APPENDICES
Dadabhai's Appeal to the Electors of Holborn:

(Address the Electors of Holborn Division delivered on the 27th June 1886 during the general election of that year in support of his candidature as the Liberal candidate for the Holborn Division of Finsbury).

"I appeal to you for the sake of the two hundred and fifty millions of India. I have a right to do so, because I know that India regards me at least, so it is said—as a fair representative. I want to appeal to you in their name that, whether you send me or another to Parliament, you at once make up your minds that India ought to have some representation—(cheers)—in your British Parliament. I cannot place my case better than in the words of an illustrious English lady, whose name for patriotism, philanthropy and self-sacrifice is the highest amongst your race—Miss Florence Nightingale."

Well gentlemen, in the word of this illustrious lady, I appeal not only to you, the constituents of Holborn, but to the whole English nation, on the behalf of 250 millions of your fellow-subjects—a sixth part of the human race, and the largest portion of the British Empire, before whom you are but as a drop in the ocean, we appeal to you to do as justice, and to allow us a representative in your British Parliament. (Loud and prolonged cheers, the audience rising in great enthusiasm).

Speeches and Writings of Dadabhai Naoroji (Madras, 1910), p.199.
Dadabhai's letter addressed to the Editor "WEEKLY NEWS AND CHRONICLE" expressing the reasons of his candidature for a Parliamentary seat.

Central Finsbury Liberal & Radical Council,
Penton Hall, 81, Pentonville Road
August 1, 1891.

To

The Editor,

Sir,

As there seem to be some misapprehensions and as a consequence mis-statements in some of the papers, I shall feel obliged by your kindly allowing me through your columns, to make a brief explanation of the circumstances of my candidature in Central Finsbury, in connection with the Liberal Headquarters at 42, Parliament Street.

When I was selected as candidate in August 1888, an attack was, by a party, made upon the election.

The Liberal Headquarters then wrote to me, "Pray, do not be influenced by the attack made upon you." They gave their unqualified decision that I had been fairly and carefully selected, and said that it was their duty to support me, and promised to do anything to support me in every possible way.

A few days after this, at an interview, my resolve that I was in duty bound to go to arbitration, if I gave way at all, I should not have the remotest chance of being accepted by any other constituency, as any weakness on my part would show that I had no firmness to maintain my just rights and position. Further, my proposed reply to a request to confer with a deputation from the party referred to, "that there was nothing to confer about", was fully approved.
Since then I have all along relied upon the honour of the above pledges, and will do so to the close of the poll.

When the Marquess of Salisbury made a remark about me in connection with the Holborn contest, the whole Liberal Party including our Guest leader, the press, and the National Liberal Club-by a Banquet under the Presidency of the Marquess of Ripon showed generous sympathy towards me and my countrymen. The Marquess of Ripon in his speech on the occasion said to me,"he (Mr.Naoroji had given valuable advice to many a public man in England upon Indian questions of variety of kinds... He (Lord Ripon) felt justified in saying that their friend was one of the most eminent of living Indian statesmen... Naoroji was a specimen of the men who should be called upon for advice... and when he found his way into the House of Commons, he would make a most valuable Member. Those who were most accustomed to put themselves forward as the special friends of unity could hardly find a better made of approving its reality than by facilitating the entrance into Parliament of this Native of India. "The Earl of Rosebery spoke about me (I write from memory) at the great Elinburgh Meeting, as "the eloquent advocate of his countrymen."

A few months after, some misunderstanding arose at "Headquarters", but it is unnecessary to go into it, as after Mr Richard Eve retired (for which I am thankful to him) the highest organising official (in July, 1890) renewed the assurance to Mr.Griffith, the Hon.Secretary of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Council, penton Hall, of support to me when the time came, that no second Liberal Candidate would be encouraged by them, and that they would endeavour to leave the road clear for me.
Later in October, 1890, a friend informed me, after a conversation he had at Headquarters, that no step calculated to make my candidature more difficult would be approved there.

In accordance with these promises, I am informed from highest authority that Mr. Ford in becoming a second Liberal Candidate after I have been in the field for three years, will receive no assistance at all from Headquarters, nor has he received any such assistance or approval in my way whatever.

I am informed that the Head Organising officials are maintaining a neutral position, but I feel no doubt that in remembrance of their pledges and promises of support, they will be with me, and that united in the work to which in Central Finsbury during the last three years seat, and thus add another to the recent Liberal triumph.

Yours faithfully

D. Naoroji

National Liberal Club,
White Hall Place, S.W.
July 28th, 1891.

The above letter copy is issued by order of the Executive Committee.
21, Spencer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
August 6, 1891

R.M.H. Griffith
Hon. Secretary to the Council

Printed and Published by Chant and Co. (S.H.) 1072, Old Street, E.C.
Vide Naoroji Papers C-80(I).
Dear Digby

Mr Griffith and I have been considering whether we should send the pamphlets and the papers at all. On the one hand we have all been thinking hitherto that as several papers had attacked me, and misled the public with regard to my conduct, it becomes necessary to send to them the true statement for the correction of their views and letting to the paper right. On the other hand, we have all been exceedingly desirous, if possible, that I spare the Liberal Party to any risk if being attacked by the Conservatives, and for this desire, we delayed so long making the statement, though by doing so I have been exposed to repeated attacks and my apprehension. Now the question is, whether it is now desirable to allow the misapprehension about me even to continue, rather than from out side allow the risk if giving any opening to the attack by the Conservatives; or that the misapprehension about me ought to be removed even at the above risk? So far as the electors are concerned, they will secure the pamphlets on Monday or Tuesday if possible or may be the distribution may require a day more. I want now to know your views upon this subject...
Excerpts from an interview of Dadabhai which appeared in the 'Daily Graphic' of August 9th.

"In order to ascertain by the directest means Mr Naoroji's exact political position, a representative of the Daily Graphic called upon him the other day at the National Liberal Club and asked for the pleasure of a chat. "The first question", writes our representative, "that I ventured to put to Mr Naoroji was about the pronunciation of his own name". "We have all of us seen it in print very often," I explained, "and shall probably see it more often now, but nobody feels quite happy in pronouncing it."

"The difficulty is easily got", said the new member, "the accent is on the first syllable, and the D is an ordinary English D Naoroji."

AN INDO-ANGLIAN

"Having begun with your name, may go on to yourself. Mr. Naoroji? How long have you lived in England?"

"Somewhere between twenty-five and thirty years. It is altogether thirty-seven years since I first came to England to establish a business here, and I have only gone backwards and forwards to India at rare intervals, just as Anglo-Indians come home on furlough. During the whole time my business interests have been centered here. But I still look upon Bombay and as my real home, and when I retired from business some years ago it was my intention to at once settle there. I stayed in England solely to carry out my political aspirations. I have always held that it would be of the greatest advantage to India; and voice in the Imperial Parliament. What I should most like to see would be the direct representation of the India's people at
Westminister. But as that privilege has not yet been offered to us the next best thing we can do is to invite English constituencies to send natives of India to parliament, when they are otherwise qualified for the trust. That was my reason for coming forward in Finsbury, for my long residence in England has made me as familiar with English political questions as with the wants of my own country.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

"And what are the particulars Indian questions with which you think it important that Parliament should deal? What is fact, is the work that you have marked out for yourself in the House of Commons so far as India concerned?"

"It is less ambitious than many people imagines. In the first place I hope to be useful by occasionally calling the attention of the Government and of the country to administrative points as they crop up. Anglo-India officials do their work on the whole admirably, but the best of administrators is not heard by a little parliamentary publicity. Generally speaking however, these, detailed question are beyond the functions of the British Parliament. They must be fought out in India itself, where we have our legislative councils and our own press. The really important work of the House of Commons is to introduce constitutional changes that can only affected by an Act of Parliament."

"And these are -- ?

"First, the question of the Civil services. The English officials as I just said, are excellent: I must almost call them angels. The English Government of India is solid. But you can even
buy gold toodar, and the price that India pays for English Administration is ruinous. No Englishman makes India his home. His children are sent back of England, and a large part of his salary follows to pay for their education. Finally, he retires himself to live in England on a pension provided out of Indian taxes. It is a huge system of absenteeism, like the Irish landlord system. We cannot get rid of it altogether, because we cannot afford to do without some English Officials. But we can safely mitigate the evil. And the remedy I propose is to have the examinations for the upper ranks of the Civil Service held simultaneously in India and in England, so that natives of India may have a better chance of getting appointment."

"But don't think it an advantage that natives of India who are to hold important posts should come to England for their education?"

"Yes, I do, but I would send them after they have passed their examinations and got their appointment, and let them have two or three years at an English University, at the expenses of the government. We are perfectly willing to bear that expenses in order to have for our officials man who will afterwards make their homes in India."

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM FOR INDIA

"And what is your second point, Mr. Naoroji."

"The introduction of the elective system into India Legislative Councils. At present the members are nominated by the Governor, will appoint the best men that he can find; but if there is a week Governor, pushing ambitious man will work round him and get nominated. I ventured to ask Mr. Naoroji whether, during his thirty years in England, he had ever observed the same phenomenon in connection
with popular election, but he was too absorbed in India to reply.

"What I propose", he continued, "is that a few members of each Legislative Council should be elected by the same electorate which now chooses Municipal Councils. But mind you, I do not propose that those elected members should have the power of outvoting the Government. A Parliament like yours would be an absurdity in India. The Government must govern. All that I want the elected members to do is to advice it must have the power to do so."

"India" August 26, 1892, pp. 214-15.
Letter addressed to the Editor 'The Times of London'.

National Liberal Club, S.
9th August, 1893.

Sir,

I am sure my countrymen are indebted to you for the prominence which you give to the telegram about India, even though we may not sometimes agree with the views expressed by your correspondent.

In your issue of this morning, there appears an important telegram with reference to the public meetings that are being held throughout India in support of the Resolution passed by the House of Commons to hold simultaneous examinations in India and England for all the Civil Services. Your correspondent calls it an exposure of a letter written by me but I would desire to point out that, first of all, there was nothing to expose as I had not made any secret of my letter by making it private in any way. Next I have done what is done every day in this country by the powerful and influential, The Times and the whole press, by every organisation of every important movement, by the leaders of all parties and in short by all the machinery that is employed in the country for every important movement.

That the enthusiasm in India on the passing of the Resolution, is thoroughly genuine and spontaneous, there cannot be the remotest doubt. The subject was taken up by the Indian Press, and by the people generally, immediately on the arrival of the news by telegram and three weeks before my letter reached India. It is a subject in regard to which the people of India, have been crying out for a generation. The Indian National Congress has been putting forward a Resolution demanding this concession and justice every year from
its very commencement. It will be, I think, admitted by every one that unless there is a strong feeling really existing, it is quite impossible to hold large and enthusiastic meeting all over any country.

Sir, India is following the good lessons which England had taught her, to agitate constitutionally and persistently for any just cause and that we are determined to contribute to do.

In order that you may see the exact terms of the letter referred to, I beg to enclose a copy of it for publication, if you consider it desirable.

Yours faithfully,
Dadabhai Naoroji

Naoroji Papers N-1 (561).
Naoroji's appreciation by British Association

"Mr. D. Naoroji's Constituents and the Forthcoming Indian National Congress."

The Central Finsbury United Liberal and Radical Association, in view of Mr. Naoroji's visit to India at the end of November, next, passed the following Resolution:

"1. That the General Council of the Central Finsbury United Liberal and Radical Association, desire to record their high appreciation of the admirable and most exemplary manner in which Mr. D. Naoroji had performed his duties as representative of this constituency in the House of Commons, and learning that he is, in the course of a few months, to visit India to preside over the Nineth Session of the Indian National Congress request him to communicate to that body an expression of their full sympathy, alike with all the efforts of that Congress for the welfare of India, and with the resolution which has been recently passed by the House of Commons (in the adoption of which Mr. D. Naoroji has been so largely instrumental) in favour of holding simultaneous examinations in India in Britain of candidates for all the Indian Civil Services; and further express the earnest hope that full effect will, as speedily as possible be given by the Government to this measure of justice which has been already too long delayed.

"2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. D. Naoroji.

Signed
Joseph Walton
Chairman of Meeting

"India" Sept. 1, 1893, p.271.
Interview of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji with the representative of 'Great Thoughts':

"If for no other reason than that the ex-M.P. for Central Finsbury was the first native of India who represented a British constituency in Parliament, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji would (writes a representative of Great thoughts) be entitled to an honourable place in the roll of Indian statesman. But this only one, and the least, of his claims to distinction. No Indian subject of her Majesty has laboured with such constant assiduity for the advancement of his country's interests as this greatest of Indian patriots."

"Tell me said I, at a recent interview, "how far your efforts have been successful in throwing open the Indian Civil Service to natives?"

"On June 23rd, 1893", was the reply, "the House of Commons passed a resolution agreeing to be holding of simultaneous examination for all the Civil Services in India and England. Now it was the duty of the government to give effect to that resolution, but from the first the Secretary of State for India set his face against it. Therefore instead of carrying it out, the English Government asked the opinion of the Indian Legislature, who were well know to be always averse to it. In regard to English affairs, if a resolution is passed relating to any department of the public service, the Government are bound to give effect to it. They would never think of first consulting that particular department. But unfortunately, in Indian matters the Indian authorities invariably ignore or resistancy resolution or Act which tends to benefit the native population. They do all they can do under it a dead letter. This has been their policy ever since 1833, when the
first Act was passed "to treat Englishmen and Indians in His Majesty's Service on the same footing, without regard to race, colour or creed."

"Do you not think that the English Government is sincerely anxious for the social welfare of India?"

"The Government may be anxious to promote India's welfare," said Mr. Naoroji "but unfortunately, its action is simply a reflex of the India Office. We are suffering severally from the East India Company to the Crown. We are worse off now than before, because in the days of the old East India Company we could appeal to Parliament against any unjust act of the Company. But now the Government feels that it ought to uphold the Secretary of State for India, whoever he may be, and he is usually a man without adequate knowledge of Indian affairs, who plays into the hands of the Indian Council."

"I prophesy," said Mr. Naoroji earnestly and deliberately," that this constant violation of pledges, this persistent opposition to Indian interests, and the deterioration and impoverishment of the country by an evil administration, must lead, sooner or later, to a rebellion."

Vide 'India', October, 1895, p.300.
Dadabhai's letter to Joseph Chamberlain—Secretary of State for India, urging upon him to treat Indians at par with the British Citizens in South Africa:

National Liberal Club,  
White Hall Place, S.W.  
19th December, 1895.

To  
Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.  
Secretary of State for India.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of the Deputation which I had the honour of introducing to you on August 29th, on the subject of the grievances of British Indian subjects in South Africa, I have now to submit to you copies of a telegram and a Memorial which, I hope, many independently have reached you. You will observe that the whole point of this reference consists on the fact that in ratifying the recent Treaty the commencement of the South African Republic even upon itself to define "British Subject", therein referred to as only white persons, thereby depriving all British Indian subjects of the protection for compulsory military service which Her Majesty's Government had found it necessary to insist upon for all British subjects.

Under these circumstances, I venture to hope that you will see your way to disallow this arbitrary limitation of the meaning of the term "British Subjects".

Yours faithfully  
Dadabhai Naoroji

Dadabhai moves a resolution under the auspices of London India Society.

INDIAN SEDITION IN ENGLAND

The Bloomsbury in England

At Montague Mansions, Bloomsbury conference was held on Dec. 28, 1897 under the auspices of the London Indian Society, for the purpose of considering the policy of the British Government towards India. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji took the chair, and there was a large attendance consisting of East Indian residents in the United Kingdom. The Chairman moved the following resolution:

That this conference of Indian residents in the United Kingdom is of opinion that of all the evils and 'terrible misery' that India has been suffering for a century and a half, and of which the latest development are the most deplorable famine and plague, arising from ever increasing poverty, the stupid and suicidal frontier war and its savagery of the whole sale destruction of villages unworthy of any people, but for more so of English civilization; the unwise and suicidal prosecutions for sedition; the assured and ignorant cry of the disloyalty of the educated Indians, and for the curtailment of the liberty of the Indian press; the despotism—that of the imprisonment of the Natus and the general insufficiency and in the efficiency of the administration of all these and many other minor evils the main cause in the unrighteous and un-British system of governing which produces an unceasing and ever increasing bleeding of the country, and which is maintained by a political hypocrisy and continuous subterfuges unworthy of the British honour and name and entirely in opposition to the British people and utterly in violation of Acts and resolution of Parliament of the most solemn and repeated pledges of the British Nation and sovereign. That unless the present unrighteous and
Un-British system of government is thoroughly referred into a righteous and truly British system, destruction to India and disaster to the British Empire must to be inevitable result. That the European agency-civil and military—in the government must be very largely reduced. That as such as is considered as absolutely necessary for the maintenance of British supremacy in India must be largely, if not wholly, paid for them the British Exchequer, and that the people must have a voice in their own affairs. That Indians desire as their highest patriotism and best interest the continuance of British rule, and as British subjects they demand that such British rule must be based on British principles and British institutions, on British Citizenship... That as a necessary immediate instalment of justice, a large proportion if not the whole of the famine and plague, expenditure and whole cost of the percent unwise frontier war, must be met from the British Exchequer, remembering that England drives from some £ 30,000,000 or £ 10,000,000 every year. Lastly, that the frontier war and forward policy must cease and the whole frontier question be carefully reconsidered so as to render all Afghanistan a powerful and impregnable barrier to independence loving and warlike people against any foreign invasion of India.

Honoured Sir,

I feel indeed deeply ashamed to have so long delayed writing to acknowledge the receipt of copy of Report you have been so good as to favour me with.

My excuse is that I am but a worker, and of late all my spare time has been absorbed in political warfare being Home Secretary of our Liberal Union and lots of other institutions, besides I am pestered to death to go home, and anywhere to lecture etc.

But Sir, I have now gone through your splendid report, and most warmly do I congratulate on the force, cogency, potency, and logic of speeches. From being indeed polished diction and fervid eloquence.

For 15 years when I have dealt in my humble fashion with India, I have at all times insisted on such a form of government shall as gradually train your countrymen in habits of government. So that all officers shall be open to natives who possess the qualification.

India cannot long be held by force. She must be entrusted with fullest share in shaping her own destiny and by open annual councils of delegates from all provinces of ability and probity, setting forth abuses etc. in forceful but loyal manner, and offering advice and action assistance in disclosing remedies, is your best way only peaceful method of winning your rights.
Lord Ripon was here a few days back, he is sound liberal and must have much pleased your Indian Reformers.

But to me strongest point is that by a wise judicious delegation of important functions to educated natives, who in turn will consolidate loyalty among their native brethren and be the best, trust invulnerable barrier to Russian designs of aggression.

Sir, most fervently I pray you all success in your equitable crusade, let religious prejudice be buried and then when men of all sects or norms, cordially unite to foster, extend and consolidate their rightful powers. Your judicious legislation shall crush the monster of grinding poverty that now blights the hopes and lives of most of your 2000,000,000 and gradually ensure a higher and nobler destiny for your people. I am grateful for your report, wondering why you favoured me with one and wishing your cause the early success for its just demands.

I am Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Sd- W.I.Douse

N.B. I hope to make widely known your report but there are yet many points on which I should press information.

Dear Sir,

A small deputation of representative Indians has been organised to make a representation to the Secretary of State to the colonies regarding the policy pursued towards their countrymen in South Africa.

Communications were opened with Lord Ripon, but as he was about to resign his office, he informed the deputation to meet his successor. We shall, therefore, esteem it a favour if you will receive the deputation and be so good as to fix a day and hour when it may wait on you.

Yours truly,

Sd. Dadabhai Naoroji

R.Hon. Joseph Chamberlain MP,
Secretary of State for Colonies.

D.N. Papers Group C. Letter No.94.
Dear Lord Welby

I beg to place before you and the members of Commission a few notes about the scope and importance of its work.

The Reference consists of two parts. The part is "to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council or of the Government of India."

This inquiry requires to ascertain whether the present system of the administration and management of expenditure, both here and in India, secures sufficiently and efficiency of services and all other satisfactory results at an economical and a affordable cost, whether there is any peculiar inherent defeat, or what to Bright called "fundamental errors" in this system; and the necessity or otherwise of every expenditure.

I shall deal with these issues in briefly as possible, simply as suggesting and not exhaustively- "sufficiency"- The Duke of Dewanshire (1893 Lord Hartiylon) as Secretary of State for India has said: "There can be in my opinion very little doubt that India is insufficiently governed."

Sir William Hunter has said, "The constant demand for improvement in the general election will require an increasing amount of administrative labour.

Efficiency" it stands the reason that when a country is "insufficiency" governed, "it cannot be efficiently governed, however competent each servant high and low, may be. The Duke of Dewanshire assumes as much in the world" if the country is to be
better governed. "So does Sir W. Hunter - " it meant to govern the
Indian people efficiently and cheaply, further on.

... Forty years here after we should have had an Indian
island multiplied fifty fold on our hands. The condition of things
in India compels the government to enter in these problems. Their
'solution and the constant demand for improvement in the "general
executives will require an increasing amount of administrative
labour. India cannot afford to pay for that labour at the English
rates which are the highest in the world for official service. But
she can afford for pay for it at par own Native rates what are
perhaps the lowest in the world for such employment...

In second part of the Reference is "The apportionment of
change between the Governments of the United Kingdom and India
for purpose in which both are interested."

What we shall have to do is, first to ascertain all the
purposes in which both countries are interested by examining every
change in them and how far each of them/respectively interested
herein.

In my opinion there are some changes in which the United
kingdom is almost wholly or wholly interested. But any such
cases will dealt with as they arise.

After ascertaining each purpose and the extent of the interest
of each country, the next thing to do would to ascertain the
comparative capacity of each country. So as to fix the right
apportionment according to such extent of interest and such
capacity.

aoroji Papers: Group N Letter No. 654.
Dear Lord Elgin,

I am much obliged to you for your letter of 5th, 10th March and exceedingly glad to hear that Lady Elgin and son are making so good a recovery, which I hope will be accelerated by the air of Simla and surroundings.

The letter which you enclosed to me from Sir Antony MacDonnell is interesting regarding, and seems to me to give, on the whole, a very satisfactory review of famine operations in his province. I had hoped that the numbers would have considerably fallen in May and subsequent summer months, but I note that his opinion runs in the contrary direction were relief has been carried on so vast a scale, forms of imposition and cheating are certain to arise. It will be a very difficult matter to reduce the numbers on relief without unduly cutting down the sustenance wage. The ordinary life of many of these labourers seems to hard, that I can quite understand their reluctance to leave the employment provided for them by Government in order to seek it elsewhere. If there was anything in India corresponding to our system of permanent poor relief, I have no doubt that there would always be upon the hands of government some millions of individuals who are always on the verge of pauperism.

The difficulties connected with the stopage of the Haj seems to have been less than anticipated. It was one of those cases in which
With reference to the meeting on Famine a leaflet was issued for the Council meeting of the Metropolitan Radical Club, 64 & 65 Walmer Road, Plumtree, for July 21, 1900. Dadabhai Naoroji moved the following Resolution:

RESOLVED: Considering that Britain has appropriated thousands of millions of India's wealth for building up and maintaining her British Indian Empire and for directly drawing vast wealth to herself, that she is continuing the drain about £ 30,000,000 of India's wealth every year unceasingly in a variety of ways, and that she has thereby reduced the bulk of the Indian population to extreme poverty, destitution, and degradation, it is therefore, her bounden duty in common justice and humanity to pay from her own exchequer the costs of all famines and diseases caused by such impoverishment.

And that for the prevention of famines and plagues, and to restore prosperity to the Indian people, as well as for benefiting vastly the masses of the British people also, measures must be adopted to put an end to the exhausting and impoverishing bleeding, by dealing with justice for all expenditures for British interests, and by honourably carrying out the true and declared policy and solemn pledges of the British people, Parliament, and Sovereign by the Act of 1833 and Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858, 1877 and 1887.

Ibid "India" July 27, 1900, p. 50.
the external interests of India and internal politics to a certain extent clashed, but the decision at which we arrived was I think the right one, though I fully appreciate the necessity for your putting so strongly the other side of the case.

I saw Dr. Cleghorn a few days back. He was very well satisfied with the result of the Venice Conference, and he flattered himself that he played no small part in assuaging the undue alarms of his international colleagues.

I published yesterday my Despatch on the measures proposed to be taken to reduce the contagious diseases. It had been singularly well received, and the proposals we make are supported by political papers of every shade of opinion. Your telegram of the 16th somewhat modified the views expressed in the preceding telegram of the 9th. I believe that if you have a perfectly free hand in applying the regulations we suggest, you will be effectively stop the ravages of these diseases, but I clearly see from the papers and documents connected with this subject, that the Resolution of the House of Commons and the legislation of 1895 have both directly and indirectly hampered the officials in their efforts to combat the evil. The Resolution of the House of Commons can be rescinded if it be necessary, and you repeal whenever you choose the Act of 1895. My advisers here are doubtful whether this is necessary, but you and your colleagues on the spot will be better judges of whether the Act in question will conflict with the free operation of our new proposals.

I received an excellent paper on this subject from Colonel Hallam Parr, who is in the War Office, and I enclose it. I think it is worth the study both of the military and medical men who may have to frame new and revise existing regulations. The well known doctor, Mr. Lawson Tait, has been our head Medical Officer
here and suggested a certain antidote to the disease which from
his experience has been singularly effective. Dr. Hooper will
communicate this information I think privately to the Medical
Department of India.

I have so far succeeded in suggesting new regulations, and
at the same time in allaying and carrying with me public opinion
generally. Much of the difficulties of the past were created
by the very injudicious working of circulars issued by the mili-
tary authorities in India. I hope you will insist on any general
circular, before it is issued, being submitted to you personally,
or sent here to us for consideration. On this very unpleasant
subject the turn of a phrase makes the whole difference and
two or three course or repulsive expressions, when made the
subject of a pamphlet or circular issued by millions are sufficient
to upset a whole policy.

I observe that in the debate on the Budget one of the native
Legislative Members spoke of our Government as an alien Government.
I think this is the first time that obnoxious expression has been
used at any official gathering. The speech seem to me to have
been a carefully prepared one, and which, not improbably, was written
out or drawn up in London.

Mr. Naoroji and his colleagues are becoming more and more violent
in their language here, and he is consequently losing whatever little
influence or weight he might previously have had. I understand that
he trades a good deal on the assumption he had influence at the India
Office, and can act as an efficient intermediary between the Secretary
of State and various interests and individuals in India. As soon as
it is known that any request, memorial or petition which passes through
his hands, or with which he is in any way connected, is prejudicial from
the very fact of having been associated with him I have no doubt his influence will even more rapidly decay and vanish. Long residence in England and association with the least reputable portion of the political world have hopelessly and deteriorated whatever brains or prescience he may originally have possessed.

I am very glad you are going to Simla, there was no object whatever to be gained by your remaining in the plains and it is I think now universally admitted that Lord Northbrook only put himself and all his entourage to very great inconvenience by adopting that course in 1874.

I remain
Yours very truly

Sd. George Hamilton

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Hamilton (George, Frances)
C125/I-3/Micro Film R.1612
1895-1898
Dear Welby,

I have now received the Report. I have read it. According to the promise I gave you I inform you at once that it absolutely necessary for me to make my own report and I have no doubt that you will allow me sufficient time to prepare it.

I am sorry that having several engagements this week in London and the next week in Yorkshire and Lancashire I shall not be able to begin my work regularly till after the 15th next. But I promise that I shall waste no time and do my utmost to finish as quickly as possible consistently with the care which I must give to a matter importance to both England and India.

No body is fully aware than yourself of the responsibility if my position in this commission, and I cannot but trust that I shall receive due justice and consideration at your hands.

In Para 26, it is said, "As candidates of European domicile have no access to the Indian Public Works Department otherwise than though Cooper's Hill College the appointments from the College to that service are reserved for candidates of European with the excepti namely that for Engineering Branch, Native of India who may have been admitted to the college may be appointed in number not exceeding two in each year.

These statements raise several questions, some of which I shall state here.

Are these rules made to introduce new race distinction in the the admission to the college and in the appointments described in the prospectus, in the services mentioned in Clause I, and which are
obtained through this College?

Whatever any, and what, equal facilities and arrangements exist in view of the education of Indian candidates for admission, equally the Europeans?

Refering to the Extract from para 12, does it mean that the Indian subjects of Her Majesty will be eligible equally with Europeans for admission with a "University Diploma or other similar Certificate granted by a recognised examining body."

I remain

Your faithfully,

Dadabhai Naoroji

The Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office, S.W.
Dadabhai gives an account of his effort, and also of the B.C.C. in the furtherance of Indian cause.

Washington House,
72, Anerley Park,
London, S.E.
3rd August 1900.

Dear Sir,

I have already written to you before on the subject of the British Committee, and I hope you have seriously considered the matter. We are now not only beginning to make some impression upon the authorities both here and in India, but have actually produced some fruit in as such as that the Government here have accepted the recommendation of the Majority Report of the Royal Commission to contribute some 50,000 or about 40 lakhs of Rupees every year from the British Exchequer. This amount, no doubt, is small compared with our drain of £30,000,000, but it is a most important beginning towards our obtaining justice, and the necessity of the continuance of the exertions of the British Committee becomes of increasing and vast importance.

Famine and plagues, calamitous as they are, have awakened the British public, and it is now the time for great or exertions to drive home the truth and justice of our cause.

What a misfortune an humiliation will it be if our work instead of being more energetic should collapse altogether. Here there is plain question which we must free. Do we deserve to rise in our political and material condition, or must we continue in the abject and degraded condition to which we have been reduced? Millions are persisting by famines and diseases, and scores of million are starving more or less all the year round, and are we, the educated and well-to-do, to stand with hands folded and not do the duty which we
owe to our country to save it from perishing?

Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Hume and others have not only laboured hard but have spent a great deal of money from their own pockets. But this cannot continue any more.

The British Committee have given notice to give up the offices and unless you and all the other committee collect and send promptly all the arrears and the allotments of this year, and must come, and the paper "India" which is growing more and more powerful and which is absolutely necessary to advance our cause may have to cease to exist. I allow such a disastrous and of all our past labours, but bestir yourself to do your duty to collect the funds and promptly remit them.

Yours truly
Dadabhai Naoroji

The Secretary
Standing Congress Committee.

From
The Right Hon'ble Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.
Secretary of State for India.
India Office, London
December 6th, 1900.

To
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.

Sir,

I write briefly to acknowledge your two letters, and my reply
must, so far as I am concerned, be the end of the correspondence
you have initiated.

You advance various contentions, all of which seem to me to
be based upon a curious misinterpretation of language or disregard
of acknowledged and existing conditions. Your announce yourself
as a sincere supporter of British rule: you vehemently denounce the
conditions and consequences which are in separable from the
maintenance of that rule.

The British Government have over and over again publicly laid
down the principles that when any native of India is by character,
ability, and acknowledge qualification to perform administrative
or other functions he shall not be disqualified merely by his religion
or race. The declarations referred to were the announcements, wise
and beneficient of the policy that in the future government of British
India the officials who should take part in its administration should
not be exclusively European, but an admixture of the in-habitants of
Great Britain and the Native of India. The proportion the one should
bear to the other, or the tests or qualifications by which they were
to be selected were deliberately left to be decided by the experience
of future Governments. That policy has been continuously followed and
expended, the number of Europeans has been diminished and the number of
Natives largely increased. Subject to the one condition, which must necessarily prevail so long as India is under the direct Government of the Crown, that a certain proportion of the higher administrative post must be filled by Europeans, there is no limit to the employment. Natives of India may in the future obtain in the increasing number of Government appointments. You allude in passing to "the foolish and suicidal sedition law". Again you seem to be under a hallucination. The law of the sedition in India is the same as the law of sedition in this country, and milder in its definition and application then those of any of the great government of Europe. You seem to think that a free press means that pressmen are free from the restraint of the ordinary law of the land, and at liberty through their newspapers to advocate assassination, outrage and radical disturbance and riot. For these offences alone have prosecutions been instituted. You speak of the increasing impoverishment of India, and of the annual drain upon her as steadily and continuously exhausting her resources. Again I assert you are under a delusion. Except that during the last five years the rainfall have thrice failed, and created droughts of immense dimensions, there is not a fact to be found in support of these allegations. India is a very poor country if we take her population and area into account, but tested by every criterion that modern science or research can suggest, the condition of the great mass of the population has steadily improved during the last forty years. Heavy annual remittance have to be made to this country for monies borrowed and services rendered, but the increase of wealth and material prosperity annually given to India by the multifarious benefits of British administration far outweigh the remittances so made.

I do not for a moment doubt your wish to save India, but to effectively perform any work of that kind, facts must be faced and
hallucinations dismissed. I am most sincerely anxious to do everything I can do to benefit India, and I cordially welcome cooperation from any quarter, I readily admit there may be flaws in our system, and that in various branches of legislation, administration and research, improvement and innovations may be instituted of value and advantage. But I attach even more importance to promoting cordial and sympathetic relations between European and Natives, between governors and governed. Wholesale denunciations of British rule, crude allegations of violation of faith, charges of robbery and spoliation attempts to associate periodic visitations of pestilence and famine with the system of land assessment in India—these and similar indictments can but widen and aggravate existing differences.

Parliament and the people of this country are profoundly anxious to do their duty towards India, but they are justly proud of the government and the services they have in India established. Their sympathies are alienated and good intention arrested by these unjust and exaggerated attacks upon their countrymen in India who are carrying out their duties and functions of unprecedented responsibility and magnitude. Therefore, I trust that these admonitions, given in no unfriendly spirit may induce you and those who work with you, to alter their methods of controversy, so that we may for the future be enabled to work, if not in cooperation, at least not in open antagonism and that in criticising any defects and short-comings of our Indian system full credit may at the same time be given for the infinite and far-reaching benefits it has conferred upon the many peoples and creeds of India.

I remain
Yours faithfully

Sd/ George Hamilton
Hamilton's views on Dadabhai and his activities:

"It is clear to me that the influence of the National Congress is waning fast, and I think this is largely due to the influence which you are exercising upon, and the sympathy which you have shown with the Native communities. Naoroji has been bombarding me with letters written in his high faulting sentimental style, imploring me to adopt a sympathetic attitude but this request is quite overlaid with the most ridiculous and fantastic charges against the British Government. I thought it just as well as to give him plainly a peace of mind in very courteous language, which I have done and I enclose the letter. I think I shall publish later on, as it is very desirable to bring home to the educated Natives who may sincerely desire to cooperate with the British Government so far as they can the absurdity of nourishing these dreams and hallucinations in connection with India, instead of looking at the actual facts with which we have to deal."

(Hamilton Collection) Hamilton to Curzen, 13 December 1900 C 126/1-2, 1899-1900, Micro film Reel No.1613.
"Call to the Younger Generation"

(The following Manifesto, addressed to the President of the Congress at Lahore, (1900) was issued by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. A. C. Hume and Dadabhai Naoroji. Its copies were circulated to the Secretaries of Congress Committees of India, and the authentic copy, signed by the authors, was forwarded to the President of the Lahore Congress).

"Dear Sir-We think it desirable at the present time briefly to review the position of the Congress Movement and its future prospects. This seems necessary because we who were among its originators, have now well-nigh completed our work as pioneers; we have given the lead to the younger men, and must look on them to take up in larger measure the burden of the work. Also the present is a critical time for the movement: a parting of two ways; as it will depend upon the attitude and action of the people, and of the Indian authorities, whether the constitutional movement of the educated classes shall develop into the full usefulness, by drawing together the rulers and the ruled, and promoting the welfare of both India and this country; or whether the efforts that have been made shall end in disappointment and reaction. Our belief is that there is ground for hope, for signs, are not wanting that the dire misfortunes which have overtaken India in the last few years have had the effect of dispelling some dangerous fallacies, and of uniting all classes in their efforts to meet common calamities.

2. From the point of view we cordially welcome the spirit of the declarations made by Lord George Hamilton at the close of his speech on the Indian Budget last July. While justly claiming credit for the
perfected mechanism of the Indian official system he admitted that system was too centralized and that in consequence the district officials were deprived of the power of initiative, and taken out of touch with the people: "we have", he said "passed from the old patriarchal methods. The gentlemen who go out to India now are in a different position. Everybody has a Code for every thing, and if the Code falls there is the telegraph by which we can get assistance at the earliest possible movement. But that is not the only evil from which Civil Servants in India suffer. They have everything that develops and the result is that they are so overburdened with correspondence, reports, and returns that they are really imprisoned in their offices for the greater part of the day, and it is only when such a great calamity as that with which India is now afflicted occurs and sweeps away all their stereotyped procedure that these men are able to come out of their offices and join with the other forces at work in dealing with the trouble". Lord George then went on to acknowledge, regretfully that, owing to this isolation of the European officials, our Government has not, in recent years, increased its popularity and that our measures have not all been palatable to the people. But he believed that now good will come out of evil seeing that the joint labour in the famine districts has "rekindled between the Government and the governed that feeling of regard and affection which was so marked a characteristic in India". As regards the future he expressed his hope "that the interchange of kindly feeling and mutual regard among all classes who have fought the common fight may be a lasting and increasing influence in guiding the future fortunes of India."

3. The expression of these wise and humane sentiments by the Secretary of State on so important an occasion is a subject for
sincere congratulation; and will tend materially to remove some of the principal obstacles in the way of successful Congress work. The fact noted by Lord G. Hamilton must be recognised that the old patriarchal relations, with their special bonds of union, have been a great measure dissolved. From many point of view this change is to be regretted, but we must accept it as one of the signs of progress. It has been one result of higher education. But other results of this education are manifested in increased public spirit, rectitude and independence. And these results we desire to utilize in order to create new bonds of union adapted to the altered conditions. Much may be hoped for as regard cordial and fruitful cooperation between the rulers and the ruled if, on the one hand the authorities are sympathetic and forbearing; and if, on the other hand, the Congress workers do their part with zeal, tempered by sound wisdom and discretion.

4. Undoubtedly there have in the past been serious misunderstandings with regard to the objects and methods of the Congress; difficulties have arisen in consequences; and with a view to smoother working in future, it seems desirable frankly to state these difficulties, and show as far as possible how they have originated, and how they must be overcome. The congress movement was as pointed out by late Sir W. W. Hunter, "the legitimate and inevitable result of western education in India", and it represents the laudable aspirations of the educated classes to do their part in promoting the welfare of India, and especially in improving the economic condition of the masses. The educated classes recognise that British rule is a necessity. They know that under existing condition India cannot stand alone, and the only other alternatives are Russian rule, or anarchy, either of which would be destructive of their best hopes. The fundamental principle therefore of the
Congress is the maintenance of British rule; the object being to make it so comfortable to the welfare and wishes of the people as to give it the strength and permanence of a national government. The originator of the Congress movement designed to attain this object by placing at the disposal of the Government the most mature experience of responsible Indian public opinion; and for this purpose it was decided to hold an annual Congress, to which the members should be freely elected from all parts of India. The scheme took shape in 1885, when the first Congress met in Bombay; and since then at each year a Congress has been held in some important centre, and after full debate resolutions bearing on the welfare of the people have been passed and duly transmitted to the Government. All the proceedings have been open and public, and by thus providing a constitutional channel for bringing popular grievances before the Government. The Congress seeks to remove the tendency to underground discontent and secret conspiracy which is a danger necessarily attending an administration conducted by foreigners on authoritative lines.

5. Such being the purposes and work of the Congress, we claim that the movement deserves to be welcomed and fostered by the Government, as doing good and unselfish service to the State. Unfortunately this has always been the policy pursued; on the contrary, the official attitude towards the Congress has often been one of the disapproval and suspicion. We quite realise the difficulty of the situation. It is evident that free discussion of grievances cannot be carried on without criticism of official acts, and it is not unnatural that such criticism should be resented; so that unless allowances are made by the authorities strained relations must result. But we are confident that if a feeling of antagonism has existed it has been sought, or desired by the Congress
on the country the desire of the Congress has always been to gain the
favour of the Government, as the only way of obtaining the reforms
prayed for. As all the power rests with the Government, any other
policy would have been suicidal. Accordingly the first idea of the
Congress leaders was to pray the Government to allow a high local
official to preside over their deliberations; and for this purpose,
when the first Congress was being organised, the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin,
was approached, with a view to the meeting being held under the
Presidency of Lord Reay, then Governor of Bombay. Lord Dufferin approved
the proposal as showing the desire of the Congress to work in complete
harmony with the authorities, but he pointed out that many difficulties
would be involved if a high official presided over such an assembly.
The idea was therefore abandoned, but none the less the first Congress
was opened with the friendly sympathy of the highest authorities. At the
second Congress Lord Dufferin showed his sympathy by inviting the members
of the Congress, as distinguished visitors to Calcutta, to a garden
party at Government House. And a similar compliment was paid to them
by Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, in the following year. But
the most important incident affecting the position of the Congress took
place in December, 1890, when the meeting was again held at Calcutta,
during the vice-royalty of Lord Lansdowne. On that occasion some doubt
had arisen regarding the orders of the Government as to officials
attending the meetings of Congress and Lord Lansdowne having been
appealed to, gave a clear expression of his wishes on the subject. His
introductions are contained in a letter addressed to the General Secre-
tary of the Congress. After declaring that the Congress was one of
those movements which the Government of India regarded as "perfectly
legitimate in themselves, and which private persons are free to promote.
The letter went on as follows: "The Government of India recognise that
the Congress movement is regarded as representing in India what in Europe would be called the more advanced Liberal party, as distinguished from the great body of Conservative opinion which exists side by side with it. They desire themselves to maintain an attitude of neutrality in their relations with both parties, so long as these act strictly with constitutional limits. They intend that all Government servants shall preserve a similar attitude of neutrality, and shall obtain from active participation in political or quasi-political movements of all kinds; and also from putting pressure upon others in order to induce them to take part, or not to take part, in any movement which is legitimate in itself*.

6. It is to be regretted that the equitable and judicious rule of neutrality laid down by Lord Lansdowne, has not always since then governed the actions of all our Indian officers, and that, in not a few localities, people have come to believe that they suffer more or less for belonging to the Congress, and even come under official disfavour because they are known to be subscribers to, or constant readers of, the journal India, which seeks to set forth the Indian view of Indian affairs.

7. We need not go into any particulars on this point, as we hope and trust that by-gones will now be bt-gones."...But it has been necessary to refer to these strained relations in order to consider what can be done to remove any antagonism which may exist between official feeling on the one hand, and the Congress, as representing independent public sentiment, on the other.

8. Let us consider what are the shortcomings alleged against the Congress. Our opponents object that it is not fully representative of the Indian people. We are quite willing to admit this. At the same time we claim that it represents a very important body of public opinion
If certain classes held themselves aloof, whether from timidity, indifference, or hostility to the movement, that is not our fault. For the Congress recognises no distinctions of class, race, or religion; and gladly welcomes all who will unite to work for the common good. Neither in India, nor elsewhere, it is practicable to obtain complete national representation, but our desire is to make our system as perfect as possible; and no doubt the Congress might become more fully representative if the local officer of Government gave the more timid and backward classes to understand that the 'Sirkar' is not averse to their participating in the movement. Again, the opponents of the Congress allege that its views are extreme, and the reforms prayed for unreasonable. Such allegations are vague, and cannot, we believe, be substantiated by reference to the resolutions passed year by year in the Congress. But would it surprising, if the prayer for redress of grievances become urgent, and even vehement, when we consider the sufferings of the Indian people, and remember that they have patiently renewed their prayer from year to year since 1885? The Indian people are very patient, and expect but little. But would it not be a wise and kindly act of the Government of India to take into consideration each year the representations of the Congress, and give a reply, as in the case of memorials from local associations, stating generally the views of the Government on the various reforms proposed? Such treatment of the Congress proposals would give the widest satisfaction, and would at the same time draw all the best intellect and experience of the country to the consideration and solution of the difficult economic problems by which the Government of India is surrounded?
In conclusion we repeat that the present time is a critical one. On the one hand, by hard earnest work, by showing knowledge, industry, good feeling, and a united purpose, the Congress may constitute itself a valued adviser to the Government of India, and an influence in England tending to strengthen the Empire. On the other hand if the necessary sacrifice and self-denial are not exercised, if from want of courage and constancy the Indian people allow this constitutional effort to arise lapse, the work of years will be thrown away, and a danger will that the physical sufferings of the masses may lead to the counsels of despair. Against such a conclusion, we, who have given our best years to the service of India, will do to the last use our best efforts, in the interest alike of India and of this country."

Yours faithfully,

Signed

W. Wedderburn

A.C. Hume

Dadabhai Naoroji

84, Palace Chambers,
Westminster, S.W.

October 9, 1900.

Vide INDIA – November 9, 1900 Micro film Reel No.1545. (Nehru Memorial Meusum and Library, Teen Murty House, New Delhi), pp.236-238.
Tributes Paid by Indian Press

The Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)

"We mourn today together with all loyal Indian hearts the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It was not merely that his was a dedicated life to the great cause of India—flame of patriotism has burnt as brightly in others, but he achieved a great example of selflessness, whose inspiration is as fresh today as ever it was and which is destined to be a living influence for many years yet to come. Dadabhai Naoroji was not a genius—the ranks of Indian leaders and patriots could furnish intellect. But there was not one who combined in the same measure as he, two sterling virtues, unflinching steadiness through thick and thin in pursuit of the goal and a character of unassailable integrity. Such is the hallmark of Naoroji's long, arduous, honourable and disinterested career. If India today is asking for Home Rule, it has been made possible by Dadabhai Naoroji as much as by any other single life that has been devoted to her cause. When India gets Home Rule, as she must in the just ordering the Providence, a chief place in her pantheon and indeed will do so with joyous gratitude. His memory will ever remain enshrined in greatful affection of the nation that he helped to create.

The Bengalee (Calcutta)

Dadabhai Naoroji passed away from this world of ours with the confidence of having lived a most saintly life and a
life of very strenuous work on behalf of his motherland. He was not only founder and father of the National movement in this country but one of the most prominent makers of new and young India. His heart was always in the right cause in educating social reform, uplift of the condition of women and depressed classes and in human suffering caused either by famine, pestilence, plague, earthquake or any other catastrophe of nature.

"In Dadabhai Naoroji's death the motherland has suffered a loss which may not be filled in for a long time to come. May new hands come into the field and take up the work left unfinished by India's oldest and most esteemed patriot—is the pray that will now go to heaven from every part of this land.

The Leader (Allahabad)

In him a historic figure has passed away to whom must be assigned first and foremost place in Indian nation building.

The Amrit Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)

"Seed of real self-government was for the first time 1906 sown by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on Indian mind and it took immediate root as soil had previously been prepared by nationalist babus and that seed has now fruitified into Home Rule League. Mr. Naoroji never spoke in faltering voice. He was a born Home Ruler and has died as such. His great hope
of help from Government was not realised during his life time. His countrymen who profess such profound respect and love for him are thus bound to see that his last wish is fulfilled in due time".  

**The Pioneer (Allahabad)**

His whole hearted devotion to what he considered to be the best interests of India won for him respect and esteem of Europeans and Indians alike.

**The Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)**

A notable and picturesque figure is lost to Indian public life by the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He had in the course of his lengthy and varied career taken a prominent part in Indian politics but perhaps his chief claim to remembrance is the fact that he was the first Indian to be elected to the House of Commons.

**The Englishman (Calcutta)**

He was not a crude political agitator of the type that threatens peace of India today. Latterly, perhaps his speeches were bitter and showed a tendency towards unaccustomed violence in a man of his temper and his years. But in the main he set before his fellow countrymen a standard of courteous patriotic agitation which we can all treat with respect even if we disagree with the policy advocated. If many others were like him and not as unfortunately is the case only a few,
argument for political advancement would be very much stronger. But for all the vigour of his advocacy, Mr. Naoroji was himself deeply conscious of the fact that years of apprenticeship should be passed before India could safely to that "Swaraj", whose banner he unfurled at Calcutta Congress of 1906. He called for a beginning and a beginning has been made."

The Hindu (Madras)

He was the creator of political life and moulder of public opinion, inspired of an elevated and lofty destiny for his country and a selfless and illustrious patriot, whose splendid and devoted service has afforded an example which has not a parallel and whose work was informed by rare knowledge and acquired after strenous preparation and inspired by purest motives has left a profound and enduring impression on the public affairs, as the endeavours of no other Indian have done during the events of the last century.

The Madras Mail(Madras)

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the doyen of Indian politics and a most sincere and zealous worker for what he conceived to be the best interests of the country.
It is a great and good man that has passed away. A man who worked uprightly for India's progress and all India will honour his memory.

The voice that had so long led the country out of despondency and often of despair into realms of hope and good cheer is now hushed. But spiritual inspiration of his life dedicated so absolutely, unreservedly and unflinchingly for the space of seventy years to the cause of his country will live for ever and stimulate the great people whom he loved with such constancy and completeness in their efforts to rise high in their efforts, to realise the high destiny, which, alas, Mr. Dadabhai might well have lived to see.

He was loved with filial love, for no student or political history can forget that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is the father of modern Indian history.
politics but a great seer. He has all warmth of heart in
liveliness of imagination, fervour of intellect and acuteness
of vision of a prophet. He is no more, but he has left
behind him a large legacy, a legacy not merely of achievements
to be sure, but of character.