

And while all these regrettable intrigues were going on in England, we have seen in India the amazing spectacle of the Viceroy discussing personally the future of India with the arch-rebel Ghandi. It is not surprising to anyone who knows India and the Indians, to see that Lord Irwin has been signally defeated by the cunning lawyer who professes to represent Indian thought. Lord Irwin is reported to have said, in his innocence, that he is convinced that Mr. Ghandi is a thoroughly sincere man whose only object is the welfare of the people of India. This is very far from being the opinion of the experienced men who know Ghandi. They will tell you that the man is a self-seeking schemer—if *nothing worse*. Many declare that he is *a very great deal worse*!

The results of the Irwin-Ghandi conversations are already seen to be most unsatisfactory; the first result was the Hindu attack on the Moslems at Cawnpore in March, 1931, when 1,000 people were butchered in cold blood and, as might have been expected, the Indian, having wrung concessions from a weak Viceroy, is not content with what he has gained, but has already put forward claims which mean entire separation of India from the Empire. This was to be expected by anyone who had experience of the Indian, and understood by anyone who had any commonsense and, unless we are to suppose that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his associates are entirely lacking in common sense, we must conclude that they foresaw the present situation and that it represents the goal of their desires.

It is a fact well recognised, and universally admitted, that Indian sedition is instigated and kept alive by the tyranny at Moscow, by that gang of liars, blood-thirsty torturers, murderers and persecutors of Christianity, the Communist rulers of unhappy Russia. (Jawahri Lall Nehru, late President of the Congress, has been the guest of the Soviet Government, and on his return to India declared for a Republic of workmen and peasants ! !) Of this there is no possible doubt whatever, and, when we consider how subservient the late Socialist Government was to the Moscow Murder Gang, it is not surprising that their actions in regard to India are furthering Bolshevik aims in India.

Lord Irwin was so pleased with the result of his pact with Ghandi that he said it was a great step forward and that it had left the air "sweeter;" yet, mark this, *immediately after the conclusion of his agreement* with the Viceroy, Ghandi put forward the following insolent and arrogant demands. Firstly, the complete independence of India; the control of the Army; the control of Indian finance; the control of foreign affairs; the exclusion of all foreign cloth from India; the right of all natives of India to carry arms, and, lastly, no European in India to receive more than £450 a year. This alone shows clearly the *futility of trying to come to terms with Ghandi* and the *incompetence of those who think they can settle the affairs of India by arrangement with this man*.

Anybody who has the least acquaintance with India knows well two things that are of the greatest importance in dealing with the people of that country: the first is, that the greatest mistake one can make is to be weak. One should always be firm; every sign of weakness and every concession granted to loud-mouthed oratory, violence and sedition is looked upon (and very naturally) as a sign of weakness and fear. The second is explained in a couple of lines, which were written many hundred years ago by a Persian poet. Being translated, they are to the effect that "A little twig can stop a river at its source; further on the river will sweep away elephants in its course."