

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

	SUN	MOON
	Rise. Set.	Rise. Set.
Saturday	5 55 18 58	19 3 53
Sunday	6 55 18 58	20 4 7 23
Monday	7 55 18 58	21 5 10 10
Tuesday	8 55 18 58	22 5 13 16
Wednesday	9 55 18 58	23 5 16 22
Thursday	10 55 18 58	24 5 19 28
Friday	11 55 18 58	25 5 22 34

PHASES OF THE MOON
Saturday August 2 Full Moon 1 20

WEATHER IN SOUTH INDIA

MADRAS, Aug. 1. Daily weather report for Madras Presidency, Mysore and Madras States.
Widespread rain has occurred in the West Coast with isolated heavy falls. Thunder-showers have occurred at most places in Mysore State and Tamil Nadu and at some places in Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mangalore 12.5, Alleppey 25.5, Coimbatore 13.7, Cochin 12.7 and Vellore 11.7.

Forecast (valid until the evening of August 2): Widespread thunderrain will continue in the West Coast and Mysore State. Thunder-showers will occur at many places in Tamil Nadu and here and there in Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema. Local forest fires. Occasional thundershowers evening to morning.

For farmers: Moderate showers in Coimbatore, Chingleput, Tanjavur, Tirunelveli, Mysore, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Bangalore, Kolar, Trivandrum and Trichinopoly districts. Wet spell of five days in the West Coast and two days in Mysore State.

Outlook for next three days: Thunder-showers will continue in the region.



SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1947.

THE LEADERSHIP OF ASIA

The fact that India has taken the initiative in invoking the intervention of the United Nations in Indonesia has a more than topical significance which outside observers are not likely to miss. It will be regarded as arising from a lively realisation of the responsibilities that attach to leadership of a great continent—a leadership which, by reason of her size, position, history and resources and above all ideals, she is naturally fitted to undertake. It is perhaps as well to distinguish between the sort of claim that India may be supposed to have implicitly made by this appeal to the United Nations and that which the United States, for instance, has asserted and in fact exercised on the American continent. Somebody has suggested that what Mr. Nehru has done is to put forward something like a Monroe doctrine for Asia. In his message to The New Republic, Mr. Nehru himself has made an observation which should show that the analogy is imperfect to the point of being misleading. "This is a matter," he says, "which affects Asia intimately, but it affects the whole world; for in it lie the seeds of war and the destruction of world co-operation for the maintenance of peace." The Indian stand-point is very far removed from that of the Western Powers generally which, however much they may pay lip service to the ideal of One World, cannot help thinking in terms of big and small Powers and of spheres of influence. The Dutch aggression is one that concerns Asia vitally because freedom is the common objective of all Asiatic nations and they feel that freedom is indivisible. For the new-found freedom of India to strike roots and flower it is essential that the countries to the east which have long been colonies of Western Powers should achieve the same status and be free to co-operate with her on equal terms in the discharge of global responsibilities. Believing profoundly as she does in the gospel of "Live and let live," she depends only on moral force and on the essential rightness of the cause she espouses to win the confidence of the Asiatic Powers that are slowly emerging into freedom and to secure the respectful hearing of the rest of the world.

In the circumstances, it is rather amusing to find that wishful thinking rather than a dispassionate study of present-day realities should be shown by too many European observers of the Asiatic scene. Thus in a recent B.B.C. talk, Dr. P. N. S. Mansergh, discussing the forces that are making for a new order in Asia, reviewed the chances of Japan, China, India and Soviet Russia respectively filling up the vacuum in power now being created by the passing of the old order. Japan and China he dismissed out of hand, the one as having been reduced to the status of a conquered people and the other as too hopelessly torn by civil war. As regards India he suggested that the communal dissensions had lowered her prestige in the eyes of her Asiatic neighbours and that "if India is to be partitioned her influence in Asia will be seriously undermined." Partition has been effected since those words were uttered; but the stir created both in the East and the West by India's move in regard to Indonesia should show that her stature has not diminished in the eyes of the world. Her action has been heartily endorsed by those who have the authority to speak for Pakistan. And, whatever differences may arise between themselves in future, these are not likely seriously to effect a divergence between the foreign policies of the two Powers in regard to all that concerns the integrity, peace and prosperity of

Asiatic nations. The writer we have referred to seemed to think that Russia in Asia may be potentially a more powerful force. But he argued that the smaller Powers of Middle-East Asia and of the Middle East would feel much more secure by linking themselves with the Western Powers rather than with Russia. And that in effect meant Britain (so he suggested) rather than America because "of the United States little is known" and "its so-called dollar imperialism evoked mistrust in the Asiatic Conference." And by another easy transition this writer came to the further conclusion that India and Burma were also likely to feel the same way. In reply it is only necessary to point out that, so far as India is concerned, she has made it clear, as will be seen from the Congress Working Committee's statement on the transfer of power and Mr. Nehru's reference to foreign capital, that she is prepared to co-operate with all who would co-operate with her in the tasks to which she must bend her energies but that she cannot afford to entangle herself in exclusive alliances and will not agree to accept help of any kind which might prejudice however remotely her freedom of action.

Motor Accidents

Writing last year on the eve of the introduction of the law compelling third party insurance of motor vehicles, we referred to certain gaps in the legislation which have to be closed if the purpose of the measure, namely, to ensure that all victims of motor accidents received compensation for death or injuries, is to be fully realised. We pointed out that the exemption of vehicles owned by the Government and local bodies from the obligation to insure, might be interpreted as freeing them from any financial liability to the parties injured in accidents involving vehicles owned by them. The rapid progress made since then in the policy of transferring the ownership of transport services from private to public hands has only served to emphasise the defect. Accidents involving publicly owned motor vehicles are bound to show an increase in number and they can no longer be dismissed as "hard cases" for which there can be no remedy in law. It is apparently from a belated realisation of this fact that the Government of India have circularised the Provincial Governments with a view to laying down a uniform procedure in such cases. One thing which is clear now is that the Government have no intention, and never had, of repudiating the legitimate claims arising out of accidents to State-owned vehicles. The reason why they have been exempted from compulsory insurance is, we are told, that Governments and large local authorities are solvent enough to carry their own insurance, that they will be saving a sum equivalent to the profits made by the insurance companies and that they are sufficiently responsible not to evade any reasonable claims made against them. It is good that such an assurance is given to the public and the Central Government have done well in recommending to all Provincial Governments the procedure they themselves propose to follow with a view to effecting prompt and equitable settlement of claims. Each Department of the Central Government will deal with its own accident claims. When an accident occurs the Department concerned will endeavour to settle out of court the compensation to be paid. If no settlement is possible, the aggrieved party may be allowed to take legal action against the driver, the Government undertaking to honour the Court's decree, thus getting over the restrictions at present in force on suits against the Crown. In regard to the settlement of claims stress is rightly laid on the need for avoiding unnecessary delay and cases must be settled quickly out of court, if possible. The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act is to be used as a guide in calculating compensation for death or injury to persons whose status would normally bring them within the provisions of that Act. But we do not know if it is quite fair thus to limit the compensation to be paid to victims of other people's negligence. Surely it stands in a different category from an accident to a workman in the course of the normal work of his choice. We note that the Madras Government have already taken action along the lines suggested by the Government of India and charged certain officials in their respective areas to investigate accidents and make detailed reports including an estimate of the compensation payable to the aggrieved party. It is stated that no claims will arise if the driver of the vehicle in question is in no way responsible for the mishap. This only underlines the need for a strictly impartial and thorough enquiry.

All this is satisfactory so far as it goes but there are still one or two snags. For instance, the legal position in regard to the liability

of the Government in respect of death, bodily injury or damage to property caused by the use of their vehicles, other than vehicles used in a commercial capacity, is not free from doubt. As far as the injured party is concerned it makes no difference whether he is knocked down by a State-transport bus or a Secretariat van. It should be made clear that in either case compensation will be paid. Again, it may be all right for the bigger local authorities to shoulder the risk of having to meet large financial payments, but what about the smaller ones? In their case the choice may be between repudiation of liability and breaking under the strain of the payment. Neither of these is a desirable alternative.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN U. K.

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON APPOINTED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1. A Press communique says: The Government of India announce the appointment of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon as the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. Mr. Krishna Menon will take charge of his new office on August 15, 1947.

At present the High Commissioner for India discharges certain agency functions only; from August 15, he will become India's representative in London for all official purposes and his functions will be similar to those of the High Commissioners in London for other Dominions.

INDIAN DESIRE FOR BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 1. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon told a group of 50 Indians and Members of Parliament here to-day that India desired a close friendship with Great Britain and intended to use her freedom in a constructive way.

Addressing a private party at the House of Commons in celebration of the granting of the Indian independence, Mr. Menon praised the work of the Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, and of Lord Pethick-Lewes, former Secretary of State for India. Both had won the confidence and admiration of the Indian people, he added.

The India League, Mr. Menon said, would continue its work in England and hoped to encourage the strong ties of friendship which already existed between the two countries.

Mr. William Dobbin presided and others present included Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary of State for India, Rev. R. W. Sorensen, M.P., and Colonel David Rees-Williams, M.P.

SELECTION OF GOVERNORS

CONGRESS PREMIERS CONSULTED

NEW DELHI, July 31. Enquiries in informed Congress circles indicate that the procedure adopted in the selection of Governors for appointment on August 15 was that the Congress High Command invited names from the Premiers of the different Provinces and acted on their suggestion.

It is reported that at every stage of the process the Premier of the Province concerned was consulted in the selection of Governors for their respective Provinces and their suggestions were accepted.

As regards West Bengal whose Premier was not present here, it is learnt, a panel of three names, viz., Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, was sent to the Congress High Command by the West Bengal Premier.—U.P.I.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

MR. JINNAH'S STAFF

KARACHI, Aug. 1. The personal staff of Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General-Designate of Pakistan, will consist of Col. J. Birnie, Military Secretary, Mr. W. Abbas, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and three A.D.C.s, each from the Army, Navy and Air Force. Col. Birnie is expected to arrive in Karachi from New Delhi to-morrow to make arrangements for the Government House. The other members of the staff of the Governor-General will accompany Mr. Jinnah on August 7 in a special plane from New Delhi.

Mr. K. Ali Afzal, Deputy Secretary of the Pakistan Government, is already arriving in Karachi from New Delhi to-day. The authorities have requisitioned Mohatta Palace near Clifton sea beach to house the Offices of the Pakistan Government.

All the schools and some colleges in Karachi have been closed from to-day for one month to house the personnel of Pakistan Federal Government. Some of the primary schools propose to hold open air classes from next week.

GOVT. OF EASTERN PAKISTAN

CALCUTTA, July 31. The Government of Eastern Pakistan, which will start moving from Calcutta on Monday next, will be located at six different centres at present, the main Secretariat remaining at Dacca, it is learnt.

It is estimated that the travelling expenses to be incurred by the East and West Bengal Governments for the movement of their respective employees will amount to nearly Rs. 15 lakhs.

TRANSFER OF RAILWAY OFFICERS TO PAKISTAN

MADRAS, Aug. 1. One European and six Muslim officers of the M. and S. M. Railway General Manager's Office, it is understood, have received their order of transfer to Pakistan. They will reach Karachi on August 10 in a day or two, to join duty at Karachi before August 15.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI TO VISIT SIND

KARACHI, Aug. 1. To study the situation in Sind, Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, accompanied by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, is expected to arrive in Karachi, from New Delhi by air to-morrow. The Provincial Congress Committee has prepared a heavy programme for the Congress President, who during his short stay in Karachi, will tour the district including Dadu, Larkana, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Kotri, Rohri, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas. He will return to Karachi on August 10 and will leave for New Delhi the following day.

Mr. Jai Ramdas Doultram, who is likely to be appointed Governor of Bihar, is expected to arrive here from New Delhi on August 6.—A.P.I.

ADAPTATION OF 1935 ACT

DRAFT CIRCULATED AMONG LEADERS

CHANGES TO SUIT NEW STATUS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1. The draft adaptation of the Government of India Act, 1935, in its application to the Dominion of India, is ready and has been circulated among political leaders, it is reliably learnt.

The main features of the draft, it is understood, are that as many as 105 out of the total of 321 Sections in the Government of India Act, 1935, will disappear from the Statute Book on the appointed day, August 15. Besides, numerous sub-sections of the various provisions of the Act have been deleted, and a good number of new provisions incorporated. The first and second schedules of the Act have been omitted and the third schedule, which prescribes the salary and allowances of the Governor-General and Governors, is now "under consideration." References to the Emperor of India have been taken out from the fourth schedule which deals with the form of oaths or affirmations prescribed for members of the Legislature and high judicial functionaries.

Thus the 1935 Act, the result of five years of prodigious labour, is now to be changed beyond recognition. The adaptations have been made in accordance with Section 9 of the Indian Independence Act, under which the Governor-General is empowered to modify the Government of India Act, 1935, in order to bring the provisions of the Indian Independence Act into effective operation.

WHOLESALE OMISSIONS

Several of the 105 Sections, which will disappear on August 15, relate to matters opposed by Nationalists. Among the clauses that will go are those relating to the Crown's relationship with Indian States; the Instruments of Instruction to the Viceroy, Governor-General and Provincial Governors; special responsibilities of the Governor-General for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, finances, the part of the Provincial and Central Governments to provide him with finance, the services, both defence and civil, etc.

All Sections relating to the Crown vis-à-vis Indian States go, and this includes certain responsibilities on the part of the Government of India and the Dominion Government for the payment of pensions granted by the Crown for "political considerations".

The much-disputed commercial safeguards clauses also disappear. Under these, a British firm registered either in the U. K. or incorporated in India was awarded equal treatment and opportunities with Indian nationals.

Powers of the Governor-General, requiring Governors to discharge certain functions as his agents, are deleted from the Act and similarly the Governors will have no special powers. Such terms as "in his discretion," "acting in his discretion" and "in accordance with individual judgment" are to be omitted wherever they occur in the Act of 1935. Instead of "Federation" it will be a "Dominion" and Federal Laws become Dominion Laws.

SUBSTITUTE SECTIONS

Besides these, over two hundred changes have been effected. In the substitute section for Section 18 of the Act, which deals with the constitution of the Federal Legislature, a new clause is to be inserted. "The powers of the Dominion Legislature and this Act shall," the draft adaptation says, "until other provision is made by or in accordance with a law made by the Constituent Assembly under sub-section 1 of Section 8 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, be exercisable by that Assembly, and accordingly, the powers of the Dominion Legislature shall be construed as references to the Constituent Assembly."

A substitute to Section 30 of the Act of 1935 regarding pending Bills says that a Bill pending in the Dominion Legislature shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Legislature. A Bill which, immediately before the establishment of the Dominion, was pending in the Legislative Assembly of the Indian Legislature may be continued in the Dominion Legislature as if the proceedings taken with reference to the Bill in the Legislative Assembly had been taken in the Dominion Legislature.

The power of the Governor-General to promulgate Ordinances in cases of emergency is being retained in a modified form. Two alternatives have been suggested in this connection. The first is that the Ordinance shall be laid before the Dominion Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the date of its promulgation, if before the expiration of that period, a resolution disapproving the Ordinance is passed by the Legislature.

An alternate substitute suggested empowers an Ordinance to have the force of law for a period of six months but any Ordinance may be controlled or superseded by an act of the Dominion Legislature.

STATES' MINISTERS EXAMINE DRAFT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1. States' Ministers, including Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Sardar D. K. Sen and Sardar Hari Sharma and Mr. Menon, met to-day to examine the draft adaptation of the Government of India Act, 1935 in so far as it affects the States.

It is understood that "complete understanding" was arrived at with regard to the various matters suggested by the States' representatives.—A.P.I.

NEW ARMY OF INDIA

HEADQUARTERS IN DELHI RED FORT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1. The historic Red Fort has been selected as the initial headquarters of the new Army of India. The Fort is being actively prepared for the reception of General Sir Robert Lockhart, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India and his staff.

PUNJAB BOUNDARY COMMISSION

SMILTA, Aug. 1. The members of the Punjab Boundary Commission arrived in Simla to-day from Lahore.

It is understood they will hold consultations with Sir Cyril Radcliffe, Chairman of the Commission, who is expected here on August 3.

Mr. A. Rahim, one of the Secretaries to the Commission, has also arrived.

DR. BA MAW ARRESTED

BURMA GOVT.'S ACTION

SITUATION IN NORTHERN DISTRICTS EASIER

RANGOON, Aug. 1. Dr. Ba Maw, a former Burma Premier, was arrested by the police this afternoon. Dr. Ba Maw, who was the head of the Japanese-sponsored Burmese Government during the war, surrendered to the British in Tokyo last year and was later released in Rangoon.

On July 21, he was "missing" from his home and was later reported to be staying with relatives.

A spokesman of the Burma Government Information Department said to-day that a total of 172 Bren guns and a large quantity of other arms and ammunition had been seized by the police in a ten-day comb-out after the assassination of the Burmese political leaders.

Investigations into the assassination were "progressing very well."

A high police authority told Reuters to-day that the situation in Tharrawaddy and Henzada districts (where a considerable force of troops and armed police have been operating since reports of a plot to overthrow the Government last week-end was now under control.—Reuters.

ARREST OF IMMIGRATION OFFICER

RANGOON, Aug. 1. Kyaw Thuang, Burma Government Immigration Officer, stationed at Chittagong, has been arrested following the discovery of arms and ammunition at his West Rangoon home, it was learnt here to-day.

According to the Burma Civil List, Kyaw Thuang was appointed Immigration Officer in 1941 when U Saw was the Burma Premier.

The All-Burma Indian Youth League to-day appealed to Burma Indians to refrain from holding collective and individual demonstrations on August 15, the Indian Independence Day, in view of the "tragic happenings of July 19."

The appeal, addressed specifically to all Burma-born Indians and those who have settled in the country, stressed that these Indians should continue to fight alongside the Burmese for Burmese independence.—A.P.A.

FOUR JOURNALISTS DETAINED

RANGOON, July 31. The Burma Police to-day arrested four journalists on the staff of the Sun, a leading Burmese daily, of which U Saw, former Burmese Premier, now under arrest, was once the managing director.

"Valuable documents" and a quantity of sten-gun cartridges were reported to have been discovered on the newspaper's premises.

The Burma Police to-day arrested at Tharrawaddy U San Maung, former President of the Burma Police Union, on a warrant issued nearly two months ago.

During the last 24 hours, the Burma Police have discovered a number of "secret" arsenals in the Tharrawaddy district and elsewhere.

SURRENDER OF FIREARMS

RANGOON, July 31. The Burma Government to-day extended to the end of September the time set for cash awards for the voluntary surrender of firearms.

Bren guns, sten guns, ar. tommy guns surrendered to the Government fetch a reward of Rs. 400 each, rifles and revolvers Rs. 150 each, while a corresponding scale for other weapons has also been announced.—Reuters.

CONSTITUTION FOR BURMA

DRAFT READY

RANGOON, July 31. The draft constitution of Burma is ready for introduction to the Constituent Assembly, it was learnt here to-day.

Serving on the Constitution Committee, which prepared the final draft for the Assembly's deliberation, are two Indians—Mr. Zora Singh, a popular Rangoon lawyer and businessman, and Mr. M. A. Rashid, Burma-born Indian leader who is brother of Dr. M. A. Rauf, Government of India representative in Burma. These two Indians joined the Burmese Constitution Committee at the special invitation of Burmese leaders.

The Constituent Assembly, which began its second session on Tuesday, will be devoting the next few days for studying the Finance Committee's report. The date for the introduction of the draft constitution is not yet fixed.

RAISING GOVERNORS' ALLOWANCES

COMMONS APPROVE INDIA GOVERNMENT'S ORDER

LONDON, Aug. 1. The House of Commons to-night formally approved the Government of India (Governors' allowances and privileges) Order which provides for certain increases in the allowances for Governors of various provinces of India on account of the increased cost of living.

It also approved a similar order relating to Burma, together with the Government of Burma (High Court Judges) Order.

The order applies particularly to Justices Blagden, entitling him to allowances payable to Judges of the High Court of Rangoon, Justice Blagden was given an appointment in the High Court of Calcutta during the occupation of Burma by the Japanese forces.—Reuters.

RESTORATION OF GILGIT TO KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1. With effect from August 1 Gilgit subdivision will be restored to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. A notification by the Political Department published in a Gazette Extraordinary to-day.—A.P.I.

MUSLIM LEAGUE FLAG

KARACHI, Aug. 1. It was learnt in Muslim League circles to-night that the Muslim League High Command proposes to introduce some change in the existing Muslim League flag, the change being to introduce white stripes at the bottom to represent the minorities in Pakistan.—A.P.I.

AUSTRALIA TO ADMIT ANGLO-BURMANS

RANGOON, July 31. Australia is preparing to admit for permanent residence "limited number" of Anglo-Burmans and Anglo-Indians from Burma, an official Government announcement issued here to-day said. Application forms for the use of prospective immigrants have been sent to the Burma Government.—Reuters.

PRINCES AND INDIAN UNION

TWENTY-TWO STATES EXPRESS READINESS TO ACCEDE

MOST OTHERS COMING IN BY AUGUST 10

As many as twenty-two States have expressed their willingness to join the Indian Dominion. These include the States of Travancore, Baroda, Cochin and Rajpipla.

Most other States are stated to be willing to accede and are expected to sign the Instrument of Accession by August 10.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1. Twenty-two Indian States, including Travancore, Baroda, Cochin and Rajpipla, whose Rulers are not present in Delhi to-day have expressed their readiness to accede to the Dominion, it is officially announced.

A Press communique issued to-day says: Following the Conference of Rulers and States' representatives held on July 25, which was presided over by H. E. the Viceroy, the States' Department, has been engaged in discussions with the Rulers and their representatives on the terms of the Instrument of Accession and the Standstill Agreement. These documents have now been finalised and accepted by the representatives of the States. The States Department are sending copies to the States for signature.

It will be recalled that H. E. the Viceroy had discussions with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, when the latter was in Delhi as a result of the discussions H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore has now agreed to accede to the Dominion. Before he left Delhi, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda also acceded to the Dominion. The Maharaja of Cochin and Rajpipla have likewise expressed their desire to accede to the Indian Dominion.

H. E. the Viceroy had informal consultations to-day with Rulers of Indian States who are present in Delhi. The following Rulers have expressed their readiness to accede to the Dominion: H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior; H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala; H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah; H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner; H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur; H. H. the Maharajwaj of Dungarpur; H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar; H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar; H. H. the Maharaja of Panna; H. H. the Maharaja of Tehri-Garhwal; H. H. the Raja of Faridkot; H. H. the Raja of Sangli; H. H. the Maharaja of Sitamar; the Thakore Sahib of Palitana; the Raja of Phaltan; the Raja of Khalragarh; the Raja of Sandur.

Most of the other States are understood to be willing to accede, but in the discussions at Delhi they were represented by their Ministers, who cannot formally commit them to accession. These Ministers are now returning to their States at once in order to place the Instruments of Accession before the Rulers, who are expected to sign, a few of whom have not finally made up their minds, all the States will have signed the Instrument of Accession by August 10.—A.P.I.

INDORE RULER TO MEET VICEROY

INDORE, July 31. The Maharaja of Indore, who is expected to arrive in Delhi on Thursday next, presumably to attend the conference of Indian rulers which the Viceroy is holding to-day.—A.P.I.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO KASHMIR

PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER OF WELCOME

SRINAGAR, Aug. 1. Mahatma Gandhi will be formally received by the Government of Kashmir and the National Conference workers on the State border at Kohala, about 140 miles from Srinagar.

The Prime Minister has sent a letter to Mahatma Gandhi welcoming him to Kashmir and expressing his desire to call on Mahatma Gandhi in Srinagar. The Prime Minister has placed two State cars and two of his Secretaries at his disposal.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Ramchandra Kak, Prime Minister of Kashmir, is expected to call on Mahatma Gandhi on Saturday morning, when it is believed they will have a free and frank exchange of views on the political situation in the State. Later on, it is understood, Mahatma Gandhi will call on the Maharaja of Kashmir.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in Srinagar to-day coincides with the celebration of "Gligit Day" all over Jammu and Kashmir State to mark the retrocession of Gilgit Agency to this State. To-day is a public holiday and gun salutes were fired this morning from all forts in the State. To-night there will be illuminations of important public buildings all over the State. In the afternoon, poor people were fed and aims distributed.

The District Magistrate of Kashmir and senior police officials will accompany Mahatma Gandhi from Kohala to Srinagar. A batch of about 100 workers of the National Conference will welcome him at Baramulla, which is the first town on Srinagar Road. Reports reaching Srinagar indicate that thousands of people are gathering on roadsides to see Mahatma Gandhi, who is visiting Kashmir for the first time.

A Reception Committee has been formed under the presidency of Begum Abdullah, who is the last and greatest of the Srinagar ladies. She has issued an appeal to the public asking them to remain peaceful and not to shout slogans or attempt at forming processions behind Mahatma Gandhi's car. Men and women volunteers have been asked to help to supervise the arrangements at prayer meetings and other functions.

Mahatma Gandhi will visit the All-India Spinners' Association Centre at Pampur, about twelve miles from Srinagar, which is one of the biggest Khadi centres in India. Famous hand-spun and hand-woven ring shawls are made there, besides various other varieties of woollen fabrics.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

"WILL NOT BE ASKED TO QUIT"

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 1. "Foreign missionaries will not be asked to quit India," Indian Christians will be free to occupy high official positions in the Indian Dominion, said Mahatma Gandhi here to-day while replying to a question by the President of the Student Christian League for the Punjab, the N-W.F.P. and Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi said that in the Indian Dominion would have freedom to embrace Christianity. Mahatma Gandhi said he would be guided in this connection by the rules and laws framed by the Indian Constituent Assembly. "Christ came into this world," added Mahatma Gandhi, "to preach the gospel of love and peace, but what his followers had brought about was tyranny and misery. Christians who were taught the maxim of 'Love thy neighbours as thyself' were divided among themselves."

INDIA AND SIAM

EXCHANGE OF ENVOYS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1. It is officially announced that the Government of India and the Government of Siam have decided to exchange Diplomatic representatives with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. They are confident that the friendly relations existing between the two countries will be further strengthened to the benefit of the people of both countries.—A.P.I.

BR. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Aug. 1. Sir Laurence Graffey-Smith, British High Commissioner-Designate for Pakistan, is expected to arrive in Karachi from New Delhi on August 13 and will take up his appointment from August 15.