he Indian National Congress LAST TWO DAYS' RESOLUTIONS.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

scal Autonomy, Self-Government and Reforms.

Three resolutions, almost all of them non-contentions, were passed at Friday's ion of the Congress, which was a short one. Most of the time in the day been taken up by the Subjects-Committee for the consideration and settle-A of draft resolutions. Of the three, two were put from the chair, one doing loyalty to the King Emporer and the other declaring adherence to the vious resolutions of the Congress on self-government. The third one, laring Indian fitness for self-government and demanding simultaneous reform the Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments, was moved Mrs. Besant and carried. We give below a detailed account of the prodings. By far the most important resolution passed yesterday was the one bodying the "Declaration of Indian Rights," such rights as those of freedom speech and liberty of the press long enjoyed by His Majesty's subjects in itair. The Congress meets this morning for the consi deration of the iolations on the reforms.

ATROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SOMEAN, AUGUST 31 .- The proceedings the Butjects Committee yesterday began 4-30 in the marging and continued, except r two or three hours in the course of the when the Congress sat, till about 10 P.M., the every desire to do justice to the avity of the questions before them. The occodings, from all accounts seems to have an tedious and wearisome. After these solutions were passed in yesterday's short seion of the Congress, the Subjects Com-ittee returned to consider the substantial solutions on the reforms.

THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. Among the resolutions passed by the Committee and which will probably be moved in the Congress is the one perwhich should be included in the statute to be passed by the Parliament. They are That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all subjects naturalised or resident in India are legual before the law and there shall be no penal nor administrative law in force in India whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature. That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be hable to suffer in liberty, life or property, or as respects his right of free speech, weiling, or of association, except under sentence by an ordinary court of justice and us a result of lawful and open trial; That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear some, subject to the purchase of slicence as in Great Britain, and the right shall not be taken away gave by the sentence of a court of jus-tine; That the press shall be free and that no license nor security be demand ed on registration of a press or news tenper; and, That corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian subjaot of His Majesty sive under conditions applying to all other subjects

THE REFORM SCHEME.

The Subjects Committee is still in the throes of active discussion on the modifications of the Reform Scheme to be proposed before the Congress and in more or less similar terms, before the Lesgue also. The preamble to this resolution says, "that this Congress appreciates the carnestatic mpr on the part of the Secretary of State and the Vicerov to manun rte a system of responsible government in India, and while it recognises that some of the proposals constilate an advance on our present conditions in some directions, it is of opinion that the proposals are disappointing and manaticfactory and suggests the modifisible Government. What modifications are necessary is still the subject of kern debute. The entire discussion at the Subjects Committee turned on the quesin the Committee itself seems to have been in favour of not reserving such wide and all comprebensive powers of administration as well as legislation by certification in the hands of the bureancratic Government of India. It was agreed that military, naval, foreign and Indian States affairs should not be controlled by the Legislature; but it appears that when the question of the budget under these beads was under discussion, heated controversies arose between the advancad and moderate sections, though towards the close of the meeting, a general desirate edjust different points of view was expressed and it is expected that the Committee which meets early this morning will arrive at decisions satisfactory

PROPOSALS AS ACCEPTED.

The Subjects Committee has met and is settling draft modifications expedi-tiously in consequence of the full previous discussion. The abolition of the Council of State is urged; but, if novertheless it is established it must conwist of not less than half elected mombors. Other proposals generally follow the Reception Committee draft. In regard to legislation for reserved sub-jects, after full discussion, the Madras proposals seem to have been accepted, that if the Imperial Legislature throws out an essential bill of the executive Government, the latter should have power to make temporary regulations for one year and should have power to make it law thereafter, if 40 per cent. of the Members of the Legislature present and voting, nominated and elected, are in favour of it.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BOMBAY, August 30 .- When the Congress reassembled this afternoon, resolutions were passed expressing loyalty and eatisfaction at the success of allies, (2) Reaffirming the principles of the Congress League Scheme as opposed to those of the Ch. Imsford Montagu one, and declaring that nothing less than full self-government would enable indian people to take rightful place in the

Mrs. Besant moved a resolution declining that similar and amultaneous advance both in the Provinces and the Government of India was indispersable. Mrs. Besaut said that Mr. Montagn's assumption that the Indians had not yet acquired the qualities which fitted them for self-government was untenable and historically tales. The past bistory of ladia shows that the masses took keen and intelligent interest in their own affairs. India was fit to rule herself. She knew her own difficulties, grievances and needs more then anyone alse. Educated India was more fitted to protect the wants of India than those with alien blood alien customs and alien ways of thinking. It should be remembered that all suggestions and recommendations for the removal of grievances had gone out of Congress pandals and not from the offices of bureaucrats.

Rai Andonath Mozumdar in seconding the resolution repudiated the assumption of India's nofitness for responsible govern-

The Congress will meet again to-merrow

The Hindu/01-09-1918/2

(DETAILED REPORT.) BOMBAY, AUGUST 30 .-- The Special Congrees reassembled to-day at 3 25 r.m., after the Subjects Committee had deliberated for since 7-30 A.M. till afternoon. The pro-ceedings began with the singing of the Bande Mataram songs by Indian Ladies There were only three resolutions on the agenda for the day, of which the first two were put from the Chair and passed. They

LOYALTY AND REFORM.

(1) That this Congress tenders its most loyal homage to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and has learnt with great satisfaction of the recent success of the Allies in the War now raging and sincerely prays for their early and decisive victors and the final vindication of the principles of freedom justice and self-determination.

(2) That this Congress reaffirms the principles of the reforms contained in the resolutions relating to self-government adopted in the Indian National Congress and the Ali-India Muslim League held at Lucknow in December 1916 and at Calentta in December 1917 and declares that nothing less than solf-Government within the Empire can estiefy the Indian people and by enabling it to take its rightful place as a free and seif-governing nation in the British Commonwealth, strengthen to connection between Great and Britain

INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The President called upon Mrs. Besant to move the third resolution and she was received with great cystion as she got into the restrum. The resolution can thus: --

(a) That this Congress declares that the people of India are fit for responsible government and repudiates the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on the Indian Constitu-tional Reforms; (b) That this Congress entirely disagrees with the formula contained in the said Report that the Provinces are the domain in which the earlier steps should be taken towards the progressive realisation of responsible government and that the authority of the Government of India in essential matters must romain indispatable, pending the experience of the offect of the changes proposed to the in-

Mr, Besant said : - The resolution naturally falls into two parts, and the first part is a declaration that the people of India are have got a certain amount of foreign education proposals would be an act of suicidal folly, fit for responsible Government In the tion. You are not alien to your own people; because taken concurrently, the two Subjects Committee turned on the question of the powers to be reserved to the for responsible Government. In the first dawn of self-Government of India and the powers to be reserved to the betransferred to the Legislature combet the finding nation during the foundation during the foundation during the first dawn of self-Government. The first dawn of self-Government is a declaration that the people of ladia and vice of the foundation that the first dawn of self-Government is a declaration that the people of ladia and the powers to be reserved to the foundation of the condition of the powers to be reserved to the ladian nation during the foundation of the first dawn of self-Government is a declaration that the people of ladia and the powers to be reserved to the report, the Secretary of Shate and Viceroy you are their own and they belong to you and the powers to be reserved to the powers to be reserved t bus come over the indicate that speaking ment, India is fit or rule herself. She overwhelming prependerance of opinion of the war as one of the reasons for the knows her own difficulties, change in the attitude of the nation, the her own wints; and in the National Con-report says: "The war is far from being gress since it first met, one of its pro-occuwon. Unless it is won, India's political aspirations are a vain droam. We would call the attention of the Indian politicians to this obvious truth. I would like, speaking from this place, to call also the attention of His Mujesty's Secretary of State and of H.E. the Viceroy to the equally obvious fact that unless Indian aspirations are satisfied, the war will take a very long time before it is ended. We have spoken in our first resolution that we pray for the decisive victory and the final vandication of the principles of freedom justice and selfdetermination; but the triumph of those principles mean 8-11-Government in India and not only in the European countries or, per-chance, in the African Colonies of Germany. Hence we like these illustrious gentlemen to remember that it is true that the war and Indian aspirations are closely intertwined and the more those aspirations are realised in fact, the swifter will the victory some and sit over the bunners of the Allied troops.

INDIAN FITNESS. It is asked desling with this matter, is It is asked desting with this matter, is India fit for self-government? Many reasons are given why she should not be regarded as fit for self-avernment. It is said in chapter VI, on the "Conditions of the problem, that there are several serious defects which render Iudia at present unfit for responsible Government. We are told that we must remember what the working of responsible institution involves. We are told that electors send men to the councils with power to act in their using, that the councils com-mit power of ministers over whom they reserve control in the form of the power of removing them from office. The elector controls his government, because, if his representatives in council disapprove a cortain action, he can change his representative at the next election. Then, it is argued that we have not sufficient electorates, that we have not developed the power of teleration in the majorities and patience in minorities, that the qualities are only developed by exercise and re effected by education, occu-pation and social organisation. It is because those qualities are only developed by exerthose qualities are only developed by exer-cise that India asks for chance of developing them by the exercise of responsible govern-ment (He x, hear). If they are only dive-loped by exercise, how are tany to be developed here without exercise? If a man can only learn to swim by going into water, will be learn to swim by remaining on the shore? That is what these illustrious gentlemen suggest. these illustrious gentlemen surgest, viz., that you must not have responsible Government because you have not the qualities. that the qualities can only be developed by exercise and that you shall not have the exercise in order to develope the qualities That is working in a very vicious o rele and we want to get out of it. Our answer is, England was not educated when she won her liberties in the great strazgle between the Long Parliament and King Charles I. the Long Parliament and King Charles I. It is not a question of literary education and percentage of literates as compared with the educated people in England. It is a question of manhood, a question of national dignity, a question of pride in your own people and of the traditions of your nation that make you fit. When we are read them that the pages they are illustrate. told here that the peasantry are illiterate, we say, 'yes, but if we got self-government we will make them educated and even during a short time.' Education does not India's unfitness for responsible governinent and said that if Iudia's
dispess was called in question he
spuid easily prove that England herself
was unfit for self-government.

Khan Uahadur Nawao Sarfraz Mussain
Khan, Mr. Barkat Ali and Mr. Syed Hassain
supported the resolution which was carried

AN APPIAL To HISTORY.

The peasantry of Iudia are not an uneducatad resolution although they are not literate in

seer on the common law in England by any to prove it. Six Henry Maine said that the common law in England, growing out of the Sixon sillings in the west type of Arvan sufficient and England. If the English nation any more declarations, but we sumbatically to refer the said of the said of the English nation any more declarations, but we sum to indicate the English nation any more declarations, but we said any more declarations, but we sum to the English nation any more declarations, but we say that whatever is our national right, four things down to the provide the said of the said of the english of the English nation any more declarations, but we say that whatever is our national right, four the said of the english of the English nation any more declarations, but we say that whatever is our national light, four the said of the english of the english of the english in the english in the english nation any more declarations, but was the english of the english in the english nation and the english and the english in the english nation and that we shall not be satisfied unless those rights are embodied in a statefled unless those rights. ind what they say here that have a have was impossible in Indus, they would cut the very used a vote, but you find the very contrary. You find the villags people voting in the way they vote to-day. I can take you back to 100 years before the Christian Res when the restaurance of the WR. BARKAT ALL. Christian Era when the practice of voting was found among the Indian people (Cheers). Have you realised that, when you write the history of India, you have peo I have a had a lindia successful of the lindia successful of the last if you will look at their story of your will look at their story of your will look at their story. will look at their sto y, if you will look at their methods of making their councils and making their popular assemblies, you will find that the Indo-Aryan, as he is celled, the Indo-Aryan, was for long far in advance of the Saxon younger Aryan in the West of the European land. I ask you to remember that there are records still as to the methods of council government far more advanced than the kind you find proposed in these reforms. Are you aw re that in early India the king was not the ruler without a council that Council sometimes called Sobia, was the executive of Government, that in addition that, there was the popular assembly or a mit:? The two are found throughout the h story of ladia. You flud at he right up in Behar, many traces of the old popular assenby. You flad halls still where the people met in council to decide questions of public policy. It is not only in the village that you flad self-government; but it is in tribal republics, as it is called, in aristocratic republics; it is in monarchies; it is in Empires; and in all of these, an element of popular government comes in And so true is it, that it is declared that it a King governs hadly, he may be deposed from the throne and another placed in his stead. And everywhere through the course of In his history, you find the prople governing themselves, looking with care and intelligence into the problems of administration and of policy. Not only is that true, but when you find Mr. Montagu or his amanuenses, probably Mr. Marris, writing the bureau-cratic view of Government you find him saying that the villager has caste panchayate, but has never exercised a vote on public questions. I say that it is bistorically fulse, that there are masses of evidence now available which show that he has exercised his mind on all these questions.

THE "TYRANNY OF THE CLASSES." It is said that there are so many classes, divisions. It is said that the bureaugrai must protect the misses of the people against tyranny of the higher clustes But how far have they desended them? Can men of alien blood and alien outlone and alien ways of thinking by any possibility understand the necessity of the masses as their own flesh and blood in the educated classes of the people? I know why they make the mistake, for they are foreigners. The man who dwells in the West End of London, the noble, the highly placed, does not naderstand, the man that lives in the slum, separated from him by differences of birth and by miserable poversy. But the Indian is divided not like that in horizontal classes as in England. He is divided, I grant it, by casto; Antone class includes the Rajah, the noble, the land-owner, the book, the persent entriestor and all these are found within the limits of a single caste. And as I heard Mr. Vijaraghachari say the other day if there marriage or a festival, all the relatives and called together and no one sive "Yotar, a poor min, you are a rich min, you are a Rajth or you are a peasant cultivator." They sit and out together, they must sebrothers; and there is no distinction between classes in that way save that of education. That is the difference, that some from the village have been educated men, while others have retained uneductived if one of you, who is a lawyer or gress since it first met, one of its pre-occupations was to press education, to press industrial occupations, to press the opining up of technical schools, the lightening of income has on the porter, the getting rid of the salt-tax; and all the things that were wanted for the helping of the people have gone out from Congress pandals and not from the offices of bareaucrats.

We ask in the second part of the resolution that changes in the provinces and Central Government may go on side by side, There is no good in moving liberty in provinces if you keep autogracy at Delhi and Simla It is idle to say that you give liberty to those who live in the provinces when you make the autocrat who has power over all logislati n more strongly entrenched than ever in his power in the Ceutral Govern-ment. And so it is that we ask that the change may be simultaneous. You can make one langer than the other if you like; you may take five years for the provinces and 15 or 20 years for the Central Government on may make more steps in the Central than in provincial governments; but there must be change in both Without that it is I ke having a curt with one little wheel and a big wheel, with the result that the whole machine will turn from side to side Autocracy in the one and partial liberty in the other, gr dual autonomy in the one and shouldtism in the other you can never drive the state coach with whoels of such unequal size. So we say, Bring the whole government on together, make your liberty or partial liberty as it is in the provinces and also introduce the same liberty in the Central Government." Give that as your proposals and we will gladly accept them. Give us the opportunity. if you will, of making mistakes, for by making mistages men grow wise Unless you give them responsibility, unless you give them power, they will always remain child ren and not men. They will always remain in tutelage and not capable of managing their own effairs. So when people come to 501 and say that you sak too much, when people declare that you are uafit and have no right to govern yourself, say to them; "Wo are men, not children. We are a great nation and not a barbarous people; que culsure goes back far into the past, lorg before you dream of culture in the West. India was a highly civilised, trading and prosp.rous nation. Appeal to your past to justify your hope of the future, point to your past to show that you are fit to take you own.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

CONCLUSION. And this I say in conclusion, that there is no other nation, neither fingland ner Great Britain, nor America, nor any one of the Alties, nor Cormany, nor Austria who have a right to say to another nation, "you shall not be free, you are not worthy to be free, you must remain a subject people". That question is not to be decided on the battlefields of not to be decided on the battlefields in your congress, in your conference, and wherever y in gather together. No nation is made free by a nother nation. It wins its own freedom and by the winning shows its

fitness to be free.

MR. J. N. MAZUMDAR.

Mr. Jadunath Majamdar, seconding the Resolution, asked when the unfitness of ladia for responsible government began. It even for the tot respond to green ment organ. It is not did not begin in the time of Asoka or from the time of Kamayana and Mahabition, and the might ask the illustrious authors of the Report to point out a single country in this wide earth who were made to govern in this wide earth who were most to govern thouselves. Their standard of administra-

ground under their feet and bring calamity rights are embodied to a statute passed by to India and the Empire.

MR. BARKAT ALI. Mr. Barkat Ali of the Panjab, supporting the resolution, pointed out that the working of the enlarged councils proved that influende divorced from responsibility was inadequate to appreciably affect the conduct of the powerful and the highly centralised bureaucracy. It was only the postession of power, and not more influence, which acted as a real check on the action of those who worked themselving of administration. If they liberalised to some extent the provincial Goveroments but left the supreme overshadowing authority untouched, the result would be that that supreme authority of an irresponsible character would react on the character of the provincial Governments. Before assuming the office of the Secretary of State, Mr. Montagu himself characterised the Goverament of India as too wooder, too iron and antodeluvian east presen constituted After his tour an India, the bureans atte forces of this country were very strong for Mr. Montagu, and all his high philosophy had been swept away.
ME. SYED HUSSAIN.

Mr. Syed Hussain, the last ap aker, pointed

out that such a Resolution as the one now

before the Congress would be considered to be really superfluous. But the question as to whether India was fit or not for res-

possible government arose from the fact that a medicious and extensive propaganda had been conducted that Indians were unfit for all the things that were needed to make them a self-governing people. They had not only men of his generation, but men of the generation that had gone before that had been brought up on a coulse of teaching in Indian history which was as amazing as it was inexact. It was just as well that once in a way they should remind themselves of the fact that Auglo-Indian text books of Indian history on which the successive generation of the youth of this country had been brought up constituted a travesty and not the facts of Indian history. The pre-dominant note that provide note Indian history as well to by Anglo-Indians was that Indian history began more or less about 1857 and some of them thought that Indian history ended with 1857. The History of the ludian National Congress for thirty years and more was a sufficient testimony to the fact that all that could be done in a reasonable and rational manner to meet any bons fide accusation of the kind ta which reference was made in first part of the resulution had been done. To-day, after thirty years and more, it would seem they were nowhere nearer an offective repudiation of the moustrous charge of unfitness brought against the Indian Nation. regards the second part of the resolution the speaker pointed out that the authors of the report sought to lay down that the Provincial Covernment was the proper and right region in regard to which experiments in sulf-Government might he permitted to the Indian people and equally definitely, one might almost say simultaneously, the Goverament of India which was the controlling agency over all Provincial Georgian sate was to remain antouched left intert in that same of ources morate condition in which it hid been jawa-for the less arry years. The overwhelming by some of the Congress was against the admission of the principle which was sought to be hell down. An Montage himself was one of those persons, who denonated the constitution of the ladian Government in unmassered terms as unfit for all the pur-boss of modern requirements; and yet it was the same Mr. Montigo who, entirely of this country with the pleas of this country with the plea that the government of India should be this Congress is of opinion that a similar committee coming back from England has the father and windred or the village, do you be subject to accord such a proposition of the concerned of the control o taken away with the right band. What the reform proposals gave Ladia in the provincial governments was something which, even taken by itself, on its own morits, was not that comercias that might be useful, but taken in conjunction with the fact that it was sought to keep up the daspatism of the Canteal Government the proposal to reform the Provincial Government reduced itself to nothing.

The Resolution was put and carcied unanim susly.

The Congress adjourned its sitting to 5 P. and the Sabjects Committee pronced. ed to deliberate at once on the programme of work for to-morrow when the

YESTERDAY'S PROCESDINGS.

sitting will commance at 10-30 A M.

BOMBAY, August 31 -The Gangcess assembled this morning at 11 30. Attendance of the pravious days was maintained. The proceedings were characterised by the same enthusiasm as on the opening day of the

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

PANDIT GOKARNATH MISRA. The Houble Pundit Gokeranaath Misr. has moved the following resolution:—

The Government of India shall have ad ministrative authority on matters directly concerning place, tranquility and defence of the country subject to the following Declaration of Indian Rights -That the statute to be passed by the Parliament should include the Declaration of Rights of the people of India as British citizen: (A) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal nor administrative law in force in the country, whether substantive or procedural of a discriminative nature: (B) That no Indian subject of His Mujesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property, free speech or in the right of association, or in respect of writing except under seatence by an ordinary court of justice and as a result of a lawful and open trial; (C) That every ladian subject shall be entitled to b ar arms, subject to the parchase of a license as in Great Britain and that the right shall not by taken a ray save by a sentence of an ordinary court of instice (D) That the press shall be free and that no license or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper; (E) That corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian serving in the army or navy save under conditions applying usually to all

other British subjects. Pandit Gokarannath Misra, in moving his resolution, condemned strongly the policy of interament and the abuse of the Defence India Act. The promise that was given at the time of passing the Defence Act was not kept. The Defence Act was never intended to intern innoceat men; but in practice the France, but it has to be decided in India, Defence Act was being used for that purpose. He earnessly appealed for the liberty of the press and speech. He earnestly arged that Indiana should be entitled to bear arms which was an instienable right of every man. The speaker referring to corporal punishment condemned it as disgraceful and said that the conditions which applied to the British subjects should also apply to Indian subjects.

LATER .-- The Hop. Pandit Gokiranath Misra, on the question of the righ's of Indiaus, spoke as follows:—The resolution entrusted to me, I declare to be one of the gravest and most vital importance. Let the reforms enunciated in the Montage-Chelms load Report some or not. But the rights The peasantry of India are not as unedated at the might not come up to the British ed people, although they are not literate in attendard of administration. But all the people although they are not literate in attendard of administration. But all the ordinary sense of the term and Lappeal for that to history. Is it not from India that the brithright of every individual, the nations of the West found their self
The peasantry of India are not as unedated at the rights which we enjoy, the rights distinct the resolutions which the Congress might which we enjoy, the rights distinct the resolutions which the Congress might which we enjoy, the rights which we claim as British citizens, toust be concluded to us as British citizens, to the rights which we enjoy, the rights which we claim as British citizens, to the rights which we enjoy whith the rights the resolutions which the League might which we enjoy, the rights which we claim as British citizens, to the rights which we claim as British citizens, to the rights which we claim as British citizens, to the rights which we enjoy whith the rights the rights which we claim as British citizens, to the rights which we enjoy the rights which we claim as British citizens, to the

is that all distinctions which exist between is that all Fistinctions which exist between the Indian subject of His Majesty and all other subjects, whether they belong to Europe or to the Colonies, should be done away with. If it is said that India henceforth is to be an integral wart of the British Commonwealth, if India is to contribute to the strength of the Empire, then we must be treated as an integral part of the Empire. There an integral part of the Eupire. There ought not to be one treatment to the people of E cope and the Colonies and another to an Indian subject. A European is entitled to demand the right of trial by jury, consisting of his own countryman. Why should not an Indian subject he given the same privilege? We consider that this reform is

long overdue. The second part of the resolution a-ks that no Indian subjects, of His Majosty shall be liable to suffer in liberty of life, property, etc., in respect of writing, except under a sentence passed by court of Justice. The reason of this right is occusioned by the history of the working of the Defence of India Act.
The Speaker then proceeded to point out

how in various instances the Executive Government resorted to the provisions of the Defence of India Act which was passed as a war measure for purposes which wore

not within the acope of that Act.
The Speaker proceeded to deal with restrictions imposed under the Indian Arms Act and said that they were against the selfrespect of India, that they were emasculating the entire race. Although at the time of passing the act the Government did not realise what they were doing, when war broke out the Government realised the mistake of such a measure because the Arms Act stood very much in the way of rapid and effective recruitment.

Another repressive measure against which the resolution protested was the Pre's Act of 1910. Everybody knew how the assurance given by Sir S. P. Sinha that the Act would be admitteded with care and descreminition was of neavail.

MR SAROJINI NAIDU. Mrs. Sprojini Naidu, seconding the resalution, said that the right of bearing arms was not only the right of every Indian but of every human boing. She ridiculed England's talk of the freedom of small nations when she denied Indian freedom to realize the drams of liberty. She appealed to the audience to be determined to assert their human dignity and to be true to their old traditions. It was their duty to establish a spirit, an idea, a legacy of freedom for unborn generations.

LATER --- Mrs. Sarojini Naidu seconded the resolution and said that to day in the 20th century when haman civilisation is supposed to have reached the zonith of its ideal, it should be necessary to move in a Congress of the fudion assembly a resource of shame distinct and emphibic denot given by and like this, is, in a sense, a matter of shame distinct and emphibic denot given by and misfortunate. The shame is not ours. Montagu nimed to this charge. The president give the piace of honour in his product of the proposition of reform scheme to the proposition. they represent the highest civilisation in the world Sash water by speak of any memorial of any civilisation? We are the inheritors of the spiricual genius of India and shall we be obliged to ask for our to. alimable rights, not because we are ladians but because we are hault?

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The resolution was supported by Mr Rambuj Dutt Caaudhury of the Punjab, Mr. T. R. Venkatarami Sastry of Madras, Dwarkadas Jamnadas of Bombay, Mr. Vyas of Barar, Mr. Venkatts, Rio of Madras Kesoprasad Sinha of Gaya and Siris Chatteries of Bengal. The last speaker made mainted reference to the feetings.

MR. C. P. BAMASWAMY IYER.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. P. Buntsumi Iyer of Madras moved the following resolution: --

That this Congress is strongly of opinion that it is essential for the welfare of the Indian people that the Indian legislature should have the same measure of fiscal autonomy which the self-governing dominions of the Empire

In proposing the resolution, Mr. Ramasami Lyer said that without fiscal autonomy there was no hope for the economic development of India. Economic development was as essential as political development and economic development was impossible without the development of Indian trade and industry. Without fiscal autonomy, Indian trade and industry could never advance. This lack of fiscal autonomy was responsible for the capture of Indian trade and com-merce by the westerners. Unless India had control over her tariff and customs India would be nowhere in the coming economie struggle of the world.

MR. ABDUL KASIM.

The Hin'ble Mr. Abdul Kasim of Bengal, in seconding the motion, said that India which was once the highest country in the world way not a prey to frequent faudines and the only way to remedy the present oconomic evils was to grant fiscal autonomy for India.

OTHER SPEAKERS. Mr. M. Subed is of Bombay, in supporting, said that fixed autonomy would solve the problem of the poverty of the masses. Mr. Ranga Iyer of Lucknow also supported the resolution.

Mr. Maulvi Govindjee Seth, who followed. raid that he and others like him who belonged to the commercial community were obliged to take part in politics because of the grievances under which they were suffering due to fiscal injustice.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

The President then announced that as the Congress leaders and delegates were to milend the sitting of the All India Muslim League the Congress stood adjourned till to-m wrow morning at 6.

The most important resolution of the special session of the Congress namely, the one on the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals, will be moved in the Congress to-

The resolution has not finally drafted and the Subjects Committee has been still considering what its Saal form should be. The Subjects Committee had till now five sittings and about eighteen hours in all has been devoted to the consideration of the reform pro posals The Subjects Committee meets again this evening. The members of the Council of the Moslem Leagus are attending the meetings of the Subjects Committee.

FURTHER DETAILS.

APPOINTMENT OF SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

The following appears in the "Bombay Chronicle :--

The President, after the Presidential address was delivered then said the next, work, to which they had to proceed was to appoint the Subjects Committee, and in empection with the appointment of that Committee he was buppy to be able to announce to them that the sister institution the Moslem Langue had decided, after consulting some of the leaders of the Congress, that in the Satjects Committee there should be a Conference in which the Council of the Moslem League might also be present. (Loudisheers.) The Moslem League would not thereby be bound to anything that might be decided there, but it would be a friendly conversation that the Congress wished to have with the Moslem League in order that

governing institutions and established them asked England to prove her filmess for citingui and all the reforms which are proper asker as the days of the Saxons? His not responsible Government, would the people in England growing out of the Saxon village to the saxon of Conflict of a treat between the paper the paper to the paper of England be able to prove it? The question on. We do not I do not, disting for the paper to the pape which would be spinducive to their interests (Lond Cheers.) Then he would take it that this suggestion and the unusimous support of the Congress. (Beneved Chaering.)

Mr. C.P. Runssmony Iver then ever nounced that a petition signed by about 250 members of the Reception Committee and delegates to the Special Session of the Congress including the fion. Mr M 3. D'xit of C. P., the Hon. Mr. Unsaui, Mears, Lakshmides Rowi, Tairson, Narandas Purshotan, Motilal N. Datal and others had been recaived by the President requesting that the whole Congress should go into

Mr. R. Venkat Ram asked that the whole petition he read as that was not all that it

Mr. Runiswamy Iver declined to read it. and said that as the President had ruled that the request could not be complied with, it was impossible.

The following was the petition:-To the President, Indian National Congress (Special Session.)
Sir.—We, thoundersigned Members of the

Racaption Committee and Delegates of the Special Session of the Congress, bag to request you kindly to consider the question of allowing the whole Congress to go into Committee to consider the Draft Proposals, or if that is not considered for ble, to provide for the onlygament of the Subjects Committee in such proportion as will give different Congress Constituencies a chance of sending in their Representatives to the Subjusts Committee. Since this is a Special Session of the Congress, summered for a special purpose, we beg to urge that the rules framed ander ordinary circumstances caunot prevent a most desirable and necessary de-

parture from them If in your discretion as President you should consider you cannot accorde to the suggestion beroin above submitted, we begleave for some of the undersigned being allowed to appeal openly to the general sense of the Congress in regard to our, request, before you adjourn the sitting for the maeting of the Subjects Committee.—We have the

honour to be, etc." Mr. Iver then announced the number of delogates to be elected by each province for ne subjects Committee. The numbers were: Madras 14, The Andra Province 11, Bom-bay 20, (Sindh 5, Bengal 25, the United Provinces 24, D dai, Ajmere and Marwers 5, an additional number of 10 from Bon-bay, Punjeb 20' the Central Provinces 12, Bohar and Orissa, 20, the Berac 6, Birma 5 and the province where the Chagress is

PRESS COMMENTS.

AT CALCUITA.

Calcurra, August 31.-In noticing the Congress Presidential address the "Rengalee' says :-- Mr. Hassan Imam's speech contains within a moderate compass as examination of the salient features of the refor a proposal which, in spite of octasional ex's bitions of bushere and there, is con ocaved in a spirit of fair-mindedness. After admitting the sincerity of the proposals the President still harped supon the them that they betray a distrust of the psople especially in the face of the clear, als regarding the Govern we of Indee which gurely leave, great deal to be desired and as such represent the mast value this point in the scheme, but we are afraid he did not render uppersary measure of justice to the proposits tonering provincial governments which mark indeed a grat step forward.