[E.
500—1-8-05.]

Educational (1906) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 739

DATED 15 . 11 . 06

60

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Questions.. Recording papers
on the subject of the Edl | questions asked
at the meeting of the Legtive Council held on
th November 1906.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

1

2

Judicial ~~and~~ Educational and Public *Departments.*

The Hon'ble K. R. GURUSWAMI AIYAR :—

XIV. (*a*) Has Government's attention been drawn to a letter signed "Abdus Salam, B.A.", published on pages 6 and 7 of the "Muslim Patriot" of the 12th October 1906, in which it is complained that the interests of qualified Mussalmans already in Government service are not duly regarded and that deserving Mussalman candidates are not encouraged to enter the public service?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the claims of the Muhammadan applicants referred to therein were not favourably considered in filling up the vacancies in the offices of—

(1) the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Madras,

(2) the Science Master of the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, and

(3) the Mathematics Master in the same school?

? H. W. Callaghan. ?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state also how the Eurasian Biology Graduate referred to therein came to be preferred for the post of Science Master and how Mr. H. N. Collagham, a Graduate (B.A. and L.T.) of but one year's standing, came to be appointed directly to a vacancy on Rs. 200 in the Provincial Educational Service in supersession of officers already in the department?

(*d*) If in the cases aforesaid the claims of qualified Muhammadans are found to have been overlooked, will Government be pleased to instruct generally or the head of the department concerned to see that such cases do not recur?

2

[E./2.]
1,000—29-5-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

3

C. No. From the No. , dated 190 .

SUBJECT.

Legislative Question XIV.

The Govt. do not take in the "Muslim Patriot" referred to in the Question. A copy of the issue of the 12th October 1906 may be purchased.

Meanwhile the D.P.I. may be asked to furnish the draft of a reply to clauses (b) (2) & (3) & (c).

P.A. 31/10/6

Yes, do so at once as this matter is very urgent.
31/10/06

Show to Secy.
1/11/06

[Memo. No 540 dt 1-11-06.]

His Excellency's orders have not been received as yet regarding the admission of this question.

Pending orders regarding admission it may be advisable to have ~~an~~ answers ready.

2. A copy of the Muslim Patriot of the 12th October has been obtained and is submitted.

3. Judicial has been asked for an answer to clause b (1) of the question. The following answers to the remaining portion of the Question are submitted for approval, the answers to b (2) & (3) & c furnished by the D.P.I. being embodied therein.

~~XIV (a). The Govt. have now perused the letter in question.~~

Educl Deptt.

Write fair

No. 540
1-11-6.

Memorandum

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to be good enough to have draft answers prepared to sub-clauses (2) & (3) of clause (b) & clause (c) of the accompanying question no XIV relating to the employment of Muhammadans in public service, prepared and submitted to Government by Saturday the 3rd ~~proximo~~ instant.

CEn
1/11/06

CRv
31-10-06

To the Director of Public Instruction

PH
31/10/06

Despd
1/11/6

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received 4.11. 190 , Registered 190 .

See Rule (10)

Subject.

Refer to Head of Depts.
to be avoided if possible

Submitting draft answers to certain questions proposed to be put by the Hon'ble K.R. Guruswami Aiyar.

4.11.06

ENCLOSURES.
No. one.
Spare copies

R. C. No. 74/06.

Station Madras , Dated the 3rd November 1906 .

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. T.T. Logan, B.A.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the enclosed draft answers as required in Assistant Secretary Mr. Mackay's Memorandum No. 540, dated 1st instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of Public Instruction.

XIV (a). The Govt. have now perused the letter in question.

Clause (b)

Sub clause (2)

(b)(2) It does not appear that any application was received by the Director from any trained Mussulman Science graduate for the post of Science master in the Madrasa.

Sub clause (b) (3)

A teacher who had considerable service under Government and long experience in teaching mathematics was available.

Clause (c)

The Eurasian Biology graduate was also a Master of Arts and his appointment was considered desirable in the interests of the school, as he had to teach English as well. He was not preferred to any trained Mussulman Science graduate as no such person had applied for the post.

Mr. Callaghan had long experience as a teacher in institutions recognized by Government, and it was considered that by his appointment to a vacancy in the Provincial Service a desirable addition would be made to that service.

(d) The Govt. do not consider it necessary to issue any general or special instructions in the matter.

5-11-08

6

~~(d) The Govt. do not consider it necessary to issue any instructions as desired.~~

4. If approved should (the answer to clause (d) be forwarded to) the Public Deptt ~~be asked~~ for acceptance? Clauses (a) & (d) have been forwarded to ~~that~~ Deptt also for draft answers.

P.G.
5/11/16 Secy.

A reference to the Director appeared necessary in this case.

5/11/06

Not necessary
HDT.

The draft reply to the Educational portion of the question is submitted to the Hon. Member for approval. The Director's draft reply to clause b (3) as to the Mathematics master is not very satisfactory. It might have been fuller. If a qualified Mussulman did apply he might well have been appointed

HDT
5-11-06

H.M. — I have prepared a short general reply to the whole question on another× Dept

× File has now been linked with this
P.B. 6/11/16

XIV

~~6~~ 7

8

Legislative may be asked to print the following reply.

(a). The Govt. have now perused the letter referred ~~article in que~~ to. The Govt. are not prepared to give information as to the grounds upon which, in the exercise of their patronage, they select one individual in preference to another for any vacant appointment. All claims are most carefully considered.

(b).(c).(d).

Copy to:

Legco.

BAG No. XI
C. 2.11.06
R 8.11.06

8

9

Judl Depte

C 5715. From the Leg. Depte 755 d 30.10.06

Legislative Council question XIV
Reg. Musulmans ~~&~~ the Public Service

For A.S.

The article referred to in the question is flagged U in the file. Judl Depte is concerned only with ~~reference to~~ sub-divisions (a), ~~and~~ (b) (c), of the question, regarding the acting appointment of the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

× T

The Muhammadan applicant for the appointment of Registrar, cited by the writer of the article is Muhamad Fazluddin B.A. & B.L. District Munsif of Trivellore. The place was finally given to C. Ranganadham Nayudu, an Attorney-at-Law, on the recommendation of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Go. 742·3 R.
6.9.06
M

For orders as to ~~the~~ what reply should be given to the H. m's question.

C.S.
1/11/06

Vum 1.xi.06
1.11.06.

Hon. L.H.E. It is not usual to give any explanat

~~8~~ 9 — 2 10 Judl Dept

XIV

As to the reasons for appointments of this kind — they are entirely in H.E's discretion — and it would be well perhaps merely to say that Govt. are not prepared to say what reasons actuated them in making the selections referred to —

2 xi 06

Yes. We may say: —
The Govt. are ~~unable to~~ not prepared to give information as to the grounds upon which ~~they~~ exercise of their patronage ~~& prefer~~ one individual in preference to another for any vacant appointment. All claims are most carefully considered

in the
they select

Or something to that effect.

G. F.
9/11

J. 4.11.06.

Leg Deptt
5/xi

This answer will affect the answers in Educational. Please show to Educational

C. G. M.
5.11.06

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
6 NOV 1906
SECRETARIAT.

For A.S.

A draft answer is submitted as directed in the preceding page _ Subd that it may be sent to Edl for acceptance before being passed on to the Leg. Deptt.

Bm
5.11.06

Chm
6/11/06

Jud No D 5715-2
6.XI.06.

Educl. no.

Educational Departt

Note please in Edl.

HD
6.XI.06

The Educational draft answer has gone to the Hon'ble Member & His Excellency. It went yesterday.

Of the Educational appointments referred to in the question, Mr. Callaghan's was the only one made by Govt. The other appointments were made by the D.P.I. but the principle of the reply approved in Judicial applies and no explanation should apparently be now given in any of these cases.

The Educational answer is likely to be altered by the H.M. If not the necessary alteration may be suggested for consideration at the meeting of the Executive Council.

BH 6/11/6

Secy.

Chm
6/11/06

Chm

Number of appointments in Superior service in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1906.

Heads of Account.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500	Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5000 & above	Total
	Rs. 42 to Rs. 83	Rs. 84 to Rs. 208	Rs. 209 to Rs. 416	Rs. 417 ~~&~~ above	
Land Revenue	508	390	126	99	1,123
Revenue Survey & Settlement	52	33	11	18	114
Excise	"	1	"	1	2
Customs	29	10	3	5	47
Salt	361	130	75	17	583
Stamps	3	1	"	1	5
Assessed taxes	3	2	"	"	5
Forest	103	36	14	24	177
Registration	254	187	16	2	459
Administration	141	89	17	23	270
Law & justice { Courts of Law	203	252	103	60	618
Law & justice { jails	36	20	2	11	69
Police	387	292	38	42	759
Marine	49	4	9	10	72
Education	157	113	23	37	330
Ecclesiastical	1	5	2	24	32
Medical	139	77	12	50	278
Political	13	5	3	5	26
Minor departments	37	17	9	6	69
Stationery & Printing	55	10	2	1	68
Minor Irrigation	35	10	"	"	45
Miscellaneous.	"	"	1	"	1
	2566	1684	466	436	5152

Appointments on Rs: 40 and above held by Muhammadans on 1st April 1906.

Heads of Account.	1066-10-8	800--	600--	550--	500--	450--	400--	350--	300--	250--	225--	200--	190--	175--	150--	140--	125--	120--	110--	100--	90--	85--	80--	75--	74--	72--	70--	65--	60--	55--	50--	48--	46--	45--	44--	40--
Land Revenue	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	4	5	"	6	6	1	"	3	"	12	"	1	"	1	"	"	3	2	3	"	9	"	"	2	"	10
Revenue Survey & Settlement	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	2
Salt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	"	6	"	"	"	"	5
Stamps	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Customs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Assessed taxes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Forest	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	1
Registration	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	13	-	6	"	"	"	1	"	5	"	2	"	"	"	"	1
Administration	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	3	"	1	"	"	2
Law & justice (Courts of Law)	"	1	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"		4	"	6	"	"	"	-	"	"	1	"	-	-	4	"	"	1	"	5
— do — (jails)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	2
Police	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	14	[illegible]	1	"	"	9	"	"	1	1	"	"	17	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"
Marine	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
Education	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	1	5
Medical	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	2	2	3	1	"	"	9	-	1
Political	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1
Minor departments	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"
Stationery & Printing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"
Miscellaneous	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Minor Irrigation	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	2	"	"	"	"	"
	1	1	1	1	2	"	2	3	3	4	4	12		9	22	1	3	7	1	45	14	3	9	5	1	1	31	5	14	3	40	1	2	13	1	35
	6						16					117											126													35

Extract from H. E. the Governor's reply to the addresses presented by the Local Bodies - Coimbatore

Madras Mail of 25. 9. 06

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

I think, gentlemen, that I have dealt fairly fully with the various points that have been raised in the two Addresses, and I should like, if I may, to say a word to the representatives of the Mahomedan community in Coimbatore, to say how glad I am to receive an Address at their hands, seeing that the Mahomedans of this country are among the most patriotic, the most manly, and the most loyal of British subjects in India. I also rejoice that they should have made the subject matter of their Address a matter of education. The old order changes, giving place to new. We have all of us read of the great Mahomedan rulers of the past, of the able administration of justice at their hands, of the learned writings of their philosophers and their jurists and historians. But their ascendency has passed away; their power is gone, and during the intervening years since those days till now, it has been a characteristic attitude of Mahomedans to adhere strictly and stringently to their religion, for which I say all honour to them. But at the same time they have shown a disinclination to share in the benefits of education. They have shown an inclination to hold aloof from Western efforts, and so it has come about that when educational attainments, when advanced intelligence has been the test of fitness for office, the Mahomedans have for the most part lagged behind in the race which has always to be run, the race of life. There have been, gentlemen, I frankly acknowledge, brilliant exceptions, and I rejoice to know that the Mahomedans of to-day realise that these are times of great intellectual competition, great intellectual strife, and they are resolved to adopt a new style of running which can only be learnt in modern schools and modern training grounds. When you ask me to help to bring within the reach of your children, the priceless gift of education so that they may not be left at the starting post while others press forward in the race; when you ask me to do this, you evoke my warmest sympathy. You urge, gentlemen, in your Address that there has been a delay in providing a staff for the Girls' School here. I regret it very much. I believe there has been delay, but I know that the difficulties are great in the way of securing capable and efficient Mahomedan teachers, and I hope that this may not occur again

You have also called my attention to the lack of Mahomedan Sub-Assistant Inspectors. I understand that there are at the present time in the Presidency 6, not 4 as stated in your Address. I am not cavilling at that trifling inaccuracy. I am inclined to think that that number is inadequate. I am asking the Director of Public Instruction to consider whether the number of Sub-Assistants could not be increased, and I am also asking him to consider whether the number of teachers in the Girls' School here may not also be increased.

The question of providing conveyance for the *Gosha* girls, I must say frankly at once, is not a proposal which the Government should be asked to entertain. Frankly I do not regard this as a function of Government. I cannot but believe that if only a little combination were shown and a little co-operation among parents of children, this difficulty will be very easily overcome at a cost so inconsiderable as to amount to practically nothing.

A GOSHA WARD IN THE HOSPITAL.

I also must frankly say that I see some difficulties in the way of the provision from the Government funds of a *Gosha* ward in the Hospital. The position is that the whole expenditure in respect of this Hospital is being borne by the Government. The original plans of the Hospital were devised on such a scale as to amply meet the requirements of the town and the District. Owing simply to want of funds the Government had more than once to demand the reduction of the estimates. Reluctantly we were obliged to do so, and I am afraid that there would be considerable difficulties if now at this juncture we were suddenly called upon to provide, at extra cost, a *Gosha* ward. I entirely agree with you that it is a most desirable thing that there should be such a ward. It is an object which I think is thoroughly laudable and thoroughly good, and I do hope that the leading Mahomedans of this town may be willing to come forward and defray, at all events some of the cost for such a ward in the new Hospital.

DEARTH OF MAHOMEDAN OFFICIALS.

I think there is only one other point which I have not dealt with. You have called my attention, as others have done before, to the dearth of Mahomedan officials in the higher ranks. It has been, not here but elsewhere, suggested to me that this dearth was due to the lack of interest and influence enjoyed by Mahomedans, that they do not get a fair share of what was termed patronage. While I recognise that there is a dearth of Mahomedan officials in the official ranks—and no one can deplore it more than I do—I do not and cannot accept as a reason for their absence that they have not had their full share of patronage. It is not a question of patronage, but, as I said just now of educational attainments, intellectual endowments and capacity for carrying out efficiently the duties of an officer. These are the passports, these are the tests, which we apply in considering original appointments or in making our promotions. Efficiency, that is the first essential which we demand; it is an essential on which we must insist, and while I deplore it, it is, I fear, a fact that in this respect the Mahomedans have not reached the standard which we require. That is the whole truth, and I think I should be wrong to gloze it over. That is a truth which has been recognised by your co-religionists. It is a truth which I believe you recognise yourselves. Surely its recognition should be an honorable incentive to you to make up your minds that your children shall not be so handicapped, that Mahomedans shall not fail on account of want of education—and that is the sole reason of their failure today—and that you will no longer be able to speak of Mahomedans, as you do in your Address—as a backward community. As I said before, in asking my help to forward the education of your children, you evoke my heartiest sympathy to which I hope some day I may be able to give practical effect.

I have detained you to an inordinate length. I must ask you to forgive me. The Addresses themselves, you will allow, were not short. I have endeavoured to deal with the points as fully, as fairly and as frankly as I could.

There is one other point which it would be discourteous of me to ignore, and that is your kind allusion to my wife. I can only assure you that I regret far more than you can do that she is not by my side to-day, and I hope when I next visit Coimbate that occasion. (Appl

THE

MUSLIM PATRIOT.

(*Formerly known as the "Koumi Hulchul."*)

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

NEW SERIES, VOL. I. | MADRAS, FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER 1906. | No. 15.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The Muslim community will be gratified to learn that Mr. Shah Mohamad Suliman who stood first in the last B.A. Examination of the Allahabad University and passed with Honours in Mathematics has been awarded by the Government of India on the recommendation of Sir La Touche's Government this year's State Scholarship of Rs. 10,000 tenable in England for three years. A correspondent writes to us from Allahabad that Mr. Mohamed Suliman leaves for England in the next week for higher studies in Mathematics and Physics. He has had a very brilliant career throughout his School and College life. The English Professors of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, in their testimonials, have spoken highly of his intelligence, intellect and memory. He is a young man of 20 years and intends to compete for the Wranglership as well as for the Civil Service Examination and we wish him every success. Mr. Cox, the renowned Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, has reason to believe that in near future his favourite pupil, Mr. Mohamad Suliman, like Dr. Ziauddeen, will win laurells in the field of Mathematics.

Reuter wired to India some weeks ago about the publication of an Ordinance concerning the National Assembly of Persia. The English Mail to hand has brought more definite news about the above regulations which have been already promulgated. All Persians of male sex able to read and write, between the ages of 30 and 70, provided they are not in the service of the State and have never been convicted, are entitled to vote. Deputies will be elected for two years, and will enjoy personal inviolability while their writings and speeches are free from censure. They are, however, responsible if they offend against religion, morals or public order, and will be tried by Parliament. The Parliament will consist of 156 members, Teheran being represented by 60 members and the Provinces by 96. A general election will be held every two years, and the President, two Vice-Presidents, and four Secretaries will be elected annually. The Teheran elections are now proceeding, and the Parliament will be opened immediately after these elections without awaiting the Provincial results. It is believed His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Persia, will open his first Parliament and preside at the first sitting also.

Just when we are going to press we have received the information that the Persian Parliament was formally opened by His Imperial Majesty the Shah on Sunday afternoon.

The "Woman's Journal," Boston contains the following account of a Persian Reformer:—

A Persian, named Takheiv, has caused a commotion in Mahomedan circles by giving $17,000 to found a school for Mahomedan girls in his native village, near Baku, in Russia. He also gives $25,000 a year to another school for Mahomedan girls in Tifilis. His efforts to promote feminine education aroused grievous suspicions among Mahomedans that Takhiev meant to encourage girls to become Christians, or perhaps even to turn Christian himself. Takhiev, however, is an ardent follower of the Prophet, and seems to be a strange mixture of progressiveness and conservatism. He has given $50,000 to establish an agricultural school for boys in his village, and $2,250.000 to start a textile factory to give work to Mahomedan Tartars. He has built a large and beautiful theatre of his own in Baku. The Mohamedans give dramatic representation in it, and when it is not in use by them, it can be rented by the general public. Takhiev has lately brought a Russian daily paper, and will have it edited by a committee of Mahomedans who have been educated in the Russian universities. He has sent many Mahomedan students to be educated in Europe at his expense. There are sixty or seventy Mahomedan papers published in different parts of the world, and Takhiev gives from $1000 to $2000 a year to each of them, as an inducement to them to preach Pan-Islamism. He is now about to start another daily paper, printed in Persian and Russian, to advocate the same propaganda.

Strange to say, this munificent benefactor of education and founder of schools and newspapers is himself unable to read or write. He was a Persian villager, of the Shiah sect, living near Baku. About twenty years ago, oil wells were found on his land, and he became a multi-millionaire. Ever since, he has been trying to forward the cause of education and religion, as he understands it. He is so fanatical a Mahomedan that he is reported to have given $1,300,000 to promote the late massacre of Armenians by the Tartars, and he promised $5 for each cartridge that could be proved to have killed an Armenian. It is a sign that the world moves when even a Mahomedan of so intense a stripe recognizes the importance of opening educational advantages to women.

It is with profound regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. M. Vira Raghava Chariar which took place last Saturday in the village of Attur where he had gone for a change of climate. One of his ambitions from his entrance or manbood's stage to his death was the amelioration and elevation of the hard lot of his fellows and he spared neither his energies nor talents in the cause of the common weal. Mr. Vira Raghava Chariar was born in 1857 in a small village in the Chingelpet District and while yet young he was sent to a school where he was taught Tamil and Sanskirt. He was removed to Chingelpet town where he prosecuted his studies to the admiration of the teachers. He then proceeded to Madras where after remaining a year in the Government Normal School he joined the Presidency College then under the control of Mr. Thompson. It was while at this College that he made the acquaintance of Mr. G. Subramanya Aiyar and with the enthusiastic and devout friend obtained position on the Staff of Pachiappah's College as a teacher. They both formed projects for the general good of the country and in 1877 they started on noble and patriotic mission along with 3 other men by bringing into existence the *Hindu* which by gradual steps grew from a weekly into a tri-weekly and subsequently to a daily. Mr. Vira Raghava Chariar was not only a journalist but a politician in the best sense of the term. In 1884 he was the joint secretary with Rao Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu to the Mahajana Sabah and the secretary to the Madras Committee of the Congress. He published free tracts on the *Indian National Congress* in Tamil to educate the masses in politics and Madras owed to him a great deal of its renown for moderation in political and social reform, for organised action and sagacity in public affairs. It is indeed a great loss to the Madars Presidency in particular that he should have been taken away while he was yet to do good and effective service to his motherland.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta, announce that Mrs. Clara Bell's translation of M. Pierre Loti's new novel on Turkish life, "DISENCHANTED," is nearly ready. It deals very effectively with a problem of great interest, namely, the revolt of highly-educated Muslim ladies against the restrictions of harem life The book throws a flood of light on the domestic life of Turkey and will be as widely read and enjoyed as Loti's "INDIA." Our readers are probably aware that the learned author had come to India for the purpose of discovering whether in the Buddhist faith he could find anything to replace the Catholic religion in which he could no longer believe. The book "INDIA" traces his journeying through India till, finally, he visits the high priests of Theosophy who have sought refuge in India away from the tumult of life, and finds what his soul craves for.

We have also great pleasure to announce the publication of a very useful book, "A Guide to Persian-Arabic Roots and Plurals," by Mr. A. A. Hisamuddin. The Persian and Urdu languages are full of Arabic words the *derivations* and *root meanings* of which the student is bound to know fully well. Till then, he cannot obtain an exact perception of their real and essential significance. We highly recommend this book to the Muslim students of Southern India who are reading for the Matriculation, F.A. and even the B.A. Examinations and who have taken Urdu as their Second Language. It is a very useful book of reference well-adapted to the requirements of students who should always keep such a valuable guide with them for constant use and reference. Its price is 12 annas and it can be had from M. Mohamed, Book Agent, Sholapur.

News has arrived in India by the last English Mail about Dr. M. A. Stein, the Traveller and Antiquary, who is on his way to the Far East by the roundabout route of Eastern Turkestan, Lake Lob-nor, and the Gobi Desert. The letter, which is addressed to a private friend in London, is dated 8th July, from an obscure village called Kokyar, on the northern slopes of the Kara-Korum mountains. It has thus been about ten weeks on the way. Dr. Stein says that he had crossed the Hindu Kush mountains by the Baroghil Pass, thus leaving the basin of the Indus and entering into that of the Oxus, and had been received most amicably by the Afghan officials. He had made his way to Kashgar, where he took counsel with his old friend Mr. Macartney, and had thence struck southward to Yarkand, Karghalik, and Kokyar, where he had made some successful ethnological researches. Here Dr. Stein was close on the scene of his former explorations. But it is understood that his present intention is to penetrate far beyond the limits of his journey in 1902. He intends, in fact, to adhere closely, so it would seem, to the route of Sir Marco Polo, who followed the southern edge of the Tarim and Gobi Deserts as far as the city of Shangtu, the site of the summer palace of Kublai Khan, the founder of the great Mongol dynasty of China. The route, which was also that of the silk traders in classic and mediæval times, has fallen into disuse; in fact, it is almost impassable in parts, owing to the extraordinary encroachments of the sand. But there can be no doubt that to an expert like Dr. Stein the expedition is bound to yield results of the highest historical and archæōlogical interest.

That agriculture is the main stay of the Indians is a patent fact and every affort ought to be made to keep it a gaining concern. Mr. Herwood in his book on *The New Earth* shows what science can do for agriculture and he says that as a result of an experiment he made in America the increase in the yield may be made by adding to the fertility of the soil, by introducing more valuable staples and by destroying diseases and insect pests that eat up the field produce at any stage. As Sir Arthur Lawley said in Coimbatore, by realising what are the proper lines upon which Agriculture should be run, by adopting modern methods and by forming Agricultural Associations, increase in the yield can be effected. Though in India we have the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural College and a few Experimental Farms, for want of liberal allotment no advance has been made. If the Government of India move in the matter and co-operate with the educated men of the country to bring together money and learning the Agricultural problem will not be long in solving.

The Muslim Patriot.

Friday, 12th October, 1906.

MUSALMANS AND POLITICS.

We note with satisfaction the signs of a political awakening among our community all over the country. Musalmans have discovered that it will not do to confine themselves to the work of spreading education in the community and leave all politics to be dealt with by their more educated countrymen. This policy, however beneficial it might have been at one time, is not suited to the circumstances under which we live. Indeed, it has already done a lot of mischief. It has resulted in the existence of the community being ignored both by the Government and our fellow-countrymen alike. With all our loyalty to the British Rule, Government will not bestow on us as a gift anything in the nature of a political privilege. On the other hand, our Hindu brethren, who have taken the lead in political agitation, are naturally anxious to advance their own interests in preference to a minor community like ours. Under these circumstances, the Musalmans of India cannot expect to secure their real advancement until they boldly step into the arena of politics and declare their wants and grievances, with a view to their being recognised and removed by the Government. This phase of the question has often been pressed on the community since the birth of the new century. But old ideas die hard and the attempts hitherto made to rouse the community to political life were not quite successful. Recent events have, however, awakened the Indian Musalmans to the needs of the times. They have shown clearly that unless they rise equal to the occasion and exert themselves to secure their own interests, they will be ground down and swept away in the constitutional struggle that has commenced between the Indian Administration and the political aspirants. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Musalmans in the different parts of the country are anxious to exert their united influence for the solution of Indian questions along the lines which are most suitable from the Musalman point of view.

The meeting of Musalman delegates representing the various provinces which was held last month at Lucknow in connection with the National Musalman Deputation to the Viceroy marks a very important stage in Musalman development. For obvious reasons, the proceedings of this meeting were not published, but among the subjects discussed was the advisibility of reviving the Muslim Political Association which was formed in 1903. It was then resolved to discuss that question thoroughly at Simla in consultation with the larger number of delegates who would assemble there on 1st October. Accordingly a discussion took place again at Simla and it was practically decided to form a Central Muslim Political Association which would adequately represent the community as a whole throughout India and to create its Provincial branches in important centres throughout India. The drawing up of its constitution and rules have been entrusted to a small committee and its report will be finally considered at Dacca after the sittings of the Educational Conference when the proposed Political Association will come into existence. And as it is held that practical politics and higher education cannot flourish in India in the same atmosphere, it has been resolved that the proposed Political Association should be quite distinct from the Educational Conference.

We welcome the idea of this Political Association and look up to it for the amelioration of all the grievances of our community. The success of such a movement is quite assured. Political Associations are fast springing up all over Musalman India to develop political instincts in the community and safeguard its political interests with calm, deliberate and studied vigilance. The Pro-Partition agitation has created a host of such Associations in Bengal. The Indian Muslim League of Lahore has already commenced its work. Bombay and Upper India have also begun to move and, if we mistake not, the Southern Presidency shows abundant signs of soon following their example. Men with all the vigour, energy and enthusiasm of their Musalman manhood are taking the initiative in the new movement and we hope that, with the material and moral support of the entire community which they deserve, they will be thoroughly successful in their noble endeavours to safe-guard the interests of Islam and its adherents.

One of the planks of the Congress platform, says the *Englishman*, "is the need for the employment of more Hindus in Government posts of responsibility and authority. A great deal is made of this supposed necessity, but in the first place even if the necessity for Indian born officials exists—on which point possibly the ryot and his brethren would differ from the Congress—is it quite certain that it is the Hindu section of the community which have to complain? We have before us, for example, certain figures relating to the Madras Judicial Service which show that out of 165 appointments in that service 135 are held by Hindus, 26 by Europeans and Eurasians, and only 2 by Mahomedans. Of three Small Cause Court Judges two are Hindus and there is no Mahomedan. Of High Court Judges two out af six are Hindus and there is no Mahomedan. Of 21 District and Sessions Judges six are Hindus and there is no Mahomedan. The only City Civil Court Judge is a Hindu. In fact, the only two posts held by Mahomedans are District Munsiffs. Of 14 sub-Judges, 13 are Hindus. Out of a monthly salary total of just about a lakh of rupees, one half is drawn by Hindus, the greater part of the rest being made up of the salaries of European High Court and District Judges. Is not this state of things unfair to the Mahomedans rather than the Hindus?" In noticing this paragraph, the *Hindu* of Madras asks. "Why does our contemporary omit the fact, that the only two highest executive appointments at present open to Indians, viz., District Collectorships, are now held by Mahomedans, and that one of the Presidency Magistrates in Madras is also a Mahomedan?" The reason is obvious. The *Englishman* was talking of the Civil Judicial Department and not of the Revenue Department. When it deals with the latter, it will be seen how inadequate even there is the share that has fallen to the lot of Musalmans.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE QUESTION OF THE CALIPHATE.

(BY MR. A. HAMEED HASAN. B.A. L.L. B.)

II.

In my first article on the above subject I briefly sketched the forms which the Caliphate took in the several stages of its growth and decline upto the year 1517. Now I take up the Modern Question of the Caliphate and deal it to the best of my ability as a humble admirer of that great institution. From the year 1517 the fourth *phase* begins but before discussing it, I may be permitted to describe the state of the then Muslim world so that my readers may be able to judge and appreciate how the idea of reviving the extinct glories of the Caliphate was conceived by that remarkable man, Salim I, Padishah of the Ottaman Turks. On the overthrow of the Arabian Monarchy there arose a number of seperate States governed by rulers under the designation of Sultans or Amirs. In the beginning of 16th century the Turks, rising in power, had raised the power of the Crescent also; although the internal strength of the State remained undeveloped. The Military Republic of Mamlukes, into whose hands the dominion of Egypt had passed after the fall of the Aiyubites, was still reigning in Egypt and Syria. In 1491 the Muslims lost their last foothold in their sole remaining realm of Granada. The capture of the beautiful city of Granada, after a ten years' war (1481—1491), the last stronghold of the Muslims in Western Europe had dealt a death-blow to the Muhammadan rule in Spain. With the fall of the Moors, the Christian Spain was consolidated into one powerful realm, "fit to take a leading part in European politics." By the end of 15th century almost all the Moors were banished out of Spain and with their banishment "departed most of the industry, agricultural skill, manufacturing and commercial enterprise, genius, progressive spirit and learning of Spain." In India the Lodi power was waning and the Moghuls were invading that country under their great leader, Babar, who eventually carved for him and his successors a big Empire. In the North-Western Africa there was a Sultan ruling over the Kingdom of Morroco known as the Saltanet-e-Gharb. The Barbary States had their own rulers. In Arabia proper, the Bedwin tribes held the sway, acknowledging as their Chief the head of their most noble tribe, the Grand Sherif of the Koreysh, who is even now universally recognized as the Prince of Mecca.

Such, in a few words, was the state of the Muslim world. The Caliphates of Bagdad and Cordova had been destroyed long ago by the hordes of Halaku Khan and Ferdinand respectively, while the Fatimite Caliphate was overthrown in Egypt by the Aiyubites in 12th century. On the overthrow of the Abbaside Caliphate at Bagdad by Halaku Khan, the survivors after the general massacre of their house betook themselves to Cairo where they tried to preserve the dying institution. So there was nowhere to be found a supreme temporal head of Islam while the supreme spiritual powers were nominally and obscurely preserved at Cairo in the persons of the powerless Abbaside Caliphs. The rulers of the seperate Muslim States, excepting the Turks, were no destroyers of that institution; the wish of each leader was to maintain the existing order at least; to spare life, to respect every work of skill and labour, and above all to perpetuate the methods of Saracenic Administration and to rule the people as the deputy of their legal Caliphs. But these titular Caliphs had no position under the Mamluk Monarchy in Egypt. The Venician Ambassadors to the Court of Cairo do not mention them as weilding any real power in the land. This much is clear that they were little known to Christian Europe in particular as it appears from the writings of the Christian contemporaries. Islam which was then, and is to this day, a thorn in the eyes of the Christendom, was mocked off as having no temporal and spiritual head. The Christian rulers felt towards their Islamic rivals a bitter though not unnatural jealousy for their evil as well as destruction; but the Turks rose equal to the occasion and were fully determined to undermine the Christian influence in Syria and Egypt.

Being struck with the decrepitude of the old Caliphal institution and having seen the horizon of the Muslim world grown black with the clouds of ruin, Salim I resolved to revive in his person the faded glories of the Caliphate and to clear away those clouds. He had ascended the throne in 1512 by deposing his father, Bayazid, who did not long survive his humilation and immediately after his accession he put to death in cold blood his five orphan nephews and his own brother, Prince Korkud. During Salim's campaign against the Shia Persia, the Turks were kept in anxiety by the presence on their flanks of the armies of the Mamluk Sultans of Egypt and Syria as their frontiers marched with the Ottaman frontiers in the South. It should be borne in mind that the operations of Salim against Persia filled the Mamlukes with no little apprehension for their own safety. The Mamluk Sultan who anxiously surveyed Salim's progress in Persia was the aged Kansau-el-Ghouri who posted an army of observation on his Syrian frontier for the purpose of watching the course of the Turkish advance. Salim took it as a menace to him and after consulting his Vezirs and Umra set out in 1516 for Syria. The two armies met in the plain near Alleppo. Kansau commanded his army in person but just as Sirajuddowla was deserted by his general in the famous battle of Plassey in 1757, similarly a defection of a portion of the Egyptian troops under several of the Egyptian generals aided the Ottaman victory. There are varying accounts of Kansau's death but I shall not trouble myself therewith. Suffice it to mention that in 1517 Egypt became a Turkish Pashalik. With the conquest of Syria in 1516 and complete subjugation of Egypt in 1517, Salim's power was felt not only in Eastern Europe but in Asia Minor and further South-East. Thus he was no doubt the most powerful prince of his day in Islam. Wishing still further to consolidate his rule and seeing that it was to Islam as a strong Church that the life and feelings of the people sought more and more to attach themselves, which even his foes revered, he announced to the Ulma of his capital his ambition of being crowned as the Caliph of the Faithful. One fact I have to narrate which is an event of a great importance. With the conquest of Syria in 1516 Salim had taken upon himself the duties of protecting the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina. It should be remembered that with such convulsions in the Muslim world, Mecca's commanding position was scarcely shaken. Her actual power was, indeed, confined within narrow limits: still her people frequently assembled to choose their Sherif. In Hejaz Salim had not appeared as a conqueror but as its friend and ally and defender of the religion.

Since he diverted his attention to Egypt, Salim's first and most abiding object of his schemes was to acquire the Caliphal powers for himself and his successors. Till the abdication of Mutawakal the Caliphal powers existed nominally and were never legally extinguished. This was admitted even by invaders, conquerors and destroyers also. Students of history have marked that the tendencies of events in those days were wholly different; that society had entered a new phase where every change did more to centralize authority and strengthen the despotic principles at the expense of the republic or the democratic. So it was not a "matter of surprise" and "an interesting novelty" to the Ulma that Salim should express to them his great ambition. The prejudiced European writers think or rather believe that it must have been so for the reason that one who claimed it seemed by birth incapable of doing so. But I would ask my readers to recall to their minds for a moment the opening sentence of my first article which was to the effect that there were probably very few persons who, hearing Salim's name read in the public prayers, reflected that the Caliphate had taken a quite different phase. Well! to them it hardly seemed that the old order had changed, yielding place to new. It was towards Constantinople as the temporal capital of Islam that thoughts and hopes of the Muslims had been already directed because a deliverer had risen there and not on the ruins of Bagdad or the exhausted soil of Syria or Egypt. The Mumluk Sultans had disguised their supremacy by making the titular Caliphs at Cairo the instruments of their power; but in 1517 the veil was withdrawn and the Turkish Padishah stood forth to the whole Muslim world as the single centre and source of power and political action. He had no rival to oppose his claims to the supreme spiritnal headship and if there could be one or two, they were fully engrossed in their own internal affairs.

Let us now see how the Ulma received the announcement of Salim's ambition. It is said that Salim had brought to his capital a number of Egyptian and Syrian Ulma. All of them sat in solemn conclave to deliberate on such a momentuous question and concluded their sittings by electing him as their Khalifa and Amirul Mominin. Among the various claims which were adduced in his favour were the following:—

(I) He was the restorer of the Muslim fortunes and the champion of their religion against the Christendom. In addition to this, he was the grandson of Muhammad II who finally extinguished the Roman Empire of the East and who thereby fulfilled the prophecy made by our blessed Prophet that one day Constantinople would fall before the forces of Islam. It was for its realization that in 673 the Saracens had appeared before its walls where Aiyub, one of the standard-bearers of the Prophet, had fallen.

(II) His operations against the Shia Persians and campaigns against the infidels had earned him the titles of the Champion of the True Faith and of the Protector of the Holy Places. His title to the Caliphate was only one step further.

(III) He was the unquestioned lord of Western Asia, Egypt, Syria, and South East Europe whose subject races were eager to imitate his customs.

(IV) In Salim the Muslim world saw the hero who united under one sceptre so many races all of whom were governed justly and in whom it saw the new golden head of a stronger Caliphate erected on the ruins of the Abbaside Caliphate of Cairo.

(V) He was the Caliph *de facto* on account of the *de facto* possession of the sovereign title. As that spiritual headship, which was never denied even during the interrugnam of 300 years, had been nominal for the last three centuries, its bestowal on the King of so vast a realm, although it was an event of a first moment, was not a "novelty" for it only transferred the seat of the Caliphate from Cairo to Constantinople where the institution was to be renewed, and brought back from faith to sight, from the world of belief and theory to the world of fact and reality. Unlike the theory of the Medeival Empire, its centre was not necessarily to be Mecca, the Rome of Islam, for it did not matter whether the Caliphs reigned on the Euphrates, the Nile or the Bosphorus.

(VI) His sword had won title for himself and his successors. In support of this claim examples can be quoted of Moawiyah who compelled Hassan to abdicate in his favour; and that of Mamoon-er-Rashid, son of Haroon-er-Rashid, who rose against his elder brother Amin, the legal Caliph, whom he got assasinated; and that of Abu-el-Abbas who had established his right by sword against the House of Moawiyah.

(VII) He had been elected by the Ulema, who sat in conclave at Constantinople just as the Ahl-el-Aqde of Medina had elected Abu Bakr and that of Damascas, Moawiah. The important ceremony consisted of the sword, the emblem of headship, being handed over to Salim by the body of the Ulema.

The Christian writers and some of the enemies of the Ottaman House have declared the election invalid and illegal on the ground that Salim was not descended from the Koreysh tribe. They deny his title as he was an alien to the Koreysh; and consider him as an usurper. To meet the charge it will be best to run over the stock of the earlier Caliphs briefly. Before doing so, let us know the qualifications necessary for Caliphal dignity. The Shias hold that he should be one of the descendents of the Prophet's own family but this is rejected by the Sunnis and the Wahabis. I have mentioned at the outset that our Prophet did not leave any mandate regarding the manner in which or the stock from which his successor should be chosen. So it was natural that that institution should take different forms according to the circumstances as its four phases testify. But it does not result therefrom that either of them is invalid or illegal. For some generations it was necessary for the Caliphal dignity that that position should be filled by a companion of the Prophet, a Mahajir ar on Ansari. Afterwards it became a maxim accepted by all Schools of theology that descent from the Koreysh was the first qualification necesssary for the title. This maxim is based upon a tradition narrated in Miskat, Book XXIV, Ch. XII.

that Ibn Amar relates that the Prophet of God said: "The Khalifa shall be in the Koreysh tribe as long as there are two persons in it, one to rule and another to serve." If the tradition is authentic, how is it that there is no Koreyshi Caliph, considering that there are hundreds in the tribe now living? The other question is whether Ibn Amar can be relied upon in the absence of any other narrator? The authenticity of this tradition can be doubted and even denied for the simple reason that the Phophet did not leave any instruction whatsoever about the succession. It is denied by Khawaraj and certain Moatizillahs. Those who study the History of the Caliphate and the Arabian Monarchy without any bias or prejudice can draw this conclusion that as many conquered nations had embraced the faith of Islam, and that as such they became the equals of conquerors, the latter found their gratification in ideas of race and birth thus taking pride in their noble stock. This element of pride became gradually the special inheritrance of Arabia. It is quite probable that at such a juncture the Arabs announced the maxim that no person other than a Koreysh could lay claims to the Caliphal titles.

(VIII) It is believed by some historians that Mutawakul, while ceding all the Caliphal rights, nominated Salim as his successor. There is another set of historians who does not believe in this. So the cession has been considered *very doubtful* but the fact is undoubtedly historical that Mutawakul abdicated and was not heard again as a Caliph. The question is whether he abdicated in favour of Salim. It is most probable that he did so for the fear of his own safety. If he did so, Salim's claim becomes strongest no doubt as the precedents existed in the case of Omar being nominated by Abu-Bakr and Moawiyah by Hasan.

(IX) He was already the Guardians of two Holy Shrines. It was asserted then that the sovereignty of Hejaz was in itself sufficient title to the Caliphate.

(X) He had brought the Holy Relics from Cairo to Constantinople. It is a pious belief among the Muslims that from the sack of Baghdad in 1258 by Halaku Khan certain relics of the Prophet and his companions were saved and brought to Cario. Mr. Blunt undervalues this claim as it "was a plea addressed to the vulgar rather than to the learned." But what has the learned critic to say about the relics of Christ and Apostles which are preserved in the Christian Churches and Cathedrals?

(XI) The Prophet had predicted that Islam would be ruled by an Imam for 30 years and ever after by a King. Then, whose claims can be stronger than Salim's?

Such were, in brief, the claims of Salim and his successors to the Caliphal title. I may be permitted to remark that the Turkish Padishah received the title coming naturally to him as the legitimate consequence of the authority he possessed. The Ulema bestowed it, not in virtue of any right of theirs as the Priests of Islam; they were merely the instruments of God's providence, which unmistakeably pointed out Salim as the proper person to defend and lead the Islamic commonwealth. There is an interesting parallel in the case of Charlemagne who erected on the firmir basis the connection of Church and State founded by Constantine, during the third *phase* of the Caliphate there was a severance of the two forces of Islam which Salim I combined again in 1517. There is one other remark which I should make. The Muslim world is highly indebted to Salim for reviving the institution which they love most; because if the Caliphate had not been restored in the person of Salim, it would never have been restored at all and the inexhaustible train of consequences for good that followed could not have been. The elevation of Salim to the Caliphate is a world-famous event the importance of which can not be ignored; for it is such an event tha if it had not happened, the history of Modern Islam would have been different and probably for worse.

Such is the Modern Question of the Caliphate dating from 1517. In my third article I shall discuss the various attempts made to overthrow it and set up a new phase. What is the future question of the Caliphate will be the special feature of that article.

CORRESPONDENCE.

H.E. SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY ON THE MUSALMAN QUESTION.

To

THE EDITOR.

THE "MUSLIM PATRIOT."

Sir,

It was with feelings of painful surprise that I read the unsympathatic speeches which H.E. Sir Arthur Lawley delivered in reply to the addresses of the Musalmans of Coimbatore and Salem. His Excellency has not evidently studied the Musalman question—indeed he has not had opportunities for so doing. The attitude which His Excellency took up in his address to the Coimbatore and Salem Musalman Deputations, seems to reflect the point of view of a Civilian official who has allowed himself to be guided by the Brahmin satillites with whom he is generally surrounded in the Mofussil. In any other way, it is not possible to account for the unjustifiable remarks which His Excellency's speech contains, specially on the subject of Musalmans in the Public Service.

The keynote of His Excellency's speech is that Musalmans have had their full share of Government patronage and their absence in the high grades of the Public Service is entirely due to the backwardness of Musalmans in education. From the statistics which you have begun to publish *re* the distribution of the appointments in the various departments among the different communities, it will be quite clear what a small share Musalmans hold in the administration of the Presidency. The plea that the utter absence or inadequate representation of Musalmans in the higher grades of the Goverment Service is due to lack of qualified men in the community is an antiquated and worn-out plea which is not tenable under the present circumstances. It is a stubborn fact which cannot be got over, despite the assertions of His Excellency to the contrary, that the interests of qualified Musalmans, who are already in Government Service, are not duly regarded and that deserving Musalman candidates are not encouraged to enter the Public Service. You have done well to call his attention to this fact. I am also happy to see you explain that we do not desire the Government to go out of its way to sacrifice effciency and appoint incompetent and unqualified men to the higher ranks of the Public Service because they are Musalmans. But all that we pray for is only that Musalmans, who are able and qualified should be protected from the malicious influence of the large Hindu majority and given the encouragement which they deserve. I repeat that they are scores of Musalmans who are either already in the Public Service or who aspire to join it, most of whom are in no way inferior to their Hindu brethren in point of energy and attainments; still, their claims are either overlooked or not properly heeded by a Government which has often been reminded that Musalman representation in the Public Service is a question of political importance, which it is not wise to overlook.

To substantiante what I mean, I shall give a few instances which have come to my notice. The other day, the office of Registrar of the Court of Small Causes fell temporarily vacant. Among the several applicants was a Musalman Munsif, a B.A. and B.L., who has held judicial office for over 5 years and who according to Statute is fully qualified even for a Judgeship of the Small Causes Court. Still, his claims were overlooked and a Hindu attorney, an ordinary matriculate, was selected for the vacancy. In the beginning of last year again occured a case in the Educational Department, which is typical of what generally occurs. A Science Master was needed for the Government Madrase Azam, where, in the fitness of things, Musalman graduates should be appointed by preference. A Musalman Science graduate, who had undergone training in the Teachers' College and who had passed the Theoretical Test of the L.T. applied for the place; but his claims were disregarded and an Eurasian graduate in Biology, who had not undergone the necessary training was given the appointment, on condition that he should pass the L.T. within a year. On another occasion, the claims of a trained Musalman graduate in Mathematics for the post of the Mathematics Master in the same school were passed over, because forsooth! the place carried a decent salary which was considered too much for a poor Musalman graduate. Just a few days ago, under the regime of Sir Arthur himself a third trained Musalman graduate was cruelly neglected in filling up a newly created appointment in the Educational Department, and the poor man has had to leave for Hyderabad reluctantly just for the sake of earning his livelihood. There have of late been several cases of this nature, when qualified Musalmans could not get any recognition in the Presidency, and have had to leave for other Provinces to better their prospects; but I think I have already given a sufficient number of instances to show what little chances Musalmans have of being selected for places for which they are fully qualified.

That Musalman graduates may be appointed to good appointments, to start with, if the Government was so pleased, is quite clear from what is being done, by Sir Arthur's Government itself, to encourage the Eurasian community. Not even three months have elapsed since Mr. H.W. Collagham was taken into Government service and was directly appointed to a vacancy on Rs. 200 in the Provincial Service of the Educational Department. In point of qualifications, this gentleman is not a whit superior to most of those Musalman graduates who are rotting in the Subordinate Educational Service, as he is only a third class B.A. of 1905 and an ordinary L.T. of 1905. Why should not such appointments be conferred on qualified Musalman graduates, especially as their number is so limited?

There are in the Educational Department two Musalman graduates of 12 and 21 years' standing respectively who are getting only Rs. 150 and Rs. 75. The first Musalman L.T., a second class graduate of of more than average attainments, was entertained on Rs. 70 and is, I believe, getting the same pay though he has put in 4 years' service and been doing excellent work. The first Mopilla graduate, who took his degree 11 years ago. is still acting on Rs. 75. Why there are several Musalman graduates in the Revenue Department getting the princely wages of Rs. 15 a month. Such is the Government patronage which Musalmans have had and with which they are advised to remain content. For the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, I would respectfully suggest to the Madras Government the desirability of their issuing a blue book recording all that they have done for qualified Musalmans by way of encouraging them in the Public Service.

In conclusion, I shouldlike to point out one practical way in which His Excellency may assist the Musalman community. Sir Arthur had said that we are backward in education and that he deplores the paucity of educated men in the community. Is it too much to ask, then, that Musalmans be recognised as a backward class for educational purposess and be assisted such? Surely, it is not just to consider a community backward and say that it is not sufficiently advanced when the Government is asked to give it a few higher appointments and at the same time to hold that it is too advanced to claim the grant-in-aid privileges of a backward class.

Madras.
3-X-06.

ABDUS SALAM, B.A.

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY.

Versus

Muhammadan Efficiency.

To

THE EDITOR.

Sir,

With reference to the observations recently made by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley on the subject of Musalman efficiency, the community need not be under any delusion in future as to the policy which is likely to be adopted by Government in dealing with the question of Musalman representation in the higher branches of the Public Service. It may be stated at the outset that efficiency has, owing to the long ascendancy of one subject race over another, come to be regarded as the birthright of those who are sons of their fathers or relations of the guardians of vested interests as well as of those who do not hesitate to adopt tactics of the kind recently brought to light by several Native Christian correspondents of the *Madras Mail*. In illustration of this fact, I may be permitted to state that no sooner a gentleman of the twice-born class is appointed head of a department than the unique spectacle is presented of 'efficient men' hailing from the particular sect to which the gentleman happens to belong. This fact having been recently emphasised by such a prominent journal as the *Times of India*, it is needless for me to adduce additional arguments in support of my position. There are no doubt honourable exceptions here and there, but it will be ten to one if they rise above the traditions in which they have been brought up and deal fairly by the Musalman aspirants for Government posts. The Musalmans have of course no quarrel with the Eurasian gentlemen who pass for *efficient men* without the University hall-marks of which one hears so much nowadays, in the departments which are more or less intended as close preserves for them, for by virtue of the affinity they bear to the ruling classes they are entitled to their warm sympathy. A few decades ago, it used to be said in responsible quarters that Musalmans could not be raised to positions of trust and responsibility for want of University qualifications ! and though there is not now the same dearth of Musalman graduates and undergraduates as before, it is amusing to be told that they do not come up to the Government standard of efficiency. It will not therefore, be surprising, if in the event of the Musalman community producing a decade or two hence an increased number of graduates and undergraduates wearing the badges of the so called efficiency if they will be advised not to go in for their share of Government loaves and fishes but to cultivate their literary tastes in their private chambers. It will not be out of place to state here that the attitude of Lord Ampthill on the occasion of his departure for the land of his birth, in admonishing the Musalmans of this Presidency for want of pushfulness in pressing their legitimate claims on the attention of Government, was in strange contrast with that of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley who, after a sojourn of only a few months in this land, has surprised the community by the startling observation that it can have no legitimate grounds for complaint in the matter of State employment, seeing that it has not yet attained the Government standard of efficiency. The recent article contributed to the *Nineteenth century and after* by Mr. Amir Ali, a late Judge of the Calcutta High Court and a true exponent of Muhammadan feelings and aspirations, and reproduced in the columns of your paper a few weeks ago, ought to convince the authorities that the position at present maintained by them with regard to the question of Musalman employment is both illogical and inexpedient. There is no gainsaying the fact that the principle of efficiency so often enunciated in State Dispatches is not adhered to in practice but is allowed to remain a dead letter. Take for example the despatch of Lord George Hamilton on the Simultaneous Examination Question, declaring among other things that the Musalmans, though they do not possess sufficient capacity for passing examinations, have not lost their aptitude for administrative work ; the resolution on the educational policy of Government issued by Lord Curzon stating among other things that book learning without character does not constitute efficiency and that it ought to occupy but a secondary place in the estimation of the dispensers of State patronage, and the resolution abolishing competitive Examinations for the Provincial Civil Service which was directed against the monopoly of Government loaves and fishes by one particular community to the exclusion of others. Have the Musalmans in any way profited by the above declarations of policy ? And if they have not done so, what is the cause of their failure ? The answer to these questions will be found in the impression which is daily gaining ground that the aid of the Musalman community is generally called in whenever Government want to make political capital out of it and that when the necessity for the same ceases to exist the community is left in the lurch. The faith of Musalman leaders in the British sense of justice and love of fair play has not, however, diminished owing to the prevalence of such impressions, but it will be idle to pretend that these sentiments will not appeal strongly to young minds which are now enveloped in despair for want of sufficient encouragement. The prescribing of the primary examination for the posts of peons and other menials, which used to be largely filled by impecunious Musalmans a decade ago, apparently at the instance of Hindu officers, on the ostensible ground of encouraging primary education among the masses and its subsequent abolition on the unpleasant discovery being apparently made that the candidates for the said posts who satisfied the educational test were generally puny creatures endowed with weak physique the prescribing of several departmental tests for insignificant clerical posts with the attendant scandals which brought the whole Government machinery into disrepute only a couple of years ago, the retaining of these departmental tests in spite of the protests entered by the University Commission against the examination mania with which the Madras Government seems to be particularly seized and the consequent playing into the hands of the monopolisers of State patronage whose end-all and be-all is to create such opportunities for their own benifit and that of their posterity, the recognition of Uriya and the non-recognition of Hindustani as an official vernacular in spite of the small proportion which the Uriya speaking population bears to the Musalman population, the ignoring of the claims of deserving members of the community for the comparatively insignificant post of Hindustani Translatorship, the exclusion of all Musalman graduates from the University and the Local Legislative Council, the cold and indifferent treatment accorded to the 2 Moplah graduates in particular and other graduates in general, all these matters tend to show that the Government of this Presidency, at any rate has from time to time entertained very curious notions of efficiency. In this connection, I would respectfully invite the attention of Government to the facts that it is the lot of promising young Musalmans to serve Brahmin masters, that it is to the interest of the latter to keep them down on the ground of their supposed inefficiency and throw various obstacles in the way of their advancement, that the community cannot boast of distinguished lawyers or officers who could keep the powers that be posted in all essential matters concerning it and at the same time secure comfortable berths for their own kith and kin that the Hindu Organs and Associations which Government dare not offend by venturing out of the beaten track of official preferment are least likely to champion the cause of an inartictual

community and that the small billets generally offered to the rising Musalmans without regard to the high standard of living imposed on them by the traditions of ages hardly enable them to satisfy their growing wants. It is accordingly urged not without reason, however, that as this Presidency is situated at a great distance from the seat of the central authority and as the Musalmans here are not influential enough to obtain a due recognition of their claims at the hands of the Local Government like their co-religionists in the North, matters have been allowed to drift so much so that it has become necessary on their part to set up an agitation of their own, irrespective of what their brethren might or might not do in other parts of India. I cannot, however, advise my co-religionists to follow such counsels of despair, for I strongly believe that Government will sooner or later wake up from its long slumber and treat those whose forefathers had helped Lord Clive in laying the foundations of the British Empire in India, with the consideration which is due to them. His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley is to be congratulated on the manifestation of his desire to examine things for himself, but time alone will show how far His Excellency will succeed in freeing himself from the shackles of hoary conventionalism imposed by his immediate surroundings. I would accordingly commend to His Excellency's favourable notice the proposal to appoint a small Committee of leading European and Musalman Officers for the purpose of investigating the claims of the Musalman community for its representation in the higher branches of the service made by a correspondent of the *Muhammadan* under the *nom de plume of Sabu Tain* in connection with the controversy raised by the address presented to Lord Ampthil by the Coimbatore Musalmans. The views expressed by that correspondent on the subject of Muhammadan employment were, it is needles to say, endorsed not only by the *Muhammadan* but also by the "*Observer*," Panjab, and the *Muslim Chronicle* Calcutta.

A MUSLIM.

A VOICE FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES ON THE FULLER INCIDENT.

To The Editor, "Muslim Patriot," Madras.

Sir,

All the Musalmans as a community throughout India deeply regret the early departure from this land of Sir Bampfyde Fuller, the first Lieutenant Governor of the newly created provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and they do so, not because he was favourably disposed towards them, as it has often been wrongly supposed by some of his opponents, but because, like all other good English Officers, he was just and impartial in the administration of the above named province and to its people, so fortunately placed under his care by His Most Gracious Majesty, the Emperor of India. And I am almost certain that had he been allowed to remain in office a little while longer, his name would have become a common household word throughout the length and breadth of the said province, if not, indeed, throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan exactly like that of Lord Hobart, once the Governor of Madras. Moreover, in the long run, Sir B. Fuller, I presume to say, would have found the Musalmans submissive and amenable like every other law abiding people. On the contrary, the Musalmans in giving vent to the expression of their gratitude towards this officer, as a representative of His Imperial Majesty, our Kaisar-e-Hind, on such an occassion, did nothing beyond what, I would add, their dear religion teaches them to do so. Our great leader, the late Sir Syed Ahmad, in his Urdu speech, given before a large gathering at Jallandhar during his Punjab tour, when Mr. Young, the Commissioner of the Division, was in the chair, alluded to a most valuable admonition in the Arabic on the subject, by saying that the Prophet Mohamed (peace be on him) had commanded all the faithful to be submissive ; that is, to be yielding to the authority of the reigning prince, if he be a black-faced Negro slave. In such circumstances and in such a case it is my hearty wish and desire, in obedience to this precept as it comes from the Arabian Prophet, that we, the Indian Musalmans, should always bear in mind the real worth of this unparalled precept and we should also truly follow the true teaching of our true religion of Islam. If we conduct ourselves properly towards our present rulers ; then we as a nation, will certainly prove ourselves worthy Musalman subjects indeed, and we can then also rest assured in the belief that we shall never miss what we desire or aspire to : just in the same way as a good father is always ready to attend, without being called upon, to provide for the wants and the comforts of life, as well as to reward his worthy children for their good behaviour towards him. Just so, we must expect to meet with the same result ; and so be fortunate also to enjoy similar favours from our benign British Government, provided of course, we, as Musalmans, by our good deeds and actions, prove ourselves to be loyal subjects, and then only, but not otherwise. We may then hope to please also the King of Kings, and the reigning Monarch, whose epithet as given in the Arabic Language is "Zillu-l-lah" meaning the "Shadow of God on earth :" and by so doing we shall always remain happy both here below, and in the world, above.

MD. AMIR KHAN,
PLEADER, *Nagpur.*

[* Even a loving mother does not feed her child until it cries for milk. Asking for our rights, is the first duty we owe to ourselves and to our king Emperor. Ed.]

DASEHRA AT NELLORE.

To
The Editor "Muslim Patriot",
Sir,

Dasehra as is observed in Southern India consists of making *pooja* to Hindu gods at home by the orthodox Brahmins and to arms, furniture and *Kalisams* ; in public offices by the Hindu menial servants who visit their officers and acquaintances and collect presents and *mamools.* This is considered an ordinary festival here and the Government Offices are closed for one day only. But at Nellore things are quite different. The festival has been magnified as an important one and is observed for full ten days. This seems entirely due to the fact that the Hindus and Musalmans here have not been on amicable terms for the past twenty years. The Hindus have borrowed the barbarous Musalman customs attached to the Moharam festival and have thus aped them. Moreover, they observe Dasehra as a rival institution to Moharam. With this object the Hindus take *Swangs disguises* as *tigers, majanoons, Jalalies showbalas,* and make *giroos* of *Nanak, Jogi, Pakhand, Pandaram,* &c. &c., during Dasehra. The Musalmans take objection to the disguises on the ground that the Hindus want to vilify them and their time-honored Muharram and that they have no other motive to exactly imitate all the Muharram disguises and other items of that sacred festivals, such as having *aftabgiries, Zulfikhars,* with each *giroo* and bringing out *taboots* on the last day. Most of our Collectors of the District nipped the mischief in bud by refusing licenses for the disguises and *giroos* while one or two of them gave licenses for a disguise or two and others including Mr. Manavedanraja issued whole-sale licences permitting Hindus to do whatever they wanted to do and conducted processions at the point of bayonet. At any rate, there were hardly any disguises for the past five years as the Collector, Mr. R. Morris, refused permission for all the important disguises. But this year the table was turned and the Collector seemed to have been misled by somebody and he issued licenses without any let or hindrance. The result was that the Hindus have this year paid the Musalmans with compound interest. In *giroos*, in disguises and in every other item including *taboots*, the action of the Hindus was vindictive and provoking. Thanks to the good counsels of the educated Muslims who pacified their community, especially the lower orders among it, they kept their heads cool with a hope that the Collector would not repeat his mistake next year and the Government would not allow their loyal servants to be vilified and taunted by the Hindus in constructing *tabooths, aftabgiries, Zulfikhars* and disguising as tigers, *Jalalies, Majanoons, Showbalas,* &c., in Dasehra? If it is not for wounding the religious feelings of the Muhammadans to what else can one attribute them? The educated Musalmans earnestly desire to bridge the gulf existing between these two communities and the educated Hindus too speak of Muhammadans as their brethren forming an important factor in the unity of India and express love and affection for them from pulpit and platform. I would therefore ask the educated Hindu gentlemen of Nellore whether they approve of the conduct of their co-religionists here and whether they would not consider that such wanton provocation on their part, would rather widen the existing gulf and if so, what steps they have taken to prevent it, I hope the Nellore leaders will look into this matter.

"S"

RANDOM NOTES.

(*By an Indian*)

The *Times of India's* London correspondent says that a movement has been started in Cape Town to induce the Council of Legal Education in England to give students the option of taking Roman—Dutch law in substitution for some other subject as much time is spent on such subjects as English property Law, a knowledge of which is of little use beyond the borders of England. This movement has the support of many of the African Judges and Barristers and now is the time for the Indians to press for similar recognition. In the Bar exmination no inducement is afforded for the study of Hindu or Mahomedan Law and it is much to be wished that the Council should consider the advisibility of suiting its curriculam of studies to the varying necessities of Indian and Colonial students. Indeed as the correspondent says the English Bar is essentially an Imperial Bar, and it would be well if its intellectual purview were given a wider scope than is the case at present.

* * * *

Mr. G. A. Natesan's excellent article on "The Political awakening in Asia," in the September number of his *Indian Review* is of more than a passing interest and a timely one. While the whole Europe is passing through an era of peace, Asia is stirring politically and socially. Japan has already won world—wide reputation during the recent Russo—Japanese war; the Empress Dowager has issued an edict granting administrative and financial reforms and the constitution for China is to be modelled after that of the Japanese; the Persians have succeeded in securing a National Representative Council; the Amir has recently called into existence a Consultative Assembly, thus three great Oriental rulers have parted with their notions of autocracy, but in India the bureaucracy is as blind as ever to the spirit of the times and the aims and aspirations of the people. The unchangeable East has shown signs of adaptation to the national exigencies and the only country left in Asia which has no place in the list of Self-Governing Countries, of course, under thh British paramouncy is India with all her Westeren education, progress and enlightenment and widespread desire to distinguish herself as one of the powers of the East. India is a sacred trust imposed on the English and surely they will stand condemned in the eyes of God and man if they crush down the spirit of national awakening and advancement and does not let her fellow-subjects enjoy the fruits of their labour in the formation and evolution of a nation and in the desire to serve their mother land.

* *

Mr. Frederic Harrison is at best an able critic against the heriditary legislators and in the current number of the *Positivist Review* returns to the question of the House of Lords. Not a few Liberal peers backed up by a large number of Labour members represent immense conservative masses held in reserve and they have behind them immense forces of the rich, the experienced, the trading classes, the church, the civil and military services and those whom Democracy and Socialisim alarm. This state of things is abhorred by all the true Liberals and the Englishmen will not submit to see the formal decisions of their elective Chamber permanently 'blocked' by a petty knot of ordinary men whose right to legislate at all is the mere "accident birth." Mr. Harrison says that the country is certainly not prepared to take the plunge into a Single Democratic Chamber, the House of Commons and as there cannot be an ending of the House of Lords, the second Chamber, there should be a wending of it. This is essential so that a violent collision between the peers and the nation may be avoided. The existence of a Second Chamber is possible in a democratic society only if the members enter it by some form of election, selection or personal qualification save the accident of birth and the reforming of the House of Lords can best be effected by putting an

end to the vicious rule that heriditary right shall give legislative power and by allowing a Life peer to sit and vote in the Upper House as the recent memoirs of the late Duke of Argyll have told us how nearly a a well qualified Life Peer came to take hia seat without question. As England, as a whole desires a Second Chamber of qualified men and as, Mr. Harrison says, it is more likely to get a competent senate by gradually modifying the House of Lords than by any revolutionery attempt to suppress it altogether or to abrogate its privileges at once we welcome the suggestions and wish that Mr. Harrison gets support at the hands of his countrymen in his endeavour to reform the House of Lords.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

1. A punster was once asked to make an extemporaneous-pun. "Upon what subject," asked the punster—" Upon the King" replied one of the audiance." "Oh," said the wit "The *King* is no *subject.*"

2. An auctioneer, one evening, was about to knock off a lot as a stranger entered the room. "Going," said the auctioneer' Iraising his hammer. "Going! will no one bid any more"? "I will bid more"—said the stranger "what will you bid"? enquired the auctioneer. "I will bid you good night" was the reply as the wit walked out.

3. It was saying of Aristotle that to become an able man in any business, three things are necessary—nature, study and practice.

4. Man will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight, anything but—*live* for it.

5. Nature bids me love myself and hate every one that injures me, reason bids me love my friends and hate my enemies, religion bids me love all and hate none and overcome evil with good.

6. Pride, like the magnet, constantly points to one object—self—but unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.

7. To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge.

8. Accustom yourself to master things which you seem to dispair of, for, if you will observe, the left hand through want of practice is insignificant in other business. Yet it holds the bridle better than the right because it has been used to it.

9. It is an excellent rule, to be observed in all disputes that we should give soft words and hard arguments, that we should not so much strive to vex as to convince an enemy.

10. It is better to say "this one thing I *do*" than to say "these forty things I dabble in."

11. In character, in manners, in style; in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.

12. Every duty we omit obscures some duty we should have known.

"Yes, marriage is indeed a lottery," remarked Mr. Brown, "One gets a prize another gets a blank." "Very true, dear, remarked Mrs. Brown; "you got me and I got you."

Behar News.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

BANKIPOOR, *October* 1.—The earlier portions of the week were extremely hot but for the last three days we are having cloudy weather with few brisk showers now and then.

I have already reported the distress in Durbhanga and Muzaffarpoor Districts. The acuteness of the scarcity necessitated a visit to Muzaffarpoor by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 17th and his stay up to the 19th of September last to ascertain the real state of affairs with the Collectors of the Districts concerned. As a result of His Honor's visit, *takvi*, amounting to Rs. 4,00,000 are being given for the distressed in Durbhanga District and thirteen test works are to be opened there. Two and-a-half lakh of Rupees are being given as *takir* for Muzaffarpoor and fourteen test-works are being opened. The test-works are being opened to ascertain whether relief-works will be necessary. If relief-works are actually required the relief organization will be at once adopted.

An European Railway Guard has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined one hundred Rupees for outraging the modesty of a native lady while travelling in his train.

Vizianagram News.

The weather is fair for the last 4 or 5 days. Before that we had good showers of rain for a day or two. We expect good crops this year and hope that we will be relieved of the famine which is haunting our districts for the last so many years.

A few months ago owing to the efforts of our energetic Secretary, Mr. Mohamed Isaac Saheb, an Anjuman by the name of Tayeedul-Islam was started in this town. Since then it held 3 meetings in which the proceedings of the Anjuman were conducted with great deliberation and fore thought.

The chief aims of the Anjuman are to further the cause of education of Mohamadan boys by giving scholarships and to ameliorate the social condition of the degenarated Mohamadans. Some forty gentlemen have enlisted themselves as members of the Anjuman and a still larger number of members will be enlisted by the Anjuman in a few days. The Secretary is leaving no stone unturned to make the Anjuman as permanent as possible by receiving help from the rich Mohamadan community. The Shias and Sunnis of this town work hand in hand for its improvement and we think this to be a good augury for its future improvement.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Madras.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS.—The services of Major R. J. Macnamara, M.D., I.M.S., (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of Madras Government and the notification appointing him Inspector-General of Jails is published.

PACHAIYAPPA'S COLLEGE.—The Hon'ble Sir S. Subramania Iyer, *Kt.*, C.I.E., has consented to preside at the Public Meeting to be held in connection with the College Founder's Day on the 27th instant. Hon. Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer will deliver the Commemoration address.

THE PORT OF MADRAS.—Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Madras, and Mr. A. G. Romilly, UnderS-ecretary to Government, P. W. D. have been appointed Trustees of the Port of Madras, the former gentleman in the room of Mr. A. R. Cumming, resigned.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Paliam, about 25 years of age, a Railway porter on the Madras Railway, while shunting carriages in the Central Station, accidentally fell and was run over. He was killed on the spot and the body was removed to the mortuary attached to the General Hospital, where the usual inquest was held by the Police.

THE MADRAS CORPORATION.—Mr. T. Singara Mudaliar has been appointed to act as Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, during the absence of Mr. Mahomad Sufdar Hussain Sahib on privilege leave.

Cochin.

A MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.—The Native Merchants of Cochin have formed an Association. The first meeting was held on Sunday last, and Messrs. Hajee Abdoola Hajee Adam, Luckmichund, Maneckchund and Esmiel Joonus have been appointed Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary respectively. As many of the merchants were not present at this meeting it was resolved that a second meeting should be held.

ARBITRATION.—All the creditors of Mr. Ahmed Haji Mahomed, whose failure was reported here, jointly agreed to the settlement of their claims, by arbitration. The arbitrators, Mr. Hajee Abdoola Hajee Adam and another, have not yet given their award.

MURDERING A BROTHER.—One Thoma, belonging to one of the Manapuram Amsoms, has been committed to the Court of Sessions by the Second class Magistrate of Chowghat for murdering his own brother in cold blood. The cause of this heinous crime is said to be a suspected intimacy on the part of the deceased with the accused's wife.

Travancore.

6th Oct.—A large number of the *elite* of the town assembled at the College Hall at the invitation of Dr. Mitchell, the Principal, to witness the distribution of prizes to the deserving students of the College and High School Departments. The building was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and greenery. His Highness the Maharajah presided.

Bangalore.

At last Government of India has sanctioned the C. and M. Station being lit with electricity, operations will commence on the 15th instant.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.—Rajagopal Pilly, printer, Munisamy, a baller, and goldsmith have been arrested by the Station Police in connection with the printing and publishing of certain obscene and libellous leaflets which they had pasted in public places in the station containing scurrilous statements and threats directed against the British Resident, Municipal Commissioners and European and Hindu gentlemen whose names are mentioned. The author of the leaflet maligns the gentlemen named on account of the present high prices of food-grains and the consequent oppression of the poor for which he holds them responsible. Accused will be charged before the Magistrate under Section 4 of the Press Act and Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code.

PIGEON RACE.—For the Homing Pigeon race from Belguam a distance of 380 miles from Bangalore, liberated on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 7-10 A.M., fourteen birds in all belonging to Messrs A. R. Kesava Mudaliar, Sergeant-Major Hook and Captian Duckworth were entered. Of these only two birds both belonging to Mr. A. R. Kesava Mudaliar arrived on the very day of liberation at 3-45 P.M. Never in the history of the Homing Society, birds liberated from Belguam, arrived on the day of liberation.

Hyderabad.

THE TOWN HALL.—The Nizam's Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to be expended in erecting a Town Hall in the Public Gardens, Chudderghaut. The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Highness in February last.

THE RUMOURS OF MAHARAIAH SIR KISHEN. Pershad's resignation of the Prime Ministership of Hyderabad owing to ill-health, reported to be current have no truth whatever in them.

Ootacamund.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and Staff returned to this Station at 11-15 A.M. on the 3rd instant. The usual salute from the Stonehouse Battery was fired.

THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY AND THE PLAGUE.—The Plague Hospital Assistant appears to have desired a *post mortem* in connection with a Mahomedan case of suspicious plague. This seems to have resulted in a day's delay in the funeral. A public meeting of the community was held, and a Resolution was forwarded the Collector passing certain strictures on the conduct of the PlagueHospital Assistant.

THE FOREST CODE REVISION COMMITTEE.—This Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. C. J. Weir, Mr. Mr. C. E. Brazier, Mr. F. A. Lodge and Mr. L. E. Buckley who were to have met for the further sitting of the Committee at Madras commenced their sittings here.

Vazanimbadi.

THE HAJ QUARANTINE.—At a mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Vaniyambadi, held in the Govindapuram old mosque at 3 P.M. on the 5th instant, a Resolution was adopted conveying the hearty thanks of the Muslim comunity to H. E. Lord Minto for having abolished the Haj Quartine at Bombay.

Pittapur.

PITTAPUR, *6th Oct.*—The Rajah of the Pittapur Estate, which has been under the management of the Court of Wards for about 15 years, came of age yesterday and assumed charge of his estate.

Pithapuram Raj.

DIVAN OF THE ESTATE. MR. MUHAMMAD Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. Acting Deputy Collector, and now the Guardian Instructor to the Minor Rajah of Pithapuraml Godavery, has been appointed Dewan of the Estate, with effect from the 5th instant, when the Estate will, be handed over to the Rajah by the Court of Wards.

Kolar Gold Fields.

NOBLE'S EXPLOSIVE COMPANY'S NEW MAGAZINE.—Mr. C. B. Bennetts, the local Agent of Nobel's Explosives Company, invited several ladies and gentlemen of the Field to take part in the opening ceremony of the Company's newly-built magazine (No.3) on the Gold Field property, on the evening of Saturday, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M. Mrs. Gifford, of Mysore Mine, opened the Magazine of its kind in India. The design of the building was prepared in England by the Nobel's Engineer and the specification was faithfully carried out by the contractor, Mr. Gulam Ahmad, under the able supervision of Mr. Bennetts. The building was greatly admired, and all concerned were very much complimented by those present. The nice finish and the stability of the building was particularly noticed.

Mysore.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.—A great discussion took place about a Judicial Committee for Mysore, Civil Procedure, complaints against Amins, Court Documents in Canarese, delay in Civil Courts, Trial by Jury, Judicial and Executive Functions, and Agricultural Banks in Mysore.

THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Haj Pilgrimage.—The Turkish Government have taken up an obstructive attitude with regard to the abolition of the quarantine restrictions at Bombay in connection with the Mecca pilgrims. Notwithstanding the representation of the British Government, emphasising the hardship inflicted on the Hajis by the continuence of the regulations, the Porte is imposing unnecessary rectrictions, creating disablities working to the disadventage of the pilgrims".

The Turco-Egyptian Commission.—The Turco-Egyptian Commissioners have signed the Boundary Ageement. The boundary is practially a straight line from Rafah to a point three miles west of Akabah, the only deviation being a small concession to Turkey near Akabah.

The Sultan of Morocco.—The Sultan of Morocco has taken under his protection a Saharan fanatical sorcerer, named Maelain, who, with his followers, has arrivd at Marakase, where they assaulted several Europeans, including two Germans. By the orders of the Sultan all the officials have placed themselves at the disposal of Maelain.

Anti-Creek Feeling in Roumania.—The Greek church at Constantza, in Roumania, was ablaze on the 5th instant. It is supposed to be another symptom of the anti-Greek feeling.

Lord Cromer.—Lord Cromer sails for Egypt on 12th instant.

Indians in the Transvaal.—A deputation of Transvaal Indians has started for London, to submit Lord Elgin their grievances under the new Asiatic Ordinance. The demand to be placed on the same footing as Indians at the Cape or to remain under the old Ordinance, pending reconsideration of the new. Lord Elgin has promised that the Deputation shall have a fair hearing, but has warned them beforehand that the modification of the Ordiance is not likely.

The Late Rising in Natal.—A Missionary who has travelled over the territory where the Zulu rising took place in Natal describes the region as desolate, with the bodies of rebels lying about unburied. Food is scarce and the people are starving.

The Political Situation in Russia.

The Swedish Vice-Consul has been murdered at Batoum. The Revolutionists have wounded the President of a Court-Martial at Askabad, and killed two Officer Judges, including a General.

There have been 164 people killed and 596 wounded in the streets of Warsaw during the last four months.

The Police have seized 110 bombs and a quantity of dynamite at the Engineering School and the Ministry of Railways at St. Petersburg.

Lawlessness at St. Petersburg is further evidenced by the daring attempt of a band to waylay a Government messnger, carrying large sums of money, near the Bourse. The Police were forewarned and watched the messenger. A regular pitched battle ensued and his assailants were driven off.

An Imperial Decree has been issued at St. Petersburg, authorising the sale of twenty million acres of Siberian land to peasants.

The Czar has returned to Peterhof.

Nineteen of the Kronstadt mutineers were executed on the morning of the 4th instant.

Bombs have been thrown at the Vice-Governor of Kazan and the Commander of Sevastopol. Both were wounded. The assassins escaped.

Five bombs and ten pounds of dynamite were found in the possession of a girl student at St. Petersburg.

The President of the notorious "Union of Russian People" is touring in the country in view of the coming Duma election. He was received by the Governor-General of Odessa who promised every support to the Union Propaganda.

A Reign of Terror Anticipated.—The safety of the Royal Family. The Palace of the Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt has been prepared for the Czaritza and her children.

An outbreak of a reign of teror at St. Petersburg is feared.

Over a hundred executions have taken place in Russia since the 3rd instant.

The President of the Union of Russian People, who is at Odessa, harangued a gang of 300 members, exhorting them to exterminate rebels and Jews. Russia, he said, wanted neither a Constitutian nor a Parliament, but Orthodoxy and Autocracy. The gang then rushed into the streets, shouting "Death to the Jews." All the shops were instantly closed. The Jews were seized with panic. The Prefect intervened and averted a pogrom.

The Prefect of Moscow has intimated that he connot permit a public reception of the Britsh deputation, which purposes to do honour to ex-Dumaists accused of crimes against the State.

Scarlet Fever in Iondon.—An epidemic of scarlet fever has broken out in London, and 3,000 cases are under treatment.

Hurricanes in England.—Furious hurricanes and rain storm are raging in the West and South of Britain, doing enormous damage. Outdoor employment has been suspended.

The Clyde Shipbuilders Strike.—Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, wrote to the Clyde strikers, offering the services of the Board of Trade for arbitration.

Twelve thousand men employed in the Clyde Shipbuilding works were out on strike Their funds were considerable and American and Contitinental aid has been offered Then men were seeking the King's intervention to prevail upon the masters to accept arbitration.

But the Shipbuilders on the Clyde have ordered. American pneumatic riveters, which can be handled by unskilled labour and are equal to three men. It is believed that the strike of 7,000 iron workers on the Clyde will, in consequence, soon end.

Home Rule for Ireland.—The Dublin Corporation, on the 8th instant, refused to consider Resolution censuring the outrage on the Union Jack during the late trip on the steamer of the members of the Corporaton to see the new system of drainage opened. The meeting separated singing "God Save Ireland."

The Rising in German S. W. Africa.—Twenty-nine German casualties in the fighting in Daramarland have taken place between the 24th September and the 14th October

Miners' Trouble in Germany.—220,000 German miners are demanding a 15 per cent, advance in wages.

The Revolution in Cuba.—It is understood that President Roosevelt has decided to send Mr. Magoon, Vice-Governor designate of the Philippines, to relieve Mr. Taft in Cuba

General Funston has arrived at Havana and been formally appointed to command the American Army of Occupation in Cuba.

The Panama Canal.—it has been finally decided that the Panama Canal shall be completed by contract. This will not affect the employment of Chinese labour.

An Accident to H. M. S. Conal "Terrible."—His Majesty's ship *Terrible*, in coming from Hongkong, lost her propeller and part of her tail shaft. It being impossible to dock her at Singapore, she has proceeded homeward.

Loss of an Emigrant Ship.—The emigrant ship *Charterhouse* has foundered near Hongkong. The Captain and sixty passengers were drowned. The chief Engineer, twenty-three of the crew and two women were picked up after 43 hours on a raft.

Australia and New Zealand—The New Zealand Parliamentary Committee has reported against the ratification of a Treaty with Australia for reciprocal preferential treatment.

Australia and British Preference—The French, German and American lines trading to Australia are perturbed at the preference to British ships, and it is predicted that they will withdraw a number of vessels from the Australian trade.

The Accident to the P. and O. "Isis."—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Isis* carried the Indian Mails. She was leaking badly, and the Captain telegraphed for a man-of-war with divers. A cylinder burst and the propeller screw broke, falling in the sea. The tables in the smoking room above the engines were blown into the air, and there were several hair-breadth escapes; but nobody was hurt.

The cruiser *Suffolk* left Malta to assist,

The outward Indian Mails of the 28th September will, it is feared, be greatly delayed, as the result of this serious accident.

The Captain, third Officer and the engineroom staff narrowly escaped death.

The "Isis" At Zante.—The *Isis* was at Zante, on the 3rd instant.

The Officers' coolness is greatly praised. The boats were prepared and lowered.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Amir's Visit to India.—The Amir, it is now reported, will halt for some days at Jelalabad on his way from Kabul to India. He purposes leaving Jelalabad on the 31st December, arriving at Landi Kotal on the 2nd January and at Peshawar on the 3rd. and thereafter he will visit Sirhind on the 5th, and reach Agra on the morning of the 7th January.

Mr, Dobbs, Deputy Secretary and Mr. Gapriel, Uuder-Secrtary, Foreign Department, go on special duty in connection with the Amir's visit. Mr. Gapriel leaves Simla tomorrow for Agra, and Mr. Dobbs follows as soon as the Amir's itinerary has been finally settled.

Lord Kitchiner with the Army Staff will be in Camp at Agra during the Amir's visit there.

It is believed that one of the events during the Agra Week will be a Chapter of the Indian Orders which will probably draw a large number of Native Chiefs to the City.

Some of the Chiefs of Central India, Rajputana and the United Provinces will propably be present at the Agra Durbar and their Imperial Service Troops may share in the parade.

A Durbar at Kabul.—A final Durbar was held at Kabul on the 15th ultimo at which the Amir definitely announced to his Sirdars and officials that the arrangements for his visit to India would be completed forthwith. They expressed concurrence in this decision.

The Sultan of Turkey's Illness.—The Mahomedans of Bengal are praying every where for the recovery of the Sultan of Turkey.

The Mahomedan Deputation.—H. H, the Aga Khan who was slightly indisposed and majority of the members of the Mahomedan Deputation have left Simla.

A Pilgrimage to Mecca.—His Highness he Nawab of Bahawalpur will start on a pillgrimage to Mecca about the middle of November next.

Moulvi Haji Rahim Buksh, Foreign Minister of the State, who went to Mecca and Medina with all his family and relations last year, and accompanies the Nawab, is about to publish an account of his journey with advice by way of guidance for intending pilgrims.

At the desire of His Highness it has been notified by beat of drum throughout Bahawalpur territory that those Mahomedans who desire to do the Haj pilgrimage, but cannot afford the expense, will be provided with free passage and food to and from Mecca on applying by letter to His Highness.

The Boycott in East Bengal.—The Namasudras, a class of Hindu cultivators, have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam for protection against the power and influence of Bengali boycotters. The local officers of the Government will take the action necessary to prevent their being interfered with in buying and selling.

East Bengal and Assam.—There is not the remotest idea of abandoning Dacca for Chittagong as the capital of the new Province of East Bengal and Assam. Provision has, however been made for two Government Houses, one at Dacca and another at Chittagong.

The report as to the stopping of work Government buildings at Dacca finds no confirmation in Simla. The plans of the Dacca Government House and of the Secretariat are still being proceeded with, as also are the designs for the small residence at Chittagong.

Slight Earthquakeat Simla.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Simla on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Exodus from Simla.—The Viceregal party left Simla on the 5th instant at 9 30 A. M. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and the Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot drove down in landaus, while the remainder of the party proceeded by special train, which left Summer Hill at 11 A. M, The usual salute was fired.

Ingenious Thieves in Calcutta.—A new method of theft is being practised in Calcutta. Men enter houses, pretending to be electrical maistries of the leading firms, and having thus gained access to the premises, they commit theft. In this way several houses in the European quarters of the town have been robbed, among them being that of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, while he was spending the Puja holidays at Mussoorie.

The Calcutta Port Trust,—The Government of India have sanctioned the Calcutta Port Commissioners raising a debenture loan of Rs. 55½ lakhs during the year 1906-07, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in 30 years.

The Calcutta Telephone Service,—The Bengal Telephone Company are laying underground cables, in order to do away with overhead wires. About 2,000 men art at present engaged in this work.

The Calcutta Corporation.—The Government of India have permitted the Calcutta Corporation to raise a debenture loan of Rs. 9 lakhs, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and re-payable in 30 years, before the 31st March, 1907.

Chinese Riot in Calcutta—Some 200 Chinamen rioted on Sunday last, over a dispute concerning church funds, in Blackburn's Lane, with deadly weapons. About 11 or 12 men were seriously injured.

Lord Kitchener's Indissposition.—A slght attach of fever His Excellency Lord Kitchener, who was suffering from a slight attack of fever was better on Saturday morning last when his temperature was normal.

Dacoity in Allahabad.—Some 25 or 30 men, masquerading in the guise of Policemen, recently attempted to force an entrance into the house of a Zemindar in the Allahabad

District on the plea that they had come to search for stolen property suspected to be hidden on the premises. The Zemindar resisted and a free fight ensued between the villagers and the decoitus, one of the latter dying soon afterwards from the effects of the injuries he received.

Seven men were arrested, including a man who had played the *role* of Daroga, and were charged with dacoity before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad. The Jury, however, on the technical ground that the accused had been pointed out to the witnesses for the prosecution by the Police previous to identification in jail brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Indian Agricultural Departments,—Eleven agricultural experts for the Agricultural Departments who have been selected in England by the Secretary of State, are now on their way out from Home, four of them arriving on the 18th instant. They comprise Chemists, Superintendents of Farms, etc., and their postings to the different Provinces are now being arranged by the Inspector General of Agriculture and the Revenue Department.

The Indian Industrial Exhibition, by the Calcutta.—The Calcutta Corparation has voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the forth coming Industrial Exhibition.

A Fatal Accident at Cawnpore. Collapse of—A serious accident occurred yesterday at a Cotton Press in Conperganj. A gang of coolies was engaged in making a deep excavation for the reception of a new press, when an adjacent wall cellapsed, striking down and burying in the *debris* a number of workers, of whom several were killed and others more or less injured.

The Lieut-Governor, Punjab.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab returned to Simla from his Chini trip on Friday, the 5th instant, it time to say farewell to the Viceroy, and leaves again for Lahore *via* Ludhiana and Ferozepur, on the 16th.

Floods in Burma-serious Railway breach.—Reports have been received in Rangoon of heavy rain all over the Mu Valley Districts of Upper Burma and of the breaching of the Railway line, between Wutho and Hawlin stations, for a distance of about half-a mile.

Lady La Touche.—The residents of Naini Tal on Tuesday presented Lady La Touche with a diamond creasent on her approching departure. Sets of links were also presented to the members of the Lieutenant Governor's Staff.

The Muslim Patriot.

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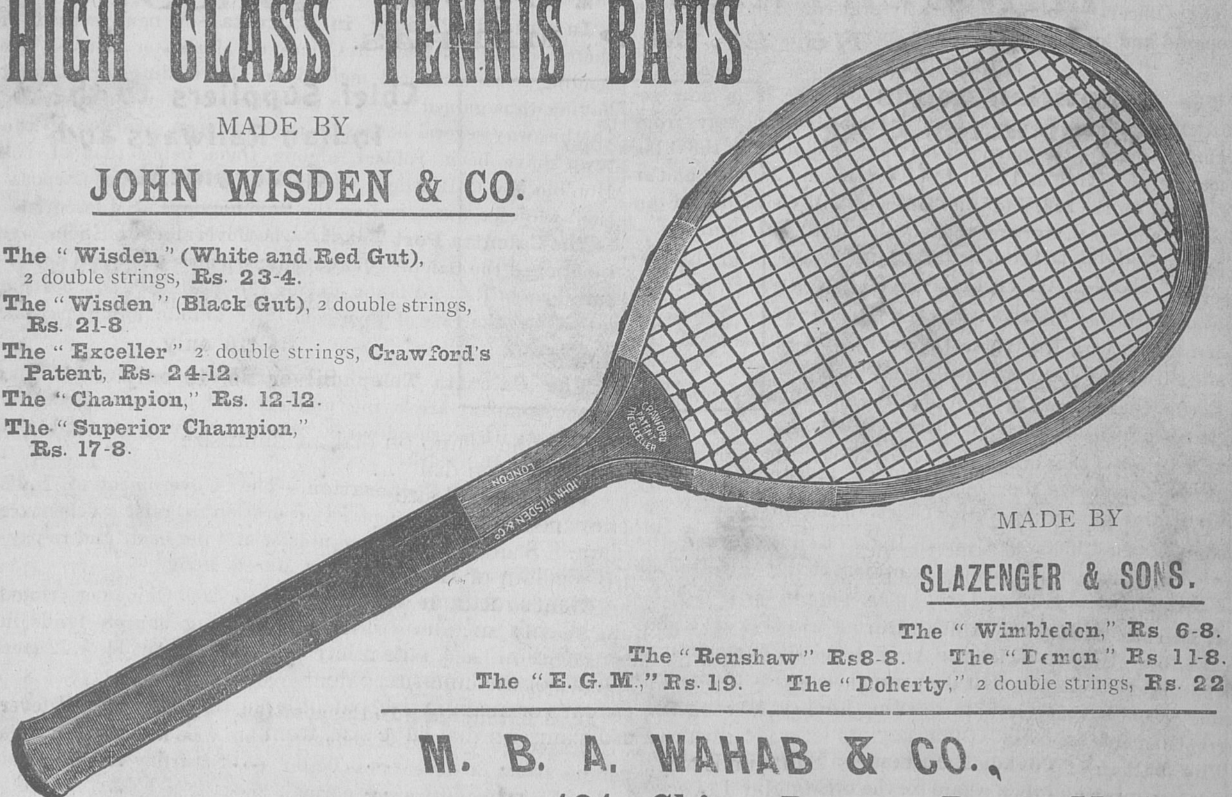

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„ 109.	Silver full hunting keyless, key winding, Gent's or medium size, patent lever, full jewelled	18	8
„ 110.	Silver half hunting keyless, key winding, Gent's or medium size, patent lever, full jewelled	20	0
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14 30 23

Legislative Department

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble M.Krishnan Nayar Avargal.

XX. (a) ~~(1)~~ Is it a fact that the Government have resolved to make a grant of Rs.30,000 towards the cost of printing Dr.Pope's Tamil Lexicon in England and publishing the book ?

(b) ~~(2)~~ Is it also a fact that the only stipulation which the Government have made with Dr. Pope for the contribution of Rs.30,000 is that 50 copies of the book should be supplied free of cost to the Government ?

(c) ~~(3)~~ Having regard to the amount of the grant, will the Government be pleased to take steps for reducing the price of the book or securing some other adequate compensation for the money contribution ?

16 31 24

[E./2.]
1,000—29-5-06.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. .... From the .... No. ...., dated .... 190 .

SUBJECT. Legislative question – XX
Dr Pope's Tamil – English Lexicon.

In G.O. no. 616 Ed. of 20th Sept. 1906, the Govt. have guaranteed a contribution of Rs 30,000 towards Dr. Pope's Tamil–English Lexicon, the only stipulation being that they should be supplied with 50 copies of the lexicon free of charge.

Clauses (1) & (2) of the question may therefore be answered in the affirmative.

As regards clause (3) the Govt. have already resolved that no guarantee or no further stipulation than the supply of 50 copies gratis be insisted upon. The answer to this clause may therefore be in the negative.

Where is this. no authority quoted above S.T.

TK
5-11-06.

PH
5/11/6

Secy.
6/11/06

Please see draft answer overleaf for approval

6-11-06

AM

The amount of the contribution will necessarily be a factor in fixing the price. What else is the money for, but to pay for what wd. otherwise affect the price? I have modified the draft in this respect S.T. 6/11

Copy to Leg.
7-xi-06

17 32 35

(a) & (b). The answer is in the affirmative.

(c). The Govt. are not in a position to state what the ~~cost~~ price of the Lexicon, when published, is likely to be ~~nor are they prepared to take any further action in the matter~~ but the amount of the contribution will necessarily ~~have~~ be a material ~~aff~~ factor in fixing that price. The edition which, it is proposed, should consist of 2000 copies, will be issued by the Oxford Clarendon Press.

HDL
6.11.08

~~18~~ 33

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26

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble M. KRISHNAN NAYAR Avargal:—

XX. (1) Is it a fact that the Government have resolved to make a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards the cost of printing Dr. Pope's Tamil Lexicon in England and publishing the book?

stet (2) Is it also a fact that the only stipulation which the Government have made with Dr. Pope for the contribution of Rs. 30,000 is that 50 copies of the book should be supplied free of cost to the Government? stet

(3) ~~Having regard to the amount of the grant, will the Government be pleased to take steps for reducing the price of the book or securing some other adequate compensation for the money contribution?~~ & Will the Government be pleased to take steps to see that the book when published, is issued at a reasonable price?

The Hon'ble Mr.

XX (a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The Government are not in a position to state what the price of the Lexicon, when published, is likely to be, but the amount of the contribution will necessarily be a material factor in fixing that price. The edition which, it is proposed, ~~which~~ should consist of 2000 copies, will be issued by the Oxford Clarendon Press.

The draft answer ~~is~~ has been approved by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes C.S.I.

Ag. Asstt. Secretary.

To

The Legislative Deppt. u.o.

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble M. **Krishnan Nayar** Avargal:—

(a) **XX.** ~~(1)~~ Is it a fact that the Government have resolved to make a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards the cost of printing Dr. Pope's Tamil Lexicon in England and publishing the book?

(b) ~~(2)~~ Is it also a fact that the only stipulation which the Government have made with Dr. Pope for the contribution of Rs. 30,000 is that 50 copies of the book should be supplied free of cost to the Government?

(c) ~~(3) Having regard to the amount of the grant, will the Government be pleased to take steps for reducing the price of the book or securing some other adequate compensation for the money contribution~~?

Will the Government be pleased to take steps to see that the book when published, is issued at a reasonable price?

Copy as admitted by His Excellency to Educational U.O.

CRV
8-11-06. PH
8/11/6

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu :—

XXXVII. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many primary schools receiving grant-in-aid at present from the Municipalities and Local Boards have been classed as "Elementary" and how many as "Secondary"?

(*b*) How much the elementary schools are expected to cost the Local Boards and Municipalities and how the Government propose to meet the additional cost, if any, to the Boards and Municipalities?

(*c*) Is the rule embodied in the new Educational rules that students who leave an elementary school for secondary one can be placed only in the fourth class, whatever may be the class in which they may have studied in an elementary school and the class examination they may have passed, not likely to (*a*) seriously handicap students in rural areas in the pursuit of secondary and higher education, (*b*) affect the stability and popularity of the elementary schools therein?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to modify the said rule subject to such safeguards, if any, as may be deemed necessary?

Educational Department.

Subject.

Legislative Question No.XXXVII by the
Hon'ble B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

Clause (a) of the question.

It does not appear that the classification of the old primary schools into Elementary and Secondary schools under the new Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid Code has been completely carried out: but speaking generally all the old primary schools receiving grants from Municipalities and Local Boards will be Elementary schools under the new system. The Director may perhaps be asked by telephone whether the classification has been carried out and if so to furnish an answer to the clause.

I thought most of the schools in Municipalities would be Secondary? !!
C.G.M.

Secretary. For orders.

C.G.M.
6-11-06.

No. The classification cannot have been completely carried out as yet.

2. Clause (b) of the question.

Submitted that it is too soon now to say how much the Elementary schools are expected to cost the Local Boards and Municipalities. Here again speaking generally the cost to Local Boards will be more and that to Municipal Councils less than formerly - para.30 of the Office note on page 9 of the notes with G.O. No.356 Educational, dated 21st May 1906.

The question is very vague. Elementary schools will no doubt gradually increase in number.

D

For the present, however, the grants hitherto paid to schools will be continued – Note (1) on page 1 of the new Grant-in-Aid Code and rule 54. If a school or department hitherto aided from Provincial Funds has now to be aided from Local or Municipal Funds the amount paid as grants will be available for payment as subsidy.

3. Clause (c) of the question.-

The rule in the Educational Rules referred to is Rule 47.

D. In paragraph 4 of G.O. No.356 Edl., dated 21st May 1906, the Government explained the situation as follows:--"The "majority of boys who are likely to take "up higher education are generally sons "of educated or well-to-do men living in "towns where a Secondary school has been "established and such boys should commence "their education in the primary classes of "the Secondary school. It is not intended that the Elementary school should "like the former primary school be regarded as the necessary feeder of the "Secondary school. It is essential however to provide for children attending "a recognized Elementary school who "develop special talent and whose parents "intend them to pursue Secondary studies. "Such children may be transferred to a "Secondary school provided they have "obtained a leaving certificate endorsed " 'good' , in other words they must have "gone through successfully the fourth

~~8.~~ ~~23~~ 38

31

XXXVII

"standard of the Elementary school, but "no boy so qualified will be permitted to "join a Secondary school at a stage higher "than the fourth class: and this even if "the boy may have reached a higher "standard in the Elementary school. Although the two kinds of schools may to "a certain extent overlap, their aims "are different and the character of the "teaching in the one will be of a different order and quality from that in "the other. It is therefore deemed essential in order that a boy may reap the "full advantage of Secondary training "that he shall not join a Secondary "school at a higher stage than the fourth "class."

4. The following answers are suggested:-

817

(a) The Government have no information on the subject. ~~A report will be called for~~ The classification of schools into elementary–Secondary ~~lines~~ the [illegible] has not yet been finally completed.

817

(b) The Government have not been able as yet to obtain a forecast of the expenditure likely to be incurred from Local and Municipal Funds on Elementary schools. Local Boards. These will be aided ~~but any additional expenditure on this account will be met~~ by subsidies from Provincial funds, to the extent to which the funds at the disposal of the Dept. may permit.

"Any addl. expenditure".
Much too sweeping a statement, which will be fixed on as a permanent guarantee by Govt.

(c) The Government do not think so, ~~but whether in arriving at this conclusion they are right or wrong, they con~~ They consider ~~that boys who are likely to take up higher education should commence their~~

For the present the Lower-[illegible] paid ~~classes~~ and with the [illegible] of the schools will be continued
The Hon. Member is referred to ~~[illegible]~~ note 1. a page 1 of the
! New S. [illegible] Code [illegible] rule 34.

education in the primary classes of a Secondary school. It is not intended that the Elementary school should like the former Primary school be regarded as the necessary feeder of the Secondary school. The aims of the two kinds of schools are different and the character of the teaching in the one will be of a different order and quality from that in the other. It is therefore deemed essential in order that a boy may reap the full advantage of secondary training that he shall not join a Secondary school at a higher stage than the fourth class.

(d) The Government ~~are not~~ as at present advised are not prepared to modify the rule. the

It is the inefficiency generally of the present secondary schools that has mainly led Govt. to ~~introduce the reforms~~ ~~the~~ remodel the system so far as they are concerned in the hope of placing higher education on a sound basis from the start. The views of Govt. on the subject will be found set out in G.O. ~~503~~ 509 Ed. d 31/7/06, a copy of which was placed on the Editors' table

P.T.T.
6-11-06.

C.G.M.
6-11-06.

Attention is invited to paragraph 12 of G.O. 509 Ed. D. 31st. July 06.

It is pretty clear that the Director cannot as yet have had time to classify the schools and to give effect to the proposals - but there are not likely to be many changes in Municipal & Board schools. In aided schools there may be some change.

(b) is very vague. It does not state clearly whether it refers to Municipal & Board Schools as well as to aided elementary schools. Anyhow the Govt. cannot pledge itself as suggested in the office answer "to meet any addl. expenditure from Provincial Funds".

The following answer may be given

(I have just been correcting a set of answers apparently apply set)
827

I see these are the same

(a). The Govt. have no information on the subject. The classification of aided schools into 'Elementary and Secondary' under the new Educational Rules has not as yet been finally completed.

(b). The Govt. have not as yet been able to frame any accurate forecast of the expenditure likely to be incurred from Local and Municipal funds on aided Elementary schools. Local Boards and Mties will be aided by subsidies from Provincial funds to the extent to which the funds at the disposal of the Department will permit. For the present the grant hitherto paid to schools aided on the results grant system will be continued [illegible] (*vide* note 1 on page 1 of the Grant in Aid Code and rule 34).

(Please always bear in mind that a reply is given orally)

~~26~~ 41

24

(c) & (d) – as in the office note p3.4 supra.

HD
7.xi.08

UM

[As to (a) A question of this sort sh'd have been sent at once to D.P.I. ~~It is~~ Facts not policy are involved]
As to the rest, the inf.ⁿ is in this Dept.

I have made some additions to the proposed answer.

SF
7/11

Copy to be communicated to Lgor. Sahib

HD
8.xi.08

XL

Legislative Department.

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble B. Narasimheswara Sarma Garu.--

XL. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government of India have passed orders on the proposals submitted to them in the matter of the scheme of technical and industrial education to be introduced into this Presidency and if any orders have been received to place them on the table?

(b) If no orders have been passed yet will the Government be pleased to request the Government of India to pass early orders on the subject?

~~82~~ 43 3

Proposals were submitted to the Govt of India regarding the system of technical and industrial education to be introduced into this Presidency in this Govt's letter no. 314 Edl dated 12th May 1905 and subsequently the Govt of I. was reminded about the matter in letter no. 795 Edl dated 4th Dec. 1905 (but no "scheme" has been put forward.) The Secy of State has now sanctioned the appointment of a Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries, in the first instance, for a term of five years; the paper is now being dealt with in the Revenue Dept.

R

U

Linked file
(Detached & kept by Under Secy)

It is presumed that as soon as Mr Chatterton has been appointed to be Director of Industrial and Technical enquiries he will draw up some sort of scheme and a programme of work and submit it for the approval of Govt.

S

2. At the meeting held on the 6th April last the Hon'ble B. Narasimheswara Sarma asked whether any proposals had been submitted to the Govt of I. regarding the system of technical and industrial education to be introduced into this presidency and if so what they were and whether the Govt of India had approved of them — vide question XXXV on page 16 of the Pro. of the Leg. Council of 6th April 1906. He was informed that proposals had been submitted to the Govt. of India but that the orders of that Govt. ~~were~~ had not been received & that no further information could be furnished.

T

3. The following reply to the present question ~~[illegible]~~ is suggested

XL (a) & (b). The Secy. of State has recently sanctioned the appointment of a Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries in the first instance for a term of five years [and as soon as the appointment has been made a programme of work to be done will be drawn up and sanctioned.]

6/11/06

7R
6-11-06.

6/11/6

Educational have no knowledge as to Mr Chatterton's proposed programme. The question is really one for Revenue to deal with. It would at any rate accept the draft answer. In the latter portion of the suggested answer I would prefer to say "no definite scheme has as yet been drawn up."

6-11-06

6/11/6

Revns

Edl no. 783 D
6.11.06.

Rev. Dept.

To Under Secy.

In letter No 314 of 12-5-05, proposals ~~[illegible]~~ were submitted to the Govt of India for the provision

R

of a sound system of technical education and it was stated that a Director of Technical Instruction should be appointed in connection therewith. In paragraph

u 8 of letter No 795 of 4-12-05, the matter was again referred to as follows:- "I am to add
"that should the decision of the Govt of India
"on these proposals be in any way delayed by
"hesitation as to the expediency of accepting
"this Govt's proposals regarding the separation
"of industrial from general education, H. E
"in Council would prefer that that question
"should be reserved for further consideration,
"rather than that the placing of Mr Chatterton's
"work on a continuing and stable basis
"should be postponed. In that case, this Govt
"would propose that the designation of the
"proposed appointment should be changed
"to that of Director of Industrial and Technical
"Enquiries, the subject of technical education
"being left for separate discussion."

It will be observed from the Despatch of the Govt of India No 189 of 7-6-06 (Page 11 of C.F in linked file) that the Govt of India recommended

?

to the Secy of State only the appointment of a Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries & ~~that~~ the Secy of State has sanctioned this. It would seem therefore that the Govt of India have not approved of the proposals submitted by this Govt on the subject of

Despatch of 24-8-06 pp. 7-19 of C.F in linked file.

Technical education. It would perhaps be sufficient to reply to the question as proposed in the Educational Dept.

SSP
7-11-06

Secy
7/11/06

VE

Put up the origl papers about Questions ~~36 37~~ 35 at last Council. That is the point.

AG 7. 11. 06

To ~~[illegible]~~ Secy

E Original of G.O. No. 273 Educational of 18-4-06 is submitted. Attention is invited to pages 1-4 ~~[illegible]~~ of the G.O.

SSP
7. 11. 06

T. In Question No. 35 at last Council Hon. B Narasimhesvara Sarma asked whether any definite proposals regarding technical Educn had been submitted to the G. of I. The answer was that proposals had been submitted, but that orders had not been recd. He now asks whether the G. of I. have passed orders on the proposals submitted to them. I submit that the reference is to the answer given in April to Question 35. That answer was prepared & given in Educl, & it seems to follow that the present question should be answered in Educl.

Yes. Probably
HDB

632 47

Flag E. 2. From the origl. notes in p. 2 of P.O. No. 273 dated 18 Ap 06 it appears that the proposals wh. were submitted to the G. of I. regarding technical educn. & wh. were referred to in the answer to Question 35 were those

Flag R. sent in Educl. Ltr. No. 314 d. 12 May 1905. If so, this also seems to indicate that the present Question should be dealt with in Educl.

3. Mr Chatterton's new apptmt. is to be Director of Industrial & Technical Enquiries. So far as is at present understood, he is to have nothing to do with Technical Educn, & his programme has, therefore, no bearing on the subject. If he has anything to do with Technical edn. it will be only as a Visitor, I think.

4. It wd. therefore seem that the appropriate answer wd. be – "No orders have yet been passed by the G. of I. on the proposals submitted to them regarding technical education". But the determination seems to be one for Educl.

AG 7.11.06

The question of industrial development and Technical Education appears to have become somewhat mixed.

R. In our letter 314 dt. 12th May 05 we replied to India's letter on the subject of Industrial Education. In para 15 of their letter India said "The solution

R. – para 7 of the problem must rest mainly with local

Government ... on receiving the recommendation of the Govt. of Madras together with a statement of the probable cost, the Govt. of India will be prepared to make a special assignment of ~~funds~~ grants for the purpose.

R. p3 ibid

2 In para 6 of our letter we stated "The Govt. propose to advance cautiously on the lines on which a commencement has already been made" – i.e. by the appointment of special officers to investigate & formulate plans for developing or introducing particular industries. – and in paragraph 9 we proposed to commence by the appointment of a Director of Technical Education with a small office staff.

This request was definitely declined in E.B. 795/4.12.08 Hayll

R. p5 ibid

3 The proposals of this Govt. were summarised in paragraph 13 of our letter. In addition to the appointment of the Director of Technical Education, they consisted of

(a) revision of the curriculum of elementary schools for general education.

(b) appointment of itinerant Instructors

As to (a) the elementary schools have been revised & sharply separated from secondary schools, without any definite curriculum.

Rule 21.

As to (b) nothing has as yet been done in Educational.

4. ~~India~~ The S of S. have approved Mr Chatterton's appointment

XL

for 5 years but have altered his designation to Director of Technical & Industrial enquiries. He will work in that capacity under the Rev. Dept.

5. It appears therefore that India have passed orders upon the ~~proposal~~ only specific proposal before them – viz the ~~to~~ appointment of a Director of Technical Education – and they have, in form materially modified that proposal. Technical education, as such, remains as it is, and there is no definite scheme.

I think that the only answer that we can give is that India have not accepted our proposals for the appointment of a Director of Technical Education, but have sanctioned for five years a Director of Technical & Industrial inquiries. Our scheme therefore falls through.

See linked file & paragraph 4 of India's despatch on page 5 thereof.

6. I suggest the following answer.

~~In reply~~

"The Govt. of India have not accepted the proposal of this Govt. ~~that the~~ to sever technical Education from general Education ~~and to appoint~~ ~~a separate Director of Technical Education~~. They have however approved the appointment for a term of five years of a Director of Technical and Industrial Inquiries. This office will not however work under the Ed^n. Dept.

~~The scheme of the [illegible] of Technical Education has fallen through~~".

H.D.J.
7.xi.06

The above answer is accepted so far as Rev: are concerned.

A.E.J. 7.11.06.

Ed. no.

[illegible] Forbes C.S.I.

Very well.

The fact is the whole subject has got into a mess owing to the confusing of technical education with technical instruction or apprenticeship.

We (the Ed Dpt) have no separate definite scheme of tech. education because that subject, as properly understood, presupposes a knowledge of mathematics or chemistry or other scientific knowledge, which is at the bottom of the particular industry. At the same time we have been supporting some so called technical schools which are really not affording tech. education in the proper sense. The ~~coming~~ rising generation are indirectly laying the foundations of tech. education by the general progress they are making in scientific subjects.

The answer will do for the present I think

S.F. 7/11/

L

Copy of the answer will be communicated to Leg. Dept.

H.B. 8/11/8

XLIV

Legislative [37] Question 52 44

Educational Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Narasimheswara Sarma Avl.

XLIV. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of making the grant of aid to Educational Institutions conditional on the managers thereof ~~of~~ allowing complete freedom to the parents or guardians of pupils in the matter of their wards receiving such religious instruction as may be imparted therein ?

This question may be stated in other words as follows:-

"Will the Govt. be pleased to extend the Conscience clause in Schools for Europeans to all other institutions?"

I am not sure that "what is meant"?
817

In the Code of Regulations for European Schools it is provided that in any School aided by Govt. "it shall not be required,

Rule 6(a)

" as a condition of any child being admitted
" into or continuing in the school as a day
" Scholar, that he shall attend or abstain from
" attending any Sunday school or any place of
" religious worship; or that he shall attend
" any religious observance or any instruction in
" religious subjects in the school or elsewhere,
" from which observance or instruction he may be

" withdrawn by his parent; or that he shall,
" if withdrawn by his parent attend the school
" on any day exclusively set apart for
" religious observance by the religious body to
" which his parent belongs". Vide rule 6(a) of the Code of Regulations for European schools.

2. A similar provision does not exist in the Grant-in-aid Code or the Educational Rules which govern all other educational institutions. The reason seems to be the existence in India of numerous creeds, differing widely from one another and from the faith of the ruling power which has made it essential for the State to assume a position of strict religious neutrality in its relations with public instruction. In these institutions all that the Govt insists is that secular instruction should be imparted for four hours a day. Vide ~~art.~~ rule 21 of the Madras Edl. Rules so far as regards Elementary Schools & rule 25 of the Grant in aid Code so far as regards secondary schools.

TK
6-11-06.

It is submitted that grants are paid from Provincial or Local & Munl Funds only for the secular instruction imparted in the schools. If any parent or guardian does not desire his boy to undergo religious instruction in an aided institution which imparts such instruction in addition to the secular instruction required under the ~~school~~ rules the proper course for such parent or guardian is not

Certainly. That is the only answer possible.

to ask Govt. or Local Boards or municipalities to impose conditions on the private manager but to ~~ask the Parent or guardian~~ to impose a condition on himself that he will not send his boy to the school.

The following answer is suggested —

"The Govt. do not consider that they will be justified "in considering the Hon'ble Member's suggestion".

P.
5/11/6

Secy.
6/11/06

The object of the question appears to be to enable boys to attend Mission schools & to obtain the advantages of cheap Mission education, without falling under Mission influence - & practically to insist on Mission Institutions taking in all comers, and withdrawing aid if any religious instruction is insisted on by the Management outside the ordinary secular curriculum. I do not think that Govt. can go so far. The remedy is with the parents. The proposed answer may be approved

H.E.
7.xi.06

H.A.

We may say that In the present circs. of the country the Govt. do not consider that

48

55

the condition implied in the question can be imposed

7/11/06

Copy to Leg. 40

8.XI.06

[E. / 2.]
1,000—29—06.

LII

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. .... From the .... No. ...., dated .... 190 .

SUBJECT.

Legislative Question no LII by the Hon'ble P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.

Clause (a) of the question is as follows:—

> LII. (a) Is it a fact that in Uriya schools in the Ganjam District Telugu teachers with little or no knowledge of Uriya are appointed as teachers in the lower classes and that the education of Uriya children suffers in consequence?

This appears to be the case (vide G.O 367 of 31.5.1905) in Vizagapatam at least.

The reference should have given para & page where the fact is stated

2. Submitted that Govt. have no information ~~on this point~~ in the matter and ~~that~~ the Hon'ble ~~Legislative~~ Council Member may be informed accordingly.

Secy.

6/11/06

~~42~~ 2 57 19

L II

There is no bar to this at present — except in Govt. appointments of Rs 15 & over.

This appears to be the case (vide G.O. 567 21.5.15)

3. Clause (b) of the question is as follows:—

> (b) Will the Government be pleased to order that in ~~Ex~~ the Uriya speaking tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Uriyas who have passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University might be entertained as teachers?

4. Submitted ~~that~~ the Hon'ble Member may be informed ~~that~~ the suggestion will be considered.

6/11/6

Secy. 6/11/06

The following draft answer is submitted for approval

(a). The Govt. have no information on the subject

(b) the suggestion will be considered.

6.11.06

H.M.

Sd/-

The Govt. are not aware that the allegations made in the first part of the question are correct. They will be prepared to consider the suggestion made in the second part

7/11

Copy to Leg. C.O.

[E. / 17]
1,000—2-3-06.

DEPARTMENT.

Papers on the subject of the Educational Questions asked at the Legislative Council on 13-11-06.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , dated 190 .
" " " " , " 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. , From the , No. , dated 190 .
" " , " " , " , " 190
" " , " " , " , " 190 .

ORDER. No. 739, dated 15 · 11 · 1906.

Mis

Recorded.
14/11/06

TK
14.11.06

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190 .

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ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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