

land. Many who supported him met with a like condemnation. And so this shameful deed was done. The man who had saved India from a terror worse than the Mutiny of '57 was deprived of his Command, sent to England and, in the eyes of the Natives of India, disgraced, in order to placate a small number of irreconcilable loud-mouthed and violent agitators. He died a few years ago of a broken heart.

From the time of Dyer's disgrace onwards, a series of disturbances took place all over India. Ghandi's renewed campaign, now called "Swaraj" (Home Rule) was responsible for this. In February, 1921, the Duke of Connaught was boycotted when he visited India. In October, occurred the Moplah risings, which cost some nine or ten thousand lives. The strikes and the insults levelled at the Prince of Wales when he visited India in December of that year, all these were the direct results of the action taken against the Saviour of India. Meanwhile, in April 1921, the then Viceroy had retired and was succeeded by Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, a lawyer of the same race as Mr. Samuel-Montagu. But the change of Viceroys made no difference in the policy followed, and Lord Reading—as Sir Rufus Isaacs then became—was as meek and subordinate to Mr. Samuel-Montagu as his predecessor had been.

But ever since the disgraceful treatment meted out to General Dyer, the tide of indignation at home had been steadily rising.

The Government had managed to stem it for a time by the device of not granting a day for the discussion of Indian affairs. But at last, on the 14th of February, 1922, the late Sir W. Joynson Hicks (Viscount Brentford) indicted Mr. Montagu's policy, and on the 9th of March, 1922, Mr. Samuel-Montagu resigned, to the heart-felt relief of the great majority of the House of Commons.

Meanwhile, a strong and firm Governor had been appointed to Bombay—Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd. Ghandi had been extending his sphere of action and had made his headquarters at a place in the Bombay presidency. Lord Lloyd is of very different stuff from that of which are made the Viceroys whom Ghandi had been accustomed to squeeze and frighten. This new Governor declared, that, unless Ghandi were placed under restraint, he would not be responsible for the peace of the country, and on the day following Mr. Samuel-Montagu's resignation, Ghandi was arrested. He gloried in the fact that he had been tampering with the loyalty of the Indian Army and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but was released after two years by a cowardly Government, striving as ever, to "placate the enemy." This put an end to agitation and for a considerable time—India was peaceful.

But in the background Moscow was watching and maturing its plans for the overthrow of British rule in India.

You will remember that I told you of a certain Bengali Brahmin, M. N. Roy, who had been arrested in India for revolutionary activities during the early part of the War. He was granted bail by some idiot and in 1915 he "jumped his bail," made his way to the Far East and thence to America. In 1920 he entered the Eastern Department of the Third International and ended by taking up his abode in Germany, where he became Chief of the Berlin Bureau for Bolshevist propaganda in the East.

As we have already seen, the plan for the destruction of British power in India has been actively pursued by Germany during the War and it is significant that, even in 1921, the activities of German agents were almost indistinguishable from those of the Moscow agents.