

see our condition in all its unhappy and unfortunate reality.

Let us write to every paper and publish every item that will credit our cause and our people. Blow our trumpets we must, for if we don't do it, no one will do it for us.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES R. WALLACE.

VI.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH ;
London, W., 2nd July 1897.

MY DEAR MADGE,

The great Jubilee festivities have thrown everything else into the shade, and London and its inhabitants (gathered in from every province in this kingdom, and from every known land in the civilized world,) have been making merry. It has been a wonderful time, a most glorious pageant: such a spectacle may never be seen again. England's wealth of colonial possessions, her enormous naval power, and the unity of the peoples of her world-wide empire, were object-lessons most vividly demonstrated and unquestionably imposingly impressive to the representatives of all the powers gathered together in this great metropolis. It made Englishmen, and all connected with the British Empire, feel proud of their incorporation in a kingdom and an Empire ruled by a Woman. In that great-Diamond Jubilee procession, "Victoria the Good" might well have been styled "Queen of the Earth." The grandeur and magnificence of the display of power and wealth and pomp were truly indescribable. Of course these festivities have kept officials busily engaged, and the Jubilee alone has been on their minds. However, I have done all I could. I sent you three copies of the *London Times*, in which the official report of the other question (Higher Departmental appointments) asked in Parliament by Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P., and the reply of the Secretary of State for India, appears. You will see how cleverly the slightest flaw in a question, giving the India Office a

loophole of escape, is instantly made use of. The *actual* despatch of the Government of India is *not* quoted, and so the answer is made indefinite and unsatisfactory in consequence. The papers I got from the Board do not quote the date of the despatch unfortunately. However, my letter to Lord George Hamilton, asking for permission for the Deputation to wait on him in regard to all our matters (a copy of which, together with printed copies of all the questions I purpose having asked in Parliament, I sent you by this mail), went in on the 26th June, and I expect a reply daily. This Deputation, if allowed, will effectually dispose of all duplicity in regard to answers to our questions in the House of Commons. I have sent a personal appeal to Lord Roberts, begging of him to act up to his promise and to aid us at this critical time in settling the Eurasian regiment question. The Poona outrages, the Chitpur riots, and a few more such flashes that indicate a seditious and mutinous spirit on the part of the *highly educated* natives, will help us here just now very materially. I almost wish there was a general uprising. It would bring the Anglo-Indian question into burning prominence at once, and we should gain all our points. But I know the awful anxieties of such a catastrophe, and so may mutinies never come. During the week I have visited the House of Commons four times. I have seen Mr. Wilson, M.P., Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., the Right Hon'ble Mr. Edward Carson, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. W. Kenny, M.P., and I have written to about a dozen M. Ps. to take up our cause. All we are doing *now* will bear fruit either immediately in connection with our Deputation, or in the next Parliamentary session, when each point, or two or three of them combined, will be embodied in a motion for discussion and for a resolution and voting thereon. Of course if we mean to fight hard and win, you, or some one like yourself, with a knowledge of our cause and with the ability to handle it properly, *must be here*. You notice that I lay repeated stress on this suggestion. I do so, because our cause will fail without a representative. Money must be found for this step for next session. I must be back in Calcutta at the end of my holiday, and then the Associations ought to be prepared to have a man ready to come and take my

place. Put this before our Board as strongly as you can. We can win our battle here and nowhere else. India is a long way off, and time flies apace, so I cannot always wait for sanction, or for a guiding opinion from the Board, for many steps I find I have to take. I am here on the ground and I can just see what is needed. I am firmly convinced that we ought to have a strong Committee, in London representing our various Associations, and so I am setting about to organise one. I will of course consult the friends named in the Board's letter of instructions, but I feel sure if we have such a committee, with a wideawake, energetic Secretary (honorary of course), we will be in a position to claim respectful attention to our representations. I hope the Board will approve of this suggestion. Mr. Thomas Jones (formerly Judge of the Calcutta Court) came to see me yesterday, and we talked over the whole position of things with regard to the Deputation. We have thought that the Revd. Mr. Taylor should be our spokesman.

The Board should hurry on the "literature" of our race. It needs backing up with "testimonials," and the history of our people can show forth a very good record, I am sure. We want this urgently and soon.

I have not yet heard definitely about my appearance before Lord Welby's Commission on Indian expenditure, but Sir William Wedderburn, who is a member of it, thinks I ought to be allowed to give evidence on it.

No more at present.

With hearty good wishes.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES R. WALLACE.

VII.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH,
London, W., 9th July 1897.

MY DEAR MADGE,

On Monday, 5th July, I had a conference with the Hon'ble Mr. Brodrick, M. P., Under Secretary of State for War, in regard to army medical matters in India, which may result later on in an improvement of the position

and prospects of our people in the Government Medical Services of India. That same day I was at the House of Commons, but there was too much "business" on that day to do anything for our cause. On Wednesday, the 7th, I was at the House again, and saw Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Captain Pirie, M.P., and Sir Richard Temple. With Mr. Wilson I spoke about the further development of questions concerning higher appointments and higher education for our people. He is willing to ask more questions, but unfortunately the information needed, and upon which such further questions must be based, is not to be had here. For example: details of the European teaching staff of the Madriasa College in Calcutta, and the number of European and Eurasian as compared with the numbers of Hindoo and Mahomedan boys attending the Presidency College. Then, again, there is the need of knowing accurately the number, date, and exact nature of the Government of India's despatches regarding the new Imperial and Provincial Services. Had I this information, I could make a most effective move in the House just now on these questions, as you will see later on. This information cannot be got from the India Office, though Mr. Wilson said it could. I went there yesterday and I could learn nothing. I could not even get a sight at Thacker's Indian Directory, though of course that book would not be considered "official." However, I am trying to work the oracle another way, and I may succeed. I also saw Captain Pirie, M.P., and he has promised to ask a question to-day on the Eurasian regiment matter. If he does, I shall send you the official *Times*' report next week. I also saw Sir Richard Temple. He said he would help our cause all he could, and almost half promised to be President of our London branch. I won his sympathy from the fact that last year his son (Colonel R. Temple, Governor of the Andamans,) and his son's wife, were both under my medical care. The dear old gentleman possesses a deal of influence, and he will, I hope, use it for the good of our people. On the 8th I saw General Lawrie, M.P., and Major Rasch, M.P., both of whom are very staunch supporters of the present Conservative Government. General Lawrie was most

kind, though both were kindly and sympathetic. I talked to them about the Eurasian regiment question, and they both took a question each, and said they would consult Lord George Hamilton, and if he did not object, they would put the questions next Friday, the 16th. My impression is they won't put them. Anyhow, I will find other Military M. Ps. who *will* put them. I also saw Sir Mancherji M. Bhownagri, the Parsee M. P. He is a most enlightened and highly educated man. A strong supporter of the Government, and though an Asiatic, is not against us. When I talked to him about the Provincial and Imperial Services, he seemed quite surprised at the revelation, and went off at once to a Member of the Government who was sitting in the House, and spoke about it, and he was told things were *not* going to happen in the way that we feared, though "of course *something* was going to be done." Bhownagri is, I think, a safe man, and he may do our cause good. He is dead against the Indian Congress movement, and its hosts of loud-voiced air-bags of agitators, who will instigate sedition and murder, but fly from the smoke of gunpowder or the shine of a bayonet themselves. Last night I got Lord George Hamilton's reply to my letter asking for a Deputation to wait on him. I have replied to his Private Secretary's letter, but I do not give up the hope of securing the Deputation yet. Meanwhile, we can see which way the wind blows. Clearly they would like to have a *written statement* of our cause rather than a Deputation. The latter would be reported in all the London papers; the former would probably be shelved or pigeon-holed, and would never see the light of day, nor even evoke a response. I am preparing a prospectus for the formation of our London Representative Committee, and I sincerely hope that on this score all our Associations will unite to make this body very strong by a unanimous acceptance of its representation on our behalf. Of course you will very kindly circulate Lord George Hamilton's reply with my second letter, together with this epistle, to our friends on the Board. With hearty good wishes.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES R. WALLACE.

VIII.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH;
London, W., 6th August 1897.

MY DEAR MADGE,

Since writing my last epistle, I was for two weeks busy with the House of Commons, the India Office and the War Office. I have had two more questions put to the House of Commons—one by Captain Pirie, M.P., and one by Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P. Both have reference to military questions in India, and both concern our cause intimately. I posted you six copies of the *Times*, in which these questions were published, a copy for each of our sister Associations. I have consulted many leading public men on the local regiment question. Most of the Military M. Ps. are Conservatives, and are very strongly with the Government. Though there is nothing in our question that actually goes *against* the Government, yet it is remarkable how chary Military M. Ps. are of touching the local regiment question. General Lawrie, M.P., a fine old fellow, heard all I had to say, questioned me most closely, and finally agreed to put my question to the House of Commons, IF the India Office had no objection. Major Busch, M.P., whom I also talked to, said the same thing. Anyhow, the questions were really put by Captain Pirie, M.P., and Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P. Sir Richard Temple, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Governor of Bombay, heard me very sympathetically and promised to help us all he could. Would you believe it, Sir Mancherji B. Bhowmagri, M.P., favors our cause and promises valiant help to anyone who will come to London to represent us. He is a good deal respected in the House. He is a true Conservative, but the Parliamentary session is over now, and I cannot stay till the next session; but if one of our men will come over, he will find things ready for him. On the 23rd July we had our Deputation to the Secretary of State for India. That was a memorable occasion, and its influence may be great for our people. Mr. Taylor, our old President, did not turn up, nor did our splendid friend Mr. James Branson put in an appearance. But we had yeoman's service from

our excellent friends Messrs. W. H. Ryland, Thomas Jones, J. Louis, G. C. Soones, and Dr. Cooney. It was refreshing to see our much-respected old President (Ryland), in spite of his great physical infirmities, take his long journey from Taunton to London for the occasion. Ryland, Jones, Cooney and Louis all spoke with great fervour, and there is no doubt their eloquent speeches made a marked effect on Sir Arthur Godley and his colleagues, who were present to receive the Deputation. Much credit is due to these gentlemen for their valuable help at the Deputation. I sent you forty copies of the Report of the Deputation by last mail, and I am sending you sixty copies more by to-day's mail. Our friends in Madras and Bombay, and in the Provinces, should have copies of this Report. It ought to be given the widest possible publicity in the English papers in India. Meanwhile, as the Parliamentary session is closed, I can now work only for an expression of approval and sympathy in the aims and objects of our Deputation, from as many prominent retired Anglo-Indian officials as I can, so as in this way to get up solid sentiment in favor of our claims. Armed with such evidence, our next representative here will have a powerful weapon wherewith to charm and influence the mind of the Britisher here. The average Englishman in his own land is the very embodiment of justice, and if one can make a good, strong case in favor of Anglo-Indian claims in India, and once the British public thoroughly know and understand our case, and see the unjust and cruel disabilities under which we suffer, no power on earth, no political jobbery or official dodging, will prevent our being properly treated ever afterwards. Our battle must be fought on British soil. Victory will come from England's shores.

A twelvemonth ought to work out our socio-political redemption, but we need a representative of our own, doing nothing else but our work here, and then we shall succeed. Public meetings of our people ought to be held in Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Lahore, Rangoon, Nagpur and Calcutta, and enthusiasm excited and public

spirit aroused. Then funds sufficient to pay for a year's political campaign will be forthcoming. That hateful term *Statutory Native of India* must be repudiated at all costs and at all hazards. We must be known as Britishers, as Europeans only, or the term *Eurasian* must be officially regarded as synonymous with these two names. REMEMBER THIS, or we shall lose our heritage and our birthright. Remember once for all that the political clap-trap about our accepting the designation of "Natives of India," and thereby earning special rights to "Provincial" and Statutory Civil Service appointments, is a huge delusion. I see through the whole fatal trap now. Long ago the idea was conceived to separate the posts to be held by pure, imported Britishers, and domiciled Britishers and their descendants in India and our native fellow-subjects too. So the high-sounding, loud-ringing promises about "statutory" posts for Statutory Natives of India, were given official publicity to. Now openly the scheme for entirely shutting out locally trained Anglo-Indians from all higher departmental appointments is being given effect to, and the ostracism and proscription, and even the socio-political extinction of the Anglo-Indian, as a being fit for anything better than a subordinate position, are declared with an audacity, enough to curdle one's blood by the patent injustice of it. We must fight for our rights first of nationality and race, and nothing must tempt us to forego our British or European heritage and birthright. Once this is done, once we accept the designation of "Statutory Natives of India," we shall be short of our claims as the descendants of Britishers. It is the first definite step to placing us on the same footing as *natives*, and to robbing us of our rights to share in the *British* administration of India. I seriously trust the Associations of our people all through India and Burma will protest to a man against any interference with their national and racial distinctive title. In England the acceptance of the title of "Statutory Natives of India" by our people, will be the soundest and strongest argument that the India Office will use against the advancement of our claim to be considered "British," and therefore as

having a legal right to a share in all advantages that belong to *Britishers*. The India Office will endeavour to suppress our claims on these lines, be sure of it, till the British public announces that it will be gulled no longer, and that whether by nomination or patronage from the Secretary of State for India, or by competitive examinations for posts held to be BRITISH in India, the descendants of Britishers in India shall always be considered to have a just and rightful share in the same. That the India Office is solemnly determined to carry out the Imperial and Provincial divisions of ALL Indian Departmental Services, and thus concentrate a huge monopoly of patronage in its own hands, I am perfectly sure, and the only way this injustice to our people, of eternal subordination, can be checkmated, is by exposure of the wrong of such action in England. "Expose and convict" must be our watchword, and then victory is safe and sure.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES R. WALLACE

IX.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL, ROME ;
6th September 1897.

My dear MADGE,

It has just struck me that our transactions with regard to the Deputation of our Associations to the Secretary of State for India are not complete till we have officially furnished the Supreme and the Provincial Governments of India with a copy of the "official" Report of the Deputation which was finally submitted to the India Office on the 24th August 1897. I refer to the copy signed by the members of the Deputation. Will you very kindly place this matter before the President without delay, so that this omission may be rectified at once by him. A covering letter from our Secretary ought to accompany each copy sent to the various Governments.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES R. WALLACE.

P.S.—You have a few copies of the original Report to which the signatures of the Deputation members are *not* attached. As these are submitted in *print* in every instance, will you kindly have the footnote verification and signatures added by my Press and then submit them.

J. R. W.

SOME KINDLY HELPERS OF THE CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

56, MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN ;

21st May 1897.

MY DEAR CARSON,

My friend, Dr. J. R. Wallace, of Calcutta, who is the bearer of this letter, takes a deep interest in all matters touching the well being of his and our countrymen resident in India. Besides the official and the native elements in the population, he says that it has a large and important constituent in the British and Irish residents there—those who in Australia and South Africa would be called the colonists—on whose behalf he has much worth hearing to say. He has asked me to give a letter of introduction to any influential person I might know in Parliament, not that he wants to try and make converts. He only wants to make known the claims of the cause he has at heart, in the hope that, by being understood now, it may be hereafter advanced. I need not say that any courtesy you can show Dr. Wallace will be appreciated as a favor by myself.

Yours very sincerely,

A. F. BAKER.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE EDWARD H. CARSON, Q.C., M.P.

56, MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN ;

21st May 1897.

MY DEAR DANE,

The bearer of this letter is my friend, Dr. J. R. Wallace, one of the leading physicians in Calcutta, who has asked me to give him an introduction to any political friends I had. You will find that he has views, which will impress you as a practical man, on the means of substantially bettering the position and condition of the British and Irish contingent and their descendants in India. He does not want you to fly his flag : he only wants to have the ideas heard which he represents, believing that he will thus be most likely ultimately to succeed in having their value duly recognised. You will find Dr. Wallace very interesting, and I need not

say that anything your good nature may prompt you to do for him will be warmly appreciated by myself.

Yours very sincerely,

A. F. BAKER.

RICHARD M. DANE, ESQ., Q. C., M.P.,

The House of Commons.

A third letter from Mr. A. F. Baker to Mr. Wm. Kenny, Q. C., M.P., Solicitor General for Ireland, House of Commons, was also given to Dr. Wallace.

OFFICES OF THE GENERAL SOLICITOR FOR

MINORS AND LUNATICS IN IRELAND,

5 CLARE STREET, DUBLIN;

21st May 1897.

DEAR DR. WALLACE,

I hope the enclosed letters will be of use to you.

Yours very truly,

A. F. BAKER.

HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES,

AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS ;

21st May 1897.

DEAR DR. WALLACE,

We shall be in town on Sunday night, probably at Queen Anne's Mansions, but always to be heard of at H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall. I should be glad indeed to meet you and have a talk about the prospects of the domiciled European community. Till I joined the Customs Preventive Service in Calcutta as its head, I had a profound distrust of the class ; but my duties there brought me into contact with many of its units, for whom I have contracted a sincere regard. I feel strongly that there is splendid material running to waste in India, and that we have been culpably negligent of a plain duty in allowing so many thousands of our kith and kin to sink to the level of the surroundings which they encounter in India. If only for the sake

of our own prestige, we must elevate the "Poor Whites." After all, India is as much their heritage as it is the Babu's, for the latter were only *earlier* immigrants. I don't think you will do much good with Lord Roberts, for he has pronounced against Anglo-Indian regiments. And yet how strong is the evidence of history that such corps would be an invaluable auxiliary in times of stress! I think, too, that emigration to Natal and Northern Australia under State auspices should be tried. Anything is better than the Kintal.

These are a few disjointed suggestions, but we shall doubtless be able to evolve a logical scheme when we meet. Meanwhile, I wish you every success in the crusade you have begun, and am

Yours very truly,
F. H. SKRINE.

NOTE.—Mr. Skrine was a prominent member of the Indian Civil Service.

SOME LETTERS OF POLICY.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W. ;
24th May 1897.

MY LORD,

I had hoped to have been permitted the honor of an interview with your Lordship while I was on a visit to Ireland, but Major Streatfeild informed me you were abroad, and he very kindly gave me your Lordship's address.

I therefore write to ask if your Lordship will be so kind as to allow me the honor of an interview in London on your Lordship's return from the Continent.

When I was leaving Calcutta, I was asked by the Anglo-Indian Associations of the country if I would, during my stay in England, do what I could to advance the interests of the domiciled European community. Among other matters, the question of raising local Anglo-Indian regiments is one of great importance to the domiciled European community. It is on this subject that I desire to speak with your Lordship, and I beg your Lordship may be pleased to grant me the honor of an interview.

I beg to remain,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, DUBLIN ;

28th May 1897.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by Field Marshal Lord Roberts (who is now abroad) to ask if you will be good enough to call at McKellar's Hotel, 17, Dover Street, London, at 10-15 A.M., on Wednesday, June 16th, when his Lordship will be glad to see you.

DR. WALLACE.

I am, yours truly,

H. STREATFEILD, Major,

Asst. Military Secretary.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON W.1;
29th May 1897.

DEAR SIR,

Many thanks for your kind favor of the 28th May. I beg also to tender my warm thanks to Lord Roberts for having graciously accorded me the honor of an interview with his Lordship on the 16th June.

I am, yours truly,

JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

MAJOR STEATFEILD,

Military Secretary to Lord Roberts.

This interview with Lord Roberts took place on the 16th June 1897.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W. ;
2nd June 1897.

DEAR SIR,

I have been delegated by the Anglo-Indian Associations to represent their cause before Members of Parliament and other public men in this country, and to give such evidence in connection with matters that concern the interests of the domiciled European community in India that may lead to a better understanding of their position, and to the redress of their condition.

I desire in this behalf to lay important and very relevant information before the Public Service Commission (Lord Welby's) in connection with: (1) The exclusion of the domiciled European community from the higher or Imperial sections of the various departmental services of India. (2) The formation of local European regiments in India. (3) The proposed return to the system of long service in India for British Troops. (4) The recruitment of Anglo-Indians into British regiments in India. (5) The abolition of higher education by the State for the Natives of India, or the adoption, in its stead, of an equal disposition of State help to Anglo-Indians, who at present are not helped in higher education.

May I beg that you will aid me to obtain a hearing before the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

W. HAYES FISHER, ESQ., M. P.

*Barrister-at Law, Junior Lord of the Treasury,
House of Commons, London.*

12, DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W. ;
25th June 1897.

DEAR SIR,

I have made several enquiries on the subject matter of your letter of the 2nd of June, and I have privately submitted its contents to one of the members of Lord Welby's Commission. I am informed that none of the matters which you mention in your letter as being those upon which you wish to give evidence would be considered within the scope of the Commission.

If, notwithstanding, you should desire to have a more authoritative ruling, you will do well to write at once to Lord Welby, G. C. B., 11, Stratton Street, Piccadilly.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. FISHER,

JAMES R. WALLACE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.O.S.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W. ;
21st June 1897.

DEAR MR. BRANSON,

I have been asked by Sir Charles Bernard, of the India Office, to arrange for a Deputation of a few gentlemen to meet Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in connection with the Anglo-Indian question in India. It would greatly help the cause if you would consent to be a member of the Deputation, and I shall deem it a real favor if you will very kindly allow me to mention your name to Lord George Hamilton among the others (Rev'd. S. B. Taylor, M. A., Vicar of Portsmouth, formerly President of the Anglo-Indian Association ; Mr. Thomas Jones, Barrister-at-Law, formerly Judge of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta ; Mr. J. Louis, Barrister-at-Law, formerly of Calcutta ; Mr. W. H. Ryland, formerly President of the Association ; Dr. J. E. Cooney, Barrister-at-Law, and myself, who have been asked to join in the representation.

Awaiting your kind reply.

I remain, yours very truly,
JAMES R. WALLACE.

JAMES H. A. BRANSON, ESQ.,
Barrister-at-Law.

AN APPEAL TO LORD ROBERTS.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMEBSMITH, LONDON, W. ;
1st July 1897.

MY LORD,

I beg that your Lordship will be pleased to pardon this further intrusion upon your Lordship's precious time, but I would plead the urgency of a great and solemn duty to my countrymen in India, and the encouragement of your Lordship's own generous and gracious sympathy so kindly evinced towards their cause, that your Lordship allowed me the honor to lay it before your Lordship a few days ago. I have been further urged to make this personal appeal to your Lordship on behalf of my countrymen by a very deep conviction that has influenced my mind after a most careful perusal of your Lordship's widely known book, "Forty-one years in India." I see therein a monument at once eminently successful and magnanimously philanthropic, proclaiming by the most modest and simple narration of a life's labors, the achievement of so much real and lasting good, that I cannot resist the promptings of an inspiration to win by my most earnest pleadings the aid of your Lordship's uniquely successful and providentially blessed personality in advancing the interests of the domiciled European community, inasmuch as they concern the opening up of an avenue for their military employment in India. In the name of nearly a million of Her Majesty's Anglo-Indian subjects, I now most earnestly crave your Lordship's invaluable help. What a stupendous legacy of happiness and comfort have not your Lordship's earnest and sympathetic efforts for his well-being given to the British soldier. All that your Lordship has done will be gratefully enshrined in the hearts of our brave soldiers in India as long as British power holds sway in that great country. Will not your Lordship be graciously pleased to crown all these great and good designs for the soldiery in India—both for the British and the Indian alike—by an act of kindness for the children and the grand-children of the early British settlers and the noble band of British soldiers who shed their blood for their beloved Queen during those dark and dreadful days, which your Lordship so vividly

remembers and so graphically records. I know of no one who can so promptly and effectually settle this vitally important question for our community by the charm of a great and honored individuality; no one who seems so eminently indicated by every conceivable qualification—power, position, experience, and above all the love and confidence of our Queen and country in a pre-eminent degree—to put an end to the long years of disheartening disappointment and anxious waiting, and to usher in the glad day of contentment and joy for a people whose greatest pride and ambition it is to loyally and devotedly serve their Queen and their Fatherland.

I beg to send your Lordship a copy of a letter I have addressed to Lord George Hamilton in regard to Anglo-Indian interests in India, and I would most respectfully and earnestly beg that the help your Lordship so graciously promised at the close of my interview with your Lordship, may be generously given at this critical moment, when the military employment of domiciled Britishers and Anglo-Indians is likely to be considered by the military advisers of the India Office.

With respectful compliments.

I remain,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JAMES R WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C., G.C.S.I.

**ASSOCIATION LETTER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
re EXCLUSION OF ANGLO-INDIANS FROM
HIGHER SERVICES.**

No. 320.

From the President, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian
Association, Calcutta.

To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Finance.

Sir,

It has recently been reported in the newspapers that the Government of India has arrived at the decision that it will be advisable to recruit in England for those appointments in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department which have hitherto been thrown open for competition in this country by others than pure natives of India, and that a representation to that effect has been made to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. This intimation has caused much alarm in the community which is represented by this Association, and the subject was prominently noticed in the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on the 29th of last month. The Committee of the Association have since considered the subject, and they desire, as soon as possible, to submit to the Government a memorial praying for a reconsideration of their decision, but in the meanwhile they request me to solicit that the Government may be pleased to move the Secretary of State, assuming that the alleged representation has been made to him, to suspend judgment in the matter until the appeal of this Association has been received and considered. I trust that this request to stay judgment for a while will receive the approval of Government, who are apparently not likely to be inconvenienced thereby. The proposed recruitment in England will, in the opinion of this Association, have a disastrous effect on the position and prospects of the community, which has hitherto been per-

mitted to compete for these appointments, and for this reason the Committee beg respectfully to press the matter on the attention of Government.

I have, &c.,

E. W. KELLNER, C.I.E.,

President, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

Note.—The same letter has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, substituting for the words “Enrolled List of the Financial Department,”—“Superior Grades of the Public Works Accounts, and State Railway Traffic Departments.”

**THE ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY,
re EXCLUSION OF ANGLO-INDIANS FROM
HIGHER SERVICES.**

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-
General of India in Council.

The Memorial of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian
Association of Bengal.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

1. That your memorialists are greatly concerned to learn that despatches have been sent to your Lordship recommending that three superior departments should be closed against any one educated in India. These departments are the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, the Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, the Superior Traffic branch of the Railway Department. The ground on which the proposals are said to be based is that young Europeans and Eurasians admitted in India are not generally of the right class, and are not competent to fill with credit and efficiency the highly-paid appointments in these departments. As these proposals seriously affect the interests of the community they represent, they respectfully submit to your Lordship the following considerations.

2. That your memorialists quite admit that *all* the young Europeans and Eurasians educated in India are not, on the one hand, of the right class; it must also be admitted, on the other hand, that *all* the candidates educated in England are not of the right class either. Their contention is that a selection should be made, and those selected few who possess the necessary qualifications, both intellectual and physical, should be allowed to compete, independently of any other consideration. If the selection is properly made, only duly qualified candidates will be received, and no department can possibly suffer from such a course of action. But if, *à priori*, because a candidate has been educated in India he must be rejected, your memorialists are of opinion that such a step must necessarily lower the standard of education in this country, to the great detriment of their community, and

they feel bound to add, to the great detriment of Government. A half-educated population becomes necessarily a population dissatisfied with everything around, and especially above it. Dissatisfaction brings in its train all the evils which afflict so many countries in our day, and therefore creates numberless difficulties in the path of the rulers.

3 That the closing of the above-named departments, in their higher appointments, means that boys in this land will find themselves excluded from any appointments of over Rs. 600 or at most Rs. 850 per month; and this being the maximum pay, very few will ever reach it, and then only when the time of retiring from the service is very near. This statement can be proved by a reference to the annexed table, (1) showing the different situations open to boys in this country, together with the respective salaries attached to them. The table does not mention the Police Superior Grade, for the reason that, up to the last examination, nominations to appear at the examination have been refused to any except those who had been educated in England. Nor do your memorialists include the Opium Department; they have not seen as yet the new scheme of salaries sanctioned by the Government of India, and the whole scheme provides a maximum of Rs. 900 only, which they know to be practically beyond the reach of any except a very few privileged officers. There remains the Provincial Civil Service, where the highest pay is Rs. 800; but with the slow promotion and the exigencies inseparable from the social position of such officers, this department can hardly be ranked among the highest.

(1) Education Department	...	From Rs. 150 to 700
Forest Department	...	" " 200 " 600
" Jail Department, Bengal	...	" " 125 " 600
(Jailors and Deputy Superintendents)		
Port Blair Executive Service	...	" " 80 " 300
Provincial Civil Service, Bengal	...	" " 200 " 800
† P. W. Department (Engineering Branch)	...	" " 100 " 2,500
Subordinate Medical Department	...	" " 50 " 400

Survey Department	... From Rs. 120 „ 850
† Telegraph Department	... „ „ 100 „ 3,000

4. That if such be the prospects of their candidates, your memorialists do not see how any parent could be induced to undergo heavy sacrifices in order to give his son a high education, when this would practically mean investing a capital where it would yield no proportionate interest. He would find that, for the only situations open to his son, a lower education was sufficient ; and therefore high education, no longer being in demand in this country, would soon be doomed.

5 That your memorialists are well aware that it would be preposterous on their part to expect that the 4,000 boys educated in the European schools of Bengal alone would ultimately obtain employment in the higher departments, or even in any Government Service. But, on the other hand, they know that the number of boys to be provided for is too large, and the openings too few, to close any against their candidates. Confining their remarks to Bengal, they calculate that at least four hundred boys leave school every year, and have to look out for a living. If, for argument's sake, they suppose that the 100 possible vacancies in the Engineering College, Sibpur, be given exclusively to Europeans and Eurasians, that employment is found for 100 more in the lower Government services (this number being evidently exaggerated), there remain 200 more in want of situations, and, beyond a few that could be shipped or enlisted, the others practically could find no openings. When it is borne in mind that they consider here only the lads of Bengal, it will be easy to see, from the above remarks,

* The higher appointments are, as a rule, held by officers of the Medical Service.

† This is due to the pay of the Chief Engineer or highest class being shown as the same for both the Provincial and Imperial Services. The highest grade actually obtainable is that of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, pay Rs. 850, corresponding to same grade in the Imperial Service, with pay Rs. 1,000.

‡ This is due to the pay of the two highest appointments, viz., that of Deputy Director General and Director-General being shown the same for both the Provincial and Imperial Services. The highest grade actually obtainable is that of Supdt. Cl., IV., 1st grade, pay Rs. 880, corresponding to a Chief Supdt., Cl., IV., of the Imperial Service, pay Rs. 1,125—75—1,500.

that, even with all the possible openings, the struggle for life will yet be extremely hard. Your memorialists now beg that your Lordship will allow them to offer a few remarks with regard to the ground upon which the above-mentioned proposals are reported to be based, i. e., that boys educated in India are not generally of the right sort. They willingly confess here that among the boys educated in England there will be a certain number who are superior, physically and intellectually; but these, finding better avenues for their talents, either at home or in the Indian Civil and Military Services, are not the kind of young men who compete for departments like the Financial, the Superior Traffic, or the Superior Accounts Branch. The latter, as a rule, are students who have failed at the Civil Service Examination, at the Military Examination, or at least students whose talents are not of the *first* order. It is then properly with these that their candidates have to be compared. It has been proved to be a fact, confirmed by the experience of educationalists who have had the opportunity of seeing at work both classes, that the boys of the community represented by your memorialists are neither intellectually nor physically inferior. Intellectually, even in subjects like English composition, which gives an opportunity of testing the power of expressing, in clear and idiomatic language, thoughts which can only be the result of serious reading and observation, their boys generally compare favourably with the class of English lads here alluded to. Physically, they are able to develop the bodies of their candidates, especially in the hill schools, so as to allow them to keep their ground in a football or cricket team.

6. That your memorialists would further urge that candidates born and educated in England do not, on account of their English education, make better Government servants. They have against them the climate, the languages of the country, and salaries insufficient for their requirements. These requirements are larger than those of candidates in India, as appears clearly on the simple reflection that young men from England require for their wives, as a rule brought out from home, periodical changes, and for their children home education. For all these expenses their salary is hardly sufficient, and

consequently dissatisfaction with their position must soon be expected. But it seems hardly necessary to accumulate arguments in favour of their contention, when they are putting forth a very simple and reasonable claim. Your memorialists do not for a moment desire that English educated lads should be excluded from competing for any of the departments. They simply ask that their own candidates, that is, the selected few, should be allowed to appear at the examinations for the higher services, and that the vacancies should be filled by any European candidates who may be found to possess the necessary physical and intellectual qualifications. If, in the past, it has been found that some of their candidates were deficient, they are firmly convinced that it was owing to the standard of the local University education which, up to a recent date, was the only one adopted in their European schools. But now most of their schools have begun to adopt the curriculum laid down in the new Code of Regulations for European schools, framed on the lines of public schools in England. No less an authority than Sir Alfred Croft, the late Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, speaking of the High School Examination Honours Course, has declared that, for all purposes of ordinary departmental work, "a European candidate who has passed the High School Standard with honours in any one group, is just as well qualified as, and probably better qualified than, the ordinary pass B. A."

7. That your memorialists, therefore, feel confident that your Lordship will give due consideration to this representation, and they respectfully express the hope that, in accordance with the prayer of your memorialists, your Lordship will allow the three departments, *viz.*, the Financial Department (Enrolled List), the Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, and the Superior Traffic Branch of the Railway Department, to remain open to those candidates who, independently of the country where they have been educated, will be found qualified in the eyes of Government.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

CALCUTTA, the 5th April 1897.

OUR CAMPAIGN IN LONDON IN 1897.

(Copy of letter sent to each friend of the Cause named in the Association instructions.)

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH ; LONDON, W.,
1st June 1897.

DEAR SIR,

I am on a brief visit to England from Calcutta, and taking advantage of the opportunity of the presence, in London, of one of their Directors, the Board of the Anglo-Indian Association of Calcutta have desired and authorised me to represent their Association and its cause in this country, before representative men, both in and out of Parliament.

The following is an extract from the Resolution of the Board of Directors with reference to the above :—

" Extract from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Indian Association, held at the Doveton College, Calcutta, on Monday, the 5th April 1897.

1. With reference to the proposed deputation of Dr J. R. Wallace to England —

(1) That as Dr. Wallace is going to England, he be authorised to represent the Association there.

(2) That Mr. W. C. Madge, Secretary to the European Defence Association, be requested to draw up a "brief" for the guidance of Dr. Wallace in England.

(3) That the President write to Dr. Wallace and give him instructions to act conjointly with the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Messrs. W. H. Ryland, J. H. Branson, J. Louis, and other friends of the community in England. (In this connection the names of Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Charles Bernard, and Sir William Markby were also mentioned.) Mr. W. C. Madge offered to write to the London agent of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association on Dr. Wallace's behalf.

(4) That the sister Associations at Allahabad, Bombay, and Madras be also written to, furnished with Dr. Wallace's address, and asked to communicate with any of their friends in England who may be of use to him.

True extract, E. W. KELLNER, C. I. E., *President.*"

"Additional instructions to Dr. Wallace from Sub-Committee of the European and Anglo-Indian Association, with the sanction of the Board.

At a meeting held at the registered office of the Association on the afternoon of the 24th April 1897, and at which there were present Messrs. C. E. Dissent, C. J. A. Pritchard, H. A. Stark, and the Officiating Secretary, the following was recorded :—

The Sub-Committee are unanimously of opinion that Dr. Wallace should be furnished with a copy of the letters recently addressed by this Association to the Government of India in the Financial Department and the Department of Public Works, as well as the draft Memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with the request that he (Dr. Wallace) will be so good as to press the question discussed in the Memorial upon the attention of the Members of Parliament with whom he is acquainted, or whom he regards as friendly to our cause, with a view that the Secretary of State might be moved to give the subject of the Memorial his favourable consideration. The Board would be glad if Dr. Wallace would communicate the result of his efforts at an early date.

In regard to the question of *Anglo-Indian Regiments*, Dr. Wallace might also urge that recruitment into the regular army be allowed to Anglo-Indians when they satisfied the required conditions of fitness for enlistment, and on the same terms as British soldiers.

E. W. MADGE,
Offg Secy., Anglo-Indian Association."

In authorising me to represent the Board of the Association, they have sent me a sort of "brief," entitled, "The Anglo-Indian Claim," prepared by Mr. W. C. Madge, Secretary to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, India.

The President of the Association, Mr. E. W. Kellner, C.I.E., has also written to me under instructions from the Board, asking me to seek the help and co-operation of the following gentlemen :—Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., Sir William Markby, K.C.S.I., and Messrs. W. H. Ryland, H. R. Cooke, J. Louis, J. H. A. Branson, and Rev. S. B. Taylor.

Before taking any definite action in this matter of representation, I have had printed for circulation among friends "The Anglo-Indian Claim," the Memorial of the Association to the Viceroy, and a recent letter from the Association to the Government of India, both in connection with public appointments in India, and I now forward herewith a copy of each of these papers to you.

I may add that I have a number of letters of introduction to influential Members of Parliament and other leading public men, among them, Lord Roberts, who has expressed his desire to see me in connection with the Local Regiment question, on the 16th of June, when he returns from the Continent. I would deem it a great kindness if you would help me with any suggestions as to the line of action I ought to adopt ; or if you would be so good as to give me letters of introduction to gentlemen whose influence can be used with advantage to the Anglo-Indian Cause.

If you desire to see me, I shall be glad to hold myself at your service any day during the next fortnight.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S

ALL ABOUT THE DEPUTATION TO THE INDIA OFFICE.

**LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA ASKING
FOR A DEPUTATION.**

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W. ;
26th June 1897.

TO—THE Rt HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON,
Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

With reference to the conversation I had the honor of holding with your Lordship some few days ago in the House of Commons on the subject of Anglo-Indian grievances, your Lordship was pleased to say that I might see your Lordship again, or that I might write to your Lordship on the matters in question.

I would now beg that your Lordship will very kindly allow the following gentlemen (Rev. S. B. Taylor, M. A., Vicar of Milton, Portsmouth, formerly President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, W. H. Ryland, Esq., formerly a Magistrate in India and President of the above Association, J. H. A. Branson, Esq., Barrister, J. Louis, Esq., Barrister, both formerly of the Calcutta High Court Bar, Thomas Jones, Esq., Barrister, formerly Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, Dr. J. E. Cooney, Barrister, formerly of Calcutta, and myself), all of whom are deeply interested in questions that concern the welfare of the Anglo-Indian community, to wait as a Deputation upon your Lordship, at a time and place best suited to your Lordship's convenience, in relation to the following matters.—

1. Higher Departmental Appointments for domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India.
2. Higher Education for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India.
3. The formation of local regiments of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India.
4. The enlistment of Anglo-Indians in British regiments in India.

5. The inclusion of domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the term "European" or "British," in any scheme for the reserving of special appointments of India for the purely British element ; this implying definitely that domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians shall have the privilege of sharing in all such offices in India which the Government may be pleased to classify as purely British or European, provided always that they shall prove themselves by competition with their co-competitors fit for such posts, without reference to the fact of the education of competitors having been carried out in India or in England.

I have the honor to state that the Deputation will be formally introduced to your Lordship by a Member of Parliament

Awaiting your Lordship's kind favour,

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S.,

Special Delegate of the Anglo-Indian Associations.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY TO DR. WALLACE'S LETTER OF
26TH JUNE.

INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON ;
3th July 1897.

JAMES R. WALLACE, ESQ., M. D., F. R. C. S

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by Lord George Hamilton to say, in reply to your letter of the 26th June, that he is afraid it is not possible for him to find time to receive the Deputation which you suggest, but that he will be glad to consider any proposals on the subject of the position of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans in India which may be submitted to him in writing.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

RICHMOND RITCHIE,

Private Secretary.

DR. WALLACE'S SECOND LETTER TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W.;
9th July 1897.

RICHMOND RITCHIE, ESQ.,
Private Secretary, India Office, Whitehall.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your letter of the 8th July, intimating Lord George Hamilton's fear that he will not be able to find time to receive the Deputation that the Anglo-Indian Association and its many sympathisers in this country are so earnestly desirous should be allowed the privilege of waiting upon his Lordship. Possibly the number of the subjects mentioned in my letter of the 26th June appears too lengthy, and Lord George Hamilton can ill-afford to give up so much of his precious time to hear our views on so many matters, and he prefers to deal with them as a written statement of our case. Much as we gratefully appreciate his Lordship's kindness in this matter, I beg to urge that the domiciled European Community lay considerable stress on the public value of a Deputation, and I have come over from India in the hope that our earnest expectations will not meet with disappointment. In view to removing a part of the difficulty in the matter of the time which the Deputation would beg Lord George Hamilton very kindly to give them, we would be prepared to withdraw three out of the five points mentioned in my letter of the 26th June (a copy of which I send herewith), leaving only points 3 and 5 for his Lordship's kind consideration. Cordially soliciting this gracious kindness from Lord George Hamilton on behalf of nearly a million of my countrymen in India, I humbly and sincerely trust his Lordship will be pleased to grant us the favour we have sought at his hands.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
-JAMES R. WALLACE.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S SECOND REPLY.

INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON ;
14th July 1897

JAMES R. WALLACE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.S.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by Sir Arthur Godley to say that Lord George Hamilton, much to his regret, finds himself unable to receive the Deputation which is anxious to wait upon him, but has asked him (Sir Arthur Godley) to act for him in the matter. If the Anglo-Indian Associations care, in these circumstances, to send a small Deputation here to speak on points 3 and 5 of those mentioned in your letter of the 26th ultimo, Sir Arthur Godley will be happy to see them at three o'clock on Friday, the 16th instant. He must, however, explain that the two points above mentioned, are the only points which he is authorised by the Secretary of State to discuss, being also the two points specially referred to in your letter to Mr. Richmond Ritchie of the 9th instant.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN E. FERARD,
Private Secretary.

**DR. WALLACE'S TELEGRAPHIC REPLY TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S
SECOND REPLY.**

JOHN E. FERARD, ESQ.,
India Office, Whitehall.

Many thanks, your letter 14th, received 9 P.M. 15th, at Folkestone, where my wife is ill. Returning London immediately, 16th. Unfortunately arrangements for Deputation to Sir Arthur Godley impossible to-day. Beg Sir Arthur for Friday next.

JAMES R. WALLACE.

DR. WALLACE'S WRITTEN REPLY TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S
SECOND LETTER.

15, RADNOR PARK CRESCENT, FOLKSTONE
16th July 1897.

JOHN E. FERARD, ESQ.,
India Office, Whitehall.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your letter of the 14th July, intimating Lord George Hamilton's very kind concession in allowing a Deputation representing the Anglo-Indian Associations to wait on Sir Arthur Godley, acting for the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of placing the matters connected with points 3 and 5 of my letter of the 26th June before the Secretary of State. On my own behalf, and on behalf of my colleagues of the Anglo-Indian Associations, I beg to thank Lord George Hamilton for his kindness.

I very much regret, however, that your letter of the 14th July, intimating Sir Arthur Godley's pleasure to receive the Deputation at the India Office at 3 P.M. on the 16th July, reached me at Folkestone at 9 P.M. on the 15th July, so that it was unfortunately impossible for me to make the necessary arrangements for the Deputation to wait on Sir Arthur Godley, and I accordingly telegraphed to you this morning. May I beg that Sir Arthur Godley will be so kind as to appoint another day—say Friday next, if it is quite convenient to Sir Arthur—for the Deputation to wait upon him. I would be much obliged if you will very kindly let me know Sir Arthur Godley's wishes at your earliest convenience. I return to London this morning.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES R. WALLACE.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S THIRD LETTER, IN REPLY TO TELEGRAM.

INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S. W.;

16th July 1897.

JAMES R. WALLACE, ESQ., M. L., F. R. C. S.

DEAR SIR,

Sir Arthur Godley desires me to say that Friday the 23rd, at 3 o'clock, will be a suitable time for the Deputa-

tion to attend, as proposed in your telegram of to-day, and unless he hears further from you, he will expect to see them at that time.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN E. FERARD,
Private Secretary.

DR. WALLACE'S FINAL LETTER.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W. ,
17th July 1897.

JOHN E. FERARD, ESQ.,
India Office, Whitehall

DEAR SIR,

I am very thankful to Sir Arthur Godley for his kind reply to my telegram, and for his goodness in permitting of the postponement of his reception of our Deputation at the India Office to Friday next, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES R. WALLACE.

Copy of a letter sent to all London Dailies.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH ; LONDON, W.
21st July 1897

TO THE EDITOR —————

DEAR SIR,

I beg to inform you that an influential Deputation will wait on Sir Arthur Godley (acting for the Secretary of State for India) on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., at the India Office, to discuss the position of the domiciled European community in India, and the question of the formation of local regiments from members of that community.

May I beg that you will be so kind as to favor us by noticing this matter in your esteemed journal.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES R. WALLACE, M D, F.R.C.S.,
Delegate of the Anglo Indian Associations.

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH ; LONDON, W.

21st July 1897.

DEAR SIR CHARLES BERNARD,

You have been so kind to me that I feel very reluctant to encroach any further upon your good nature, but I venture to trouble you once more in the Anglo Indian cause. You very kindly promised to ask Sir George Birdwood to help us at the Deputation in the matter of having the proceedings made public in the Press.

If you can intercede with Sir George in our behalf, and he will be so good as to help our cause in this matter, we shall be deeply grateful. The Deputation will wait on Sir Arthur Godley at 3 P M. on Friday at the India Office.

Yours very truly,
JAMES R WALLACE.

**QUESTIONS PREPARED BY DR. WALLACE TO BE
ASKED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M. P.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, Why the Government of India maintains Colleges for the Higher Education of Hindus and Mahomedans in India, and why no similar provision is made for domiciled Europeans.

[*Note*—This question was put in the House of Commons by Mr. J. H. Wilson to Lord George Hamilton on Friday, 18th June 1897.]

Mr. Henry J. Wilson—To ask the Secretary of State for India, Will he explain why, seeing that domiciled Europeans have in the past proved their fitness by meritorious and faithful services for the higher departmental appointments in India, it is now contemplated to reserve such appointments for Europeans educated in England, as indicated by the recent despatches of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

[*Note*—This question was put in the House of Commons by Mr. H. J. Wilson to Lord George Hamilton on Friday, 25th June 1897.]

To ask the Secretary of State for India, Whether or not Anglo-Indian recruits in India (the descendants of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen in that country) have been admitted into the British army in past years, and whether, in view of the strongly expressed desire of this class of Her Majesty's subjects, the system of enlisting suitable Anglo Indians into the British Army in India should now receive distinct encouragement from the Government.

To ask the Under Secretary of State for War, Whether the War Office would be prepared to reconsider the question of long service in India for British troops, as being both physically and financially advantageous, in view of the disastrous casualties from enteric fever and venereal disease among British soldiers in India.

To ask the Secretary of State for India, Whether he would be prepared to consider the question of the Colonisation of Kashmir and the other mountain tracts

of the Indian frontier by Britishers and Anglo-Indians on the lines suggested by Lord Roberts in his book, "Forty-one Years in India."

To ask the Secretary of State for India, Why, in view of the important fact that the services of many thousands of domiciled Europeans as Volunteers are freely utilised by the Government of India, that Government refuses to accept the offered services of these classes as paid soldiers in that country.

To ask the Secretary of State for India, Whether the privilege of being organised into regiments for service in India and abroad, which is freely granted to the Hindu and Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty in India, is not allowed to domiciled Europeans.

**LETTER REGARDING ROYAL COMMISSION ON
INDIAN EXPENDITURE.**

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH ; LONDON, W.,
3rd July 1897.

MY LORD,

I would most respectfully and earnestly beg your Lordship's permission to appear as a witness before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. I am here as a special delegate of the Anglo-Indian Associations of India, and I am prepared, on behalf of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community, to give the most relevant and important evidence touching the question of military expenditure in reference to the raising of local European regiments in India, and on the suggested reversion to the long service system in India, for British troops, as a means of greatly diminishing the enormous military expenditure now borne by India and the tax-paying communities of that country, and as a further means of minimising the present disastrous casualties from enteric fever and other climatic disorders which affect young unacclimatised British soldiers, and also as a means of combating the present destructive losses to the British army by venereal diseases.

I beg to state that I have made these subjects a special study, and I would most respectfully solicit your Lordship's sanction to place my evidence before your Lordship's Commission.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

LORD WELBY,

President, Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure.

**THE POOR WHITE QUESTION IN INDIA: AN APPEAL
TO THEIR FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND.**

104, "THE GROVE," HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W. ;
6th August 1897.

DEAR SIR,

"THE POOR WHITE QUESTION OF INDIA" has come to the fore somewhat prominently of late, and the time seems opportune to attract the attention of the British public to the condition of Britishers and their descendants domiciled in India.

While it is true that many of the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian community in India have risen to positions of independence, yet there is a large and greatly increasing section who are very poor and in sore distress. The prospects of these people are extremely gloomy, and they can only be brightened, and their sad state can alone be ameliorated, by some economic measure that will not only find them with work that provides a certain and sufficient living wage, but work that will tend to morally and physically uplift and upbuild a class, whose socio political redemption presents peculiar and inalienable claims upon the generous consideration of the British public.

That the lower classes of the Anglo-Indian community have a right to press the relief of their condition on the attention of the British public, will be obvious from a perusal of the Report of the Deputation to the Secretary of State for India. From this Report it will be seen that two important suggestions are put forward to solve this problem : (1) The recognition and treatment of the Anglo-Indian classes as British or European, and NOT as Native; and (2) the formation of Local Regiments from among these classes.

With regard to the first of these suggestions, it is made because the tendency of the times has been to ignore the existence of British descendants of pure and mixed blood in India, by their being politically reckoned among the "Statutory Native" population, while specially favoured

conditions of employment and salaries are being given to newly imported British workmen of every class in almost every avenue of State labour, thus causing an unjust proscription of the Anglo-Indian classes, and their exclusion from earning a decent living wage, with the natural result of rapidly increasing poverty and its attendant distress and demoralization, both moral and physical. The longer this unhappy state of things is allowed to last, the worse and more irremediable it must inevitably become, and the only way out of the difficulty is to apply a wholesome economic remedy, which will not only benefit the classes themselves, and the country in which they live, in the immediate present, but will serve to eradicate the evil of a helpless, poverty-stricken, degenerating population, whose presence in any country is a national disgrace, but far more so in India, where the existence of this particular class can only be ascribed as the natural outcome of the British occupation of India. Their position must tend to lower British prestige by its own apparent depression, just as inevitably as its prosperity must strengthen British interests and preserve the fair fame of the Home-land.

By many of the best friends of the Anglo-Indian cause, it is felt that the most radical and beneficial relief of the "Poor White Question" is to be found in the formation of Local Anglo-Indian Regiments. It is felt that an experiment could first be made of attaching small companies of such local recruits to the existing British forces in the country, thus not only minimising the cost of officering and housing and training such men, but giving them, at the same time, all the advantages of example and association with trained and disciplined English soldiers. All the supposed difficulties of raising Local Anglo-Indian Regiments are met by the arguments and facts mentioned by the Anglo-Indian Deputation to the Secretary of State for India.

The realisation of success to any scheme for the amelioration of the disabilities of the Anglo-Indian lower classes depends entirely upon the sympathy which may be evinced on their behalf by the British public, and it is with the object of drawing forth the valuable moral

support of their cause, from officials and others who know India and its varied peoples, and who understand the peculiar difficulties of the men and women and children of British descent, for whom we plead, that I now address you. So much depends upon the outspoken sympathy of English, Scotch, and Irish gentlemen, whose experience of India will be a guarantee of the value and weight of their opinions, that I am endeavouring to place the Report of our Deputation to the India Office before every retired British official of the Indian Services, both Military and Civil, in the Home-land, with a view to eliciting a sympathetic expression of opinion on the Anglo-Indian Question. May I plead with you in the name of the many thousands of the kinsmen of brave and loyal Britishers, who, in years gone by, gave up their homes, their loved ones, and their lives, to win the Indian Empire for England?

I have received the greatest kindness and consideration wherever I have pleaded the cause of the domiciled British community of India in this great country, and both at the India Office, from Lord George Hamilton and his excellent colleagues, and in the House of Commons, from many Members of Parliament, and from the Military Authorities of the War Office, and from Lord Roberts. I have found Englishmen everywhere ready and willing to help the cause of their kinsmen in India. I have already received the most valuable testimony from retired British officials, both Civil and Military, which will greatly aid in bringing about a favourable decision for the question of the formation of Anglo-Indian Regiments, and for a fair share of all British appointments in India for Anglo-Indians, which are at present being exclusively set apart for men entirely educated in England—a condition which, owing to the disastrous depression in Indian currency, makes it almost impossible for any but a very minute section of the Anglo-Indian community to meet with prospective success.

My brief holiday to England, during which I undertook, as “a labor of love,” to represent the cause of my countrymen in India before the British public, is almost

at an end, and I feel that the hands of others who come to England next year to continue the work now begun in our people's interests will be greatly strengthened, if the furtherance of their campaign can be proved to have won the tangible goodwill and support of a large number of retired British officials from India.

I would very gratefully appreciate your kind and able help in this matter, and if you can find a little leisure to write me your opinion on the subject of this letter, and of the Report of the Anglo-Indian Deputation to the Secretary of State for India, which is sent herewith, I shall be extremely obliged to you.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES R. WALLACE, M.D., F.R.C.S.,

Delegate of the Anglo-Indian Associations.

(A thousand copies of this letter were sent by post to retired Anglo-Indian officials, and to members of Parliament, &c.)

**THE MEMORIAL OF THE COUNCIL OF THE IMPERIAL
ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.**

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE
GEORGE NATHANIEL BARON CURZON OF
KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

THAT your memorialists thank Your Excellency for the sympathy expressed for their community at the Deputation of the 23rd March last, and for the criticism then addressed to them. They trust that the sympathy may not only prove an inspiration to the community, but also reveal to Your Excellency much that nothing else can disclose, and they hope that all of the criticism that was deserved may prove useful. They are also thankful for the opportunity then offered them of further representation of their cause, of which they now respectfully avail themselves.

II. That two facts standing at the threshold of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian problem demand careful study. The first is the English standard of living brought into India, which ostracises all persons of foreign extraction who do not adopt it, and imposes severe strains on those who do. The second is the sentiment born of the conflict between Christian morality and English civilization and their Indian counterparts. Your memorialists crave leave to touch on these facts, because they hold the key to the

solution of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian difficulty.

III. The English standard of living is not a mere economic incident, since **Differentiation of classes.** it includes both moral and political elements. Economic in so far as it compels resort to necessities which are dearer than the corresponding factors of native living, neglect of its demands entails penalties involving social outcasting, moral outlawry, and political alienation. The line of cleavage introduced by the foreign standard of living stands on a different plane from the distinctions drawn between wealth and poverty. For whereas an Indian, whether rich or poor, may dress in a single seamless garment within his home during a great part of the day, and eat with his hands without knife, fork, or spoon, and usually does so without forfeiting his self-esteem or the respect of his fellows, no Anglo-Indian, clinging to the fringes of English society in India, dare follow the Indian example without losing all that Englishmen hold dear, and much that Englishmen hold sacred.

IV. That these facts explain why a British soldier from the humblest grades of British society costs about Rs. 30 a month in pay, while an Indian sepoy of the highest social respectability among his own people costs only about Rs. 10; and they not only openly break up persons in India into two broad divisions, but also secretly

influence the views of one class about the ways and doings of the other. It is not to the point to reply that humble persons resort to manual and menial employment in Britain, if the same persons cannot ordinarily do so in India because the lower standard of living prevailing here reduces the market value of such occupation below the level of the cost of decent English living possible here. This point will be come back upon in connexion with employment on Indian railways : but it may be stated here that the lowest cost of maintaining a child in a Christian charity-school in India hovers about Rs. 12 in capital cities, and Rs. 9 in the mofussil—sums on which a respectable muharir may maintain himself and his family in comfort. Your memorialists do not refuse to give their proper place to appropriate economic calculations, but humbly protest against the obliteration of all moral and political considerations under inappropriate economical pretexts.

V. Of the sentiment born of the antagonism of British and Indian living, it is undeniable that it has proved a source of wholesome restraints. From the fact of the English standard of life being associated with Christian civilization, while the habits of Indian life are linked with a non-Christian morality, there have sprung up influences which protect Domiciled Anglo-Indians from deterioration in degrading surroundings, and conserve many of the best British traditions in the community. These peculiarities of

**Moral safeguards raised
by race conflict.**

an unusual situation are overlooked by all who forget that the best specimens of the domiciled community are essentially British in their instincts, aspirations and habits of life, while all members of the class but the fraction lapsed under pressure into Indian habits of life are more or less British in hope and feeling, and desire to be entirely so ; and that the true value of the class and their usefulness to the Government and the country

Criterion of true value. have been in the exact ratio of their British heredity and assimilation, from which to detach them were to procure for them that very unfitness which has been prematurely anticipated by unfriendly critics. Though unreflecting minds may dismiss all such considerations as deserving no place in the commercial estimates underlying modern political calculations, your memorialists submit that, if Lord Valencia's warning against the neglect of the class, which was repeated by Lord Canning, be not wanting in far-seeing statesmanship, the British Government of India may have an interest in the matter transcending in importance that of the class most directly concerned.

VI. That inasmuch as the Government Order No. 1470 G. of the Unjustifiable Proscription. P. W. Department, dated Simla, 2nd June 1897 (Appendix A), is one among recent orders which have stamped the community as unable to supply suitable candidates for the higher official appointments for which they have been eligible

in former years, or which correspond with posts which they have satisfactorily filled before departmental changes put old responsibilities under new names, your memorialists humbly suggest that, apart from any plan which the Government may see fit for any reason to adopt in filling appointments, this wholesale allegation of incompetency, belied by facts on official record and amounting to a grave injustice, may once for all be thoroughly investigated by select and unbiassed persons in whose

Investigation solicited. judgment the whole country can trust. The incapacity can only have been imagined by a new generation of officials unfamiliar with the history of their own departments by viewing the whole duty of the Government from a mistaken point of view.

VII. That the duty of the Government to the country and to all classes of its subjects can surely only be rightly estimated, as it always was in the past, from the double standpoint of (1) the right of the country to secure the best public servants whom it can secure for the salaries it can afford to pay, and (2) of the character, conduct and intellectual attainments of individual candidates. Artificial disqualifications suggested by superficial contrasts, in forgetfulness of the inevitable drift of Colonial quite as much as of Anglo-Indian personal peculiarities, not affecting character or conduct, from certain Home fashions, which themselves change from generation to generation, ought clearly

to be disregarded. There are differences between the manners, personal habits, and even accents of various classes of persons within the British Isles, as great and as striking as, and sometimes instinct with more moral meaning than, the ordinary run of differences between the average middle-class Englishman going to the Colonies or coming to India, and the best class of persons of pure or mixed British descent found abroad ; and your memorialists submit that the frame of mind in which the latter class of distinctions is exaggerated, and often magnified above the former, is not symptomatic of moral or mental equilibrium, and may be characteristic of a serious incapability of doing justice between delicate rival claims. The respect in which the British character has been held in India for generations depends on the deeper qualities of heart and brain, and has been shared, as official records testify, by numberless Anglo-Indians. Bearing in mind the growing number of young persons from Britain, for whom provision has been sought, as often as not because they had proved failures at Home, and especially the numbers of young men whom it would have been contrary to orders to put in to the higher grades of the Police Department, who have been at first appointed Inspectors and rapidly promoted to higher rank under a rule avowedly not intended to cover such transactions, your memorialists would urge that, although, as regards mere external manners, many Domiciled Anglo-Indians are indistinguishable from Englishmen, the Indian mind does not attach the same importance to mannerisms

which some modern officials appear to attach to them, and at any rate may be credited with insight enough not to be deceived by them in the absence of more sterling qualities.

VIII. That your memorialists have felt compelled to bring these considerations into view, because demi-official verdicts have been passed upon their community which, escaping exposure by public criticism, have ultimately affected official action against them ; and that among such verdicts may be placed the authenticated pronouncement that persons born and bred in India are to be held socially incapacitated for high official responsibility, because they "do not know how to dine." It is conceivable that refinement of the type expressed in this verdict may "shudder at the thought" of country-born and country-bred persons serving the State as loyally and as efficiently in the future, as they have admittedly done in the past, in official posts of trust and responsibility ; but in the life and death struggle in which their community is engaged, your memorialists feel that they are guilty of no impropriety in humbly and earnestly asking whether judges pronouncing such verdicts are themselves fit to be trusted with the decision of great issues in a country of conflicting interests like India. Your memorialists confidently submit the hope that the real statesmanship of the Indian administration will not permit itself to be trifled with by such advice. Though all fomenters of the ill-feeling against Domiciled Anglo-Indians

that has arisen within the memory of living men are not as unwisely frank as the author of the observation quoted, it is to be feared that the social currency of sentiments equally inaccurate and characteristic of their origin has created and spread unfounded official prejudice against the community.

IX. That the following extract from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 62, dated 1st March 1893, which depreciates the whole domiciled community, could not have been considered with sufficient care before being published :—"It is conceivable that under a system of simultaneous examinations, such as that proposed, cheap educational establishments might spring up in this country capable of producing a considerable number of successful candidates in a literary competition from among the sons of English parents living in India and unable to afford the expense of educating their children at Home. Such a result would, in our opinion, be a serious misfortune for the Civil Service. We have pointed out that the appropriateness of competitive examinations, as tests for European candidates, have always been regarded as depending upon the important fact that education in the United Kingdom embraces not merely a course of literary instruction, but also a training in life and conduct which forms the character. This condition would certainly not be fulfilled in the case of candidates

of European descent brought up and prepared for examination in this country."

X. That though much concerned about the closing of any sphere of honorable occupation against their community, it is not the mere question of appointments, but the attitude definitely and publicly taken up by the Government towards one class of its subjects, which, as it happens, and as might easily be tested by enquiry, has produced more distinguished men in proportion to its numbers than any other race in the world, that your memorialists consider of paramount gravity and importance.

In its contention that "it would be a serious misfortune for the Civil Service" if the sons of English parents living in India became successful candidates for that service—that is to say, that men like Sir George Kellner, K. C. M. G., who rose to be Military Accountant-General to the Government of India, and afterwards Financial Commissioner in Cyprus, Mr. Edwin Kellner, C. I. E., who rose to be Accountant-General of the Punjab, and numberless other persons of mixed descent born and bred in India, who rose to positions of great trust, as well as Sir James Willcocks, the hero of Coomassi, Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Director-General of Statistics, and many others of British parentage and educated entirely in this country, who have been an honour to their respective services and a credit to their schools, would bring discredit on the Imperial Service—this despatch is not borne out by facts. As the Government records testify, many Anglo-