

Indians, both of pure and of mixed descent, born and bred in India, have, during the past century, held offices from which, and from others indistinguishable from them, they are now shut out by rule. In making the statement quoted in a despatch which insists on the necessity of preserving a high tone in the higher Services, but admits that Indians visiting England for a few years and entering the Imperial Service satisfy a moral and intellectual standard to which no Anglo-Indian brought up in India can attain, the despatch does an obviously grave and unmerited wrong to the domiciled community, for which there is no justification.

XI That your memorialists have no desire

**Enmity against Indians
disavowed**

to say an ungenerous word about their Indian fellow-subjects, to whose advancement in the public service in such numbers and under such conditions as may to the Government seem advisable they do not here presume to object. But when their own moral and intellectual inferiority to persons whose misfortune it is from the Christian and British point of view to possess a non-Christian and non-British heredity, and to have been moulded in the most impressionable years of childhood and youth by surroundings which the Christian conscience and all British sentiment consider degrading, and some of the intellectually brightest of whom have on return to India undergone degrading religious rites in order to expiate the sin of foreign travel, or to propitiate female relatives, or to recover forfeited

patrimonies, is proclaimed in a public despatch, in which the moral heredity, Christian upbringing and political inheritance of the domiciled community, all of which have been tested alike in a hundred years of peaceful service, as well as in the storm and stress of war, are strangely ignored, your memorialists feel bound to dispute the validity of a theory at variance with the analogies of evolution, the teachings of experience and the facts of history.

XII. That in order to give an instance of the way in which mere personal prejudice may operate against the public interests, reference may here be made to the deliberate recommendation of the Public Service Commission that Chief Superintendents in the **Financial Department Promotions.** should be eligible for promotion into the Enrolled List when fit for it. Not only did the Public Service Commission which made this recommendation (Appendix B) contain responsible officials of the highest standing and largest experience, but the recommendation itself has been carried out under the eyes and with the approval of Finance Ministers, Financial Secretaries and high Account Officers, who have honestly and carefully selected for advancement only persons found fit for it. The fact stands out that in the interval following the Government Resolution on the Report of the Public Service Commission, officials born and bred in India have been found fit for such advancement and have given satis-

faction, and hold testimonials to this effect from officials of the highest authority. Nevertheless an official insinuation has since gone before the Government—from what particular source is a mere detail over which it is undesirable to dwell, beyond offering the reflection that it can be of little authority in comparison with the official standing of the Public Service Commission, and of the Finance Ministers who have hitherto acted on this suggestion—that no Chief Superintendent shall henceforth be eligible for such promotion. Your memorialists submit that any such pronouncement carries its own condemnation on the face of it, and painfully illustrate the insidious and subtle risks to which a deserving class of public servants, mostly of their community, are exposed.

XIII. That persons professionally educated in Roorkee have filled high and responsible posts in the Public Works Department.

ment, in which they have rendered acknowledged services of value to the State, and that the removal of all such higher careers of public usefulness from the reach of men brought up in India, and the consequent lowering of the status of Roorkee, inflicts a serious injury to the whole country ; for while it has deprived the community of an important local avenue to professional distinction, which must tend to deteriorate their position and prospects, it has arrested an important branch of the internal development of the country. Your memorialists earnestly solicit the attention of the Government to the argument that if Haileybury,

notwithstanding its peculiar associations, was closed because a special college was not needed in Britain to supply a special class of administrators for India, such as it was held to be

possible to obtain by open competition from general colleges in Britain, still less can an Engineering College, maintained at Indian expense, such as Cooper's Hill, be needed in Britain to supply a class of engineers of whom any number can be secured by competition or otherwise from general colleges and the profession in Britain as well as in India. (Appendix C.) That it is impossible to overestimate the gain to India that would result from actually raising Roorkee and other Engineering Colleges in India to the highest condition of efficiency possible in any country in the world, so that these might become centres of scientific advancement and industrial development by producing not only engineers of the highest professional capacity, but also iron, brass and other manufactures which are now imported at considerable cost to this country and to its various industries.

XIV. That as an idea has gained currency on which an official seal has sometimes been incautiously placed, to the effect that the domiciled community idly seek new spheres of employment instead of availing themselves of existing avenues, your memorialists feel bound to point out that, while by no means indifferent to

Arbitrary Exclusion

new channels of employment, and ready to atone for any neglect of which they may be shown to have been guilty, the community have hitherto complained of recent and arbitrary exclusion from employments into which they had for generations been admitted on proving their efficiency, and in which official records bear testimony that they had rendered valuable services ; and they have advanced this complaint not only on the ground of the unmerited injustice which it on the face of it involves, but also on the ground that it places an undeserved stigma on a whole community which reacts on their social and political status, and of necessity paralyses their own efforts at self-help and education.

XV. That in recognising the privilege of minorities, less because of
Privilege of Minorities. any political menace which they hold out than for the moral purpose of doing what is right, the British Election laws set an example which the Indian Government might reasonably follow in its own interests, as well as in those of any class in India which has rendered the State loyal service in its time of need. That if members of the domiciled community can in the future render the State such services as they have rendered in the past, it is as unwise as it is unjust to exclude them from all chance of any similar service in the future ; and that although the paramount need of preserving a British tone in the higher administration is imperative, no mere rule needed in consequence of the many Indian

claims made for preferment in official life can be held to justify the mechanical exclusion from high office of any class of persons of pure or mixed British descent in the country who can hold their own* with Englishmen in the trying crises of life. It is impossible for more than a very few of the domiciled community to be sent to England for education ; but if, notwithstanding this drawback, many of the class have proved their equality with Englishmen in trials of character as well as of vigour, their unique position in the country and their past services to it may well plead against any new deprivations which have not been necessary in the past. Your memorialists have never been guilty of the suicidal advocacy of any lowering of the moral, mental and physical standards of any branch of the administration ; but they humbly submit that, when their community can furnish men capable of filling the higher posts, their exceptional circumstances would justify an exceptional rule for admitting them in the future, as in the past, to any office, provided they satisfy the highest standards thought necessary. All that your memorialists contend for is that the standards adopted should test attainments, character and conduct, and should be kept above eccentric or exaggerated estimates of little intellectual significance and of no moral moment. Your memorialists hesitate to suggest the terms of a rule which would meet the exigencies of the case, and about which their advice has not been sought, and may not be wanted ; but they submit that a rule to meet the case is by no means impracticable,

XVI. That the advice to help themselves often
given to the community

Educational efforts ignores the fact that
early in the Nineteenth

Century, before the commercial crisis of 1830
ruined many of the wealthiest Anglo-Indian
families and crippled others, independent schools
were projected which gave a solid education to
their students. The action taken under the
Education Despatch of 1854, in which one of the
schools of the class referred to was mentioned
as a model for imitation and encouragement, has
tended to ruin them by setting up and giving
free State aid to institutions which came into
rivalry with them, while not only withholding
all help for them, but also drawing away their
teachers. The Doveton College reported to
the Bengal Government in 1878 that it had lost
Rs. 10,000 in importing professors who had been
drawn away from that Institution without any
compensation : some of the professors thus drawn
away joining the Edu-
cation Department and
becoming Directors of

Causes of failure.

Public Instruction in different Provinces. Mean-
while the aid given to Anglo-Indian schools
and colleges has been insignificant compared
with the grants bestowed on schools and colleges
for Indians. (Appendix D) As the Government
of India declared in the Home Department Resolu-
tion of July 21st, 1880, that a common education
was impossible for Indians and the descendents of
Englishmen in India, and no later resolution of
equal authority has cancelled that declaration, the

statement sometimes officially made that the State colleges are open to Anglo-Indians may, without offence, be described as wanting in candour. A glance at the relative cost to the State of Indian and Anglo-Indian students will show how differently the two classes have

Difference of treatment. . . . been treated. Comparison between the numbers of the Indian masses and those of the Anglo-Indian community are unreasonable in a discussion in which, if any comparison is made, it must be limited to the middle class town population mostly benefited by high education, and in which, it must be remembered, that a certain minimum expenditure is necessary to the maintenance of an efficient educational establishment irrespective of the numbers attending it.

XVII. That as regards employment on railways, your memorialists

Employment on Railways. hope to submit a full statement as soon as they have obtained replies to all their enquiries addressed to the several Railway Companies, and they will then humbly accept whatever blame may attach to them for neglecting such opportunities as may have actually offered. Meanwhile, they desire here to submit a brief general representation on the subject. Most Railway Companies preserve their best posts for persons considered entitled, on the score of relationship to old or retired servants, and of English training, to special consideration ; and, in thus limiting the sphere of outside candidates, practically lower the value of available posts, and so fail

to attract the better class of seekers for work. But as regards available posts, the Railway Companies properly prefer men who, by entering at the lowest grades and gradually rising higher, eventually acquire the greatest possible familiarity with all descriptions of work, and thus make themselves most generally useful. British employes who have passed through the lower stages of this process before landing in India escape the great difficulty that encounters candidates in this country, for when it comes to be a question of entering as pointsman on Rs. 10 a month, the difficulty of getting any one of British descent of any age to exist on such pittance in isolated posts in mofussil villages is, for reasons previously explained, almost insuperable.

XVIII. That your memorialists have used the word "almost," because

Suggested probationary term. if probation in the lowest grades were not unduly prolonged and Railway Companies would consent to post pointsmen or other lower-salaried servants of British extraction within short distances of centres of European population, so that a youth of humble position could live in the parental home, and run out by train to work during appointed hours of duty, returning to his home at night, the remuneration given for his services might prove a welcome addition to the parental resources while the boy was qualifying for promotion. The tone of the answers received from some railways has not inspired much hope of earnest co-operation in the direction here indicated

by the largest employers of railway labour; but if the influence of the Government were thrown into the scale, on public grounds, and Railway Companies induced to adopt the necessary measures, which would probably impose no additional expenditure on them, and would certainly give them no worse subordinate servants than those they now have, not only might occupation soon be provided for unemployed young persons, and a congested labor market relieved, but the surprise felt by the Government at the failure of the community to resort to available occupation on small pay might be answered and removed.

XIX. That after all that has been put before the Government on the subject of Anglo-Indian recruiting for British regiments during the last twenty years, what little remains to be added may here be briefly summarised, so as not to leave the present representation incomplete.

In 1897 there retired from the Telegraph Department an official who, as a boy in 1857, had sent off the now famous message from Meerut to Umballa, of which Sir Herbert Edwardes, as reported in his Memorials, has said: "It was the means of the salvation of the Punjab." The heroism of the young signaller in sticking to his post and flashing on messages while death and devastation reigned around, and his presence of mind and resourcefulness in seizing his opportunity and using it without suggestion or help from any superior, have become historical.

(Appendix E.) The signaller joined the Meerut Light Horse for two years during the Mutiny, after the suppression of which he rejoined his department. He was born and bred in India, and was one of hundreds like himself who, more or less fortunate in the nature of the chances of loyal service offered them in the great crisis of the British Empire in India, all rose to their opportunities and did what they could, many of them fighting and dying like the Englishmen whom heredity made them, but who would in these days be held to be unfit for military service.

Your Excellency last year presented a retired old soldier in Simla with tokens of his Sovereign's favor, and congratulated him heartily on his exemplary military career. If

Mr Bancroft, the veteran soldier. it had so happened that this fine old veteran, an

Anglo-Indian of mixed descent, and brought up entirely in the country, were now in his youth and seeking admission into the military service, instead of retiring on his well-earned laurels, he would be told that he was disqualified, because he belonged to a race that has been pronounced unfit, by present official opinion, for service such as he and hundreds like him have actually rendered in more appreciative days. (Appendix E.)

Your Excellency has also lately congratulated Lumsden's Horse on their military services in South Africa, and it only remains for the Government to set on foot an

Domiciled Anglo-Indians
in Lumsden's Horse.

enquiry into the number of men in the force who have been born and bred in India (Appendix G.), to point the arguments in which your memorialists have for twenty years pleaded for the readmission of members of their community into the British army in India, in which they were received and welcomed until 1865, and in which they had, beyond all question, rendered services similar to those of the young telegraph signaller, the retired soldier, and the mounted troop referred to, but from which they have since been excluded on grounds that seem to call for careful investigation.

XX. That inasmuch as the alleged ground of unfitness has been shown to be without foundation, the real ground will probably be found to

Cause of stoppage
of Anglo-Indian
recruiting

lie among the details of the Cardwell scheme which, by requiring territorial recruiting, and maintaining territorial recruiting and reserve depôts, has made all foreign recruiting, except on the most contracted scale into a few corps, inconvenient. Whether this inconvenience, which may, it is true, involve the transport to and occasional disbandment in Britain of soldiers recruited in India, is of such a character as to demand the rejection in India of acclimatised and willing soldiers—at times too, when, owing to the competition for labor at home, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in securing required recruits; and the physical standards, as reported by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, have actually had to be lowered to obtain the needed number—is a question for the Government

to ponder. The abnormal impulse given to recruiting by the South African war does not affect the normal aspects of the question, though it suggests the obvious comparison between the local South African Volunteers originally disregarded by officers commanding imported British troops, but subsequently welcomed by them, and the corresponding class in India who were welcomed as soldiers during the mutinies and then rendered splendid service, but have since been despised and rejected as unworthy.

XXI. That during the thirty years preceding the year 1875, men born and bred in India, both of pure and mixed European descent, were admitted to the Bengal Pilot Service with greater freedom than they have ever since been, and that though, in consequence of complaints made by your memorialists, rules have since been passed which may be said to admit them, this admission is under considerable restrictions, representing nothing like a return to the old state of affairs, but rather representing a slight modification of the policy of exclusion subsequently adopted. In soliciting Your Excellency's attention to their letter No. 114, dated 21st May 1879, to the Home Department, and all the connected correspondence, and in pleading for a return to the original status, your memorialists have no desire of asking that any educational or other test that may with advancing knowledge be thought necessary, should in any way be lowered, but that the grounds on which

the change was made may be investigated, and, if found incorrect, abandoned. The Head of the Government of Bengal, at the time when the change was made, publicly defended it, on the ground that the community was wanting in backbone. Almost at the very time, the public press was ringing with praises of

the courage of a young
Mr. Ewin. Anglo-Indian pilot who
 had stuck to a sink-

ing ship abandoned by its Arab shipmaster and crew, and indeed the records of the service abounded in evidence of the vigour, courage and fidelity with which members of the community had always fulfilled their duty in it. That the rule requiring a four years' service at sea before nomination to the Pilot Service is not one to which your memorialists take exception by itself, but that the hindrances to the adoption of a seafaring career by Anglo-Indian boys call for study and removal; and that thus hindered, the community do not find—and cannot be expected to find—the extremely limited opening made for them into a service in which they were once freely recruited without loss, but with gain to the public, sufficient to attract young men to a “seafaring life.” (Appendix H.)

XXII. That your memorialists accordingly
 earnestly and respect-
Prayer. fully plead—

1. That all recent official pronouncements, declaring men of pure or mixed British descent, born and educated in India, disqualified for any high office in India for which, or for the like of which, they have been found qualified in the past, may be cancelled

2. That, if it be found necessary to this end, an enquiry may be directed into the accuracy of allegations of unfitness that have crept into recent official resolutions and despatches.

3. That an investigation may also at the same time be ordered into the number of persons brought out to India who have been appointed in India to posts with salaries over Rs. 200 a month, and especially as Inspectors of Police, and thereafter rapidly promoted to higher posts in manifest evasion of the order of the Secretary of State on the subject ; as well as into the number of persons so appointed who have previously failed in intellectual and other tests to which they had been subjected at Home.

4. That steps may be taken to admit persons of pure or mixed British descent, born and bred in India, to any posts for which they may be found qualified in the future as in the past, and that the recent practice of

recording statements in official documents, casting unfounded and invidious general reflections on the character of the class, may be forbidden.

5. That recruiting into British regiments in India, which formerly provided seasoned and otherwise suitable recruits, may be resumed, and that, as recommended by Lord Roberts, long-term service may be re-introduced into the British army in India

**Recruiting into British
Regiments.**

6. That the Domiciled Anglo-Indian community may be treated on a footing of fairness and equality with all others in the matter of educational help ; and

7. That the existing restrictions upon the pursuit of a seafaring career be removed, and that free admission, as in times gone by, to the Pilot Service be given to young men of the country who may be qualified for it.

Bengal Pilot Service

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

On behalf of the Council,

W. C. MADGE.

*Honorary Secretary to the General Council
of Anglo-Indian Associations.*

OFFICE : 50, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA :

The 28th February 1901.

APPENDIX A.

Extract, para. 4, from letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 1470G., dated Simla, the 2nd June 1897.

"I am further to explain that the change in the method of recruitment (for the Accounts Branch) to the extent above described was introduced, because it was found that the former system had failed to attract to the Department candidates possessed of the qualifications which the pay offered ought to secure, and because the men so recruited were not collectively up to the standard which, considering their prospects, the Government had a right to expect. The result has been that the several services recruited in this manner have been found to be losing position as compared with the other services of the Government which are partially recruited in England, and it has, therefore, been considered necessary, in the interests of efficiency, to take steps to ensure that the appointments not reserved for natives of India should be filled by Europeans possessed of the qualifications which are essential to the satisfactory conduct of the duties of the several services."

APPENDIX B.

Extract from Report of the Public Service Commission, 1886-87, Section 53, page 95

The present mode of recruitment for the Enrolled List is very generally condemned as not securing adequate guarantees for the education and industry of candidates. A competitive examination among three nominees selected on no principle has none of the advantages of competition among a large or unlimited number of candidates, and may result, as it apparently has resulted, in the admission to the department of some indifferent officers. The

evidence before the Commission leads it to doubt whether it is necessary to maintain the Enrolled List at its present strength and on its present footing, which is practically that of a close service recruited mainly from persons imported from England. The Commission believes that indigenous agency might be much more largely introduced into it, and in this belief recommends that the sources of recruitment should be extended. Appointment of outsiders should, it appears to the Commission, be by open competitive examination, but appointments should also be made as at present to a limited extent from the Covenanted Civil Service, with a view of affording to selected officers of that service a technical training in accounts sufficient to qualify them for the higher financial offices. Promotions should be made of Chief Superintendents who have proved that they possess capacity for the superior branch; and the exceptional appointment of officers who have shown marked ability in the charge of Treasuries or in other departments of the Provincial Service would, in the opinion of the Commission, be advisable in the interests of efficiency.

In the successive changes made in this department, the Government of India has expressly reserved to itself a discretion of appointing to the Enrolled List any person whom it may deem conducive to the interests of the public service so to appointment, and the Commission considers that the maintenance of this reservation is highly expedient.

APPENDIX C.

BOYCOTTING INDIA.

The ways of the India Office are certainly devious, and one is often at a loss to discover the influences directing some of its absurd actions. We have before us an advertisement by the Secretary of State for India for applications in England for twelve appointments as Civil Engineers for service in Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab. The commencing salary offered is from Rs. 300 to Rs.

400 per mensem, with an engagement for five years only. The qualifications demanded are such as every student of the Madras or Seebpore College possesses on gaining his diploma ; and there are men holding very junior Upper Subordinate appointments in the P. W. D. who could easily fulfil all the requirements. When India teems with graduates and licentiates in Engineering and diplomates of Roorkee who are in quest of employment, we fail to discover any valid reason for advertising for applicants in England. It looks like a deliberate attempt to boycott indigenous talent, or cast a slur on the training obtainable in Indian Colleges.—*Indian Engineering, January 1901*

APPENDIX D.

MEMORANDUM.

A correct view of the educational policy of the Government cannot be taken without realising two facts. One is that the great Education Despatch of 1854 from the Court of Directors laid down the principle that private enterprise in education should be encouraged, and that the State should take up high education work only as a temporary arrangement, gradually disappearing before private enterprise as it made way :—"Para 62. We look forward to the time when any general system of education provided entirely by the Government may be discontinued, with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, and when many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of, and aided by, the State." The other is that an elaborate Education Department, with handsome appointments, has sprung up in the country, not merely for the purpose of examining at the University, but for the purpose of teaching at Government schools throughout the country. As private enterprise in high education advanced, the State schools would disappear, and well-paid professorships be abolished. It is not imputing motives to educational officers

to realise the simple fact that their private interests are directly opposed to the main principle of the great Education Despatch, and have created vested interests at variance with those of the public. How these officers face the temptation to which they are exposed, of repressing instead of encouraging private enterprise, it is not for me to say. Only when, however, they recommend the abolition of their own appointments, because good education can be had in private colleges and schools, and begin to recommend generous grants to private schools in order to ensure their success, and not till then can they claim to have carried out the principle of the Education Despatch fully ; for capital private schools, both European and native, have sprung up in many places, and the only reason why they do not flourish, even better than they do, must be that the Government schools compete with them unfairly. The insidious character of the difficulty to be faced may be estimated from the following unconscious confessions in page 45 of the Bengal Director's Annual Report for 1883-84, and not since recalled :—"Two good schools are better than one good school, but one good school is better than two weak ones. If the establishment of the second school alongside of the pre-existing school, whether Government or aided, is likely so to weaken the latter as to reduce the general efficiency of instruction in that locality, then the competing school should not be encouraged. The interests of the people to be educated are to be considered before the interests of any body of private managers." This, which might have been true in a field occupied only by enterprise depending for success on its own merits, cannot be depended on where State competition is kept up regardless of any commercial principles, as its value is decided by officials whose interest it is to maintain it. In this decision not only is the principle of the survival of the fittest, in healthy rivalry, set aside, but the enormous advantage of getting national life to assert itself in private enterprise against State monopoly is ignored, or treated merely as the private interests of a few speculators. Is it not better for a weak school to grow strong by encouragement than to

be suppressed? Who can gauge the volume of the repression that is put upon private enterprise by the artificial supply of education in many places, beyond the natural demand, of which independent effort is the only true test? Not only has large expenditure been incurred in Government colleges, while comparatively low fees have been charged to pupils, and thus a crushing rivalry maintained with private schools, but in the case of European schools, masters imported at great cost have been tempted away to the better paid appointments of Government professors at a ruinous loss to the schools. The question is here not whether teaching talent should not be allowed to secure the best price in an open market governed by the law of demand and supply, but why money taken from the public in taxation should be spent on expensive colleges and schools for the purpose of teaching at a cost much beyond the market rates of education. The fees of private schools have to support them. The fees of Government colleges and schools fall very far short of the expenses incurred in maintaining them. The fact that some private schools flourish in spite of this rivalry shows what waste must take place in Government colleges in the education of native lads.

Of late years native private schools have come into existence. But for many years Christian schools led the way in private enterprise, and bore the brunt of the competition of the Government schools and never seem to have been in high favour with the Government.

Here it seems necessary to understand one peculiar feature of modern educational administration. At one time civilians unprejudiced on either side were Directors of Public Instruction. Even when educational officers became Directors at first, they were heads of a department distinct from the Government. Of late the Director of Public Instruction, in most provinces, has virtually become a Secretary to Government in the Education Department. Everyone knows how Secretariats work. The Secretary is the Government for most practical purposes. Thus a Director, in his capacity of Secretary to Government, decides appeals made to the Government against himself. Not only so, but whereas formerly

in any conflict between private schools and the department, the public could look to the Government for justice, now the private prejudices of the department are regarded as the views of the Government on all such matters. No one blames the department for doing what it believes right. But are the Government or the public faithfully served in this way? Unless a Minister of Education is created, wholly free of departmental influence—and Directors for provinces are at least sometimes chosen from administrative officials not of the department—there seems little hope for education in India.

Up till the year 1881 the Government treated all complaints about injustice in an offhand way. It declared that it maintained public schools for all classes, and that any one who chose might attend them. So much the worse for any one who would not. It is necessary to distinguish between the two answers folded up in this statement. It may or may not answer the Anglo-Indian feeling against schools filled with native boys. But it certainly does not answer—nor can it make any pretence of answering—the general protest against the lavish expenditure incurred from public funds for the maintenance of a State monopoly in education—a monopoly under which high education has been given at nominal fees to numberless lads of a class much lower than those who, in any other country, secure the like boon by paying for it, and in consequence of which healthy private enterprise is seriously repressed. It is not my business to picture the social and political consequences of this interference with private enterprise. But as regards the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian feeling against schools filled with native lads, I am spared the task of proving its entire reasonableness by the following extracts from the Government of India's Resolution on European and Eurasian Education, dated Simla, 8th October 1881:—

"6. It has been not unfrequently suggested in the papers now before the Government that there is no good reason why European^c parents should not make use of

* "European is used to signify all persons of European origin or descent, however remote, whether of whole or half blood, who hold to European habits and modes of life" Perhaps "Anglo-Indian" would have been more accurate,

the schools already provided for the native population. There is at first sight undoubtedly a good deal to be said in favour of such a system. It would furnish an apparently simple solution of the difficulty under consideration. It would involve no special outlay of money. It might perhaps tend to make native and European understand each other better, and diminish race prejudices and race antagonisms. Admitting the force of all this, the Governor-General in Council is nevertheless of opinion that the adoption of a system of common education for European and native youth is impossible. It is not merely that if the Government were to attempt to compel European parents to send their children to native schools it would be met by an amount of prejudice, which, however unreasonable in many ways, it would be very difficult to overcome, but it would have to encounter objections on the part of many parents of a much higher kind—objections, namely, to placing their children in schools where they would receive no religious instruction, and where the whole atmosphere of the place would be non-Christian. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that, as a simple matter of respect for conscience, such scruples ought to be treated with the utmost consideration; while, practically, he has no doubt that they would prove strong enough to render abortive any scheme which sought to disregard them."

This statement does scant justice to the grave moral grounds on which Christian parents have objected to native schools; but if it be admitted that "a system of common education for European and native youth is impossible," it is undesirable to revive unpleasant controversies by going behind it. It may be necessary to add here that this public recognition of this impossibility followed a careful review of the political necessity to which Lord Canning had called attention in striking language twenty years before.

The domiciled community regarded this as something more than a mere manifesto—they treated it as a promise.

How that promise has been fulfilled remains to be seen. There were two ways of fulfilling it—one, by placing Europeans and natives on the same footing, and treating them equally ; the other, by trying carefully to fill up existing gaps in the respective methods of treating them, as well as they could be filled.

Was it extravagant to ask for equal treatment all round? The Government of India, having of its own motion decided that it was necessary to promote European education, and having so decided after it had for years maintained expensive colleges and schools for natives, would any injustice or extravagance have been perpetrated if, in each very large centre of Anglo-Indian population, it had built a single college, like those of which it has raised dozens for natives, and given it an adequate staff of professors and teachers? Where would have been the injustice or extravagance of such a course? Or, if this was considered too much of a good thing for the descendants of the soldiers who won, and the civilians who ruled the country for a century, could the Government have been taxed with partiality if it had singled out one or two prominent schools maintained by private enterprise, and either met the salaries of a staff equal to that of a native college of a corresponding class, or at least made some substantial contribution to its necessary expenses. The plea that the Government cannot pay the salaries of professors of a college not under its own control is not so forcible as it would otherwise be, when it is asked to do so only because, after having decided that a common system of education is impossible, it decided on not building and maintaining separate European colleges like those it maintains for natives. Failing the most just course open to it, it was open to the Government next to devise a liberal system of grants-in-aid for private schools. This it has doubtless professed to do—whether successfully or otherwise, remains to be seen—in the European Education Code.

In the volume that was the general Education Code of Bengal in 1873, when there was no separate European education, and grants made for education were practically given to colleges and schools for Indians, it is provided,

under rule 12, page 68, that "grants shall in no case exceed in amount the sums to be expended from private sources, except in special cases, under orders of Government. Expenditure from school fees and from Municipal contribution will be reckoned as expenditure from private sources." Thus a rough-and-ready method was adopted of invariably doubling income obtained from private sources; and for this purpose even "Municipal contributions," or grants officially made by Corporations from taxes collected from the public, were treated as private income like that from fees, in order to weight the scale against Government grants.

Rule 5 of the same Code, page 67, laid it down that "Inspecting officers will interfere as little as possible with the local management of schools, but are employed to see that the instruction is efficient, and that the conditions on which the grants were made were fulfilled, and aid will be withdrawn from any school in which such conditions are not fulfilled."

Under rule 7 grants could be made only to institutions in which some fees, however small, were taken; but exemptions were allowable even from this rule; while the regulated maximum of half expenditure could be exceeded on special application by special orders.

In the European Education Code, not only is inspection, which is often considered inquisitorial and vexatious, insisted on into details which furnish a striking contrast with the orders relating to Indian schools, but though the Code has undergone changes under public criticism which has protested against its extremely contracted liberality, and has in this way modified some rules under which arbitrary withdrawals could be made on the reports of inspectors from grants earned under the rules themselves, and the system of payment by results has given way to grants for periods, which are revised on principles in whose working much is left to official discretion, which those most interested have no way of controlling, or testing, the existing European Code offers points of interest sufficiently striking to illustrate a capricious difference in the treatment of two classes of persons.

- No one will be surprised if, in a few years, all private schools which maintain themselves only at the level of High Schools, whose pupils will go to Government colleges to finish off, and so involve the retention of Government colleges, will be reported as working successfully ; while all private colleges which maintain a fight for European education in its true sense will be condemned wholesale. No one can say that this result will be intelligently worked for. But that it must come about under the conditions given seems clear.

If comparison is made between the respective cost to Government of Indian and Anglo-Indian students, the comparison ought not to be made up between the average of Anglo-Indian and Indian schools—because while at some the cost of the student is over Rs. 200, in others in the mofussil in cheaply conducted institutions it is Rs 40 or Rs 30—but between Anglo-Indian Colleges and High Schools, which are mostly in cities and under European masters, and State colleges in Presidency cities and the larger towns which afford the only true ground for comparison with Anglo-Indian institutions.

There is one more point connected with the new Code which requires consideration. All the better class of Indian European educationists recognise the necessity of some kind of religious teaching in Christian schools. Lord Lytton's concession of distinct European schools is in part based on this necessity. But it is no libel of modern education to say that much of it pretends to be emancipated from religious considerations. And as to the Education Department, it has been pointed out sometimes in the press that, so far from being strictly neutral as regards religion, many of its leading officers select Christianity for the subject of occasional scoffs. Now the Code contains rules, in sections 5 and 6, which admit of being so worked that a grant may be refused, and sometimes must be refused, to a school which insists on a boy's attending religious instruction. Thus a Church of England school which insists on a Church of England boy attending Church of England prayers, when he objects to do so, and can get a silly parent to endorse his whim, may be refused a grant. From the reli-

gious side of the question, teachers in denominational schools, even when willing to respect honest scruples, may object to the demoralizing example of a boy who rejects religion and religious observances just for the fun of the thing. But there is another side to this matter. Most earnest people in India do desire religious teaching according to some system or other. The Government recognised the fact and based on it, among other grounds, his plea for separate schools. Pressure can be worked up under the rules referred to, to dispense with religious teaching in some schools. Educational officers who may have other good reasons for objecting to separate European schools may not be sorry to receive fresh confirmation of the unfounded character of Government plea, such as will, of course, be afforded them if separate European schools, declared to be indispensable on religious grounds, are found working without any religious instruction. Para. 84 of the Government of India Resolution of 23rd October 1884, reviewing the work of the Education Commission, says : " With reference to the modified conscience clause embodied in the proviso to recommendation 25, the Secretary of State has decided that, as no practical difficulty has arisen from the absence of such a condition in the scheme of education laid down in the Despatch of 1854, the proviso had better be dropped. The following recommendations (26) may also therefore be dispensed with." The remark is equally applicable to the European Education Code.

There is no desire to coerce the individual conscience of any pupil. The object in view is to prevent either religious teachers or inspectors getting grants to any school stopped on any religious pretext when conscientious scruples on the part of the pupil are not in question at all. Managers of denominational schools may be left to feel the pulse of their own supporters in the matter of religious instruction without departmental intermediation.

APPENDIX E.

THE STORY OF A TELEGRAM.

The publication of Lord Roberts' book has once more recalled attention to the Mutiny period by its vivid description of the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow. Curiously enough, a humble servant of Government, who for a few hours at least rendered service of incalculable value to the State, has just passed into retirement. Mr. W. Brendish, Telegraph Master, is the sole survivor of those who were present in Delhi in May 1857, and the story of his courageous discharge of duty on the terrible "11th" is well worth the telling. But, first of all, we may notice some of the historical references to the celebrated "Delhi telegram." In Holmes' *History of the Mutiny* occurs the following statement: "In the telegraph office hard by, a young signaller was standing with his hand upon the signalling apparatus. The mutineers were almost upon him, and more and more plainly he heard them yelling as they swept along. Still he went on with his work. Click! Click! sounded the instrument. Flashed up the wires to Umballa, to Lahore, to Rawalpindi, and to Peshawar, this message warned the authorities of the Punjab: 'The sepoys have come in from Meerut and are burning everything. Mr. Todd is dead, and, we hear, several Europeans. We must shut up.' The mutineers burst in; the last click died away; and, in the performance of his duty, the signaller was slain." Again, in the *Memorials* of Sir Herbert Edwards there is an extract from a speech delivered by that distinguished officer on his return to England in 1860. Sir Herbert said: "When the mutineers came over from Meerut and were cutting the throats of the Europeans in every part of the cantonment, a boy employed in the Telegraph Office at Delhi, had the presence of mind to send off a message to Lahore to Mr. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner there, to tell him that the mutineers had arrived and had killed this civilian and that officer, and wound up his message with the significant words 'we're off.' That was the end of the message. Just look at the courage and sense of duty which made

that little boy, with shots and cannon all around him, manipulate that message, which, I do not hesitate to say, was the means of the salvation of the Punjab." Yet again in Bosworth Smith's *Life of Lord Lawrence* reference is made to the "fateful telegram from Delhi which electrified the Punjab," and the words of the message are given. In the General Report of the Telegraph Department for the year 1857-58, the murder of Mr. Charles Todd, the Assistant in charge at Delhi, is mentioned, and it is there stated that he was not killed until his office had signalled to the Punjab news of the terrible events at Meerut and the march of the mutineers on Delhi. The Director-General of the day added: "The value of that last service of the Delhi office is best described in the words of Mr. Montgomery: '*The Electric Telegraph has saved India.*'" Many of our readers must have heard of the 'Delhi telegram, and curiosity must often have been excited as to the identity of the signaller who was said to have fallen at his post; while all must have felt that Sir Herbert Edwards should have told his listeners the name of his boy-hero. History, however, even when contemporaneous, is often inaccurate as regards details; and only now, for the first time, is the true story made public. There were two signallers, not one, and both escaped with their lives. Their names were Brendish and Pilkington, and one is still living. Fourteen years ago Mr. Brendish put into narrative form a modest statement of his services in May 1857, and this is among the records of the Telegraph Department. By its aid we are enabled to add another page to the literature of the Mutiny.

In May 1857 the telegraph staff at Delhi consisted of Mr. Todd, Assistant in local charge, and two young signallers, Brendish and Pilkington, aged about eighteen years, and drawing the munificent salaries of thirty rupees per month. On Sunday, the 10th of that month, in the forenoon, the signallers at the Meerut office wired that 80 men of the 3rd Cavalry had been confined and were to be blown away from guns for refusing to bite the Enfield cartridges only recently issued to the troops. No further news was received, and at 4 P.M. the line

with Meerut was found to be interrupted. On the following morning Mr. Todd took a dāk and started for Meerut to ascertain at what point along the road the break had occurred. He got no further than the bridge of boats over the Jumna, for he there met the routinous 3rd Cavalry who killed him. The signallers remained at their post in the telegraph office, which was fortunately outside the city walls, about one mile distant from the Kashmir Gate and from the Flagstaff Tower. They saw a regiment of Native Infantry with two guns pass along the road from cantonments towards the city, the idea being that the sepoys would turn back the mutineers who were then known to have crossed the bridge of boats. But later on the boys learned from peons sent from the *Delhi Gazette* that the infantry had joined the 3rd Cavalry. Later on heavy firing was heard in the city, and Brendish, who was at the signalling instruments, kept on wiring to Lahore all news that the peons brought him. He was at the same time receiving messages from Umballa, but to quote his own words, he "kept telling the signallers there that Meerut was cut off and the city of Delhi was being sacked." At noon he went out on the road to see what was going on, and presently there passed a wounded British officer, driving from the city, who called out: "For God's sake get inside and close your doors" "We did so," says Mr. Brendish, "but even then Pilkington and I did not feel we were secure, as we were but two lads encumbered with the wife and child of Mr Todd, whose sad end was not yet known to us, and surrounded by servants who perhaps were prepared to take our lives, but who were doubtful as to the termination of events." For two hours more the boys held on listening to the firing within the walls. At 2 p.m. Brendish went to the Umballa instrument for the last time and signalled to the hands at the other end of the wire, the historic message ending "and now I am off," the meaning being that they were leaving the office. He and his comrade had persuaded Mrs. Todd to accompany them to the Flagstaff Tower, where a number of Europeans had already congregated, as it was the only possible place of safety. They remained there until sunset, and

witnessed the blowing up of the magazine. That night the refugees fled, and the two signallers eventually got safe to Umballa. Mr. Brendish relates that after their arrival at the Flagstaff Tower a military officer gave Pilkington a message to signal, and that he returned to the telegraph office to send it off. He must have accomplished this dangerous task, as the telegram is recorded as having been received. Further, it is said that communication existed with Umballa only, but that the signallers there flashed on the news as it was received to Lahore and other big stations in the Punjab.

Here then we have the simple story of the heroism shown by the two lads who found themselves left to their own resources at Delhi when the Mutiny broke out in the city. They had no one to give them orders; not an officer, Civil or Military, sent any message for transmission during the morning of May 11th; and they acted on their own initiative and natural sense of duty in remaining at their posts and sending on the news of what was passing to Umballa. It was Brendish's hand that signalled the message which may be truly said to have saved the Punjab, for on the information received the regiments tainted with mutiny were disarmed before the sepoys knew what had happened at Meerut and Delhi. Mr. Brendish joined the Meerut Light Horse in November 1857, and when the fighting was over he was enrolled again in the Telegraph Department in 1859. From that time onward he has been doing his work quietly and unobtrusively, unknown to fame, and after forty years has risen no higher than to the rank of Telegraph Master on Rs. 200 a month. Lacking the qualifications which would have given him further advancement, he is now retiring at the age of 58. His services, however, we are glad to say, have been recognised by Government who have granted him a special pension of Rs. 200 per month, while the Governor-General has expressed his appreciation of his work and congratulated him on the special service he was able to render to his country on the memorable 11th of May. The recognition has not indeed come too speedily; but it is something that it should have come at all: for

rewards do not fall equally, and many a trimming zemindar has gained more by his caution out of an impartial Government than others who put everything to the risk in its cause and whose devotion was therefore taken for granted.—*Pioneer, 28th February 1867.*

A MEMORIAL OF THE MUTINY.

Another memorial in connexion with the Indian Mutiny will shortly be erected at Delhi to commemorate the loyal and devoted services of the Telegraph Office staff on the eventful 11th of May 1857. The monument is to take the shape of an obelisk of polished grey granite standing eighteen feet from the base, brought out from Aberdeen by Messrs. Llewelyn and Company, Sculptors of Bentinck Street, who have been entrusted with the work which is now in course of completion, and will be placed in its position at Delhi by the firm, so as to be ready for unveiling by the Viceroy on his return from the hills at the end of the year. The obelisk is one solid piece of granite twelve feet high, and is a *fac simile* of the one erected at the Zoo to the memory of the first Superintendent of the place. The inscriptions are at present being engraved on the base, and will run as follows:—On the front—Erected by the members of the Telegraph Department to commemorate the loyal and devoted services of the Delhi Telegraph Office staff on the eventful 11th May 1857. On that day two young signallers, William Brendish and J. W. Pilkington, remained on duty till ordered to leave, and by telegraphing to Umballa, giving information of what was happening at Delhi, rendered invaluable service to the Punjab Government. In the words of Sir Robert Montgomery, "the electric telegraph has saved India." On the reverse—"The Delhi Telegraph Office staff on the 11th May 1857 consisted of Charles Todd, assistant in charge, killed near the cable house, on the left bank of the river Jumna on the morning of that day while endeavouring to restore telegraphic communication with Meerut; W. Brendish, signaller, retired 1st November

1896, J. W. Pilkington, signaller, voluntarily returned to the Telegraph Office from the flagstaff tower to signal the despatch to the Commander-in-Chief, containing a full report of the Mutiny, taken prisoner after doing so, but escaped; died at Roorkee, 24th March 1867." On the third face—"The Delhi Telegraph Office of 1857 was situated 2,415 yards 31° west of north from this spot." On the fourth face—"Casualties in the Telegraph Department during the Mutiny: Delhi—Charles Todd; Cawnpore—Henry Farmer, Edwin Brierly, Thomas Courzen, Francis Scallon, Thomas Goodridge; Lucknow—William Ramsay, John Devere; Indore,—James Butler. Thomas Brooke, William Avery, David Bone; Chanda—G. H. Gartlan, J. Hall. The Viceroy will unveil the monument probably in October next.—*The Statesman*, 21st February 1901

APPENDIX F.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

CEREMONIAL PARADES

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIAN MEDAL

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY

Simla, 25th May.

Yesterday was observed in Simla as a general holiday. The 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles paraded on the ridge, under the command of Colonel Upcott, at 9-45, and marched to Viceregal Lodge, headed by the band of the Yorkshire Regiment. There were about 180 Volunteers present. The two Mountain Batteries from Jutogh, under the command of Colonel Smyth, also marched to Viceregal Lodge, a special parade having been ordered for the

presentation by the Viceroy of the Victorian medal to Mr. Bancroft, a veteran of the old Bengal Artillery. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Personal and Army Head-quarters Staffs, inspected the troops and the Volunteers, who gave a royal salute as the Viceroy appeared. An inspection by the Viceroy followed, and Colonel Saunders, A. A. G. for Royal Artillery, then presented Mr. Bancroft to His Excellency. The veteran soldier wore many war medals, which showed the campaigns he had gone through. The Viceroy, addressing the Commander-in-Chief and the parade, said :

“YOUR EXCELLENCY, OFFICERS AND MEN—We are met here to-day at this formal parade to do honour to Pensioner Bancroft, an old veteran of the Royal Horse Artillery who has lived for some time in our midst, and who at this advanced period of his life has received conspicuous proofs of the interest and approbation of his Sovereign. In 1833, 67 years ago, long before most of us were born, Pensioner Bancroft, as a young boy, was enlisted in the Bengal Horse Artillery. Later on, as a man, he took part in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns, in the Mohmund and Rohilkhand campaigns, and in the Indian Mutiny, and as you all see he bears upon his bosom the medals and clasps which are descriptive of his service. In 1861, 39 years ago, Pensioner Bancroft, after the forces of the company had been amalgamated with those of the Crown, joined the Royal Horse Artillery, and entered the service of the Queen, and in 1866, 34 years ago, he took his discharge. Since then he has served with credit in various civil employments, and now he is passing the evening of his days in Simla. Her Majesty the Queen, who is ever mindful of her old servants, on hearing of the gallant record of this old veteran, has presented him with the medal of the Victorian Order as a personal gift, and with a framed and signed portrait of herself. I take advantage of the present occasion to make these gifts to Pensioner Bancroft. I think it is a very appropriate occasion. In 1837 Mr. Bancroft, as a boy, was present at a parade that fired a salute in honour of the occasion of the Queen in 1897, 60 years later, he

himself assisted to fire a salute in honour of the second jubilee of Her Majesty ; and now in 1900, upon another anniversary of the Queen's birthday, he receives these honours at the hands of Her Majesty's representative. It will, I am sure, add to the compliment in his eyes, and in those of everyone here present, that the whole force of the Royal Artillery, with their Commanding Officer, have come over from Jutogh to assist in this ceremony, and to see this honour done to their old comrade, and it will also be gratifying to him as a long resident in Simla that our Volunteers are present here to take part in the same function. Long may this worthy veteran live to wear the medal which I am about to pin upon his breast, and to gaze upon the portrait of the Sovereign who, amid her multitudinous cares, has not forgotten in her old age the service of her old and faithful soldier." (Applause.)

The Viceroy then pinned the medal on Mr. Bancroft's breast, and the parade was dismissed — *Pioneer*, 26th May 1900.

APPENDIX G.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN"

Sir,—The subjoined copy of a letter addressed to me by Colonel Lumsden will, I think, be read with pleasure by all who take an interest in the Volunteer movement in India. I may add that I am assured by Colonel Lumsden that the Eurasian members of our contingent were no whit behind their European fellows in energy, resourcefulness and bravery in all circumstances

Yours faithfully,
J. DOUGLAS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HOUSE,
16th January 1901

ENGLISHMAN, 17th JANUARY 1901.

Copy of a letter, dated 10th January 1901, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, Commanding Lumsden's Horse, to J. Douglas, Esq, Agent, East Indian Railway Company, Calcutta.

Allow me to congratulate you as Honorary Colonel, together with the officers and men of the East Indian Railway Volunteers, on the excellent service rendered by your Maxim Gun Contingent under Captain Holmes in South Africa. Throughout the campaign—especially at Hontuck on the 30th April, and at Zand River on the 9th May—their services were invaluable, the men behaving gallantly under very trying circumstances. Kindly convey to Captain Holmes, the non-commissioned officers and men, my hearty appreciation of their services, and my best wishes for their future success in life.

APPENDIX H

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
MARINE DEPARTMENT
The 28th February 1901

SIR,

I am directed by the Council of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association to solicit the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the following representation regarding the difficulties existing in the way of persons of pure or mixed British descent, born and bred in India, pursuing a seafaring career.

2. The Council recall the fact that for twenty years this Association has been in communication with Government on this subject, dealing with it both as it affects one of the largest spheres of employment open to British subjects, *viz.*, the mercantile marine, and as it affects recruitment for the Bengal Pilot Service.

3. While anxious that no consideration previously

From Secretary, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 144, dated 31st May 1879.

To Secretary, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 9298, dated 31st July 1879.

To Secretary, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 150, dated 8th April 1882.

From Secretary, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 50, dated 9th May 1882.

To Secretary, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, No. 1246, dated 22nd May 1882.

Memorial to Secretary of State for India, dated 1st February 1883.

To Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 569, dated 13th March 1883.

imposed on them, and in the second place, from the standpoint of the peculiar privation under which the community are singled out from all other British subjects in all parts of the world by being forced under an artificial legal disqualification for which no parallel exists among Anglo-Saxon races or their descendants anywhere, nor even among West Indians or persons of African birth sailing under British colors

4. It is well known that early in their history members of the domiciled community shipped in vessels sailing to all quarters of the globe. From this fact, and from the number who entered the Bengal Pilot Service before 1875 and rendered good service in it, it may reasonably be inferred that there was, in this part of the world, no lack of persons who had all the qualities of able seamen. Indeed, if the relative number of such persons be calculated in comparison with the small dimensions of the whole community, it may perhaps be proved that, in proportion to their numbers, the community have produced quite as many good sailors as any other community in the world. The love of adventure has certainly been no strong among them, in spite of their unique discouragements, that individuals have constantly been escaping

pressed upon the Government may be lost sight of, and requesting that the whole of the past^c correspondence may be studied in connexion with their present appeal, and more particularly the recommendations of the Pauperism Committee with the Government Resolution thereon, the Council desire that the subject may now be approached, in the first instance, from the direction of the extremely congested state of the Indian labour market as it concerns the domiciled community, and the severe hardships thereby

from India, in one capacity or another, on vessels going to different parts of the world.

5. But the circumstance that they have escaped points to the legal barrier which works against them, preventing, as any such barrier always must, many others from following their example. In the memorandum drawn up on the 4th August 1893 by Mr. W. H. Ryland, then President of this Association, and also acting Honorary Secretary of the District Charitable Society, of which a copy was submitted to the Government, it was clearly shown how section 29 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act systematically operated against the community.

6. Clause 3 places "any native of India" going to sea in the category of "seaman," and section 29 provides that, when "any lascar or other native seaman may be shipped for service to end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the ordinary particulars, contain a special stipulation that fit employment shall be found for him on some other ship, or passage provided back to India." The result of this legislation, without the obvious exemption needed for all persons not native Indians, was not only at once

- (1) to differentiate all sailors of pure or mixed British descent born and bred in India, and shipping from any of its ports, from British seamen, among whom they had always before been classed, but also

- (2) to place them in a position of inferiority to persons of African and other non-British descent who, as British subjects, enjoy an unfettered freedom in this respect ; and

- (3) to rank them among Indian lascars, the salaries given to, and the method of living obtaining among, whom cannot but be regarded by persons of any kind of British descent and upbringing as degrading.

7. As Mr. Ryland plainly pointed out in his memorandum, "the restriction in the Act is an absolute prohibition against domiciled Europeans or Eurasians obtaining sea employment." He also showed, however, that while, on the one hand, "the very fact that Eurasians and persons of European descent have systematically evaded the law, and are still desirous of incurring the

risk of shipping without an agreement for a return passage, is itself a proof that protection in their case is not needed," on the other, this whole matter was one of "very great importance" as likely to throw a serious encumbrance on the operations of the District Charitable Society."

8. That effective relief was contemplated by the Government shortly after these representations may be presumed from the following statements which Mr. Ryland, who had been in communication with the authorities on the subject, as President of the Association, caused to be inserted in the published Annual Reports of the Association for 1893 and 1895 :—

(1) "As the law is at present interpreted by the authorities, no Eurasian can be shipped on board a British seagoing vessel except under native (that is, lascar) articles, and the terms these articles impose on shipmasters are such that there is no chance of an Eurasian being shipped, except on the footing of a lascar. The Directors are glad to be able to say that the hardship has been recognised, and that there is a possibility of an early change in the law ;" and

(2) "Through the kindly interest of the members of the Board of Revenue, Hon'bles C. C. Stevens and D R. Lyall, the Directors are glad to say that though the Amended Act has not yet become law, a provision has been introduced to the effect that a statutory native of India, of European race or extraction, shall not, except with his own express consent, be deemed to be a native seaman within the meaning of the section."

9. It cannot, in the face of these specific assurances publicly made by a gentleman of long official experience, be doubted that the relief which the community have long and persistently sought was at one time—and not very far back—seriously contemplated by the Government, and brought near to actual legislation, but that, for undisclosed reasons, as to the validity of which the persons most concerned were not consulted, and have had no opportunity of submitting their views, it was subsequently withheld.

10. The Council most respectfully and strongly urge that the domiciled community which, for many years before artificial restrictions were created, freely furnished soldiers to the British army in India, and as freely supplied sailors to the mercantile marine, may inoffensively claim and may safely be allowed to understand their own interests in this matter. They can have no hesitation in regarding the relief contemplated in 1895 as necessary and wise, and the action which suddenly arrested it most unfortunate, and they therefore earnestly hope that that relief may now be granted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. MADGE,

*Honorary Secretary to the General Council
of Anglo-Indian Associations*

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THE CAUSE OF THE BRITISHER IN INDIA.

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