Remedial measures of a satisfactory and radical character were essential. Palliatives have been

tried and found utterly wanting. A whole hearted policy of construction was essential if there is to be a steady material improvement in the present impoverished condition of the country. He recommended the following measures: (1) The revival of old industries and the creation of new ones, (2) moderate assessment of the land tax, (3) the remission of taxes which press heavily on the poor, (4) the stoppage of the annual drain to England and the adoption of the necessary administrative measures in that behalf. On all these topics the reader must be referred to the text of the address, specially the question of the economic drain and the wider employment of the people in the higher offices of the administration.

As to the separation of judicial and executive functions, the Congress, said the President, may fairly claim to have brought it within the range of practical politics. The question is now pending the final decision of the Government of India, and so is the report of the Police Commission. It was a matter of profound regret that the unfortunate condition of Indians in South Africa and the degrading disabilities to which they are subjected have undergone no change for the better despite the repeated appeals to the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament. "It is melancholy," remarked the President, "to have to reflect that South African legislators should have so little knowledge of India and the circumstances of Indian life as to confound the coolie with the cultured Indian, the aboriginal inhabitant with the representative of civilisation, older than any which the memory of man can recall, and in comparison to which the civilisation and culture of Europe are but of yesterday."

We pass over the subject of the Congress and its mission now so familiar as to need very little justification. No doubt its progress in recent years has been somewhat arrested by the insane Imperialism which has overtaken our rulers both here and on the other side. "Imperialism blocks the way. What its latent possibilities are it is impossible to say." British Imperialism has reduced Indians to "Uitlanders" in the land of their birth. It is false Imperialism—a mere bastard thing and as much differs as sterling gold or Britannia metal from brummagem. "I would welcome an Imperialism which would draw us nearer to Britain by the ties of a common citizenship and which would enhance our self-respect, by making us feel that we are participators in the priceless heritage of British freedom. But we are as yet very far from this blessed consummation. In India Imperialism has accentuated the forces of reaction and has engendered a love of pomp and show which is apt to encourage extravagance and to withdraw attention from the graver issues of domestic reform. Mr. Gladstone's sound liberalism, with

its strenuous persistency in the matter of domestic reform, with its thorough recognition of England's grave responsibilities in relation to India, would be to us far more acceptable than the Imperialism which indulges in expensive pageants, but which turns a deaf ear to the cry of the coolies in the tea gardens of Assam, which often subordinates our interests to other interests and which relies for the justification of imperial rule upon the pomp and circumstances of imperial grandeur rather than upon the solid and enduring basis of truly imperial achievements."

In conclusion the President dilated at some length on the present constitutional struggle for constitutional liberty. Englishmen, Mr. Surendra Nath justly remarked, must accept the consequences of their own policy—they must cheerfully face the results which are the outcome of their own beneficent administration. "They must gratify the ambitions which they have roused and adapt their administration to the altered conditions which are of their own creation." The present transition period must soon be brought to an end. The policy of retrogression and repression must give way to the older and statesmanlike policy of trust in the people, sympathy in their aspirations, and political justice without racial bias or prejudice. "All history proclaims the truth that autocratic power is devoid of the elements of permanence and that authority to be permanent must be planted deep in the affections of the people and derive its sustaining breath from the vitalising springs of enthusiasm." Having elaborated this argument in his magnificent and soul-stirring peroration, the President concluded his elaborate address midst the vociferous cheers and thundering applause of his admiring audience.

The Subjects Committee having been nominated, the Congress adjourned till noon of the next day.

On reassembling on the 24th December, the Congress discharged its duty to its new Sovereign by passing the following resolution by acclamation, the whole assembly rising to their feet: "That the Congress begs to tender its respectful homage to His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII, on the occasion of the approaching Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi on 1st January 1903, and humbly trusts that His Majesty's reign will be an era of peace, prosperity and contentment, throughout the empire and will be marked by the gradual but complete redemption of the pledges contained in her late Majesty's Proclamation and re-affirmed in His Majesty's gracious message to the Indian people." The President at the same time was authorised to despatch the Resolution by wire to His Excellency the Viceroy for transmission to His Majesty the King.

Two good men and true, one of them being ex-President, of the Congress had departed this life during the previous twelve months, namely, Mr. R. M. Sayani, of Bombay, and Mr. P. Ranga Naidu of Madras. And the Congress next passed in solemn silence a resolution recording their loss.

Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer of Madras moved the Third Resolution on the subject of the increasing poverty of the country and the divers remedies calculated to bring back an amelioration of the present economic condition of the people. In an exceedingly lucid, well reasoned and well informed speech Mr. Iyer surveyed the whole situation, and made many a telling point in terms the most incisive which, no doubt, were greatly appreciated by the intelligent audience. He contrasted the prosperous India of old with the impoverished India of British rule. He traced the origin of the declining prosperity which throughout was the consequence of the mischievous policy so robustly put into execution, first by the monopolists of the East India Company, and thereafter by its successors. He pointed out how prohibitive tariffs in the United Kingdom shut out India's profitable exports and how light duties on importations of English goods into India pushed indigenous manufactures out, specially piece-goods. Thus the industries were crushed and the artisans became agriculturists. Then the exceedingly greedy policy practised in the matter of land revenue assessments, and the continual deprivation of immemorial rights and privileges by means of arbitrary pieces of land legislation gradually impoverished the peasantry which is the backbone and pride of every prosperous country. Next he descanted on the want of capital and the enterprise needed to develop capital.

The Hon'ble Mr. Peraju seconded the resolution entering into specific instances of provinces where agricultural poverty has been most prominent. Mr. Manekji Patel of Bombay in a long harangue travelled over the ground so familiar to all readers. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh of Ahmedabad and Bombay delivered a most well reasoned address in Gujerati for the benefit of those who were blissful of the English language. He confined himself entirely to the burden of land revenue enhancement in which he is an expert and has already established name and fame all through his own Presidency. He criticised the revenue policy by the light of the most recent events and official explanation, fully supported by details, and made out as strong a case as possible against the unreasoning persistency and unwisdom with which the Bombay Government still pursued its land revenue policy, even after the scathing condemnation of it by Sir Antony MacDonell's Commission. The speech went home to the heart of the audience and the speaker sat down amidst the plaudits of his appreciating audience.

Mr. G. Raghava Iyer of Madras moved the Fourth Resolution which recorded in grateful terms the efforts made by the Famine Union in England, specially by Sir William Wedderburn, to secure a detailed inquiry into the economic condition of a number of typical villages. The resolution proceeded to say, in reply to the official despatch of the Government of India which threw cold water on the appeal of the Union, that "such an inquiry will in no way prove 'inquisitorial' as apprehended, but will be of the highest value for a proper understanding of the true condition of the Indian ryot and will clear many of the misapprehensions which prevail at present on the subject and which interfere with the adoption of the right remedial measures. That such an inquiry following the two severe famines is highly expedient inasmuch as it will enable the Government to be placed in possession of economic data of great utility for purposes of comparison. Mr. Iyer went into the history of the Famine Union and the action taken by it at different stages. After an able exposition of the facts he observed that "in requesting Government for their inquiries we do not commit them to any particular policy. We simply say find out the exact facts, find out what are the causes of this poverty, and, if possible, to remove them. Nothing could be more unreasonable than that this inquiry should be refused." There have been at least three inquiries before. The last was in 1888 but it was not a public one. Let this inquiry be an open and independent one. Let the truth be probed to the bottom and let the right remedies be thereafter applied. Mr. Peter Pillay of Madras seconded the resolution which was ably and spiritedly supported by Mr. V. R. Nattu of Belgaum. He fortified his arguments by some pertinent extracts which no doubt will be carefully studied as given in the text of the speech. He quoted from the report of Mr. Enthoven on the Bombay Census of 1901 that on account of competition people are going back to the only source of livelihood, namely, agriculture, which is not sufficient to maintain the increasing population. Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy of Ahmedabad and Bombay followed the last speaker with a clear exposition of facts in reference to the resolution in Gujarati. He said that the economic drain was really making the country poorer and that it was poverty which led to famine in years of great drought like those which the country recently witnessed.

The South African Problem in connexion with the location of His Majesty's Indian subjects was the subject matter of the next resolution which was done ample justice to by Mr. D. P. Thakore of Surat. The pertinence of his remarks were greatly enhanced by the narration of facts which had come under that gentleman's personal observation and experience in South Africa. He prefaced his observations by saying that "the needs" he had

to impart were of a "doleful and gloomy character." They would "sadden" the spirit of the audience and "disturb" their temper. The atmosphere of South Africa as far as Indians were concerned was growing "foggy". "Statesmen, politicians and presidents of various political associations there are playing at blind man's buff. At every fresh turn obstacles crop up and collisions and conflicts are not unusual." Mr. Thakore then entered into a long but interesting disquisition on the condition of free and indentured Indians and concluded his address by an earnest exhortation never to rest till the crying evils of His Majesty's Indian subjects of both the classes in South Africa, were satisfactorily redressed. Mr. Krishna Iyer of Madras having seconded the resolution, three Mahomedan gentlemen, all returned from South Africa successively related their experiences and corroborated all that Mr. Thakore had to say. Each gave some humorous reminiscences but adorned with a pertinent moral which convinced the audience to what extent the Whites looked down on the Blacks and how intensely selfish the former were in all their agitations. The names of these three gentlemen are Mr. Gulam Husen Miakhan, Mr. Haji Suleman, and Mr. Haji Sumar.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsey, of Bombay, a mill-owner who has given much thought to the exchange between India, China and Japan, reiterated the former protest of the Congress in the matter of the Currency Legislation of 1893, observing that the artificially enhanced Rupee had increased taxation 30 per cent in an unseen manner. No doubt the Sixteen-Pence Rupee gave the Government large surpluses but these affected most injuriously the interests of all producers, specially the agriculturists. He pointed out the mischief wrought by this Rupee on the Chinese exchange and how spinners were handicapped. "Over half of the capital sunk in this industry has already been lost to the investing public, and the remaining portion hardly earns any dividend." What a perilous condition for what was only a few short years since a most flourishing industry. All "natural advantages" which India enjoyed in this industry have been "more than neutralised by our unnatural Currency," so remarked Mr. Vithaldas. Japan had, in consequence, partially deprived India of its yarn trade and threatens to deprive it still more should this par of exchange between India and the Far East be not soon placed on a stable footing. Mr. Vithaldas, in very refreshing terms, inquired "at whose cost" the Government was now obtaining surplus of 8 crores per annum? "Some one must, of course, be out of pocket for the amount, so that the Government may gain it \* \* Government cannot by a stroke of legislation create wealth, and if it is in the power of the Government to create wealth without injury to anybody, why not raise the value of our Rupee to twenty pence and thus make a <sup>he</sup> <sub>audie</sub> profit of a further eight crores



of Rupees." The argument went home to the Ahmedabadees who are nothing if not hard headed like the Scotch in fiscal and banking matters. So they roared with laughter at Mr. Vithaldas's hit whose whole speech was eminently practical and informing.

Him followed Mr. Subramanya Iyer of Madras who made his second speech of the day and for the second time spoke with a verve and nerve and a feeling which at once informed the assembly how bitterly he felt the impolicy of the State which had wrought those evils to the producer by its currency legislation to which the proposer of the resolution had so ably referred. Mr. Sorabji Karaka of Ahmedabad having related his own experience as a spinner and weaver of fine stuffs, the proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. N. M. Samarth of Bombay ably put before the Congress the continued and growing burden of military expenditure and lucidly explained the history of the Amalgamation scheme of 1859 which was at the root of that expenditure. The resolution specifically prayed that India might, in all equity and conscience, be spared the proposed further burden of £ 786,000 in connexion with the increased pay of the British soldiers. It was a "grievous injustice to the Indian tax payer." The cost "in fairness" should be entirely defrayed by the British Exchequer. Mr. Samarth put the whole case of India in a nutshell with commendable brevity but with admirable precision and knowledge. He was greatly applauded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shrinivas Rao of Madras seconded the resolution in another equally well informed and well argued speech in which he admirably made out the well known point that India was made a capital reserve ground for British seasoned soldiers and that at India's expense the unfairness of which was every where admitted. He hoped that the Secretary of State would remove the threatened burden from the shoulders of India.

Mr. Baikunth Nath Sen of Bengal supported the resolution in his usual calm, dignified and reasoned manner. He referred to the way in which 30,000 troops were added to the then existing garrison soon after the Penjdeh scare and in face of the report of the Simla Army Commission of the year before (1884). "If the idea of increasing the strength of the existing army is not abandoned altogether, then let the additional expenditure be wholly borne by the Imperial Exchequer." The Congress, after passing this important resolution adjourned its sitting till Friday the 26th December.

In opening the proceedings on the 26th December, the President informed the Congress, that he had received a telegram from Miss Ghosal, B.A., of Calcutta, making certain suggestions in connexion with her proposal

to ask the Congress to organise national sports. A kind of Olympic games should be instituted, and just as the Industrial Exhibition was made an adjunct of the Congress so should be this suggested institution of national games.

Mr. J. Chowdhary of Calcutta then moved the first resolution of the day, on the Report of the Universities Commission. While thanking the Government of India for its circular letter allaying popular apprehension on the ultimate disposal of the question of Higher Education, the resolution formulated the following objections to the Report :—

- (a) The abolition of all existing Second Grade Colleges except such as may be raised to the status of a first grade College, and the prohibition of the affiliation of new second grade Colleges.
- (b) The fixing by the Syndicate of minimum rates of fees for different Colleges.
- (c) The introduction of a rigidly uniform course of studies throughout the country irrespective of the lines on which the different Universities have so far progressed.
- (d) The monopoly of legal instruction by Central Law Colleges, one for each Province or Presidency.
- (e) The virtual licensing of all secondary education by making the existence of private schools dependent upon their recognition by the Director of Public Instruction.
- (f) And the officialisation of the Senate and the Syndicate and the practical conversion of the University into a department of Government.

So much has been said on the several matters above referred to that it is superfluous to refer here at any length to the many excellent speeches made at the Congress. Both the proposer and the seconder, Mr. D. G. Padhye of Bombay, ably discussed the salient points of the report. The latter was not only logical but most learned while the former, gave some of his personal experience of the University of Oxford. Mr. N. B. Ranade of Bombay and Mr. G. M. Tripathi of Nadiad supported the resolution, each bringing out some new points in further support of the resolution. Mr. Tripathi's harangue was in Gujarati and somewhat archaic but was delivered in such pure accents and with such elegant diction that it greatly delighted the Gujarati speaking portion of the assemblage.

Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer of Madras for the third time appeared on the Congress platform and was greatly cheered for his standing sponsor to the important resolution which referred to Mr. Tata's Research Institute and exhorted the Government to have many such institutions established all over the country. Mr. Iyer complained of the dilatoriness of Government in settling the scheme of Mr. Tata which had been before it for four years. He observed that in carrying out the scheme the greatest financial burden rested on the back of a single patriotic philanthropist. "The State has not been called upon to make any great sacrifice in carrying out this scheme; the project only awaits the smile of Government. What is Rs. 40,000 to 50,000 a year to Government? It is not even the hundredth portion of the sums that are wasted away and spent on fanciful projects by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Governors General. Government must be prepared to spend more money if they want to make technical, industrial and scientific education something more than mere talk. If the professions of Government in regard to the spread of education are true and sincere, they must come forward with a large sum of money to prove their earnestness and willingness to advance the professional education." Mr. Krishna Nair of Madras having seconded the resolution, Mr. Pandit M. M. Malavya of Allahabad supported it in an able speech with all the earnestness and the command of English he possessed. He observed that "there can be no possibility of our achieving anything worth the name in that direction unless education of the requisite kind is imparted to our youth." He hoped that the apprehension of some "secret forces at work" to throw cold water over the scheme were unfounded, and that after the delay that has already occurred Government would "come forward with eagerness to help it."

Mr. S. Sinha of Allahabad was entrusted with the resolution regarding Police reform. It is needless to say he tackled this delicate topic with his customary eloquence and felicity of argument. He observed that men of adequate qualification for superior posts are wanted. These officers should be recruited from the class of educated Indians. The position and prospects of investigating and inspecting officers should be improved so as to attract better class of men in the service. And lastly, the District officer who is District Magistrate and head of the Police should be relieved of his Judicial powers and of all control over the Magistracy. Mr. Krishnamachari of Madras seconded the resolution in a brief speech controverting the irrational plea that a native is not competent to take up the superior service of the Police.

Mr. N. N. Mitra of Bengal supported the resolution expanding some of the points already urged, and so did Mr. M. K. Padhya of the Central Provinces and Mr. S. B. Bhagvat of Dharwar. In fact there was not a province which did not send its representative to speak on the question.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal of Ahmedabad then dilated on the thrice threshed question of the separation of Judicial and executive functions. It was a pleasure to hear the Dewan Bahadur who had spent his lifetime in Baroda, a greater portion of it in administering justice. From his standpoint it was not so difficult or costly a task this much needed reform. As a matter of fact it was there in the Baroda State. He gave his own experience of it. "Our first step was to put all the Mamlatdars and Tahasildars as subordinates to the Deputy Magistrates and the District Judge. All appeals from their decisions lay before the District Judge. The scheme has worked very well." As to the cost of the reform in Baroda the Dewan Bahadur said he had worked out figures. It did not exceed Rs. 1,000. "At that rate it ought not to be more than 2 lacs for Bombay, perhaps 5 lacs for Bengal and 3 lacs for Madras and so on. In all it would be about 20 lacs. I assure you," concluded Mr. Ambalal, "that the scheme is perfectly feasible." At this confident expression of opinion the audience loudly cheered their speaker.

Mr. Ambika Charan Majmudar of Bengal, who for fervid and earnest oratory as for his innate modesty is so familiar to old Congressmen, ably seconded the resolution in a convincing speech of great arguments and facts. He related his own experience to convince his hearers how necessary it was to carry out the reform without further procrastination. Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama of Bombay and Mr. K. P. Kavyabisharad of Bengal supported the resolution, both referring to specific instances and suggestions already made as to how the reform may be carried out.

The next few resolutions referred to the present recruitment of district judges, to the necessity of reducing the enhanced duty of eight annas on salt, the needed extensive employment of educated natives in the higher offices of the State, the necessity of recruitment of Indians in the important departments of Railway administration, the repeal of the Excise duty on Indian manufactured piece-goods, the old resolution touching the military medical service, and the recent creation of the cadet corps, all these were ably proposed, seconded and supported by the respective speakers, namely Mr. Jogendra Nath Dinkerji, Mr. A. M. Advani, Mr. Hardevram Nanabhoy Haridas, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. J. V. Desai, Mr. A. K. Setna, Mr. Abdul Kassim, Mr. Govindrao A. Patel, Mr. S. M. Patel, Mr. M. K. Patel, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas, Dr. Solomon Erulker, Dr. Joseph Benjamin, and Mr. N. K. Kelker. Each of them rendered ample justice to the subject to which they were requested to speak. Their most excellent and well reasoned out speeches should be carefully read in the text. Of course, it goes without saying that the omnibus resolution had its innings as usual from the Presidential chair. The usual formal resolutions being moved and

seconded and the Reception Committee and other officers of the organisation having been thanked, a vote of most cordial thanks to the President was proposed by Mr. Varajlal Sakerlal of Ahmedabad. He said : "By his eloquence he has succeeded in instilling in the minds of us Gujeratis the sense of national duty and patriotism which are so conspicuous in him. The services rendered by our President are a legion," and after once more offering the cordial thanks of the assembly to him the proceedings were brought to a close.

There remained the concluding address of the President, before the Congress was finally dissolved. That address was wistfully waited for by the entire assembly. Gujerat was specially on the *qui vive* to hear his ringing voice once more. Enthusiasm again prevailed and as he rose, after having been ovated with a perfect shower of flowers, to offer his thanks and wind up the Eighteenth Session of the Congress, which had every way proved a brilliant success, there was such an overpowering round of cheers, deafening in their volume, that it was some minutes before the President could open his lips. The ovation was unprecedented as it was spontaneous. Gujerat knew that it was a rare occasion and she therefore seized the rare opportunity to do its utmost to honour their patriotic President. At last the cheers subsided. There reigned absolute serenity in the hall. All were eager to hear every word, nay, every syllable that was about to fall from his lips. It looked as if even a needle might be heard falling, such was the silence which pervaded the hall which was cram full to its length and breadth and which, in the golden rays of the setting sun, presented an appearance which is almost indescribable. It was impossible that he should proceed to deliver his brief valedictory utterances without acknowledging the warmth and sincerity of the oration. Slowly, but solemnly, did he begin his thanks-giving in that sonorous voice which is now so familiar to the ears of Congressmen. The sentences began to roll in their own measured music like the organ in a cathedral. "There are moments," he observed with a dignity and grace which were perceived in all parts of the hall, "in the lifetime of man when the resources of language fail him to give adequate expression to the sentiments which are uppermost in his mind. One of those moments has now arrived for me. I confess, I do not know how adequately to express to you the deepseated feeling of gratitude which has inspired me at this moment for your abounding kindness to me during my stay at Ahmedabad, for the kind speeches which you have made, and the kind vote which has just been passed and the deep underlying feeling which is behind that vote." Then warming with his subject and recalling the brilliant scenes on the day of his reception he observed that "from the moment I set my foot upon your soil, I have been a recipient of favours the memory of which will not be effaced so long as life and breath endure \* \* I am not so foolish or vain as to imagine for one

moment that the honour was a personal demonstration. The honour was to the representative of the Congress. In honouring the President you make your salutations to the Genius of the Congress; I took upon the demonstration in that light and no other. You have proclaimed to the people of India with the trumpet blast that the one creed and the one object of your worship in the political field is the creed of the Congress. I had ventured to express the hope in my Presidential speech that this session of the Congress would be one of the most successful that has ever been held. In that hope and in that confidence we have been abundantly justified. This marvellous success has been achieved in the face of enormous difficulties, despite the attractions of the Delhi Durbar, despite the remoteness of the place, despite the raising of the delegation fee and despite adverse local circumstances." But there was another most gratifying feature which could not be omitted to be referred to, seeing that it also was greatly contributory to that marvellous success. Nothing could have been more praiseworthy than the attitude of the local authorities, from the amiable Commissioner downwards. Throughout Mr. Lely and his assistants were sympathetic and helpful. Observed the President: "To the respected Commissioner the gratitude of the Congress is due, not only for his attitude of benevolent neutrality, not only for his firm determination not to throw any obstacles in our way, but also for his equally firm determination to do all that lay in his power to help forward the success of the Industrial Exhibition which is an adjunct of the National Congress." It is to be devoutly hoped that that official sympathy and helpfulness may be now a permanent feature of the Congress. May it be its good fortune to see at no distant day the highest authorities in the realm not only gracing the national assembly with their presence but encouraging the workers and directing the officials in the administration to heartily co-operate with it, remembering that the aim and object of the Congress is to help Government in promoting the further progress and welfare of the people rather than to obstruct it. With a better understanding and appreciation of the wants and wishes and the inmost sentiments of the people, administrative and other reforms would be quicker and based on sound principles leading to the larger contentment and happiness of the masses.

The President also had some wise words for Gujerat. It was "not a factor in the political history of the country." Till of late "Gujerat had its mills, and was absorbed in the pleasant occupation of minting money. Gujerat has now been roused from the torpor of ages. The pulsations of a new life are being felt by the people of Gujerat." It is to be hoped that Gujerat and its enlightened leaders of thought will see that the new life induced in it by the "Genius of the Congress" will not flicker away, but burn with greater strength and brighter flame in the future. That it owed much of its success

to the organisers may be freely acknowledged. But behind the organisers were the young men who voluntarily undertook to carry out all the multifarious and fatiguing but necessary details. The volunteers of the Congress everywhere are in a way the pioneers of the political movement of their own advanced generation. And it is indeed a most satisfactory feature that everywhere these workers of the future in the cause of the Congress are multiplying and actively helping in the right spirit. They are the future hope of the Congress and as such deserve every encouragement. Every President in turn has recognised their services and Mr. Surendra Nath was not behind his predecessors in the Congress chair in exhorting them to the obvious duty which lay before them in the future. "Young men have always played a most important part in the political history of all countries in the world and I am glad that history has repeated itself in the province of Gujerat, and that it is given to these young men to lead forward the great movement of the National Congress." Here again the assembly broke out in loud cheers.

The President then followed up this subject with the one of workers. "Will not our young men develop themselves into the workers of the Congress? Will they not take up the work which we leave to them as a legacy for them to amplify and add to? We want them to carry forward this work to its triumphant issue. I will continue to appeal to the young men of my country rally round the banner of the Congress, to hold it aloft and to carry it from town to town, from district to district, and from province to province, spreading broadcast from one end of the country to the other the saving lessons of the Congress." It is to be hoped that this solemn exhortation from so distinguished a Congress veteran will not fall on deaf ears, but that everywhere the young men, now rising, will deem it their first duty to imitate and follow the example of those who, by their unflinching patriotism, singleness of purpose, and unflagging perseverance have been able to advance the national cause. Every important city and town must need and have its own band of workers actuated by the same spirit and love of the country. Nowhere can progress be achieved without incessant work. Work is the law of life. It is the law of God and all those who in obedience to that law exert themselves may be said to be good workers for the glory of Him who has given them life. India needs yet many hundred workers. For in the strength that such are found and in the degree that each works for his country in the spirit of disinterestedness and sterling patriotism will the great consummation be reached, the consummation for which the Indian National Congress has been putting forth its best strength these last eighteen years.



# SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE

## EIGHTEENTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

HELD AT AHMEDABAD

*on the 23rd, 24th & 26th December 1902.*

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### Resolution I.

That the Congress begs to tender its respectful homage to His Most Gracious Majesty, King-Emperor Edward VII, on the occasion of the approaching Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi on 1st January 1903, and humbly trusts that His Majesty's reign will be an era of peace, prosperity and contentment throughout the Empire and will be marked by the gradual but complete redemption of the pledges contained in Her late Majesty's Proclamation and reaffirmed in His Majesty's Gracious Message to the Indian people.

### Resolution II.

That this Congress wishes to place on record its great regret at the death of Mr. R. M. Sayani, one of its past Presidents, and of Mr. P. Rangia Naidu, who did valuable services in various capacities to the interests of this country.

### Resolution III.

That the Congress earnestly desires to draw the attention of the Government of India to the great poverty of the Indian people, which, in the opinion of the Congress, is mainly due to the decline of indigenous arts and manufactures, to the drain of the wealth of the country which has gone on for years, and to excessive taxation and over assessment of land which have so far impoverished the people that at the first touch of scarcity large numbers are forced to throw themselves on State help. And the Congress recommends the following amongst other remedial measures :—

- (1) That practical steps in the shape of State encouragement be taken for the revival and development of indigenous arts and manufactures and for the introduction of new industries.

- (2) That Government be pleased to establish technical schools and colleges at important centres throughout the country.
- ✓ (3) That the permanent settlement be extended to such parts of the country, as are now ripe for it, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State for India's Despatches of 1862 and 1867 on the subject; and that reduction of and judicial restrictions on over-assessments, be imposed in those parts of India where Government may still deem it inadvisable to extend the permanent settlement.
- (4) That the drain of the wealth of the country be stopped at least in part by a much wider employment of the children of the soil in the higher branches of the public service.
- (5) That Agricultural Banks be established for the better organization of rural credit and for enabling solvent agriculturists to obtain loans on comparatively easy terms.

#### Resolution IV.

That this Congress desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of the efforts which the Famine Union in England is making to secure a detailed inquiry into the economic condition of a number of typical villages in India. In the opinion of this Congress such an inquiry will in no way prove inquisitorial as apprehended, but will be of the highest value for a proper understanding of the true condition of the Indian Rayat and will clear many of the mis-apprehensions which prevail at present on the subject and which interfere with the adoption of the right remedial measures. That the Congress is of opinion that such an inquiry following the two severe famines is highly expedient inasmuch as it will enable the Government to be placed in possession of economic data of great utility for purposes of comparison. And the Congress hopes that the Secretary of State for India will be pleased to reconsider his decision in the matter.

In this connection the Congress would respectfully urge that the Government of India should be pleased to publish the results of the official inquiries which have been held in the past on this subject, notably the inquiry instituted during the time of Lord Dufferin, extracts from which alone have been published.

#### Resolution V.

That this Congress once more urges upon the attention of the Government of India the serious grievances of Indian settlers in South Africa

and regrets to observe that the Imperialistic spirit of the British Colonies, instead of mitigating the anti-Indian legislation, threatens to impose further disabilities and hardships on His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects there. In view of the admitted loyalty of these Indian settlers and the help rendered by them during the late war, as well as the invaluable help rendered by India to the British Empire at a most critical time, the Congress fervently prays that the Government of India will be pleased to take the necessary practical steps to secure a just, equitable and liberal treatment of the Indian settlers in South Africa.

In this connection the Congress notes with satisfaction the assurance recently given by the Secretary of State for India, to a deputation that interviewed him on the subject, that early steps are contemplated to relax the stringency of the restrictions at present enforced against the Indian settlers in the territories lately conquered from the Boer Government.

#### **Resolution VI.**

That this Congress strongly reiterates its protest against the currency legislation of 1893 which has artificially enhanced the value of the rupee by more than 30 per cent, which indirectly enhances all taxation to that extent and which, whilst giving the Government large surpluses from year to year, affects most injuriously the interests of the agriculturists and other producers of this country.

#### **Resolution VII.**

That this Congress enters its most emphatic protest against the fresh permanent burden of £786,000 per annum, which the increase, made during the course of the year in the pay of the British soldier, would impose on the revenues of India, and views with alarm the recent announcement of the Secretary of State for India hinting at a possible increase in the near future of the strength of the British troops in the country. In view of the fact that during the last three years large bodies of British troops have with perfect safety been withdrawn for service in South Africa and China, the proposal to increase the strength of the existing British garrison manifestly involves a grievous injustice to the Indian tax payer, and the Congress earnestly trusts that the proposal will either be abandoned or else be carried out at the cost of the British Exchequer, which, in fairness, should bear not only the cost of any additional British troops that may be employed but also a reasonable proportion of the cost of the existing garrison.

**Resolution VIII.**

That this Congress desires to tender its respectful thanks to the Government of India for the Circular letter recently addressed by them to Local Governments on the subject of the Universities' Commissions Report—so far as it relates to the proposals for the abolition of Second Grade Colleges and Law classes—which has partially allayed the apprehension in the public mind that due weight might not be attached to public opinion, in taking action on the recommendations of the Commission. That this Congress views with the gravest alarm many of the Commission's recommendations, the acceptance of which will, in its opinion, reverse the policy steadily pursued during the last half a century by the British Government in the matter of higher education, by checking its spread and restricting its scope, and by virtually destroying such limited independence as the Universities at present enjoy.

That in particular the Congress objects most strongly to the following recommendations of the Commission :—

- (a) The abolition of all existing Second Grade Colleges except such as may be raised to the status of a First Grade College, and the prohibition of the affiliation of new Second Grade Colleges.
- (b) The fixing by the Syndicate of minimum rates of fees for different Colleges.
- (c) The introduction of a rigidly uniform course of studies throughout the country, irrespective of the lines on which the different Universities have so far progressed.
- (d) The monopoly of legal instruction by Central Law Colleges, one for each Province or Presidency.
- (e) The virtual licensing of all secondary education by making the existence of private schools dependent upon their recognition by the Director of Public Instruction.
- (f) And the officialization of the Senate and the Syndicate and the practical conversion of the University into a Department of Government.

**Resolution IX.**

That this Congress considers that the Institute of Research, which the private beneficence of Mr. Tata proposes to establish, should receive adequate support from Government, and the Congress is strongly of opinion that similar institutions should be founded in different parts of the country.

**Resolution X.**

That this Congress records its sense of regret at the inadequacy of the representation on the Police Commission of Indian gentlemen of experience on the subject and at the limited scope of reference as indicated in the Resolution of the Government of India and in the opening speech of the President.

This Congress further records its deliberate conviction that the Police will not be rendered efficient unless the following among other reforms are carried out :—

- (1) That men of adequate qualification are secured for superior offices in the Police service.
- (2) That educated Indians are largely employed in the superior offices in the Police service.
- (3) That the position and prospects of investigating and inspecting officers are improved so as to attract educated men to the service.
- (4) That the District Officer, who is District Magistrate and head of the Police, is relieved of his judicial powers and of all control over the Magistracy.

**Resolution XI.**

That this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, appeals to the Government of India and the Secretary of State to take early practical steps for the purpose of carrying out the separation of judicial and executive functions in the administration of criminal justice, the desirability of which has been frequently admitted on behalf of Government. In this connection, the Congress regrets to notice that the trend of recent legislation is not only to deprive the judiciary of its salutary and wholesome power of check and restraint over the executive but to invest the executive with greater and uncontrolled powers.

**Resolution XII.**

That this Congress is of opinion that the present system, under which a very large proportion of the District Judgeships, Joint-Judgeships and Assistant Judgeships, are filled by Covenanted Civilians without any special legal training, and without adequate guarantee of the knowledge of law necessary for the satisfactory discharge of the very important and responsible judicial duties entrusted to them, is injurious to the best interests of efficient

judicial administration in the mofussil and that it is urgently necessary to devise means to ensure a higher standard of efficiency in the administration of law by securing the services of trained lawyers for the said posts.

#### **Resolution XIII.**

That the Congress strongly protests against the present high duty on salt, and in view of the fact that the prevalence and spread of many diseases are now traced to the insufficiency of salt consumed by the Indian masses and that the accounts of the Government of India have now been showing large surpluses year after year, the Congress urges that Government should be pleased to reduce the salt tax by at least the amount of its enhancement in 1888.

#### **Resolution XIV.**

That the Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, again records its deep regret that the labours of the Public Service Commission have practically proved void of any good results to the people of this country, and is strongly of opinion that no satisfactory solution of the question is possible unless effect is given to the Resolution of the House of Commons of 2nd June 1893, in favour of holding the Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Services, *i. e.*, Civil, Medical, Police, Engineering, Telegraph, Forest and Accounts, both in England and in India. That the policy of the Government of India in regard to minor Civil Services practically excludes the Natives of India from higher appointments in them and is therefore opposed not only to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission but to Royal and Viceregal pledges given to the Indian people from time to time.

#### **Resolution XV.**

That in view of the fact that the Railway administration forms an important branch of the P. W. Department of the Government, the Congress notices with regret that the Natives of India are practically excluded from higher appointments such as Traffic Inspectors, District Traffic Superintendents, Accountants, &c., on State as well as on Guaranteed Railways and appointments of Rs. 200 and above are as a rule bestowed only on Europeans. That the exclusive employment of Europeans in the higher posts results in heavy working charges, the burden of which falls on the Indian taxpayers at whose expense the State Railways have been constructed and who have to bear the ultimate liability of deficits on the Guaranteed Railways. The Congress, therefore, deems it its duty to urge in the interests of economical railway administration, as also for the purpose of removing a legitimate grievance, that

Government will be pleased to direct the employment of qualified Indians in the higher branches of the Railway service.

#### **Resolution XVI.**

That having regard to the fact that while the cloth manufactured by means of power looms in this country in no way competes with the piece-goods imported from Lancashire, the imposition of the Excise duty of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. thereon, apart from its tendency to arrest the free growth of the weaving industry, continues to operate as a great injustice to the manufacturers, and imposes serious hardship on the masses of the people who consume the coarser indigenous products. This Congress earnestly prays that the Government will be pleased to take the matter into its favourable consideration and repeal the duty at an early date.

#### **Resolution XVII.**

That this Congress is of opinion that in the interests of the public, the medical science and the profession, as well as to secure economy of administration it is necessary

- (1) That there should be only one military Medical Service with two branches—one for the European army and the other for the Native troops, graduates of Indian colleges being employed to the latter with greater economy, and efficiency to the State, and
- (2) That the Civil Medical Service of the country should be reconstituted as a distinct and independent Medical service wholly detached from its present military connection and recruited from the open profession of medicine in India and elsewhere, due regard being had to the utilization of indigenous talent. That this Congress while gratefully acknowledging what has been done to improve the position and prospects of the subordinate Medical Service, is of opinion that the grievances of assistant surgeons and hospital assistants, compared with members of similar standing in other departments of the public service, require thorough redress.

#### **Resolution XVIII.**

That while thanking the Government of Lord Curzon for opening a military career to a few scions of noble families by the creation of the Cadet Corps, this Congress urges that in view of the loyalty and splendid services rendered by the Indian troops to the British Empire in the late Chinese war and in other wars, Government will be pleased to throw open to the

natives of India higher posts in the military services and to establish military colleges at which Indians may be trained for a military career as commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Indian Army.

### Resolution XIX.

That this Congress concurs with previous Congresses in strongly advocating :—

- (a) That with a view that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may enjoy greater respect and confidence it is necessary to reconstitute it on a broader basis and that the time is ripe for the appointment of Indian lawyers of eminence as Lords of the Judicial Committee to participate in the decision of Indian appeals.
- (b) That the grant of exchange compensation allowance to the non-domiciled European and Eurasian employees of Government should be discontinued.
- (c) That the rules under the Arms Act should be modified so as to make them equally applicable to all residents in or visitors to India, without distinction of creed, caste or colour, to ensure the liberal concession of licenses wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops, and to make all licenses granted under the revised rules of life-long tenure revocably only on proof of misuse and valid throughout the Provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued.
- (d) That a widespread system of volunteering such as obtains in Great Britain should be introduced amongst the people of India.
- (e) That a High Court of Judicature be established in the Punjab.
- (f) That inasmuch as the scheme of reorganization of the Education Service is calculated to exclude natives of India, including those who have been educated in England from the superior grade of the Educational Service to which they have hitherto been admitted, the scheme should be recast so as to afford facilities for the admission of Indian graduates to the superior grade of the Educational Service.
- (g) That the act of the Secretary of State of India in fixing the limit at two posts beyond which natives of India cannot compete in the



Cooper's Hill College is opposed to the plain words of Act I of 1833 and to her late Majesty's Gracious Proclamation.

- (h) That the system of trial by jury should be extended to the districts and offences to which at present it does not apply, and that the verdicts of juries should be final.
- (i) That it is desirable that the Criminal Procedure Code should be so amended as to confer upon accused persons who are natives of India the right of claiming in trials by jury before the High Court and in trials with the aid of assessors that not less than half the number of jurors or of the assessors shall be natives of India.
- (j) That the existing rules framed by the different Provincial Governments in the matter of the Forest Department are opposed to the Resolution of the Government of India made in 1894, with the object of enunciating the objects of forest conservancy and that an amendment of the rules in conformity with the above resolution is urgently called for in the interests of the inhabitants of rural India.

#### Resolution XX.

That the Congress is of opinion that it is essential for the success of its work, that there should be a Committee in London acting in concert with it and a weekly journal published in London propagating its views, and this Congress resolves that its British Committee, as at present constituted and the journal *India* as published by it, be maintained and continued and the cost be raised in accordance with the following scheme :—

That a circulation of 4,000 copies of *India* be secured by allotting 1,500 copies to Bengal, 700 copies to Madras, 200 copies to the North-West Provinces, 50 copies to Oudh, 100 copies to the Punjab, 450 copies to Berar and the Central Provinces and 1,000 copies to Bombay; the rate of yearly subscription being Rs. 8.

That the following gentlemen be appointed Secretaries for the circles against which their names appear, and be held responsible for the sums due for the copies of *India* assigned to their respective circles; and the money be paid in advance in two half-year instalments :—

BENGAL

{ Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.  
 ,, Bupendra Nath Basu.  
 ,, Baikunta Nath Sen.

BOMBAY	{	Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta. Mr. D. E. Wacha. Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale.
MADRAS	{	Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Rao. Mr. Vijay Raghava Chariar. Mr. V. Ryrn Nambier. Mr. G. Subramaniya Iyer.
BERAR AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES		Mr. R. N. Mudholkar.
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH	{	Mr. M. M. Malavya. Mr. Ganga Prasad Varma. Mr. S. Sinha. Mr. A. Nundy.
CAWNPORE PUNJAB		Mr. Prithwi Nath Pandit. Lala Harakissen Lal.

That with a view to meet the balance required to defray the expenses of *India* and the British Committee a special delegation fee of Rs. 10 be paid by each delegate in addition to the usual fee now paid by him with effect from 1902.

#### Resolution XXI.

That this Congress tenders its most grateful thanks to Sir W. Wedderburn and the other Members of the British Congress Committee for the services rendered by them to India during the present year.

#### Resolution XXII.

That this Congress re-appoints Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B. to be General Secretary and Mr. D. E. Wacha to be Joint-General Secretary for the ensuing year.

#### Resolution XXIII.

That the 19th Indian National Congress do assemble after Christmas, 1903 at Madras.

# Appendix A.

NAMES OF THE DELEGATES.

APPENDIX A.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
1	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Seth Chimanlal Lalbhai Premabhai Nagersheth.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant and Seth; near the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Kasturbhai Manibhai Premabhai Nagersheth.	Do. ...	Nagersheth; near the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.	Do.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai...	Do. ...	Merchant, Mill-owner, Shethia and Banker; Tewla's Street, Ahmedabad.	Do.
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Jeysingbhai Hathising ...	Do. ...	Merchant, Shethia and Landholder; Ghee-Kanta, Ahmedabad.	Do.
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Lalbhai Dalputbhai ...	Do. ...	Merchant, Mill-owner, Shethia and Banker; Pankor's Naka, Ahmedabad.	Do.
6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Chimanlal Nagindas ...	Do. ...	Merchant, Mill-owner, Shethia and Banker; Raipur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
7	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Ambalal Sarabhai Maganbhai.	Do. ...	Student, Shethia, Banker and Mill-owner; Raipur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Divan Bahadur Ambalal Sakeral Desai, M.A., LL.B., late Chief Justice, Baroda.	Hindu Brahma-Kshatriya.	Pensioner; Solapos Gate, Ahmedabad.	Do.

9	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Sarabhai Maganbhai Hathising.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Shethia, Store-merchant and Land-holder; Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.	Do.
10	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Dalputbhai Maganbhai Hathising.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	Seth Purshotambhai Maganbhai Hathising.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Mohanlalbhai Mulchandbhai Hathising.	Do.	Trader, Shethia and Land-holder; Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad.	Do.
13	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Manibhai Jeysingbhai Hathising.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Manibhai Dalputbhai ...	Do.	Merchant, Mill-owner, Shethia and Shroff; Pankor's Naka, Ahmedabad.	Do.
15	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Mangaldas Girdharlal ...	Hindu Bania ...	Merchant and Mill-owner; Raja Mehta's Street, Ahmedabad.	Do.
16	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Kalidas Umabhai ...	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant, Shethia and Mill-owner; Tankshal, Ahmedabad.	Do.
17	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Sorabji Dinsawji Kadaka ...	Parsi ...	Merchant and Mill-owner; Khamasasa's Chakala, Ahmedabad.	Do.
18	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Nathalal Trikamlal Bhogilal.	Hindu Bania ...	Merchant and Mill Agent; Richey Road, Ahmedabad.	Do.
19	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Balabhai Damoderdas ...	Do.	Merchant and Mill-agent; Sankadi Sheri, Ahmedabad.	Do.
20	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Amaratlal Damoderdas ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
21	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Seth Ranchhodlal Girdharlal ...	Hindu Bania ...	Merchant and Mill-agent; Dhana Sutar's Pole, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
22	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Varajrai Sakerlal Desai, High Court Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.	Hindu Kshatriya.	High Court Pleader and Mill-agent; outside Panch Kuva Gate, Ahmedabad.	Do.
23	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Govindrao Apaji Patil, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu, Deccani Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
24	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. K. Sethna, Bar.-at-Law.	Parsi ...	Barrister-at-Law; near the Head Post Office, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.	Do.
25	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jivanlal Varajrai Desai, B. A., Barrister-at-Law.	Hindu Kshatriya.	Barrister-at-Law; outside Panch Kuva Gate, Ahmedabad.	Do.
26	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Dayabhai Pitamber Deraseri, Barrister-at-Law.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Bar.-at-Law; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
27	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Navalshanker Narsinhprasad Shukla, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.	Do. ...	High Court Pleader; Richey Road, Ahmedabad.	Do.
28	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.	Hindu-Bania ...	High Court Pleader; Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.

29	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Navnidhrai Narayanbhai Mehta, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader High Court; Khadia, Police Gate, Ahmedabad.	Do.
30	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Sankalchand Ratanchand, District Court Pleader.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Pleader; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
31	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Hirachand Pitamberdas Pleader.	Do.	Pleader and money lender; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
32	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chunilal Keshavlal Shah, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu Bania ...	Pleader; Khadia, Ahmedabad...	Do.
33	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gopalrao Ramchandra Dabholkar, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu ...	High Court Pleader; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
34	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mahasukhram Narsinhdas, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	High Court Pleader; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
35	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Manilal Hathising, District Court Pleader.	Do.	Pleader; Samlani Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
36	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Uttamlal Keshavlal Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader; Raipur, Ahmedabad ...	Do.
37	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gopalrao Ramchandra Tendle, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Deccani-Brahmin.	Pleader; Raipur, Ahmedabad...	Do.
38	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Hariprasad Bhavanibhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu Vadnagara Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader; Bhadra, Ahmedabad ...	Do.
39	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Trikamlal Ugarchand Mehta, High Court Pleader.	Hindu Bania Jain.	Pleader High Court; Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.

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40	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Jahangirji Dinshaji Mehta, B.A. LL. B., High Court Pleader.	Parsi ...	Pleader High Court ; Lal Darvaja, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal on 6th December 1902.
41	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Kasanlal Lalloobhai Mehta, District Court Pleader.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader ; Khadia, Ahmedabad...	Do.
42	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chhotalal Laloobhai Patel, B.A. LL. B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu Bania ...	High Court Pleader ; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
43	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chhotalal Kalidas Gandhi District Court Pleader.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania jain.	District Court Pleader ; Raja Mchta's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
44	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Maganbhai Chaturbhai Patel, B.A., LL. B.	Hindu Patidar...	Pleader ; Khadia, Ahmedabad...	Do.
45	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jeysingbhai Bhaibabhai Patel, Bar-at-Law.	Do. ...	Bar-at-Law ; Bhadra, Ahmedabad.	Do.
46	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Keshavalal Motilal, District Court Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.	Hindu Bania ...	Pleader and agent of the Brass Vessel Factory ; Raipur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
47	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Pranlal Bhogilal Vakil, Retired Chief Judge Dhrangadhra State.	Do. ...	Pleader ; Khadia, Richey road, Ahmedabad.	Do.
48	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhogilal Choonilal, District Court Pleader.	Hindu Patidar...	Pleader and Shroff ; Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.



49	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. T. T. Majmudar, Bar-at-Law.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Bar.-at-Law ; Khamasa's chakla, Ahmedabad.	Do.
50	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Manilal Pranlal Setalwad, District Court Pleader.	Hindu Kshatriya	Pleader ; Khadia, Ahmedabad...	Do.
51	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, High Court Pleader and Soli- citor.	Hindu Brahmin.	Solicitor ; Raipur, Ahmedabad .	Do.
52	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chaturbhuj Mankeshwar Bhat, Pleader.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader ; Ahmedabad ... ..	Do.
53	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Himatrai Nyamatrai, High Court Pleader.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	High Court Pleader ; Lakha Patel's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
54	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Trambakrai Jadevrai Desai, Bar.-at-Law.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Land-holder ; Khamasa's chakla, Ahmedabad.	Do.
55	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Ganesh Gopal Pandit ...	Hindu Deccani Brahmin.	Bar.-at-Law ; Khadia, Ahmed- abad.	Do.
56	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Girdharlal Amratlal Master.	Hindu Bania ...	Cotton Broker ; Khatri Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
57	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Govindlal Maneklal ...	Hindu ...	Shroff ; Ahmedabad ... ..	Do.
58	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Shivabhai Motibhai Patel, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu Patidar...	Pleader High Court ; Richey Road, Ahmedabad.	Do.
59	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mrs. Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, B.A., Fellow of the Gujarat College.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Married ; Astodia chakla, Ahmedabad.	In accordance to the resolution passed at a public meeting held at Ahmedabad on 6th December 1902.

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60	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Astodia chakla, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal on 6th December 1902.
61	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chimanlal Narbheram Thakore, Bar.-at-Law.	Hindu Kshatriya.	Bar.-at-Law; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
62	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jamiatram Narbheram Thakore.	Do. ...	Merchant; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
63	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Somnath Bhudardas Contractor.	Hindu Patidar...	Contractor; Raipur, Ahmedabad	Do.
64	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Dayabhai Ijatram, District Pleader.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader; Khadia, Ahmedabad...	Do.
65	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chandabhai Miakhan ...	Mahomedan ...	Merchant; Kalupur, Ahmedabad	Do.
66	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Gulamhusen Miakhan ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
67	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Pitamberdas Kuberdas Patel, L.M. & S., Municipal Commissioner.	Hindu Patidar...	Doctor; Kadava Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
68	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Motilal Hirabhai ...	Hindu Bania ...	Merchant; and Mill-owner Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
69	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhat Choonilal Naranlal ...	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Weaving Master; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
70	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jeysingbhai Ujamsi Seth ...	Hindu Bania ...	Shroff; Chhipa Pole, Ahmedabad	Do.

71	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Keshavlal Mahasukhram.	Hindu	...	Merchant ; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
72	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Thakorlal Harilal Desai	Hindu Bania	...	Merchant ; Chang Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
73	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Dalsukhbhai Laloobhai Haji.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	...	Share Broker ; Nisha Pole, Zaveriwada, Ahmedabad.	Do.
74	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Kasanlal Nyalehand	Hindu Bania	...	Retired Pensioner, Baroda State; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
75	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Rustamji Manekji Hathiram.	Parsi	...	Mill-Engineer; Ahmedabad	Do.
76	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chhotalal Laloobhai Savek and Zaveri.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	...	Zaveri; Doshiwada's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
77	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Nagindas Purshotambhai Shanghani.	Hindu Patidar...	...	Merchant; Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad.	Do.
78	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Sarupchand, Municipal Commissioner.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	...	Merchant ; Nava Darvaja, Ahmedabad.	Do.
79	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Harilal Mancharam, District Court Pleader.	Do.	...	Pleader ; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
80	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Jivraj Ghelabhai Desai, L.M. & S., Municipal Commissioner.	Do.	...	Doctor ; Nava Darvaja, Ahmedabad.	Do.
81	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Amratlal Vadilal	Do.	...	Merchant, Shethia & Shroff; Manekchok, Ahmedabad.	Do.
82	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Lalbhai Trikamlal	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Joseph Benjamin	Israel	...	Doctor ; Lal Darvaja, Ahmedabad.	Do.

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84	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Seth Jagabhai Dalpatbhai ...	Hindu Shravak-Bania Jain.	Student & Shethia; Pankor's Naka, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
85	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Baldevbhai Laljibhai Dhruv, B.A., LL.B., Pleader High-Court.	Hindu Nagar-Brahmin.	Pleader, High Court; Ahmedabad.	Do.
86	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Motilal Amratlal ...	Hindu ...	Merchant; Manekchok, Ahmedabad.	Do.
87	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhogilal Chhakkad ...	Hindu, Cunbi ...	Do. ...	Do.
88	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Harilal Trikamlal ...	Hindu ...	Do. ...	Do.
89	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Ishverlal Trikamlal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
90	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Choonilal Jamnadas ..	Do. ...	Merchant and Shroff; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
91	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhogilal Nagindas Chinaiwala.	Do. ...	Merchant; Khajuri Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
92	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Gopalbhai Manibhai ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Manekchok, Ahmedabad.	Do.
93	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Narayanbhai Manibhai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
94	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Sankelchaml Behechardas...	Hindu Shravak-Bania Jain.	Merchant; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.

95	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Dalsukhram Hargovinddas Saheba, Municipal Commissioner.	Hindu, Cunbi ...	Merchant ; Raipur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
96	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	..	Dr. Solomon Ebrahim Erulkar M.B. (Durham), Municipal Commissioner.	Israel ...	Doctor ; Dana Pitha, Ahmedabad.	Do.
97	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Ramchandra Narsi Engineer.	Hindu ...	Mill-Engineer; Out-side Panch Kuva Gate, Ahmedabad.	Do.
98	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chhaganlal Jivram Mistri.	Do.	Mill-Engineer; Shahpur Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
99	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Shahpurji D. Mistri	Parsi ...	Mill-Engineer; Telia Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
100	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bapalal Behchardas Sakarvala.	Hindu ...	Merchant ; Flour Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
101	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Hirjibhai F. Lentin	Parsi ...	Mill-Engineer; Saraspur Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
102	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Veribhai Vaghjibhai Patel.	Hindu, Cunbi ...	Mill-Engineer ; Purshotam Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
103	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Abdul Taiub Ismalji Siamwala.	Mahomedan ...	Merchant ; Tajpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
104	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Dosabhai Vithalbhai	Hindu Bania ...	Merchant ; Doshiwada's street, Ahmedabad.	Do.
105	Do.	..	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Devshanker Bhaishanker...	Hindu Brahmin.	Mill Manager ; Mansukhbhai's mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
106	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bhogilal <i>alias</i> Mangalbhaj Tarachand.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain ...	Merchant & Zaveri ; Ahmedabad.	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
107	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Sarabhai Vadilal Zaveri ...	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant & Zaveri; Doshiwada's street, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
108	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Keshavlal Chhakadbhai ...	Hindu ...	Merchant; Ahmedabad.	Do.
109	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Motilal Kasalchand, G.M. A.C.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant, Manager & Proprietor of the Gujarat candle factory, Ahmedabad.	Do.
110	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Behcherdas Kasturchand...	Do. ...	Mill Manager; Samlani Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
111	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Abdul Latif Mahmud Habib Safari.	Mahomedan ...	Merchant; Kalupoor, Ahmedabad.	Do.
112	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Govindram Dalpatram ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Retired pensioner; Panch Bai's street, Ahmedabad.	Do.
113	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Dadabhai Dinshawji Kadaka.	Parsi ...	Retired pensioner; Khamasa's Chakla, Ahmedabad.	Do.
114	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Ratilal Keshavlal Sitwala...	Hindu, Cunbi ...	Jariwala Merchant; Ahmedabad.	Do.
115	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, L.M. & S.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Doctor; Richey road, Ahmedabad.	Do.
116	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Chhotalal Bhavanidas ...	Hindu Banai ...	Merchant; Astodia Chackla, Ahmedabad.	Do.

117	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Govindlal Keshavlal Dholkawala.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
118	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	...	Merchant; Ghanchini Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
119	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai	Do.	...	Merchant, Mill-owner, Shethia and Shroff; Temrani Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
120	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Parekh Motilal Mansukhram Biladiwala.	Hindu	...	Merchant; Jada Bhagat's Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
121	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. P. S. Mentee...	Parsi	...	Mill-Engineer; Shahapur Mill, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
122	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Popatlal Amthashah, District Court Pleader.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	...	Pleader; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
123	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gordhandas Kalyandas Gajjar.	Hindu Carpenter.	...	Merchant, Artist; Kalupur, Dhana Sutar Street, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
124	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mohanlal Gokaldas Shah, Pleader, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	...	Pleader; Panjara Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
125	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chimanlal Purshottamdas Broker, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	...	Pleader; Khetar Pal's Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
126	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vinayak Krishna Nolker	Hindu Deccani Brahmin.	...	Merchant; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
127	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. V. A....	Hindu	...	Merchant; Ahmedabad...	...	Do.
128	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Shamrao Parbhudas	Do.	...	Weaving Master; Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
129	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Thakorlal Permodrai Thakore.	Hindu, Kshatriya	...	Journalist; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.

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130	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Mr. Shivalal H. Satyavadi	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Mill-manager; Gussa Parekh's Pole, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tanksha, on 6th December 1902.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Mansukhram Uttamram	Do.	Weaving Master; Samla's Street, Ahmedabad.	Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Sakerlal Gaurishanker	Hindu Brahmin.	Private service; Shahpur Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Laxmiram Bherani	Hindu	Merchant; Saker Bazar, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. James Graham	European Christian.	Mill service; Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. John Taylor	Do.	Do.	Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. S. Tong	Do.	Mill service; Madhubhai's Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. John J. Hill	Do.	Do.	Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. John Hutton	Do.	Mill service; Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Bhulabhai Pragjibhai Patel.	Hindu, Patidar	Merchant; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Framji D. Kapadia	Parsi	Mill servant; Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Do.



141	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	R. B. Motilal Lalbhai, Retired Divan of Cutch.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Retired Divan of Cutch and Pensioner; Shankadi Sheri, Ahmedabad.	Do.
142	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Shamrao Bapuji ...	Hindu ...	Merchant; Raipur, Haveli Street, Ahmedabad.	Do.
143	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vaidya Jatashanker Lila- dhar.	Hindu Brahmin	Native Doctor; Richey Road, Ahmedabad.	Do.
144	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Tyabbhai Mulla ...	Mahomedan ...	Suffri; Tajpur, Ahmedabad ...	Do.
145	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	R. B. Keshavlal Hirralal ...	Hindu Kshatriya.	Retired Deputy Collector; Kha- dia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
146	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Sakerlal Bulakhidas ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	Do.
147	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Manirai N. Desai, L. M. & S.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Doctor; Raipur, Ahmedabad ...	Do.
148	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Hariprasad Dayabhai, B.A.	Hindu Kshatriya.	Teacher; Khadia, Ahmedabad...	Do.
149	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Phirozshah Kavasji Karan- jawala.	Parsi ...	Merchant; Karanj, Ahmedabad.	Do.
150	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Navrozji Ratanji Divecha.	Do. ...	Mill-manager; Advance Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
151	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. Navrozji Framji ...	Do. ...	Doctor; Ravabai's Dispensary, Ahmedabad.	According to the re- solution passed by the public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad on 13th December 1902.

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152	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Mr. Manilal Chhotalal	Hindu Cunbi	Money-lender; Khadia, Ahmedabad.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chunilal Kalidas Shah	Hindu	Merchant; Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chhabildas Kersandas	Do.	Secretary; Maneckchok Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Lalbhai Fakirbhai	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant; Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Dayabhai Hakamchand Vakil.	Do.	Pleader; Dhandhuka	Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Jagajivandas Amthashah Patel.	Hindu	Merchant; Ahmedabad	Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Manilal Maganlal	Hindu Brahmin.	Insurance Agent; Rajamehta's Pole, Ahmedabad	Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Dolatram Umedram Shah, B.A.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Money-lender; Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Kacharabhai Lehrabhai	Hindu Bania	Shroff; Chhipa Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seth Phirozshah Pestonji Mehta.	Parsi	Money-lender; Ahmedabad	Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Vishwanath Aditram	Hindu	Mill-Engineer; Ahmedabad	Do.

163	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Kilabhai Ujamsi ...	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Chokshi; Panjara Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
164	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vadilal Fulchand ...	Do.	Share-broker; Fatasha's Street...	Do.
165	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Girdharlal Hiralal Mehta, Solicitor.	Hindu ...	Solicitor; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
166	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Tuljaram Mulji ...	Do.	Engineer; Bharatkhand Cotton Mill; Ahmedabad.	Do.
167	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Chhagulal Somnath	Do.	Shroff; Kadava Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
168	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Laloobhai Raiji ...	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain ...	Mill-agent; near Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.	Do.
169	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bapuji Jagannath ...	Hindu Auditch Shahastra Brahmin.	Pensioner; Gheekanta, Ahmedabad.	Do.
170	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chandulal Madhavlal	Hindu, Cunbi ...	Merchant; Kadva Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
171	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chhotal Tribhovandas	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant; Ahmedabad.	Do.
172	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Balabhai Raichand	Do.	Shroff; Temla's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
173	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Khubchand Narsinh	Hindu, Kshatriya.	Mill-engineer; Khand Bazar, Ahmedabad.	Do.
174	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Manekchand Talsi...	Hindu ...	Shroff; Ahmedabad ...	Do.
175	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai	Do.	Student; Khadia...	Do.

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176	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Manilal Balabhai ...	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Student; Ahmedabad. ...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
177	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Amritlal Chunilal ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Haja Patel's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
178	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jamnadas Vrijlal Parikh ...	Hindu ...	Merchant; Maneckchok ...	Do.
179	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Maneklal N. Shah ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Ahmedabad...	Do.
180	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jeysingbhai Choonilal ...	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Mill-manager; Kalusing's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
181	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Popatlal Mansukhram Dalal.	Do. ...	Broker; Mandavini Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
182	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Dayabhai Bhagubhai ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
183	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chhotalal Mahashanker ...	Hindu ...	Mill-engineer; Hitechhu Mill, Ahmedabad.	Do.
184	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhogilal Virchand Dipchand.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant and Shethia; Ahmedabad.	Do.
185	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Trikamlal Premchand ...	Do. ...	Store-merchant; Khetarpal's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.
186	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bholabhai N. Javeri ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Haja Patel's Pole, Ahmedabad.	Do.

187	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mulchand Jamnadas	...	Hindu ...	...	Merchant ; Ahmedabad	...	Do.
188	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Manilal Girdharlal ...	...	Hindu Bania	..	Merchant ; Chang Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
189	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Balabhai Girdharlal	...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
190	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Parekh Vallabhdas Mulji	...	Hindu ...	...	Banker ; Ahmedabad	...	Do.
191	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Parekh Vithaldas Mulji	...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
192	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Haridas Acharatlal Seth	...	Hindu Bania	...	Shroff ; Kothari Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
193	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Givabhai Kishordas	...	Hindu ...	...	Merchant ; Ahmedabad...	...	Do.
194	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chimanlal Manilal...	...	Hindu Bania	...	Shroff ; Kothari Pole, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
195	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mohanlal Ranchhodlal	...	Do.	...	Merchant ; Richey Road, Ahmedabad.	...	Do.
196	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Manilal Maganlal ...	...	Hindu ...	...	Pleader ; Dholka	...	Do.
197	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi.	...	Hindu Nagar-Brahmin.	...	Nadiad	...	Do.
198	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Maneklal Harivalavdas	...	Hindu ...	...	Pleader ; Ghadiali Pole, Baroda.	...	Do.
199	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Srinivasrao R. Jadya	...	Do. ...	...	Merchant ; Baroda	...	Do.
200	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rao Bahadur Raghunath Mahadev Kelkar.	...	Do. ...	...	State Pensioner ; Baroda	...	Do.
201	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Motibhai Shivabhai Patel, B.A., LL.B., High Court, Pleader.	...	Hindu, Patidar...	...	Pleader ; Baroda...	...	Do.

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202	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Mr. Balajee Pandurang...	Hindu	Pensioned Interpreter; Bombay High Court.	According to the resolution of the public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held on 6th December 1902.
203	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Harakhchand Raichand	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Private service; Ahmedabad	Do.
204	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. M. R. Bodas	Hindu	Pleader; Girgaum, Bombay	Do.
205	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Vadilal Virchand	Do.	Pleader; Patan	Do.
206	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Gokaldas Nathubhai	Do.	Do.	Do.
207	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Savaksha Bejanji	Parsi	Nanpura; Surat	Do.
208	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kallyanbhai Amichand Javeri	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant; Baroda	Do.
209	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chimanlal Girdhardas	Hindu Bania	Merchant; Ahmedabad	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seth Abdulkader Nanamia	Mahomedan	Sodagar's Pole, Ahmedabad	Do.
211	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seth Gulam Hussen Nibibhai	Do.	Do. do.	Do.
212	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seth Mahmed Tahar Mahmedbhai.	Do.	Do. do.	Do.
213	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seth Nurudin Gulam Mohidin	Do.	Balucha Vad; Ahmedabad	Do.

214	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Gulam Mohidin Mahmadbhai.	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
215	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Nabibhai Bakarbai	Do.	...	Sodagar's Pole, Ahmedabad	...	...	Do.
216	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Shaikh Ahmad Abdul Karim.	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
217	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Abdulally Narmawala	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
218	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Abdul Raheman Mahmadbhai.	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
219	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Usmanbai Abdul Karim...	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
220	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Hussanbai Lalbai	Do.	...	Richey Road ; Ahmedabad	...	...	Do.
221	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Seth Nanamia Mahmud Avjal Tativala.	Do.	...	Navi Moholat	...	...	Do.
222	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Lalobhai Asharam Shah, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Bania	...	High Court Pleader ; Bombay	...	...	Do.
223	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Manilal Revadas	Hindu	...	Merchant ; Ahmedabad	...	...	Do.
224	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Dullebhbhai Dharamsi Ved.	Hindu Bhattia	...	Pensioner ; Rajkot	...	...	Do.
225	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. S. N. Pandit...	Hindu Shenavi Brahmin.	...	Bar.-at-Law ; Rajkot	...	...	Do.
226	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Kevalram Mavji Dave, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Brahmin.	...	High Court Pleader ; Rajkot	...	...	Do.
227	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. D. B. Shukle...	Hindu Brahmin.	...	Bar.-at-Law ; Rajkot	...	...	Do.
228	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. M. M. Dosi	Hindu Bania	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
229	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. G. B. Desai	Hindu Patidar	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.

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230	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Amritlal R. Buxi ...	Hindu Nagar-Brahmin.	Pleader; Rajkot ...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
231	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Madhavji J. Buxi ...	Do. ...	Pleader, Rajkot ...	Do.
232	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Prataprai Vajeshanker Mehta.	Do. ...	Pleader; Rajkot & Bhavnagar..	Do.
233	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Laxmichand Pitamberdas Adalja, High Court Pleader.	Hindu, Bania ...	High Court Pleader; Rajkot ...	Do.
234	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. B. B. Kaji ...	Hindu Bania...	Pleader; Rajkot...	Do.
235	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Gordhandas Ladhbbhai ...	Hindu Luvana..	Do. ...	Do.
236	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Ghanashyam Narayan Pandit, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.	Hindu Shenavi Brahmin.	Do. ...	Do.
237	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Harjivandas B. Shukle, High Court Pleader.	Hindu Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Rajkot ...	Do.
238	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Keshavlal Durgashanker ...	Do. ...	Weaving Master; Sir Vaghji Mill, Wadhvan Camp.	Do.
239	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Makanji Valji, Agent, Sir Vaghji Mill.	Hindu Bhattia...	Mill-agent; Wadhvan Camp...	Do.
240	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Dayaram Ganeshji Delal ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader; Limbdi ...	Do.
241	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mathabhai Javerbhai Amin.	Hindu Patidar...	Karbhari; Limbdi ...	Do.



242	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Navalshanker Surajshanker Vakil.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader ; Jamnagar	...	...	Do.
243	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bhagavanji Devji Vakil	Hindu Bania	Pleader ; Jamnagar	...	...	Do.
244	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Jeysingbhai Sunderji Shah.	Do.	Banker ; Jamnagar	...	...	Do.
245	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Govindbhai Hansraj Javeri.	Do.	Jeweller ; Jamnagar	...	...	Do.
246	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rathod Jivabhai Nathabhai	Hindu	Servant ; Jamnagar	...	...	Do.
247	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Oza Dayashanker Kameshwar.	Hindu Brahmin.	Servant and banker ; Jamnagar.	...	...	Do.
248	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Panachand Ishverdas	Hindu	Pleader ; Ghogha	...	...	Do.
249	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Punamchand Karamchand Kotawala.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	New Chali, Patan	...	...	Do.
250	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Yeshvantrao Ganesh Pradhan.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader ; Patan	...	...	Do.
251	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Shastri Hathibhai Harishanker.	Do.	Shastri ; Jamnagar	...	...	Do.
252	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mulji Asharam Oza	Hindu Shrimali Brahmin.	Manager ; Morvi Theatre, Morvi	...	...	Do.
253	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Choonilal Harivallavdas	Hindu	Pleader ; Vishanagar	...	...	Do.
254	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Damoder Mahadev Ambaugauker.	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.
255	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Raghunathrao Narayen Josh.	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.
256	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Panachand Mojilal Desai.	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.
257	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Maganlal Motiram.	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.
258	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Bhagavandas Kashidas Satha, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	Do.	...	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
259	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	Mr. Vishnu Pandurang Gore ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader, Vishanagar ...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held in Tankshal, on 6th December 1902.
260	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Govindbhai R. Patel ...	Hindu ...	Do. ...	Do.
261	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Vaikunthrai Balvantrai Majmuddar, Pleader.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader; Modasi Chakla, Visnagar.	Do.
262	Do. ...	Do. ...	Viramgam ...	Mr. Gordhandas Mohanlal ...	Hindu ...	Merchant; Viramgam ...	At a public meeting of Viramgam held on 3rd December 1902.
263	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Nathabhai Motichand Shah, B.A., LL.B., High Court, Pleader.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Pleader; Viramgam ...	Do.
264	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Isverlal Devshanker Vyas..	Hindu ...	Shroff; Viramgam ...	Do.
265	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Govindlal Maganlal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
266	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Balubhai Ratanji ...	Do. ...	Banker; Viramgam ...	Do.
267	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Keshavlal Prahladji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
268	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Sunderlal Dayanath Kirtikar, Sub-Government Pleader.	Do. ...	Pleader; Viramgam ...	Do.
269	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chhotalal Sankelchand Shah.	Hindu Bania ...	Do. ...	Do.

270	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sadra ..	...	Mr. Fatechand Ramchand	...	Hindu Shrivak- Bania Jain.	Pleader; Sadra ...	...	...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Sadra held on 11th December 1902.
271	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dholka	...	Mr. Mohanlal Dhaneswar Raval, District Court Pleader.	...	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader; Dholka ...	...	...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Dholka held in November 1902.
272	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kaira...	...	Mr. Punjabhai Someshwar Bhat.	...	Do.	...	High Court Pleader; Kaira ...	...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Kaira held on 14th December 1902.
273	Do.	...	Do.	...	Nadiad	...	Mr. Gordhanram Madhavram Tripathi, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	...	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Nadiad ...	...	...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad held on 6th November 1902.
274	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati, B.A., LL.B., High Court Plea- der.	...	Hindu Bania ...	Pleader; Nadiad...	...	...	Do.
275	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Krishnalal Laloobhai Desai, B.A., LL.B.	...	Hindu	...	Do.	...	Do.
276	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Tansukhram Mansukhram, B.A.	...	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Service; Nadiad...	...	...	Do.
277	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gordhanram Harjivandas...	...	Hindu Bania ...	Coal mine owner; Nadiad ...	...	...	Do.
278	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chunilal Manordas Harakh- chand.	...	Hindu Bania ...	Mill proprietor; Nadiad ...	...	...	Do.
279	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Manilal Sankalchand	...	Hindu Shrimali Bania.	Banker; Nadiad...	...	...	Do.

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280	Bombay ...	Ahmedabad ...	Nadiad ...	Mr. Hargovindas Purshotamdas Talati, L.M. & S.	Hindu Visha Khadayata Bania.	Doctor; Nadiad ... ..	At a public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad held on 6th November 1902.
281	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Pandurang Sadashiv Inamdar.	Hindu Deccani Brahmin.	Inamdar; Manji Pura, Nadiad.	Do.
282	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Fulchand Bapuji Shah ...	Hindu Visha Khadayata Bania.	Banker; Nadiad... ..	Do.
283	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhaskar Motibhai Pandya.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Do. ... ..	Do.
284	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Valabhai Hathibhai Desai.	Hindu Patidar...	Pleader; Nadiad ... ..	Do.
285	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Trikamlal Sankalchand Parekh.	Hindu-Shrimali Bania.	Banker; Nadiad... ..	Do.
286	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Muljibhai Hargovindas Shah.	Hindu Dasa-nagar Brahmin.	Pleader; Nadiad ... ..	Do.
287	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umreth ...	Mr. Kirpashankar Narotam Bhat.	Hindu Khedaval Brahmin.	Money-lender; Umreth ...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Umreth held on 14th December 1902
288	Do. ...	Surat...	Surat...	Mr. Jagonnath Ichharam ...	Hindu Audich Brahmin.	Pensioned-judge; Vadi Falia, Surat.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Surat held on 7th December 1902.
289	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mohanlal Parvatishanker Dave, B.A.	Hindu ...	Student; Havadia Chakla, Surat.	Do.

290	Do.	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Mr. Krishnalal Nanabhai	Hindu Kayasth.	Superintendent; Techno-Chemical Laboratory; Girgaum, Bombay.	Do.
291	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Dhirajlal Umedram	Hindu Kshatriya.	Land-holder; Vadi Falia, Surat.	Do.
292	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, Bar-at-Law.	Hindu	Bar-at-Law; Surat	Do.
293	Do.	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Kayasth.	Pleader; Surat	Do.
294	Do.	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Mr. Motabhai Motilal Desai, High Court Pleader.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader and Landlord; Gopipura, Surat.	Do.
295	Do.	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Mr. Thakorram Kapilram, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	Pleader; Surat	Do.
296	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Markand Nandshanker Mehta, High Court Pleader.	Do.	High Court Pleader; Surat	Do.
297	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gangaram Vurajdas Bhurattia.	Hindu Bania	Shroff and Nanavati; Surat	Do.
298	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chunilal Maneklal Gandhi.	Do.	Pleader; Kumari Bazar, Surat.	Do.
299	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Chhabildas Jamnadas Stor.	Do.	Shethia; Vadi Falia, Surat	Do.
300	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Narayanrao Malahavrao Bederkar, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu Deccani Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Dumas (via) Surat.	Do.
301	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Dayabhai Permananddas Thakore.	Hindu Kshatriya.	Merchant; Nani Chhipwada, Surat.	Do.
302	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Prasannavadan Motabhai Desai.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Land-lord; Surat	Do.

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303	Bombay ...	Surat...	Surat...	Mr. Dullabhji Ranchhodji Desai.	Hindu Anavala Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Balsar ...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Surat held on 7th December 1902.
304	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chhanmukhram Krishnamukhram Mehta.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Pleader; Surat ...	Do.
305	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Tribhovandas Gordhandas.	Hindu Bania ...	Merchant; Soni Falia, Surat ...	Do.
306	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Munshi.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Surat ...	Do.
307	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Nandvadan Kerpurram Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Pleader High Court.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Surat ...	Do.
308	Do. ...	Do. ...	Broach ...	Mr. Girdharlal Harinath Desai, High Court Pleader.	Hindu Kshatriya.	High Court Pleader; Broach...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Broach held on 30th November 1902.
309	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Dayabhai Dalputbhai ...	Hindu Bania ...	Manager of provident funds and Agent; Broach.	Do.
310	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Manekchand Laxmichand...	Hindu Khadayata Bania.	Merchant; Broach ...	Do.
311	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Pranlal Tribhovandas Chokshi.	Do. ...	Chokshi; Laloobhai's Chakla, Broach.	Do.
312	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Chunilal Virchand Naliarwala.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Cocoanut merchant; Juna Bazar, Broach.	Do.

313	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Ambashanker Uttamram Mulji, District Court Pleader.	Hindu Kshatriya.	District Court Pleader; Juna Bazar, Broach.	Do.
314	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Hiralal Amratlal Dalal	Hindu Dasha Ladh Bania.	Broker; Laloobhai's Chakla, Broach.	Do.
315	Do.	...	Bombay	...	Bombay	...	Mr. Fazulbhai J. Lalji	Khoja	Merchant; Bombay	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.
316	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Nasurbhai A. Lalji	Do.	Do.	Do.
317	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi, Solicitor.	Hindu	Solicitor; 79, Kalbadevi road, Bombay.	Do.
318	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay.	Hindu Bania	High Court Pleader; Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.	Do.
319	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha	Parsi	General Secretary; Bombay	Do.
320	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vithaldas Damoderdas Thakersi.	Hindu	Merchant; Mahalaxmi, Bombay.	Do.
321	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Purshotamdas Vishwaram Modi.	Do.	Do. do...	Do.
322	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mahadhavji Damodardas Thakersi.	Do.	Do. do...	Do.
323	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vizbhukhandas Atmaram	Do.	Shethia; Bombay	Do.
324	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Narayendas Purshotamdas.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
325	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. H. M. Bhavnagri	Parsi	Contractor; Bombay	Do.

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326	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Mr. C. H. Setalvad, B.A. LL.B., Advocate, High Court.	Hindu Kshatriya	Lawyer; Bombay ...	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.
327	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay.	Parsi ...	Bar.-at-Law ...	Do.
328	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jamiyram Nanabhai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.	Hindu Kayasth.	Bar.-at-Law; Bombay ...	Do.
329	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. S. D. Khote... ..	Hindu ...	Merchant; Bombay ...	Do.
330	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. M. N. Thakur, Bar.-at-Law.	Hindu Kshatriya	Bar.-at-Law; Bombay ...	Do.
331	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. N. M. Samarth, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.	Hindu ...	High Court Pleader; Bombay..	Do.
332	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Madhavji Narsi ... ..	Do. ...	Merchant; Bombay ...	Do.
333	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Valji Karpur, a Trustee of the Visha Oshwal Jain Temple at Bhat Bazar, Mandavi, Bombay; a Member of the Managing Committee of the United Rice-merchants' Association; one of the heads of the Visha Oshwal community.	Hindu Shrivak-Bania, Visha Oshwal Jain.	Rice-merchant; Bombay ...	At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association on the 11th December 1902.
334	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Hirji Khetsi, a Trustee of the Visha Oshwal Jain community.	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.



335	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Karamsi Kahanji, one of the heads of the Visha Oshwal community; a Member of the Managing Committee of the United Rice-merchants' Association.	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
336	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Raoji Devraj, Secretary of the Association.	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
337	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Thakarsi Mulji, a Member of the Managing Committee of the Association.	Do.	...	Do.	do.	...	Do.
338	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Jethabhai Anandji, Assistant Secretary to the Association and Secretary to the Nitga R. Association.	Hindu Dasha Oshwal Shrivak Bania Jain.	Clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhi, Solicitors; Bombay.				Do.
339	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B. Sc...	Hindu Carpenter.	Director of the Techno-Chemical Laboratory; Girgaum, Bombay.	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.			
340	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Madhavji Virji, High Court Pleader and Solicitor.	Hindu...	Solicitor, High Court; Bombay.				Do.
341	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M. & S.	Hindu Brahmin.	Medical Practitioner; Bombay				Do.
342	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Nadirshah B. Vakil	Parsi	Solicitor; Bombay				Do.
343	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. R. B. Majmudar, Bar.-at-Law	Hindu Kayasth.	Bar.-at-Law; Bombay				Do.

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344	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Mr. Gopalji Ramji ... ..	Hindu Lohana..	Grain-merchant; Dariasthan Street, Mandvi, Bombay.	At a meeting of the Grain-merchants' Association on 30th November 1902.
345	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Vallabhdas Ramji Thakkar.	Hindu Cutchi Lohana.	Town duty refund Agent; Mandavi, Vad Gadi, Bombay.	By the Youngmen's Union Club on 14th December 1902.
346	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jivaji Krishna Perulkar ... ..	Hindu ... ..	Secretary of the Narranjee Mills Company, Limited; Palav Road, Thakoredwar, Bombay.	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, on 6th December 1902.
347	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Manekji Kavasji Patel ... ..	Parsi ... ..	Soda-water merchant; Dhobi Talao, Bombay.	Do.
348	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoy Vakil ... ..	Do. ... ..	Solicitor; Grant road, Bombay..	Do.
349	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Trikamlal Lalji Cloth Merchant.	Hindu Bhatia (Vaishnav).	Cloth-merchant; Mulji Jetha's Market, Bombay.	By a meeting of the Mandal held on 14th December 1902
350	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. N. B. Ranade ... ..	Hindu ... ..	Editor, the Educational Books; 41, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.
351	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Vasantao Sakerrai Ravat..	Do. ... ..	Attorney's Managing Clerk; French Bridge, Chopati, Bombay.	Do.

352	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vishnu Mahadev Gadgil, Member of the District Local Board.	Hindu, Deccani Brahmin.	Merchant and Landlord ...	Do.
353	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Barjorji Naoroji Apakhtiar.	Parsi ...	Manager, <i>Hindi Punch</i> ; Frere Road, Bombay.	Do.
354	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Lalji Ramji ...	Hindu ...	Merchant; Cavel Street, Bom- bay.	Do.
355	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Damoder Ratansey	Do. ...	Merchant; Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.	Do.
356	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gokaldas Gordhandas	Do. ...	Tobacco merchant; Bombay. ...	Do.
357	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Dayabhai Khimji ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Tobacco warehouse, Bombay.	Do.
358	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Govind Dasarath ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
359	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Laloobhai Samaldas	Hindu Nagar- Brahmin.	Merchant; Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.	Do.
360	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. T. V. Athnekar ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Agent, Oriental Life Office; Bombay.	Do.
361	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Ranchhodlal Bhavan	Hindu ...	Merchant; Duncan Road, Bom- bay.	Do.
362	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. P. J. Swami ...	Do. ...	Medical practitioner; Kamati- pura 10th Lane, Bombay.	Do.
363	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Rajoo Babaji ...	Do. ...	Contractor; Kamatipura, Bom- bay.	Do.
364	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. R. K. R. Cama, Solicitor ...	Parsi ...	Solicitor, High Court; Bombay.	Do.

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365	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Mr. Keshavlal R. Daftari ...	Hindu ...	Engineer; Dariapur Ahmedabad.	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.
366	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram...	Do. ...	.....	Do.
367	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Vinayak Shivrao Dharkar...	Do. ...	.....	Do.
368	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Vasanji Khimji ...	Do. ...	Merchant; Bombay ...	Do.
369	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. D. V. Belve, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.	Do. ...	Land holder and Pleader; Bombay.	Do.
370	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Jethabhai Damji Meghji ...	Hindu, Shravak-Bania Oshwal Jain.	Merchant and Landlord; Bombay.	At a public meeting of the Cutchi Dasha Oshwal community on 20th December 1902.
371	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Lakhamsey Heerji Maisheri, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Secretary, Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Subhetchhak Mandal.	Hindu Shravak-Bania, Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Jain.	High Court Pleader; Kalladevi road, Bombay.	Do.
372	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Manekji Jethabhai Vardhaman.	Hindu Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Jain.	Cotton merchant; Bombay ...	Do.
373	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., LL.B.	Hindu, Deccani Brahmin.	.....	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.

374	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Kaikhushru Manekji	...	Parsi	...	Editor, <i>Bombay Samachar</i> ; Bombay.	Do.
375	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Krishnalal M. Zaveri, M.A., LL.B.	...	Hindu	...	High Court Pleader; Bombay.	Do.
376	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. V. M. Pakvasa	...	Do.	...	Solicitor, High Court; Bombay.	Do.
377	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Ratanlal M. Modi, B.A., LL.B., High Court Solicitor.	...	Hindu	Bania...	Solicitor; Bombay	Do.
378	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. B. N. Bhajekar	...	Hindu	Brahmin.	Pleader; Bombay	Do.
379	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Ramji Govindji	...	Hindu	Luhana..	Grain merchant; Mandvi, Dana Bunder, Bombay.	At a meeting of the Grain merchants' Association on 30th November 1902.
380	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Purshotam Bhimji	...	Hindu	...	.....	By the Managing Committee of the Bhatia Mitra Man- dal.
381	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Madhavdas Mathuradas Go- kaldas.	...	Hindu	Bhatia ...	Grain merchant; Bombay.	By the Grain mer- chants' Association, on 21st December 1902.
382	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Ranchordas Ramji...	...	Hindu	...	.....	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.
383	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Amratlal Kevaldass	...	Hindu	Shravak- Bania Jain.	Merchant; Tamba Kanta, Bom- bay.	At the Meeting of the Jain Club.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
384	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Bombay ...	Mr. Motilal Kanji ... ..	Hindu ...	.....	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.
385	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Jivan Dayal, President, Arya Samaj.	Hindu Kshatriya Lohana.	Freight broker; Bombay ...	By the Arya Samaj, Bombay, 14th December 1902.
386	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas..	Hindu ... ..	Shethia and merchant; Bombay.	By the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association on 6th December 1902.
387	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Manordas Tribhovandas ...	Do. ... ..	Do.	Do.
388	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nana-vati, B.A., LL.B.	Do. ... ..	Solicitor and High Court Pleader; Rambaug, C. P. Tank, Bombay.	Do.
389	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Nathubhai Lalubhai Vakilna	Hindu Bania ...	Mill store supplier and contractor; Haripura, Surat.	Do.
390	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Seth Vithaldas Karsandas ...	Hindu ... ..	Merchant; Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.	Do.
391	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay.	Hindu Brahmin.	High Court Pleader; Bombay.	Do.
392	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Vaidya Shastri Manishanker Govindji.	Hindu ... ..	Physician; Bombay ... ..	Do.

393	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gajanand Martand Gupte, B.A., LL.B.	Hindu Kayasth Parbhu.	Grant Road; Bombay ...	...	Do.
394	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Mohanlal Jivanlal ...	Hindu ...	Bar-at-Law ...	...	Do.
395	Do.	...	Do.	...	Ratnagiri	...	Vasudev Govind Godbole, District Court Pleader and Member, Taluka Local Board, Ratnagiri.	Hindu Deccani Brahmin.	Pleader; Ratnagiri ...	...	At a public meeting held at Ratnagiri on 20th December 1902.
396	Do.	...	Thana	...	Umbergaum...	...	Mr. Vinayak Shivram Pimpalkar, Land holder and a Member of Taluka Local Board, Dahanu.	Hindu Brahmin.	Land holder; Umbergaum, District Thana.	...	At a special meeting of the V. A. Sabha, Umbergaum.
397	Do.	...	Belgaum	...	Belgaum	...	Vishnurao Rangunath Natu, B.A., LL.B., Fellow of the University of Bombay, High Court Pleader.	Do.	Pleader; Belgaum ...	...	At a public meeting held at Belgaum on 4th December 1902.
398	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. N. T. Datar, B.A., Pleader.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
399	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Dr. C. P. Boyce, L. M. & S.	Parsi ...	Physician; Medical Dispensary, Belgaum.	...	Do.
400	Do.	...	Sholapur	...	Sholapur	...	Vishnu Rangunath Lele...	Hindu ...	Pleader; Sholapur ...	...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Sholapur held on 7th December 1902.
401	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Dalsukh Vadilal ...	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Jain.	Merchant ...	...	Do.
402	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Manilal Mohunlal ...	Hindu ...	Do. ...	...	Do.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
403	Bombay ...	Satara ...	Satara ...	Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karundikar, High Court Pleader.	Hindu Brahmin.	High Court Pleader ... ..	By the Congress Committee of Satara.
404	Do. ...	Poona ...	Poona ...	Mr. Vinayak Narayen Apte ...	Do. ...	Merchant and Agent to Poona M.B., Limited.	At a general meeting of the Deccan Sabha on 6th December 1902.
405	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Laxman Ragnath Gokhale, Secretary, Deccan Standing Congress Committee.	Do. ...	Pleader; Poona ... ..	By the Deccan Standing Congress Committee on 19th December 1902.
406	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Nursih Chintaman Kelker, B.A., LL.B., Member of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and City Municipality, Pleader, and Editor of the <i>Maratha</i> .	Do. ...	Pleader and Editor of the <i>Maratha</i> .	By the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha on 14th December 1902.
407	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Member of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, Editor of the <i>Kesari</i> .	Do. ...	Editor and Proprietor of the <i>Maratha</i> and <i>Kesari</i> .	Do.
408	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. G. K. Gokhale ... ..	Do. ...	Teacher; Poona ... ..	Do.
409	Do. ...	Deccan ...	Khandesh ...	Mr. Panalal Dolatram ... ..	Hindu Shrivak-Bania Oshwal Jain.	Merchant; Dhulia, Khandesh...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia on 16th December 1902.



410	Do.	...	Do.	...	Amalner	...	Mr. Vishnu Kashinath Bhagawat.	Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader; Amalner and Khandesh.	At a public meeting of the citizens of Amalner on 22nd November 1902.
411	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Govind Damodar Muthe	Do.	Banker and landlord; Amalner and Khandesh.	Do.
412	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vinayak Govind Bhide	Do.	Pleader; Amalner and Khandesh.	Do.
413	Do.	...	Dharwar (Deccan division.)	...	Dharwar	...	Mr. Sadashiv Bhimrao Bhagawat, Pleader.	Do.	Pleader; Line Bazar, Dharwar.	At a public meeting held at Dharwar on 22nd November 1902.
414	Do.	...	Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur.)	...	Sangli	...	Mr. Ganesh Ragunath Abhayankar, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	Pleader	At a public meeting held on 20th December 1902.
415	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Gopal Ragavendra District Court Pleader, Dharwar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
416	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Vinayak Krishna Mainker, B.A., LL.B.	Do.	Do.	Do.
417	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B.A.	Do.	Inamdar	Do.
418	Do.	...	Sindh...	...	Hyderabad	...	Mr. Avatsing Mahtabsing Advani, Pleader.	Hindu Kshatriya	Pleader	By the Congress Committee of Hyderabad.
419	Madras	...	Madras	...	Madras	...	Mr. C. Y. Chintamani	Hindu	Journalist; Triplicane, Madras.	At a public meeting of Madras Mahajan Sabha on 5th December 1902.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
420	Madras ...	Madras ...	Madras ...	Mr. B. R. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.	Hindu ...	High Court Pleader; Egmuore.	At a public meeting of Madras Mahajan Sabha on 5th December 1902.
421	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Paul Peter Pillaye, Bar-at-Law.	Christian ...	Bar.-at-Law; Madras ...	Do.
422	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, B.A., B.L.	Hindu ...	High Court Pleader; Egmuore.	Do.
423	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chittore (North Arcot.)	Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govind Raghao Iyer, B.A., B.L., High Court Pleader, Vice-President Tailang Board, Shrotriendar.	Hindu Brahmin.	High Court Pleader ...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Chittore held under the auspices of the North Arcot District Association on 30th November 1902.
424	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muslipatam (Kistna district.)	M. R. R. Konda Vankatappaya Pantalagam, B.A., B.L., Pleader, District Court Kistna, Secretary Kistna District Association and joint Editor <i>Kistna Patrika</i> .	Do. ...	Pleader; Kistna ...	At a public meeting held at Muslipatam on 14th December 1902.
425	Do. ...	Do. ...	Vellore (North Arcot.)	M. R. R. Nalvoi Krishnama-chariar, Avl., B.A.	Do. ...	Land holder and Banker ...	At a public meeting of the Vellore Bar Association.

426	Do.	...	Do.	...	Madras	...	Hon'ble Mr. K. Perraju, Chairman, Municipal Council; Member of the District Board; Additional Member of Madras Legislative Council.	Do.	...	Pleader	...	...	...	...	At a public meeting held at Coconada.
427	Do.	...	Madura	...	Madura	...	The Hon'ble Mr. G. Shrinivasrao	Hindu Brahmin Madhwa.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	At a public meeting of Madura.
428	Do.	...	South Malabar	...	Calicut	...	Mr. Mannath Krishna Nair, B.A., B.L., High Court Pleader	Hindu Nair	...	Pleader; Calicut	...	...	...	...	At a public meeting held at Calicut on 16th December 1902.
429	Do.	...	Salem	...	Salem	...	Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar	Hindu Vysya	...	Land holder; Arunasula, Asari Street, Salem.	...	...	...	...	At a public meeting of the Congress Committee of Salem.
430	Do.	...	Trichinopoli	...	Trichinopoli	...	Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., Editor, <i>Madras Standard</i> .	Hindu Brahmin	...	Editor, <i>Madras Standard</i>	...	...	...	...	At a public meeting of students of Trichinopoli on 19th October 1902.
431	II. II. the Nizam's Dominions.	...	Madras	...	Hyderabad (Deccan.)	...	Mr. Keshavrao Vakil	Hindu Maratha Brahmin.	...	High Court Pleader; Hyderabad Division.	...	...	...	...	At a public meeting held at Hyderabad on 17th December 1902.
432	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mr. K. V. Laxamanrao, M.A.	Telugu Brahmin	...	Devan to the Zamindar of Munayalu; Nudigadem (Kistna).	...	...	...	...	Do.
433	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rao Bahadur Lubtal Ekran Raja, N. Venkot Ranga.	Telugu Reddy	...	Zamindar of Munagola; Nudigadem.	...	...	...	...	Do.
434	United provinces of Agra and Oudh.	...	Oudh	...	Lucknow	...	Babu Gangaprasad Varma, Editor and Proprietor of <i>Advocate</i> and <i>Hindustani</i> , Lucknow.	Hindu Kshatriya	...	Journalist	...	...	...	...	At a public meeting of Congress Committee held on 19th December 1902.

Serial No.	Presidency or Government.	Congress Circle.	Electoral Division.	Names of the delegates in full with all the titles and Scholastic Degrees, &c., &c.	Caste or Creed.	Occupation and Address.	How, where and when elected.
435	United provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Lucknow (Oudh.)	Lucknow ...	P. Ictalnarayan Masaldin ...	Hindu Keshuri Brahmin.	Zamindar; Ranikatra, Lucknow.	At a public meeting of Congress Committee held on 19th December 1902.
436	Do. ...	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court; Member of the Legislative Council of United provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Hindu ...	Pleader, High Court; Allahabad	At a public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad.
437	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Bhagavandin Dube, M.A.; LL.B.	Hindu Brahmin.	Do. do. ...	Do.
438	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. S. Sinha, Bar.-at-Law ...	Hindu Kshatriya	Bar.-at-Law; Allahabad ...	Do.
439	Government of India.	Berar ...	Akola District.	Mr. Vishnu Maheshwaray Mahajani, M.A.	Hindu Brahmin.	Retired Educational Inspector; Akola (Berar).	At a public meeting of the citizens of Akola held on 13th December 1902.
440	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani, B.A., LL.B.	Do. ...	High Court Pleader; Akola ...	Do.
441	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rao Bahadur Dattatraya Vishnu Bhagwat, B.A., LL.B.	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
442	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mahadev Dattatraya Bhagwat.	Do. ...	Studying at the Victoria Technical Institute; Bombay.	Do.
443	Central provinces.	Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	Mr. Dolatrao Nagorao Manker..	Hindu Maratha..	Land holder ... ..	At a public meeting held at MacDonell Town Hall, Nagpur on 12th December 1902.

444	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Keshavrao Gokhale, M.A., B.L., Pleader.	Hindu Maratha Brahmin.	Pleader; Sitabaldi (Nagpur) ...	Do.
445	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Vaman Gopal Joshi, B.A., Pleader.	Do.	Pleader and Editor, <i>Desh-sevak</i> .	Do.
446	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Shridher Trimbak Deshmukh <i>alias</i> Annasaheb Vakil.	Do.	Pleader ... ..	Do.
447	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Madhavrao K. Padhye, B.A., B.L.	Do.	Pleader and Editor, <i>Desh-sevak</i> .	Do.
448	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Bombay.	Hindu Nagar Brahmin.	Solicitor ... ..	Do.
449	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Rao Bahadur Rajaram Pant Dikshit, Honorary First Class Magistrate and Contractor ...	Do.	Solicitor and Contractor; Sita- baldi (Nagpur).	Do.
450	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	R. R. Krishnarao Fatak, Pleader.	Hindu Maratha Brahmin.	Pleader; Sitabaldi (Nagpur) ...	Do.
451	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Raojee Kashinath Gokhale, Pleader.	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do.
452	Bengal	...	Calcutta	...	Calcutta	...	Trailokyanath Chattarjee ...	Hindu Brahmin.	Contractor; Fourth Hem chan- draker's Lane, Calcutta.	By the Indian Asso- ciation, Calcutta on 15th December 1902
453	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	J. Chowdhari, M.A., Bar.-at-Law	Bengali Brah- min.	Bar.-at-Law; 76, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	At a Committee meeting of the Indian Association on 15th December 1902.

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454	Bengal ...	Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Kaliprassanna Kavyabisharad, Editor and Proprietor, <i>Hityawadi</i> .	Hindu Brahmin.	Journalist; 70, Co'ootolla Street, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the S. S. Sabha held on 17th December 1902 as well as by the Indian Association, Calcutta.
455	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendranath Bannerjee, B.A. Presidency Magistrate; Chairman, Barrackpur Municipality and Professor, Ripon College	Do. ...	Professor, Ripon College ..	By the Indian Association on 15th December 1902 and Trichinopoly Students' Association and Chitagong people's Association.
456	Do. ...	Purnea ...	Bhagalpur or Purnea.	Babu Jagendranath Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., High Court Pleader, Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Purnea.	Bengali Hindu Brahmin.	Pleader and Land holder; Purnea.	At a public meeting held at Purnea on 22nd November 1902.
457	Do. ...	Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	Babu Ambica Charan Majmudar, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Baidya ...	Pleader and Land holder; Faridpur.	At a public meeting at Faridpur on 5th December 1902 also at a general meeting of Manikdesh Hitesadhini Sabha held on 1st September 1902.

458	Do.	...	Dinapur	...	Dinapur	...	Babu Madhu Sudan Roy, B.L., Municipal Commissioner.	Do.	...	Pleader and Municipal Com- missioner.	...	At a general meeting of the members of the Dinapur Stand- ing Congress Com- mittee held at Dinapur, Bengal on 10th December 1902.
459	Do.	...	Chhota Nag- pur.	...	Purna	...	Babu Jagendranath Ghosh, B.L.	Hindu Kayasth..	...	Pleader and Land holder	...	At a meeting of the Pleaders' Associa- tion of Purna on 19th December 1902.
460	Do.	...	Calcutta	...	Burdwan	...	Moulvi Abul Kasim, B.A.	Bengali Maho- medan.	...	Zamindar ...	...	At a meeting of the Standing Congress Committee, Burd- wan on 13th De- cember 1902.
461	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Bepin Behari Ghosh, M.A., B.L.	Bengali Kayasth..	...	Pleader; Burdwan	...	Do.
462	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Mohini Mohan Mitra, M.A., B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
463	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, B.L.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
464	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Kaviraj Upendranath Sen	Vaidya ...	...	Zamindar and Physician	...	At a public meeting of the Branch Indian Association held at Kalva Lane.
465	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Sanat Kumar Chowdhari	Do.	...	Zamindar ...	...	At a public meeting held at Ahmedpur and Calcutta South- ern electoral divi- sion.

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466	Bengal ...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	A. N. Mitter, M.A., B.L. ...	Hindu Kayasth.	Pleader; Bhagalpur ...	At a public meeting of the citizens of Bhagalpur held on 8th December 1902.
467	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Rash Beharilal Mandul Zamindar.	Hindu ...	Zamindar; Madhipura Bhagalpur.	Do.
468	Do. ...	Berhampur ...	Murshidabad..	Babu Baikuntnath Sen, B.L. Pleader, Zamindar and Vice-President Murshidabad Association.	Hindu Baidya ...	Pleader and Zamindar; Berhampur (Bengal).	At a meeting of the Murshidabad Association held on 4th December 1902.
469	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Babu Ramni Mohan Sen, Zamindar and Secretary, Saidabad School.	Do. ...	Zamindar; Berhampur (Bengal)	Do.
470	Do. ...	Barisal ...	Barisal People's Association.	Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, M.A., B.L.	Hindu Kayasth, Bengali.	Pleader; Barisal ...	At a meeting of the Committee of the Association held on 16th December 1902.
471	Do. ...	Calcutta ...	Calcutta (British Indian Association).	J. Gosal, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.	Hindu Brahmin.	Zamindar and Merchant; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.	At a meeting of the Committee of the Association held on 9th December 1902.



## APPENDIX B.

*List of the names of the ladies and gentlemen referred to by the President in his concluding speech in connection with the work of the Congress.*

Nagar Sethani—Mrs. Manibhai Premabhai.

Sethani Bai Chandan, widow of Seth Sambooprasad whose bungalow was placed at the disposal of the President.

Seth Jeysingbhai Hathising who gave his Wadi, known as Hathibhai's Wadi, for a large number of delegates.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lely, C.S.I., Commissioner, N. D.

H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porebunder.

Seth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai.

Seth Chimanlal Nagindas.

Govindrao A. Patil.

Mr. Sorabji D. Kadaka.

Mr. Deshmookh of Baroda, P. W. Department, the Engineer under whose directions and superintendence the Industrial Exhibition pavillion was constructed.

Mr. Devdhar } who also assisted Mr. Deshmookh in connection with  
,, Athvale } the Exhibition pavillion.

Mr. Ramanbhoj Mahiputram Nilkanth, Secretary, Congress Pavillion Committee.

Mr. Pherozechah Kavasji Karanjavala.

Mr. Chimanlal Narbheram Thakore, Superintendent of Volunteers.

Mr. Purshotum M. Hathising, } Secretaries to the Industrial Exhibi-  
,, Motilal Kasalchund Shah, } tion.  
,, Jehanghir D. Mehta, }

## Appendix C.

*Speech of Mr. Shevabhoy M. Patel who seconded the Fifteenth Resolution*

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHER-DELEGATES,

The facts and figures placed by the mover of this resolution are so convincing that no eloquence of mine is required to commend the resolution to your acceptance. It is not the declaration of a new principle that we pray for, but the actual fulfilment of the principle enunciated in an Act of Parliament and Royal Proclamations. The Resolution of the Government of India pointed out by my friend Mr. Patil, was an effort to fulfil the pledge given by Lord Lytton on the occasion of the last Delhi Durbar. Our claim to share largely with Englishmen in the administration of the country was affirmed as being founded on the highest justice and was recognized by the Government of India, as binding on its honor and consistent with the aims of its policy.

Nearly quarter of a century has elapsed since the creation on paper of this Statutory Railway Service, but it is a matter of the deepest regret that we hardly see at present any Indian in the higher ranks of the Railway service. The Government of India has been supplying us with heaps of statistics every year, but there is nothing in them to show the amount that goes every year to the pay of European officers in the higher ranks of the Railway service. From a return supplied to the House of Commons in 1899, it appears that the amount then was Rs. 80,00,000 a year. Since then the extension of railways has been enormous so that the sum now as far as we can guess, would be nearly the double of it. Above and beyond this, there are in almost every railway a host of young Europeans employed to do ministerial work and you are pretty familiar with the policy pursued of late of supplanting Hindus and Mahomedans from decent minor appointments such as those of Guards, Ticket Collectors, &c. Every European employed in this manner not only takes away the bread from the mouth of an Indian, who would otherwise take his place, but also takes away the opportunity of a training in public administration which he would otherwise have. Add to this, the six million pounds that we have to remit every year as interest and other charges for Railways. The Indian taxpayer besides has upto 1900 had to meet the large and accumulated deficit of 41 crores of rupees.

Our claim, then, to share largely in the administration of both State and Guaranteed Railways is paramount over the self-interest of any other class of people.

The familiar plea, that a certain number of Europeans are necessary for British supremacy in the country cannot have any application to Railway service. I would be much obliged to any gentleman who can assign any reason how Station Masters at First Class Stations, District Traffic Superintendents and such other officers, if natives, would endanger the tranquility of dia.

Our grievances with regard to Railway Administration are two-fold. The extension of railways in the past has been carried on without due regard to the real interests of Indians. Irrigation is the paramount need of the country but the sum spent hitherto in irrigation is insignificant when compared with that spent in constructing railways. In view of the deliberations of the Irrigation Commission going on at present, we in this Congress, hold our breath as to this side of our grievance and urge before the authorities, the other side of our railway grievances *i.e.*, exclusion from our due share in railway administration. Some speakers who have preceded me have prayed for various boons on the occasion of the coming Durbar. The last Durbar led to the issuing of a Resolution by the Government of India to give wider employments to Indians in railway administration. It would be therefore in the peculiar fitness of things if the coming Durbar were to give us practical realization of it. With these words I beg to second the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Pátil.