

INDIA'S MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

TO

HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA

EDITED BY

A. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIAR, B.A., L.T.

Head Master, Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram,
Editor of "India's Memorial Tribute to Victoria, R. I." &c.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

THE HON. MR. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, B.A., B.L.
Executive Member, Madras Government.

FIRST EDITION

MADRAS: SELVAN & CO.

1911

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INTRODUCTION

THE death of King Edward VII. stirred the hearts of his Indian subjects to their depths. The suddenness with which it came upon the world added to the poignancy of the general grief. The time seemed to be exceptionally unfortunate, for a great constitutional struggle was in progress at the centre of the Empire which needed the guiding hand of a Sovereign of matchless tact and judgment. The crisis has come and gone. King George V. has shown to an admiring world, at its best, the sagacity of the constitutional Sovereign which has been the proud boast of England now for three quarters of a century. But at the time of King Edward's demise, the public mind felt the deepest anxiety as to the future of British and continental politics. The Royal family of England, which in three successive generations has earned the undying love of the Indian people, occupies a unique position amongst the innumerable dynasties that have wielded the sceptre of Indian sovereignty. It is not, therefore, a matter for surprise that the universal grief found fitting expression in the organs of public opinion. From one end of the country to the other, from every Indian hearth and home, from temple and mosque and church, the voice of sympathy in the great sorrow that overwhelmed the Royal family for the time, was heard appealing to the Giver of all Good to lessen the weight of the heavy burden. To the widowed Queen of spotless virtue, the people of India offered their silent and respectful homage of tears.

Mr. Govindaraja Mudaliar, following his own excellent precedent of ten years ago which was then widely appreciated, has done a public service in collecting in book form the more important public utterances to make a permanent record of India's tribute to departed worth. It is a happy thought to issue this volume on the

To
His Excellency
THE HON. SIR T. D. GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, BART., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Madras,

This Volume is respectfully dedicated by Permission
as an humble contribution to the ever-increasing Literature on
the exemplary life of His Late Most Gracious Majesty

KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA,

Under whose sympathetic and beneficent Sovereignty India's claims
for political equality with those of the ruling race
were recognized for the first time in the annals of
British India.

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eve of the Coronation Durbar of King Edward's illustrious successor who, guided by the father's inspiring example, struck the keynote of sympathy with the people as the rule of Empire, while yet he was only the heir to the throne.

It is wonderful what an influence King Edward was able to exercise over the councils of Europe. It seemed to many people when Queen Victoria, of blessed memory, passed away that England's place in the control of European politics—gained not merely by her matchless Navy and a long succession of the most able Ministers, but also by the personal character of a Queen, whose sex and age and judgment had won the chivalrous admiration of Europe—would suffer an eclipse while in the keeping of her successor, who had, perhaps, given more evidence of geniality of disposition than of being equal to the realization of his future responsibilities. But all the fears of an anxious public proved entirely groundless. King Henry V. did not more emphatically belie the expectations of the companions of his youth than King Edward VII. the fears and anxieties of the friends of the Empire. By his family alliances with the Thrones of Europe, and his personal influence over the councils of the continent, by his tact and urbanity and sweetness of disposition, and by his frequent visits to the capitals and peoples of other countries, he gained such an ascendancy over the hearts of those with whom he came in contact that, far from losing her place, England under Edward VII. more than maintained her own amongst the powers of the world. The diplomacy of Europe must take a sinister turn indeed if it fails to maintain the general peace of Europe which the statesmanship of King Edward succeeded in establishing beyond danger of disturbance. The universal disapproval of Italy's action in seeking an advantage over the sick man of Europe is but an illustration of the general feeling against war. The experience of men and manners, gained through many years of homely and familiar intercourse with persons of all ranks and grades of society, helped the great ruler to acquire a control and a mastery over other hearts, which largely contributed to the world's peace and earned for him the title of "Peacemaker." Notwithstanding the development of democratic institutions, the instinct of hero-worship and the attachment to the

principle of heredity are sufficiently strong in England for King Edward to be acclaimed on all hands, as "the most popular man" of his time.

It is impossible to over-estimate the loss that India sustained by the death of the King-Emperor. If the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 is the Magna Charta of the Indian people, the Message of King Edward to the Princes and people of India on the Jubilee of that Proclamation is their Bill of Rights. They cannot forget his promise, in 1901, to walk in the footsteps of his Royal mother, and his solemn assurance to them, when doubts had been cast in some quarters on the validity of that sacred document, that it was not the language of diplomacy or of maudlin sentimentality, but of solemn declaration by a Christian Ruler bound to her subjects by the ties of Truth and Honour. How nobly the promise and the assurance have been fulfilled within recent years the historian of the future will not fail to chronicle. India's memory of the Great King will not rest merely on the foundation of gratitude for favours received. The imagination of an Oriental people, to whom the kingly office is more than a symbol of power or authority was stirred to its utmost capacity on the occasion of his visit to India, in 1875, as Prince of Wales. The Princes and people of India have a religious conception of the Divine attributes appertaining to the kingly office, so that the personal presence of the Sovereign or his would-be successor amongst them draws them to the Throne and evokes the higher sentiment of loyalty. The statesmanship of England has not been lacking in a due perception of the emotional traits of the Indian character. Every visit of a member of the Royal family has served to tighten the bonds of affection between the Indian people and their gracious Sovereign. It will be a fitting culmination of the policy of love and conciliation when King George V. will from the Throne of the Pandavas and the Great Mogul at Delhi proclaim the solemnity of his great coronation as the lord of a world-wide empire.

King Edward has a monument in the gratitude of countless millions of the human race. India will have a visible memorial which will combine all races and creeds in recognition of the beneficence of a great reign. The genius of Lord Curzon planned the

Victoria Memorial in Calcutta, though circumstances have delayed the realisation of the great idea. The love and loyalty of the vast population of India, of all nationalities, is raising a monument worthy of the greatest potentate of the day and of the traditions of a great Empire, whose foundation-stone will be laid by the hand of his august son and successor amidst the assembled throng of her Princes and peoples.

6th November, 1911.

V. KRISHNASWAMI IYER.

In Memoriam

THE PASSING OF THE PEACE-MAKER

KING Edward VII is dead. The death has plunged in deep sorrow the colossal British Empire, which extends its arms over one-fifth of the globe and claims four hundred and ten millions of people. The Empire mourns. Across continents, and in a thousand seas, the British standards droop, half-masted. Not only the British Empire, but the whole world is enveloped in a dark pall of sorrow. Men and women of a hundred races and a hundred tongues mourn the loss of the Statesman-King.

King Edward was a potent factor in the world's peace. His wide, calm-eyed outlook upon men and things, his unfailing tact and judgment, gave him the highest and most honored place in the hierarchy of living Kings and Sovereigns. He was a gentleman as many men and kings are not, and a statesman as few statesmen are. To the good offices of the King we owe the *entente cordiale* and alliances between Britain and other Powers. He allayed international suspicion—he knitted Great Britain to France, America, Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece and Japan with links of conciliation and friendliness—he hushed into moderation the political jars and the rivalry of parties at home—all these he accomplished with a sagacity and a persuasion which were all his own. A Constitutional Monarch as he was he exercised a power for good in all quietness—which is a wonder and admiration of the world. He undertook a series of tours at various critical junctures,

and interviewed fellow Sovereigns and Presidents. In the cause of peace King Edward the Seventh exerted all the influence at his command.

England in his reign dominated in the council of nations—so assiduously did he cultivate friendly relations with the other Powers. Visiting international powers and exchanging mutual greetings and amenities with them, His Majesty King Edward loved and laboured for peace. In the fitness of things he is to-day acclaimed all over the world as the greatest Peace-maker that has ever touched or graced this planet. He coveted no trophies of war, but laurels of peace.

The peace which he brought about with the Boers before his Coronation will ever speak of his Majesty's magnanimity, of his devotion to peace. In the great Constitutional struggle now proceeding in Great Britain all eyes were turned to him as the one person capable of restoring peace and equilibrium to the public mind. He was the master of all parties and all the politicians.

As Prince of Wales, not only did he perform the functions appertaining to his exalted station with all efficiency, but he took a singularly active part in the social movements of his time in a manner that won him all hearts. Who would forget his strenuous efforts in the matter of the housing of the Poor? The grateful tenants of the Sandringham Estates do well cherish even down to this day the gracious acts of their Royal Landlord. The present he made to the nation of Osborne triumphantly speaks of his magnanimous love to his people. The very active part he took in the fight against consumption and the liberal gifts he made in freeing London Hospitals of debts grown long and oppressive, will ever mark him out as a Great Philanthropist Sovereign, as the Friend of suffering humanity.

His life was a life of charity—charity that was calm and sedate, and not ostentatious.

When he came out in 1875, as the Heir-Apparent to the British Throne, to this country of differing races and of clashing creeds, Princes and Peoples were united to a man in according him a right royal welcome. He travelled far and wide—wherever he went he was received with open arms as the darling of a great and magni-

ficent Empire. If he was loved as the Prince of Wales for his genial temper and charming manners, as a king he was loved and adored for his generous sentiments and beneficent acts for the well-being of this country. India will never forget his deep and spontaneous love for her. She will ever keep his memory green with affectionate gratitude for his special solicitude for his Indian people he loved so well.

In His Majesty's illustrious reign we see the consolidation of the Australian Commonwealth, the pacification and federation of South Africa, and the initiation of constitutional reforms in India based on broad and progressive principles. If Queen Victoria the Good, of blessed memory, has laid the foundation of the British Empire, History will record that King Edward the Peace-maker has consolidated it.

Great as he was a Monarch, he was greater still as a Man. That he was the most popular man in the State is well evidenced by the fact that rival parties in England united to look up to him to set matters right and to improve the situation at times of political crisis. He was the idol of his people by reason of his personal affection and attachment to them. For the many sterling qualities of his head and heart, for his care and concern for them, for his loving solicitude for their happiness, for the estimable boons that were spontaneously conferred upon them in his brief but glorious reign, the people of this country have idealized and idolized him. By the divine right of genius, of love, King Edward has raised for himself an enduring monument in the hearts of a grateful people.

Richly endowed with all the most generous promptings of the human heart, he ever sympathised with suffering humanity: his voice was the voice of hope, his hand was the hand of peace and grace. He has left the world—and the world is poorer for the loss. From end to end of this vast continent, from hamlet to hamlet, from city to city, from every hearth and home, from every temple, from every mosque, from every church, goes forth the voice of grief bedewed with tears at the sad and sudden disappearance of the greatest Monarch the world has known and revered and loved—who combined in him all the elements that go to make up a true-born king and a finished gentleman. May his soul rest in peace!

To-day he goes down to History as the King of Hearts,—with a world to praise the grandeur of his soul and to mourn the loss it sustained by his untimely death.

To the lonely woman, beautified in her bereavement, to the lady Queen Alexandra, to the new King and Queen and to all the members of the Royal Family is extended the heartfelt sympathy of India in their great grief. To them we have tears of condolence and words of hope.

With hearts full of grief for the dead Monarch, we salute our new Sovereign Lord, King George the Fifth, Emperor of India. May His reign be long and glorious! Whatever chance and fate may combine to arrange for the human race this is certain—such is the almighty power of kindly and kingly deeds—that England and India shall ever remain bound in bonds of love under One Sovereign, and under One Crown.

MADRAS,
30th July 1911. }

A. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIAR.

INDIA IN MOURNING

GRIEF-STRICKEN as the United Kingdom and Ireland undoubtedly are, as also the various overseas dominions of the Crown of England at the demise of their sovereign Lord, King Edward VII., the demonstrations of grief no where in the British Empire have been deeper or more spontaneous than in India. The significance of the demonstration lies not in the great gatherings massed in the maidans, nor in the signs of grief and mourning displayed by them, but in its spontaneity. Without anything like pressure the entire mass of people gave practical demonstration of their hearty and genuine feeling by cessation from work and transaction.

India bows respectfully beside the bier of the most illustrious sovereign of the times, who by his tenderness of heart and by the subtle charms of his personality held together the different races of his Empire by the links of love and loyalty. Behold a loyal and devoted nation mourns as one man with one voice for a Great and Glorious King. Throughout the length and breadth of the country signs of mourning are visible. Minute guns are fired announcing the death of the King. From North and South, from East and West, the voice of grief comes! There is not a town, not a village, nay, not a hamlet which does not send forth its lamentations. Churches toll their deep-toned bells: Mosques send up their fervent prayers: Temples are literally ablaze with lights specially put up for His Majesty's salvation: Flags are half-masted: buildings, small and great, are draped in black: men wear crape: ladies go into black: all business and amusement are suspended: meetings are held here, there, and everywhere, expressive of grief and sympathy and memorials are proposed and subscribed for.

And this feeling of devotion to the Throne should help to a clearer understanding between the rulers and the ruled. What-

ever may be the passing difference of the people, now and again with the Government of the country, they, the people, are united to a man in their feeling of devoted affection for the Throne of England and for the Person of the King. The amazing outburst of love and loyalty evoked by the passing of King Edward VII. will ever express the warm-hearted faith of the people of the country in the justice and the beneficence of British Rule.

30th June 1911.

A. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIAR.

PRESS TRIBUTES

TO

King Edward VII, Emperor of India

THE "MADRAS MAIL"

Saturday evening, May 7, 1910

It is with the profoundest regret that we announce the death of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, which will cast into mourning the whole great Empire over which he ruled, and will evoke hardly less sorrow abroad, for he was universally esteemed. If anything could add to the grievousness of the loss the nation has sustained, it would be the irony of fate that has removed him at the very time when his sound judgment, unrivalled tact and complete freedom from political prejudices were most needed to compose differences and allay passions which threaten the venerable fabric of the British Constitution. No statesman has ever occupied, or could occupy, the position which His Majesty held in the confidence of his people, for he was above all parties. The eyes of all who realised the gravity of the present political situation were turned towards him in the expectation that he who, to quote the eulogy of a distinguished French statesman, knew so well not only what to do in the most difficult situations, but how and when to do it, would at the most favourable moment intervene with some judicious compromise and avert internal troubles as adroitly as he had staved off possible external dangers. The Empire's regret must be increased by the consideration that not only has His Majesty passed away at so critical a juncture, but that the years of his reign have been so few, that for the better part of his life he had perforce to devote his talents to the discharge of merely social or ceremonial duties. It was one of the very few errors of his great and revered mother that out of too scrupulous regard for constitutional restrictions, and perhaps also out of some misapprehension of a character which may have seemed in earlier years too pleasure-loving, she did not afford His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, all the opportunities of public usefulness, which might have been allowed him. But it is vain to regret that or to lament with more reason the ending of his life at an age when he still retained complete mental vigour and remarkable physical energy, and seemed capable of continuing for another decade his great work for the prosperity of the Empire and the peace of the world.

There have been Sovereigns of Great Britain whose private character counted for little in the history of their times. It was far otherwise with King Edward VII. All his successes were rendered possible in the first

place by universal appreciation of his personal qualities. Only the other day an Irish Nationalist politician spoke of him as "the most popular man in the United Kingdom," and the words were no more a courtier-like compliment than their speaker was a Royalist. It was before all things this popularity, won by tact, good humour, tolerance, readiness to be all things to all classes of his people, and warm and ready sympathy, that put His Majesty into a position whence he could greatly influence national affairs without causing friction or arousing suspicion that he was unduly asserting the power of the Crown. It was, again, those personal qualities and his appreciation of the pleasant things of life which made him popular in France at a time when his country was frankly disliked, and thus contributed to the success of the negotiations leading up to the *entente cordiale*. The fact that the King was a man of the world undoubtedly conduced to his success as a ruler, for mundane affairs cannot be managed on principles which allow nothing for the imperfections of humanity. When he offered advice to Ministers or addressed his people, they knew that it was no visionary who spoke, but one with a shrewd understanding of average human nature, a just sense of proportion, a firm grasp of the realities of world-politics, and a constitutional aversion from those enthusiasms in which awkward facts are conveniently forgotten. With an austerer nature and a loftier idealism he would, no doubt, have swayed one portion of his people more, but he would have had no such influence as he exercised over the general body of his subjects. The remarkable thing is that a Sovereign who seemed to his own subjects so thoroughly representative of the national character should at the same time have been so cosmopolitan. The French took pleasure in claiming him as a Parisian, and many other Continental nations might with almost equal right have laid claim to him. There could be few finer qualifications for diplomacy than this adaptability, and to it a large measure of his success in the informal, strictly constitutional diplomacy he practised must be ascribed.

His Majesty was a great Imperialist. The knowledge of the outlying portion of his Empire acquired during his tours as Prince of Wales, supplemented by constant discussion of Imperial problems with administrators and statesmen, enabled him to enter very thoroughly into their particular needs, and from the very beginning of his reign he displayed a concern for his Colonial and Indian subjects not less than that of Queen Victoria. His interest has been shown not only in important speeches and in Messages to his overseas possessions but also in innumerable acts indicative of his spontaneous and warm affection for their peoples. Any gathering of Imperial statesmen or publicists in London always deeply interested him, and we may recall that during the Imperial Press Conference last year, at the Garden Party given by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, His Majesty made a point of having the delegates presented to him. From his revered mother King

Edward had learned to take a very special interest in the affairs and the peoples of this country. His visit to India strengthened that interest and aroused in him a more personal regard for its Princes and peoples, which was maintained ever afterwards, and which found expression in his gracious and memorable Messages on his Accession, when he declared his determination to "endeavour, following the great example of the first Queen-Empress, to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks, and to merit, as she did their unfailing loyalty and devotion," and on the Jubilee of the assumption by the Crown of the Government of India, when he spoke of his solicitude for India as one that time could not weaken. That his son and successor will follow in his father's steps is certain. His tour in India in 1905-06 was not less profitable than the late King's, and one of his first public utterances on his return was the speech at the Guildhall in which he declared the need of wider sympathy in the Government of India.

His Majesty King George V comes to the Throne at the age of 45, whereas King Edward VII was in his sixtieth year when he succeeded. He has had a training as careful as, and in some respects more judicious than, his father received, and he has travelled with as much gain in the knowledge necessary for the ruler of a world-wide Empire. Owing to the fact that he did not become Heir to the Throne until the age of 26, on the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, his early training was not so much of a character to prepare him for the great responsibilities on which he now enters, but there is every reason to believe that he has been fully fitted by the experience of later years for his present position. For the moment, however, it is impossible to fix the gaze on the prospects of King Edward's successor. Throughout the Empire to-day there is only one thought, that of the most grievous loss that it has sustained by the death of one of the very ablest and most beloved Sovereigns who have ever shaped its destinies. To Queen Alexandra, to the new King and Queen and to all the members of the Royal Family there will be extended that heartfelt sympathy which they themselves have ever been quick to proffer to all classes of their subjects in times of calamity.

* * * * *

Every hour since the news of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII reached India has brought further evidence of the profound grief which that event has caused in this country. It is thirty-five years since His late Majesty, as Prince of Wales, visited India, but recollections of his tour have not faded out of the minds of his people. In this Presidency there are particularly vivid memories of his visit for the itinerary and programmes prepared for him by the Duke of Buckingham, then Governor of Madras, were of a character which ensured to the people the greatest facilities for seeing their future Emperor. It is recorded that in Bombay and some other cities visited by the Prince of Wales, as he then was, large numbers of the people

were not even sure that they had seen him, as he passed in the splendid processions customary on such occasions. But when, on the morning of the 13th of December, 1875, he arrived in Madras, after a stay at Trichinopoly, he was escorted to Government House under a golden umbrella which was not only appropriate as an Oriental symbol of royalty, but removed all doubt from the minds of spectators as to the identity of the chief figure in the processions. Among those who had the best view of the Royal visitor were some 12,000 school children, belonging to 126 different institutions, who welcomed him near the Wallajah Bridge. Shortly after reaching Government House the visits of the principal Chiefs were received, among them being Maharajah of Travancore, the Rajah of Cochin, and the Prince of Arcot; and in the afternoon there was a very largely attended Levee. The next day, being the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, was spent in seclusion at Guindy. On the 15th there were Races, and an Address was presented to the Prince of Wales by the University. The laying of the foundation stone of the new Harbour works, a lunch at the Madras Club, a children's Fete in the People's Park, a visit to the pier by night, when brilliant illuminations revealed a stormy sea dashing against the pier, a Review and an Indian entertainment at Royapuram were some other items in the Prince's programme during his stay in Madras. The number and variety of these functions enabled vast throngs of the people to view him and a large number of European and Indian gentlemen of position to learn for themselves the courtesy and personal charm of their future Sovereign. The impression he made here and throughout his Indian tour, to which the feeling communications from Sir SUBRAMANYA IYER, which we published yesterday, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KRISHNASWAMY IYER which we publish to-day refer,* was deepened by innumerable indications of his interest in this country after he came to the Throne, and His late Majesty had from his Indian subjects as sincere and respectful devotion and affection as Queen Victoria had received.

To the British people King Edward had endeared himself in a way that perhaps no other Sovereign has succeeded in doing. Queen Victoria was deeply loved and in some ways even more honoured, but she was naturally precluded from entering into so many of the nation's interests, and, after the great sorrow of her life, she lived almost in seclusion. But King Edward touched the popular imagination at a great many more points than any predecessor had done. A nation devoted to sport recognised in him the prince of sportsmen. In the most popular of British games he took practically no part at any time of his life, the only cricket match in which he ever played being one between the Gentlemen of Norfolk and the Zingari team. But his successes on the Turf, which included the Derby victories of 1896, 1900 and 1909, the St. Leger in 1896 and 1900, the Two Thousand

* See the Appendix.

Guineas in 1900, the One Thousand Guineas in 1896, the Ascot Gold Cup in 1897 and the Grand National in 1900, excited the utmost enthusiasm. His Majesty's skill as a shot and geniality as host or guest at shooting parties were well known and much appreciated, though, of course, within a narrower circle than his triumphs on the Turf. Besides being a sportsman, he was a model landlord, and the interest he took in agriculture and live stock at Sandringham made him exceedingly popular in rural England. It is not too much to say that if the King had not had claims to popularity vastly greater than these, he would have been described as the most popular sportsman and country gentleman in the United Kingdom. The result of his association with large classes of his subjects in their interests and amusements was that he carried with them into other spheres of activity the confidence he had won in these. There is, therefore, no triviality in dwelling on aspects of his life and character which may seem undeserving of special notice at a time when the Empire is mourning the loss of one of its greatest Sovereigns. For without the popularity he won in the amusements and minor occupations of his life, he could not have exercised his influence over grave national concerns as smoothly and effectively as he did.

His late Majesty was a great worker. Only those who have studied the record of his labours with a view to condensing some account of them into the limits of a newspaper article can realise fully the extent of his activity. Take, for instance, the work of the last twelve months. During this period he accomplished less than in the previous year, yet he visited Berlin, had important meetings with the President of the French Republic, the King of Italy and the Emperor Francis Joseph, received the Czar at Cowes and King Manuel of Portugal; he was continually occupied with the developments of an anxious political situation, and yet he found time for numerous visits, for Court and other public functions so crowded together that it is difficult to understand how they can have been fitted into his programme, for the reception of a large number of deputations, including those from Germany and Turkey, and for innumerable lesser duties. He worked ceaselessly, and in all he did he had only two aims, the prosperity of the Empire and the peace of the world. He was a peace-maker during his reign, and his death seems to have drawn the nations closer together, as from every country have come messages of sincere condolence and the Rulers of many will be gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to him at his funeral.

His Majesty King George V ascends the Throne at a time when the sympathy of the world is being extended to Great Britain. He has already given an assurance that he will imitate his father's example :—

"It will be the earnest object of my life to follow in the footsteps of my father, and at the same time uphold the Constitutional Government of these realms. I am deeply sensible of my heavy responsibilities, but I know that I can rely on Parliament and the people of these islands and my Dominions

overseas to help me in the discharge of the arduous duties by their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance." The simplicity and sincerity of these touching words must appeal deeply to all His Majesty's subjects, and the appeal thus made will not fail to evoke a warm response throughout the Empire.

THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"

Calcutta, May, 12th 1910

As we announced on Saturday in our special, our beloved King-Emperor was no more. Truly a grand personality has disappeared from the world. If Queen Victoria was the greatest sovereign in her time, King Edward was a worthy son of a worthy mother. There are deaths and deaths. Millions die daily; but beyond their immediate circle of friends and relatives, no one is affected by the demise. But the departure of King Edward means universal grief. There is scarcely a house in the British Empire, or, for the matter of that, also in many other parts of the globe, where His Majesty's death is not subject of mournful talk. Indeed, the shock of this calamity, specially on account of its suddenness has been felt from one end of the world to the other. India in particular loses a noble sovereign who had always the welfare of her people in his heart and who highly appreciated their loyalty.

The quality which had pre-eminently characterised His Majesty always was the divine grace of sympathy. The sorrows of suffering humanity never failed to move him powerfully and evoke his warm-hearted sympathy and kindly feelings. There was scarcely a great disaster, either in his own Empire or elsewhere, in which he did not take a prominent part for relieving the distress of its victims. His Majesty's enthusiasm for hospitals showed how keenly he felt for the miseries of the poor who suffered from various diseases. The oppression of the strong on the weak also stung him to the quick.

It is an open secret that the famous Fuller Minute owed its origin to the late King-Emperor. When he came out to India as Prince of Wales, his lynx eyes saw some cases of gross ill-treatment of the children of the soil by low-class Europeans. It is said he brought the matter to the notice of Lord Lytton with a request to put a stop to it and the latter promised to do so; and when, later on, Mr. Fuller, a pleader of Arga, kicked his syce to death and was let off with a fine of Rs. 30 only, the Viceroy redeemed his promise by publishing the Minute in question in which he not only condemned the cowardly acts of Anglo-Indians who had used violence to poor and helpless Indians, resulting not merely in death, but recommended severe punishment for those found guilty of such acts in future. This one instance showed the true nobility of the King-Emperor's soul. If the Prime Minister had been the head, His Majesty had ever been the heart of the British Empire.

Barring the illustrious Queen Victoria, the death of no sovereign in Europe was able to call forth such universal affection and loyal feelings towards himself or herself as has the death of King Edward done. The whole of Europe is grateful to him for averting wars which, perhaps, but for his tact, judgment, persuasive powers and irresistible appeals to higher sentiment would have been an accomplished fact, a disaster which cannot be contemplated without horror. In America and Japan also his memory is cherished with the highest esteem for his peace-making efforts. "Blessed are the peace-makers;" and if any one deserved the title of a "peacemaker" it was verily His late Imperial Majesty. He had one advantage over his great mother. Not only to the teeming millions of India but also to those of the colonial dependencies—Canada, Australia, South Africa—Queen Victoria was visible only through her image on coins, her feet having never trodden their soil. But, in many parts of his Empire, millions had an opportunity of seeing or knowing their sovereign, King Edward, not through his portrait on the coin or the postage stamp but as a living, breathing, flesh and blood man, and it is therefore very natural that they are just now mourning over his sad death as if they have lost a personal benefactor.

King Edward, like his brothers and sisters, was brought up, when a boy, under the direct supervision of the late Queen and the late Prince consort. Indeed, the training and education of each of the children were the first concern of the Queen and her husband, who were jointly responsible for their existence. All the story books of the Victorian reign tell how firmly Her Majesty maintained the authority of the governess of her children; how unrelentingly were the mutinous Princes punished; and how resolutely was discipline enforced in the Royal nursery. The fact that King Edward as the Prince of Wales was made to do his lessons and to be respectful to his governess was often referred to as a reminder to recalcitrant youngsters in English schools who were not Princes, that no rank or station in life can exempt youths from the burden of study and the fetters of discipline.

The education of the Prince of Wales specially commanded the utmost attention of the Queen and her Consort. When at the age of 7 he was handed over to the care of a tutor, Mr. Henry Birch, the Prince Consort wrote:

"It is an important step and God's blessings be upon it; for upon the good education of Princes, and especially of those who are destined to govern the welfare of the world in these days very greatly depends."

"On the choice of principles on which the Prince of Wales shall be educated," wrote Baron Stockmar who seems to have been consulted by the young Queen and her husband on every occasion, "will in all probability depend whether the future Sovereign of England shall reign in harmony with or in opposition to, the prevailing opinions of his people." He, therefore, advised, and his advice was followed that the young Prince should be

brought up to be prepared for political and religious change. The old order was changing giving place unto the new, and the Prince must learn to change with the times. He was emphatically not to be taught that to resist change is to serve the cause of God and of his country. In religion the judicious Baron advised very strongly against inculcating Anglican principles, or, indeed, any principles based upon the supernatural portions of Christianity.

In short, the Prince should be taught to take heed of the influence on the minds of educated men of the discoveries of science, and to regard the occupation of the public mind by supernatural dogmas of religion as an obstacle to the appreciation and practical adoption of the real revelations of the Will—for human instruction and guidance. The Prince also was to be carefully trained to be neither a demagogue nor a moral enthusiast.

The education of King Edward as the Prince of Wales was, however, more the work of his father than of the Queen. In 1858 he was put to a course of study at the White Lodge in Richmond Park under Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Fraser. After he passed the examination for the Army, he went to study first at Edinburgh University and afterwards at Cambridge, doing military duty in the vacation. Foreign travel was used unsparingly as a means of supplementing academic study and thus a most fitting education was given to the heir to the throne. No wonder under such a training, the Prince of Wales turned afterwards a model sovereign as King Edward.

THE "BENGALEE"

Calcutta, May 8, 1910

A PRINCE AND A GREAT MAN has fallen—a veritable Prince and a great man in the truest sense of that expression. To-day the British Empire with its millions of people is mourning the loss of its Sovereign. From one end of the Empire to the other, the shadow of a great sorrow has overcast the land. The tragic suddenness of the calamity has accentuated this widespread sentiment of grief. Till within the last few days, His Majesty was in the enjoyment of vigorous health, and for the moment all eyes were turned towards the King in watchful expectancy of what he was going to do, in view of the new situation which had developed in English politics. His death has been especially unfortunate at the present crisis in the political situation in England. The peace-maker of Europe, the friend of rival and conflicting parties, his healing influence served to soften the acerbities of a situation in which the strongest political passions had been roused to a fever heat. Throughout his reign his has been the one soothing influence in English as well as in European politics. The Russian Emperor talked of peace, made Europe resound with

his appeal for peace, and brought about the appointment of the Hague Convention in the interests of international peace. But even before the echoes of his appeal had died away, his armies were crossing the frontiers in thousands to shed their blood in one of the most sanguinary wars in modern history. King Edward was not given to speech-making or to sensational displays of his solicitude for peace. But with an unsurpassed tact and masterful common-sense, he moved about European courts, cultivating the friendship of European Sovereigns and strengthening the bonds between them and his own people, by those ties of mutual good-will which are more binding than the most solemn promises contained in parchments and treaties. His Majesty was hailed by his own people and by European nations as the most illustrious of European diplomatists—the great peace-maker of Europe. And he fulfilled this high mission of his Kingly office without recourse to those questionable arts which are often the stock-in-trade of the diplomatist. The old stigma still attaches to the Diplomatic Services. James I is reported to have defined an Ambassador as a person who is paid by his country to tell lies abroad. The morale of the Service has, indeed, greatly improved since the days of the Stuart Kings, but an unsavoury odour still hangs about it. However that may be, King Edward was the prince of diplomatists, because he was the straightest, the most candid, the most disinterested of peace-makers,—because in diplomacy, as in all high functions in life, honesty, candour and a genuine regard for large public interest coupled with good sense and tact are all-conquering qualities. It is a Sovereign of this type, the friend of humanity, whom destiny has wrested away from the field of his labours after a brief reign of nine years. His subjects over his world-wide Empire and humanity which has benefited by his labours now mourn his loss. Before the eyes of the people of India King Edward stood forth as the embodiment of a constitutional sovereignty, the head of a great and free Empire, whose full benefits of citizenship they hope to share within a measurable distance of time. They appreciated, and were grateful for, his many kingly virtues, and they recognized that he had inherited the solicitude of his great mother for the welfare of the people of India. The words of his gracious message to the people of India on his succeeding to the Throne are still ringing in our ears. He announced to an expectant people that the wise and sympathetic policy of Queen Victoria represented the tradition of his Royal House and would be scrupulously observed. The terms of this gracious message were again emphasized on the anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation when he declared that the welfare of the people of India had ever been watched by him "with affectionate solicitude." On that occasion His Majesty reiterated the declaration of his august mother that the status of the Indian subjects of the Crown was equal to that of His Majesty's subjects in the other parts of the Empire. We voice the universal sentiment of our countrymen when we say that throughout the Indian continent and in our countless

homes, the death of the King will be felt in the light of a domestic calamity for he loved India and her people. The King is dead. Long live the King. With hearts full of grief for King Edward VII, we salute the new Sovereign in the firm confidence that he will maintain the glorious traditions of his illustrious father and grandmother in the love and sympathy they felt for the people of India. He knows the people of India such as they now are, with the new-born impulses moving their hearts; and in his great speech at the Mansion House on his return from his Indian tour, he declared that sympathy should be the key-note of British administration in India.

THE "HINDU"

Saturday, May 7, 1910

THE great calamity which has befallen the Empire on which the sun never sets, is one for which that Empire has been least prepared. The sudden and unexpected manner in which Providence has snatched away from us our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII, has cast a shadow and gloom over the whole Empire, the like of which has not been experienced before. Unique as was her late Majesty Queen VICTORIA's relationship to her subjects of all classes all over the Empire, His Majesty King EDWARD's position was still more unique. It was the high statesmanship of the great and good Queen and her never failing sympathy with her subjects, that enabled her to acquire a new power and influence for the Crown in England and in the British Empire—a power and influence stronger and more abiding than that of Cabinets and ministries or parties in power, a power founded on the affections and loyalty of the subjects to the Crown. His Majesty inherited this power and influence along with the Crown and the Empire, and not only has he worthily sustained them by the great qualities of his head and heart, but he has added to them considerably during, alas, the all too short period of his beneficent rule over the Empire. His Majesty succeeded in still further rivetting the affections of his people to the Throne and to his personality. Not only this. His Majesty also acquired the fame and renown which neither Kaiser nor Czar could acquire, among the nations of the world, as the universal peace-maker. The tact and diplomacy which he inherited from his revered mother were improved by a polish and refinement which travel and experience of men in all situations had perfected, and without assuming the position of becoming his own Foreign Minister, as masterful monarchs on the Continent have been prone to do, His Majesty yet exerted a powerful influence over European affairs steadily in the direction of peace and cordiality and the cultivation of good relations between States and nations in these days of dreadnoughts and armaments and conscription. Yet, with a turn

for political and foreign affairs so singularly and successfully used for good purposes, acquired in a country possessing the most advanced democracy, no King was more homely or more attached to his own subjects and his own country than His Majesty King-Edward. For of no Sovereign did the Throne ever so much consist of the hearts of his people. Whether holding Court at Windsor or enjoying the hospitality of his great friends among the aristocracy, whether watching the races at the Newmarket, or Epsomdowns, or travelling *incognito* as an English country gentleman on the Continent or in America, King-Edward was a typical Englishman to his subjects, admired and beloved and adored to a degree hardly paralleled elsewhere. It is hard to say whether he was more beloved as a monarch or as a man. The love he enjoyed as a man and the confidence reposed in him as a monarch were born of the conviction of his subjects all over the Empire that he was the pure fountain of honour, of justice, of charity and of sympathy. A singular proof of the great qualities of His Majesty and their appreciation of them by his subjects, is afforded by the fact that in all the bitter constitutional controversies of the present time the dragging of His Majesty's name is so jealously avoided. The people have felt bound rather by the ties of deep personal gratitude to the Sovereign who is maintaining the traditions and the honour of the Empire than by the extremely doubtful course of making him participate in the constitutional struggle.

To the people of India, the death of His Imperial Majesty means much more than the death of a beloved Sovereign in a distant land ruling their country through his officials. The Sovereign, to the people of this country, is the visible embodiment of the Divine Protector, who dispenses justice without fear or favour, who protects the weak and punishes the evil-doer, full of love and mercy towards his subjects. His Majesty was long connected with India by his personal affection and attachment to its people. The first monarch among British Sovereigns who came into personal touch with them by his visit to this country in 1877 as Prince of Wales—a visit still vividly and affectionately remembered by thousands of his subjects—His Majesty continued his interest and welfare for his Indian subjects all along and when he ascended the Throne, His Majesty sent a touching message to the people of India, in the following words:—"It was by her wish and with her sanction," His Majesty said, referring to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, "that I visited India and made myself personally acquainted with the Ruling Chiefs, the people and the cities of that ancient and famous Empire. I shall never forget the deep impressions which I then received, and I shall endeavour to follow the great example of the first Queen-Empress to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks, and to merit, as she did, their unfailing loyalty and affection." Nothing, however, showed the depth of the love and loyalty of the people of this country towards a Sovereign who was regarded

with so much affection and who set to himself so high a standard in the exercise of his functions towards the people of this land, better than the occasion of His Majesty's serious illness in 1901 which necessitated the postponing of the festivities of the Coronation of His Majesty. The spontaneous outbursts of feeling and anxiety for his Majesty's health, the prayers offered for his recovery and the services conducted in temples, mosques and churches for the purpose all over India, testified to the deep and loyal feelings which His Majesty had already won for himself. To the great Coronation Durbar which was held in January 1903, His Majesty again sent a message full of his care and concern for the welfare of his people. And when, following the wise precedent set by his mother, His Majesty commissioned his son, the Prince of Wales—now His Majesty the King—long live the King—to visit this country and acquaint himself with the peoples of his Indian Empire, the joy of the people of India was great, a joy which was rendered all the greater by the deep study which the Prince of Wales made of the needs and requirements of his people and the strong and striking plea he made on their behalf for sympathy from his countrymen when he reached England. His Indian subjects will also recall, in this connection, His Majesty's most gracious Message to them in November 1908, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Her late Majesty's Proclamation.

The demise of our King-Emperor is, as we have indicated, a great and sad loss not only to the Empire, but to the whole civilised world. To say that His Majesty Edward, the King-Emperor, was respected, honoured and beloved by his subjects is to say only half the truth. His Majesty was simply adored by his people and the number of busts, photographs, portraits, medallions and other *mementos* of the Emperor, issued by millions in India, bespeak a loyalty far greater and more personal than that which any mere impersonal administration, however good, could bring. His Majesty's *regime* saw the consolidation of the Australian Commonwealth, the pacification and unification of South Africa on the basis of honour and self-Government accorded to a recent foe, and the initiation of constitutional reforms in India, based on progressive principles and conceived in a broad and liberal spirit. His reign has tended to strengthen the ties of Empire and has advanced the *Pax Britannica* wider and farther. By His Majesty's death, the Empire as well as the nations of the world, have become visibly the poorer. They all mourn the death of one who in his life promoted so materially the peace, progress and well-being of the Empire. On behalf of the Indian public, we beg to convey our humble and heartfelt condolences to the members of the Royal family in their great grief—a grief shared by His Majesty's loving subjects all over the world.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD"

Saturday evening, May 7, 1910

It is with profound sorrow we write to-day announcing the saddest and most unexpected news of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, on Friday evening. The news comes with shocking suddenness after the first information of illness only a day previous. Never in the annals of the great Royal personages has the world been taken with so sad and grievous a surprise as in the case of India's loved Emperor. The grief that every one feels to-day will, on this account, be all the more heavy and afflicting. His Gracious Majesty only a week before was enjoying his trip to Biarritz and from there he visited various country sides. His Majesty was reported to be motoring in Spain and in France meeting distinguished persons, selecting sites for monuments, visiting places of interest, giving dinners and holding parties. On the 18th April His Majesty was reported to have made an unusual excursion in the Basque country in spite of the heavy rain. On return in the evening at 7 he gave a dinner and during the next few days was even more occupied with social and other light functions. All these showed His Majesty was in the enjoyment of robust health which he was happily enjoying to a remarkable degree. The first report of his illness therefore was received with considerable reserve, in spite of his medical officers saying that there was "some anxiety." Throughout the Great British Empire this feeling has been alike, and no one was prepared for the sudden end. But with the ways of Providence who can have a dispute? It is with the profound sentiments of universal sorrow of a kind that the subjects have never before been afflicted that we now awake to a sense of the supremest loss. For in His Majesty King Edward VII, India has had a Sovereign of the most sympathetic heart.

His Majesty was born in November 1841, and has thus lived to the age of 69 years. Nevertheless, looking to the excellent health he had throughout maintained, and the great age to which his gracious mother lived, it was expected he would live for many years longer. As a reigning Sovereign he has lived perhaps a very short time of 9 years. But these years have been marked by many important events of progress throughout the Empire. One distinguishing characteristic of the King was his peace-making, not only in matters affecting international politics but within the Empire itself as regards internal peace and civil condition. One of the greatest gifts from him to India is the Great Message of 1908 which marks a new era of progress in this country, ushering the new Reform Scheme. His Majesty had the advantage of having travelled in India during 1875-76 and having been instrumental in starting the Imperial Institute at London for the special benefit of this country. It was at his suggestion also that he, soon after his Coronation, deputed his Royal Son and Prince of Wales to this country to give us an opportunity of knowing

our new Sovereign. On various other occasions too has His Majesty, unknown to the public, exercised his beneficent influence to the good of India. He promised to rule India on the same lines as his illustrious mother, and we have had many fruits of that promise in the happy, though perhaps comparatively brief, period of his memorable rule.

In India and in all parts of the Empire, the loss will be felt irreparable. Many were the large schemes which His Majesty entertained to promote better sense of homogeneity between the various subjects in the great Empire. There was the South African Federation, a great event of his reign, which would have in November next had the additional support of the personal association of the Prince of Wales. The proposed Royal visit to South Africa will probably have to be abandoned now. But the scheme of Federation and the objects aimed by it will no doubt be carried out as before. In the relations of private life from his childhood, His Majesty was universally popular and readily sympathised with all movements intended to promote the joys of his subjects. His mental culture and intellectual attainments made him intensely popular with every class of people of every walk of life. He was a quick and indefatigable worker, the most impressive and pathetic example of which is given in the very message announcing his illness. His Gracious Majesty even a day before his passing away, gave audience and attended to business. What a world of pathos and what a great example there is in that for the millions of his subjects! Since the war in South Africa His Majesty has taken greater interest in all public activities. In works of benevolence and in promoting the interests of arts and sciences His Majesty has ever extended his helping hand. The "Edward" Medal was specially designed soon after his accession to the Throne to reward acts of enduring courage wherever they were seen. The late recipient of this medal was a child of 15 named Hannah who saved her mother, a Mrs. Hugill, who was chased and was about to be killed by an infuriated bull on 11, September 1909 in Great Busby. This medal was granted on the 19th instant and shows how till almost the very last His Majesty's name was beneficially and nobly exercised to reward extraordinary courage and bravery. While taking the keenest interest in all public affairs His Majesty very carefully abstained from overstepping the limits of constitutional usage. The latest example of this excellent trait will be seen in the desire he is said to have expressed that his name should be kept aloof from the present constitutional struggle, as far as possible. No party clique or intrigue could find shelter behind him and in this respect he has contributed a valuable service to the strengthening of the unwritten constitution of the country.

While as a Sovereign he thus distinguished himself, personally he has been no less marked and respected. Early in his life the late Queen desired that he should follow in the footsteps of the Prince Consort. At an early age he began to travel and see the world. He had his walking

tours in England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. He visited Paris and saw through Spain and Germany. He visited Canada and the United States in 1869 and his welcome at Washington is one of the most memorable events of the times. His great tour in India has been one of most beneficent events to us. In 1868—1869 he and the Queen carried on a long Continental and Oriental tour visiting almost all the places of historic and other interest. These extensive tours enabled him to study human nature and human affairs so well that he during his reign was enabled to exercise so beneficent and valuable influence over the internal and external affairs of the country.

Well, it is a Sovereign of such great personal and royal merits that we have now lost and so suddenly. Words fail to express adequately the sense of grief and loss that we feel on this occasion. The internal affairs in India have happily assumed a brighter aspect than before. But at Home there are constitutional complications. We are sure that the loss that the whole Empire has now to bear will help to smoothen the course of events at Home. May his noble soul rest in peace in Heaven!

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

9th May 1910

"A short reign, but a highly successful and satisfactory one," will be the general verdict, even among the most democratic of our fellow-subjects, on hearing of the death of His Majesty Edward VII, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Too successful, it was for the advance of Socialism for His Majesty's striking individuality, his personal influence and his unfailing courtesy and tact did much to strengthen the foundations of the monarchy in England, where he was as sincerely beloved as his predecessor on the throne, the late Queen Victoria. Born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, his late Majesty succeeded to the throne on January 22nd, 1901, and was thus in the sixty-ninth year of his age and just in the tenth of his Kingship. The news of his death came unexpectedly, for although on Friday night the alarming condition in which his Majesty lay was duly wired, it was not anticipated that such an array of medical skill, as that by which he was surrounded, would be unable to ward off death. But the message we believed would report his recovery brought news of the worst and the Empire was plunged into mourning. We have in another column given a biographical account of the late King's career. It was as Prince of Wales that we best knew him, for he occupied the position of heir-apparent for so many years that those given to prophecy declared Albert Edward

would never succeed to the throne and that he would predecease Victoria. Even when he had succeeded and was awaiting formal recognition it looked as though prophecy was to be fulfilled, for two days before that fixed for the Coronation it was announced that His Majesty was suffering from perityphlitis and it was not until August that he had sufficiently recovered to be able to undergo the ordeal. Once, however, the King assumed his high position, he showed himself a king among kings, and although he abstained from taking an active, or any part in politics, by dint of his great wisdom and prudence, he brought about a better understanding among European nations than had ever been known before, and earned for himself the designation of "the Peace-maker" which foreigners as well as Britishers joined in bestowing upon him.

The country was at war with the Boer republics at the time of his accession, but peace came at his Majesty's bidding, and the pacification and re-constitution of those troubled and troublous countries form, perhaps, the greatest moment of his reign. Regally dignified, but approachable, always a King, but equally a man of the world, he knew his subjects as no monarch before him, and having always taken a keen interest in public, educational and charitable movements, he was fully alive to the wants and necessities of his people whose lot he ever strove to ameliorate. Of his popularity we had evidence when as Prince of Wales, in 1871, he was struck down with typhoid, which it was feared must prove fatal. His recovery after several weeks' prostration was the signal for universal thanksgiving and unprecedented demonstrations of unswerving loyalty to the throne and its heir-apparent. Of his tour abroad and throughout the dominions beyond the seas we have referred elsewhere, but it was remarkable that wherever he went, either as Prince of Wales, or as King, his influence on those whose acquaintance he made was beneficial to the State and the Constitution. His sporting proclivities brought him into sympathy with a large section of the community, though his association with the scheme for the better housing of the poor and his labours on behalf of the Prince of Wales' hospital fund appealed to far greater numbers. As Prince of Wales he was a frequent visitor to Parliament, invariably sitting on the cross-benches, lest it should be supposed his feelings leaned either to one or other of the rival parties. Nevertheless he had strong views on many political subjects and it was well known that although never seeking to employ undue influence on his constitutional advisers, he nevertheless was able to restrain them in their more ambitious enterprises, and was ever a King in more than name.

Being torn away from the Empire at this particular time when it is practically at the mercy of men who would be loyal to no Government and satisfied with no known form of administration, is indeed a calamity. But we have the consolation of knowing that in King George the Fifth, we have a sovereign trained in the school of his father, King who has lived and

served among men, the sturdiest and hardest of Britishers, in the Royal Navy. He is known to the Englishman at Home, to the South African, to the Australian, the Canadian and to the Indian. Every part of the Empire has been traversed by the new King, who has come in personal contact with his subjects of every region. We, in India, have lost a friend as well as a sovereign by the death of Edward, the peace-maker, but we have gained a sovereign who is also a friend, in the accession of George V, whose affectionate interest in us found manifestation in the sentiments he gave utterance to at the Mansion House shortly after the close of the Royal Tour in India. We, in this country, will ever remember, as we have reason, that his words on that occasion are the key-note of the predominant policy of Great Britain towards India which has been pursued from that day to this: "The task of governing India will be made the easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy." That is, the idea, the great central principle, which guided Lord Morley in the construction of his schemes of reform. And it is that sentiment which must be to us in India our hope and stay, in mourning the death of a King-Emperor we know to be generous and magnanimous and sympathetic, and in looking forward to the future, knowing full well that we have in his successor one on whom we may rely with confidence to see carried out faithfully and conscientiously all the promises which were made to us by the late Queen-Empress and reiterated by Edward VII in the memorable despatch he caused to be addressed to us. Mourning the late King-Emperor as every loyal subject must, we may hope that his successor will, as he promises, follow in the footsteps of his royal father and that he may preside over the destinies of the Empire with as great success—or, if it be possible, more marked success—than his predecessor. We hope and believe he will live and reign to uphold the best traditions of the vast Empire over which he has been called to rule.

THE "NAGPUR AND BERAR TIMES"

Saturday, May 14th, 1910

The telegrams of the 6th instant filled all India with great sorrow, mingled with the hope that the numerous prayers and supplications of the people of all ranks and denominations would be graciously answered in the restoration of the King-Emperor to the country.—Alas! all these anticipations were doomed to sad and crushing disappointment, for on the 7th idem came the intelligence that our noble King-Emperor was no more.—Immediately a settled gloom came down upon all India. Every sign of public business ceased, and general mourning was seen in street, shop and bazaar. The appalling suddenness of the death came as a great shock to one and all. The greatest diplomat that royalty has ever produced, the wisest of counsellors and the kindest of men has gone from us. The sympathies of all who dwell in India, go to the

bereaved Queen-Empress, as well as to His Majesty George V, and all the members of the Royal Family.

King Edward VII was the eldest son of the Prince Consort and Queen Victoria. He was born in 1841 at Buckingham Palace. He was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by patent under the Great Seal of England in December 1841. Trained most carefully in early childhood under the late Queen-Victoria's direct supervision by the Dowager Lady Lytton, his boyhood's tutors were the Rev. Mildred Birch, formerly an Assistant Master at Eton and by Mr. F. W. Gibbs, assisted by the Rev. C. F. Travel and Mr. Herbert W. Fisher. He afterwards resided at Edinburgh, and studied chemistry under Professor Playfair at the University at Christ Church College, Oxford, and at the University of Cambridge, where he was a student at Trinity under Dr. Whewell. In 1851 he was made a Knight of the Garter, and received a commission in the army, ascending in due time to the rank of Field Marshal.

His Majesty was also Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Regiment of Artillery Corps, the Royal Engineers, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Battalion Garden Highlanders, and was also an Hon. Admiral of the Fleet. His foreign military appointments included the rank of Field Marshal in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies. He was the elder brother of Trinity House, and Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons in England.

He was married on the 10th March 1863 to H. R. H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark, sister to the ex-Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. There were six children of the marriage, the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander who both died, the Duke of Cornwall and York who will now succeed to the throne, Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud, the latter being married to the King of Norway. The Prince and Princess of Wales celebrated their Silver Wedding in 1889. Every one remembers the visit paid to India by the late King, then Prince of Wales. He stayed in this country 17 weeks, and was introduced to most of the Rajas and Maharajahs. His visit led to Queen Victoria assuming the title of Queen Empress of India. On the death of Queen Victoria, Edward the VII succeeded to the Crown, and he ruled up to the time of his death impartially and justly, beloved by one and all, and especially by the peoples of India and their Chiefs. Numerous have been the tokens of public sorrow, and innumerable the memorial and commissiratory despatches to the King and the members of the Royal Family.

No one can describe the feelings of sorrow which have taken hold of the people in connection with the sudden death of the King of England. Beloved by all for his genial and kindly disposition, working for the world's peace and

happiness, the good King met his death in one such effort, because it was the cold caught at Biarritz which eventually proved fatal. Everybody's friend, and no one's enemy, was the late King Emperor, whose end was painless. All the shops, the houses of agency, the offices, and the courts were closed on the 7th instant, when the sad telegraphic news arrived that England's King Emperor was no more. General yet universal, sympathy has been manifested by the Indian people of every class and condition. Suitable sermons were preached on Sunday the 8th instant, in one and all of the churches relating to the interposition of the Divine one in the career of the Friend of the World, and of the British people.

To the world generally the loss of a good and great Ruler will be felt most keenly, his memory will ever be associated with the good efforts he has persistently and satisfactorily made in the interest of the World's Peace. Our departed Sovereign will always be known as the **Great Peace-maker of the World.**

THE "INDIAN NATION"

Monday, May 16, 1910

THE death of King Edward VII, has dwarfed into insignificance all other events of the world. The summons which comes to all came to him suddenly and with fatal purpose. Before his subjects in the four corners of the globe realized that their King and Emperor was ill, he had sickened unto death; and the baleful news of the end followed the earlier news of indisposition with a dramatic but dreary suddenness. Hardly had voices of anxiety and prayers for recovery been raised by millions and tens of millions of the earth's peoples, quickened to spontaneous solicitude by their warm affection for and loyalty to the beloved Son of a beloved Mother, the Angel of Death had snatched an illustrious name in the fateful scroll. The sad news flashed from land to land, from shore to shore, from mountain-tops to verdant vales, from busy marts to ice-bound regions, till the girdle of the earth was completed and the wave of sorrow had encompassed it. All knew that a great calamity had befallen the world and that the death of King Edward VII was an irreparable loss to the interests of civilized humanity. His was the highest and most honoured place in the hierarchy of living kings and sovereigns. Not only did he rule over the mightiest Empire of the world, an Empire before which those of ancient Assyria and imperious Rome were as things of nought, but he was the Statesman King who had most shaped the destinies of the world into beneficent moulds during the brief period in which he held the sceptre of Great Britain and her over-sea Dominions. Not only has the greatest King but the greatest Statesman of our generation passed away with the death of Edward the Peace-maker. -- These are the days of democracy; yet

it was the most august child of monarchy who can claim to have laboured more and done more for the people than any representative of democracy. Amidst all the chorus of eulogy and lament which rises up around the cold body of the dead King-Emperor that thought abides. He was the friend of the poor, the destitute, the halt and the lame, the blind and the infirm; these, his subjects, were indeed his children. If King Edward VII did a magnificent service to humanity at large by the tact and wisdom with which he allayed international suspicion and venom; if he achieved a lustrous fame by knitting Great Britain to France, America, Russia and Japan with links of conciliation and friendliness; if he hushed into moderation the political jars and the rivalry of parties at home, he did more than these, in a sense which appeals the most to the largest section of his subjects in the day of their great sorrow, by his keen and constant interest in the welfare of the masses. No high cares of State, no important functions of State, no pressing calls on a leisure all too crowded with engagements, threw into the background King Edward's solicitude for those whose lot is cast in hard places, the victims of society or its outcasts. So was he the poor man's friend and helper and his royal station gave him ample facilities to translate his sympathies into actualities. No wonder his popularity was great as his renown and the rare virtue which covereth a multitude of sins threw into bolder relief, the sterling qualities of his head. Coming to the throne after the memorable reign of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, had to live up to a standard of public and social excellence which made the personality of his royal mother the most lovable in the long line of sovereigns of the United Kingdom. How capably and scrupulously that arduous task was done is now the tale in all men's mouths. Founder of the House of Saxe-Coburg, Edward VII, upheld the basic principles of constitutional monarchy and has bequeathed to his son and successor an heirloom of kingly public duty and private conduct which is an inspiration to his subjects. Addressing the Privy Council on his accession to the throne on the 22nd January 1901, King Edward VII said:—"I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word and, as long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people." Both those pledges were wholly fulfilled.—In all his activities of State he never forgot for a moment that the constitution of Great Britain, the corner stone of that splendid monument of civil right and responsibility, is greater than her king, and that the good of the people is the glory of their sovereign. A dark cloud has gathered at the last days of his life, a cloud which may burst in beneficent rain or darken in lengthening shadows England's sunniness; and all would have wished that the tried statescraft and calm sanity of the world's Peace-maker had served his people in the impending crisis. It was not to be; destiny fulfils itself in strange ways and for weal or for woe the refrain "The King is dead" is now the burden of the people's wail. A few days more; in the

presence of the great ones of the earth gathered together in the historic Abbey King Edward VII's body will find its earthy resting-place. Dust to dust, ashes to ashes, beautiful words of the Christian burial service, the last prayer, the last look, the last regret, and the pageant of a memorable life will end. Thus ever and ever we come and go, pauper and peer and prince, and the riddle of Life and Death remains a riddle still.

To the lonely woman, beautified in her bereavement, a Queen but yesterday, queenly yet in all save rank, our hearts turn with throbbing, revered sympathy. The calamity which robbed an Empire of a King robbed her of both husband and King. Daughter of the sea-kings of old, and mother of sea-kings of to-day, Queen Alexandra filled her exalted position with a grace and womanliness which are hers by heredity. She is all that a people look for in a Queen-Consort. It is her mission to administer to the sick and suffering and it was her high privilege to share with King Edward VII, the burdens and splendours of a sovereignty, of which history has not the like. Her healing presence and her words of cheer assuaged the ailments in Hospitals and Homes more than doctor's physic and many a broken-hearted buffeted patient looked on life with a healthier sight after Queen Alexandra had spoken and passed by. Now that the hand of affliction is heavy on her, the sun of her life having set, she is doubly loved by her people because of what has been and what is. The woman's great heart in her pulsated in every line of her touching letter to the nation, while scarce she was able to realize her loss. In every town and village and sanctuary where women of the East and West meet, where the British flag flaps half-masted, her bereavement will be mourned by all and her widowhood held as an example to her sex. Into the sacred shrine of her sorrow none will dare intrude and words are too poor an offering to bring to her; but the prayers of her people which she asked for are hers unreservedly. With the future of her son, King George V and his Consort, lies her future; may the evening of her life see the consummation of her heart's desire—the peace and plenty of the people of the British Empire.

THE "INDIAN PATRIOT"

Madras, May 7, 1910

The most profound grief will be felt throughout the country over the sad intelligence received in Madras this morning that our beloved King-Emperor passed away last night after a very short illness. His Majesty had been well, and returned from Biarritz only a short time ago; but there he had caught a cold which developed into bronchitis. If the news of the illness itself was sudden, the exceedingly sad news which followed it has been shockingly sudden; and it is impossible to measure the grief which will be felt by men

and woman of every race and creed in this country at this unexpected calamity. The whole empire is plunged into grief, and it will take long time for people to recover from the shock. Though the intimation of illness was received in India only yesterday, it appears that His Majesty had not been quite well after his return from Biarritz. But there was apparently nothing to cause anxiety. The Royal patient was confined to bed only for three days; and on the night of the third day came the unexpected end. Nowhere will the sad news cause greater grief than in India where there are many still living who have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with His Majesty. The homage which the people of India paid to His Majesty, the love which they bore towards him, was deeper than the homage or love which a people ordinarily bear to their Sovereign. It was prompted and inspired not merely by the oriental instinct of love and veneration for the king, but also by the intelligent consciousness of the love and solicitude for her Indian subjects shown by the great Queen-Empress Victoria and inherited by her illustrious son. The death of the late Queen-Empress caused so deep and widespread a grief that it was a wonder to Europe and to the world at large how an alien Sovereign had acquired such a hold over the affections of the millions of India; and the same wonder will be felt when the extent and depth of the grief evoked by the calamitous death of the King-Emperor is understood outside India.

The world's politics has lost a great steadying force which made for universal peace and good-will. Many a misunderstanding and rupture have been prevented between nations by His Majesty's intervention. No other Sovereign in Europe wielded such great influence in the affairs of the world; none was credited with the perfect disinterestedness and good-will which dominated every action of King Edward; and it is to be feared that it will take a long time before another comes forward to take his place in international politics. During the nine years that His Majesty reigned, the British Empire has had no wars, even on the Indian frontier; and in India, within that period, important reforms have been effected, fundamentally altering the status of the people, their rights and privileges. His Majesty sent them two Messages, one on the occasion of the Coronation celebration in India and the other on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the late Queen's memorable Proclamation. The spirit of that Proclamation which the Indian people have been long accustomed to regard as their Magna Charta has never been better realised or more faithfully attempted to be carried out than during the reign of the Sovereign whose sad and sudden demise we mourn to-day. His Majesty succeeded his illustrious mother in January 1901, though the formal Coronation did not come off till after a year and a half. After his accession to the Throne and just before the date originally fixed for the Coronation, His Majesty was suddenly reported to be suffering from a serious complaint requiring an operation; and consequently the Coronation which had been fixed for June 22 in the follow-

ing year, had to be postponed till the following August. The anxiety that was felt on that occasion throughout India was repeated yesterday when news first arrived of His Majesty's illness; and before people had time even to cherish the hope that the illness might pass away, they are shocked by the news that their King Emperor is no more.

There can be little doubt that the event constitutes a great calamity. It must be so at any time; it is more so now when affairs in England are in a critical condition. His Majesty's personality was great and its influence immense. The disappearance of that personality and influence means much more than can be easily realised, much more potential in the affairs of the world than can be estimated.—We mourn with the rest of the Empire, not less deeply than any, the loss we in common with the rest have suffered. And we equally with others sympathise with the Royal family in the sudden gloom into which the Empire within them is plunged. For the Queen particularly the deepest sympathy will be felt. Her Majesty has shared with her Royal spouse the cares, anxieties and obligations of his kingly position. But even in this saddest moment, it must be some consolation to Her Majesty, as it must be to the inhabitants of the Empire, that the heir and successor to the Imperial Throne is her own son, taught and trained to walk in the footsteps of his illustrious father. The future King of England and Emperor of India is no mere abstraction to the people of this country, but a familiar personage who has been amidst them and lives in their minds.

THE "HINDUSTAN REVIEW."

On Saturday, the 8th of May, all India was startled by the news which was flashed from across the seas, with almost dramatic suddenness, that our beloved King-Emperor was no more, and that he died at 11-45 P. M. on Friday night. In India the news has plunged his subjects of all races and creeds into the deepest grief, which has already found spontaneous expression all over the country and which will, we hope, be embodied in the near future in an appropriate shape.

Ever since his accession to the throne, Edward VII had been a precious asset of the British Empire and his commanding personality was looked up to by the teeming millions, who acknowledged his sway in different parts of the world. We never thought that we would have to lament his demise after so short a reign or that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland would be deprived of his guidance at a time when a grave constitutional crisis was approaching and when his unfailing tact would have been of the greatest use and might have saved the situation. The ways of the Almighty, who presides over the destinies of the highest as well as the lowest of mortals, are, however, inscrutable and mysterious and now that it has pleased Him to summon Edward VII to another, and, let us hope, to a better world, it remains for us but to bow to His decision and accept the inevitable. The Emperor's sudden

death once more reminds us of the vanity of all human wishes and the transitoriness of all earthly bliss and enforces the homely adage which we see illustrated almost every day of our lives : " what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

The Great Monarch, who was the type and embodiment of what a constitutional sovereign should be and who illustrated in himself the highest type of the culture, the civilization and the political ideals of Great Britain as these have been formed after the evolution of centuries, has been taken away from us, and his ripe experience, his sound judgment and his polished breeding are no longer available to his ministers and subjects. His place has been taken immediately on his demise by his worthy and talented son, whom the Empire has known for many years as the Prince of Wales, and there could be no doubt that the traditions of the family and of the place of the Sovereign in the constitution, would be observed and carried on by that monarch who has now ascended the throne.

Before we take leave of His late Gracious Majesty, it behoves us to give some particulars about him and to describe his reign with especial reference to this country. The Princes and the people of India, who are now mourning his loss, are familiar with these particulars, but it would neither be out of place nor out of season to give a brief survey of the ideas which are now uppermost in every educated Indian mind.

King Edward VII came to the throne at a ripe age, when the experiences of youth and early manhood had tended to exhibit the intellectual powers and the moral nature of the man in their highest aspects. He had, since his birth on 9th November 1841, been carefully nurtured and educated. After leaving the nursery he was placed under a succession of distinguished tutors and he resided in three of the time-honoured universities of Great Britain. He was afforded the fullest opportunities of enlarging his mind and his ideas by foreign travel, and his military education was not neglected. During the lifetime of his father, Prince Albert Edward of glorious memory, he was not conspicuously before the public, but since the lamented death of Prince Consort, in the early sixties of the last century, he had to represent his august mother, the late Queen Empress Victoria the Good, on all state and public occasions. His engagements were numerous and he was generally known as the 'first gentleman in Europe.' The speeches that he delivered on the occasions, when he had to represent the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, embraced a vast variety of subjects and showed the wide calibre of his intellect, his extensive range of information and the high ideals that he had formed for his own guidance and that of the public whom he addressed. In the later sixties and the early seventies, he began to take an active interest in the political and industrial condition of his country and he assisted in more than one Exhibition with his advice and help.—When he became seriously ill in 1874 of typhoid fever and his life was during the crisis

hanging in the balance, the prayers of the whole nation went forth for his recovery and showed that he was already a great favourite with the people he was one day to rule. The joy that greeted the announcement of his recovery was not merely a conventional one and touched a deep chord in the hearts of the people all over the British Empire. In 1875 His Royal Highness visited this country, as Prince of Wales, and made an extended tour throughout the whole continent for over four months. Those who have now reached the middle age of life are old enough to remember the incidents of his visit and they have a vivid recollection of his kingly and handsome face, his polished manners and his intelligent interest in all that he witnessed. India with its vast expanse, its diversified physical features, its variegated races, its feudatory chiefs and its Europeanised administration in the midst of an Asiatic people, made a deep impression on his mind and, on his return, while expressing admiration for what the British race had done for this ancient land, he pleaded for more sympathy on behalf of its people. Since his return from India he had taken a keen interest in the affairs of this land and the Messages that he had sent to the Princes and people of India, since his accessions to the throne, were conceived in the happiest vein and reflected the dignity, the liberality and the sympathy of a kingly mind, while addressing his subjects living far away and looking up to the British Sovereign for that enlightened and constitutional government, which England had secured for herself after centuries of struggle and which the great British statesmen of old, who founded and consolidated British power in the East, had advised their Sovereign to grant to the people of this country. These Messages created a bond of sympathy and fellow-feeling between the Sovereign and the subjects and made the great name of Edward VII a household word in India.

The years of the reign of His Majesty Edward VII have been full of stirring events in India. He succeeded to the throne not long after the grand outburst of loyalty from the dominions over the seas and from India, which was called forth by the opening scenes of the South African war. His ascension was hailed with acclamation by his subjects in all parts of the Empire and he had the satisfaction of bringing the war in South Africa to a close. The Coronation, which was fixed for the 26th June, 1902, and which was actually celebrated on the 9th August, 1902, brought together the representatives of all parts of the Empire united in loyalty and devotion to that common Sovereign, who was universally held to represent the highest type and attributes of constitutional monarchy. The King fell seriously ill and had to undergo a dangerous operation just on the eve of the date fixed for the Coronation, and this incident called forth such genuine expressions of regret as showed but too plainly the high esteem and respect in which he was held. The Coronation Durbar of 1903, at Delhi, though regarded by many as a formality which could have been dispensed with, served to show the feelings of the Indian Princes and people towards their Sovereign. The

Message which was sent on that occasion, and which was received with such enthusiasm, was elaborated five years later on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. It will be the privilege of the future historian of our times, when the private papers of the last reign are published, to say how far the great constitutional monarch, whose loss we are mourning to-day, influenced the great public measures which his ministers gave to the world. But it is well-known that, although working behind the scenes, his great knowledge of men and affairs influenced the actions of his ministers and also gave that dignity to all utterances emanating from him, which ought to be associated with one who had realized the high responsibilities of his illustrious position in the world.

In European diplomacy the influence of the late King-Emperor was felt to the great benefit of the interest of peace and humanity. The late King had a keen sense of the horrors of war and he threw the great weight of his personal influence to smooth differences in high places and thus preserve those happy diplomatic relations which tended to preserve the peace of the world. Only those who are conversant with high affairs of State are in a position to know and appreciate how by the exercise of tact and the display of good feelings much misunderstanding can be removed and those cordial relations cultivated between crowned heads and their influential ministers who sway the destinies of nations, that prevent friction and collision in high places, resulting eventually in terrible loss of life and all those calamities that follow in the train of war. The late King is justly credited with having brought about cordial relations between himself and the different crowned heads and to have undertaken extensive tours for the purpose of cultivating these friendly relations. Himself a statesman of the highest order and trained from his earliest years in politics, he had that experience of men and affairs which enabled him to carry on with consummate success difficult and delicate negotiations, and it will be for the future historian to show how his influence had tended to smoothen international relations and bring about the better understanding between nations and their representatives, which have cleared the political horizon of modern Europe and made an international war on a large scale, such as were of frequent occurrence in the last century, an event of extreme rarity. His reception by the foreign Princes and peoples was of the most cordial character, and he was welcomed not only as a representative of a great and world-wide power, but as himself a true prince among men. We would like to linger by the death-bed of our late illustrious Sovereign and dwell at greater length on his many-sided public activities, but our grief is too profound to find suitable expression just at present. We cannot, however, take leave of Edward VII without referring to his many virtues in private life. He had a very kind heart, which beat in sympathy with the distress of his fellow-creatures. Whenever the news of distress reached his ears, his sym-

pathy and his purse were always extended to relieve it. He was a model head of a family, and in his private life he displayed all the virtues which go to further domestic happiness.

The Empire, over which King Edward presided for the last nine years, is a unique one in the history of the world—with its multitudinous population, its complex and vast interests and its difficult and delicate administrative problems. Although a constitutional monarch has to work under great limitations, his subjects all over the world felt a perfect confidence in his being at the helm, as they could depend upon him to see that the wheels of the huge and complex administrative machinery went on all right and without any friction. Such was the Sovereign whom the British Empire mourns to-day and whose loss it feels almost impossible to replace. India is passing at the present day through a most interesting phase of its history and its gradual evolution to a more liberalized form of administration was one of those problems which would have had a most absorbing interest for the late Emperor. But it has pleased Providence to take away from us that statesman who had watched over our interests now for nearly half a century, whether as heir-apparent or Sovereign. In tendering our respectful homage to King George V, who ascends the throne of his royal father, we should hope for nothing better than that he would walk in the footsteps of his illustrious father and act on all occasions not only with kingly dignity but with that broad-minded sympathy of which he has already given ample evidence. The speech that our present King made on his return from the Indian tour is still ringing in our ears, and the appeal that he made to his countrymen at the Lord Mayor's banquet to infuse a little more sympathy in the administration of Indian affairs, ought to be the guiding star of those who are responsible for carrying on the King's Government in this country. We have every hope that we shall soon have the pleasure of rejoicing to find in our present Sovereign a statesman of the right stamp and one who would worthily keep up the splendid traditions of that illustrious station to which it has pleased Providence to call him.

THE "INDIAN MIRROR"

Calcutta, Sunday, May 8, 1910

It is impossible for any pen to describe the magnitude of the disaster which has befallen the British Empire—nay, the whole of the civilised world—by the death of King-Emperor Edward. The tragedy of the event, is intensified by its cruel and terrible suddenness. On the evening of Friday we learned with dismay that the King had been suffering from a severe bronchial attack, that the Queen had returned from the Mediterranean cruise

and visited His Majesty, together with the Prince of Wales. The next telegram was re-assuring. It mentioned that His Majesty had kept to his room for two days, but was not absolutely confined to bed. The next telegram, which was based on the bulletin of Friday morning, reported gave anxiety. This was followed by the telegram which reached Calcutta in the early hours of yesterday, in which it was stated that his Majesty was worse and that his condition was critical. The greatest anxiety was caused to the public by this message, but scarcely had the grave import of the news been realised when a thrill of sorrow and anguish went through the heart of the people, on learning that His Majesty was no more. The news reached Calcutta about half past eight in the morning, and spread like wildfire through the city. Sorrow was depicted on every face. There was but one talk, one thought, throughout the day, and it was about the terrible news that had come to the public.

To say that India is plunged in grief is using no conventional language. The death of Queen-Empress Victoria was a profound shock to the people. The whole country was stirred by one emotion of unutterable grief. This was about nine years ago, and the Empire is shaken again by a similar heart-rending catastrophe. The death of King-Emperor Edward has robbed India not only of a beloved Sovereign, but of one of her truest and sincerest friends. India loved him as Prince of Wales, and adored him as Sovereign. He knew India and India knew him. He shone like a bright meteor on the firmament of India's heart. He was loved as a warm-hearted, benign Sovereign, and doubly loved as the eldest born and successor of Victoria the Good. His urbanity and graciousness, during his triumphant progress through India, as Prince of Wales thirty-five years ago, are graven on the hearts of those who were fortunate to be brought to his presence. Like his Mother of venerated memory, he never ceased to take the warmest interest in the welfare of his Eastern subjects. India will never forget that it was during his illustrious reign that the great measure of reform was passed. How warmly his heart beat for India, was manifested in the following words which His Majesty used in his Message on the Anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation :—"The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By Me ever since my visit in 1875, the interests of India, its Princes, and People, have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear son, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales returned from their sojourn among you with a warm attachment to your land, and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of My Royal House and Line only represent, and they do most truly represent, the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom."

These were the sentiments which His Majesty ever cherished towards India.

Edward VII will be missed not only in the Empire, of which he was the Sovereign, but throughout the civilised world. He was the friend of the poor—the supporter of every good cause, calculated to promote human happiness. He took the keenest interest in social reform and in the amelioration of the lot of the masses. In world politics, he was known as the Peacemaker. His name was honoured and will continue to be honoured, in every city and Royal Court in the four Continents. It is acknowledged that, but for his wise intervention, Europe might have been plunged in the conflagration of international war. In the great constitutional struggle now proceeding in Great Britain, all eyes were turned to him as the only person capable of restoring peace and equilibrium to the public mind.

We know not what looms in the future, but a presentiment creeps into our mind that the death of King-Emperor Edward bodes no good to the world. We are too overwhelmed, however, with grief to-day to think of the future. We have lost our dearly beloved Sovereign, and the sorrow of that is too great to find expression in words. Let all races and nationalities in India join in giving vent to their grief, however inadequately it may be. Let prayers be offered from churches, synagogues, Musjids, temples and *viharas* for the repose of the soul of the great departed. Let the whole nation go in mourning, according to the custom of each sect. There may be some consolation at least in demonstrations of grief, though they cannot remove the grief, nor fill the void in the sorrow stricken heart. In this great hour of our grief, let us not forget to tender our respectful sympathy to the gracious lady—Queen Alexandra—in her bereavement. The world is infinitely poorer to-day by the death of King-Emperor Edward—the best of Sovereigns and the finest of gentlemen.

A great disaster has overtaken the British Empire. King Edward VII is no more. The news is too unexpected to be believed, but alas! we live in a world which is so full of surprises. The first news announced that His Majesty was under the grip of an illness which was causing anxiety, and before His Majesty's subjects, scattered over the world, had time to send forth an united prayer to Heaven for his recovery, the shocking news came that all was over with him. It is impossible to express our feelings of profound sorrow at the death of the King-Emperor, who worthily sustained the traditions of his great Mother, and was adorned with all kingly virtues. In India, the news will be received by the people with the same grief as is associated with the death of dear and near ones. As the son of the late Queen-Mother, and a monarch in deep sympathy with the weal and woe of his subjects, King Edward enthroned himself in the heart of his people in this country. The same sympathy as his illustrious Mother of sainted memory had for the progress and welfare of the Indians, the same affectionate solicitude for their best interests, the same earnest interest in their contentment and happiness and the same warm attachment to this land made him the beloved

the result of the constitutional struggle through which the United Kingdom is passing, while the Empire is immersed in the depth of a profound and sudden sorrow.

In an age in which monarchy is treated as a venerable relic and a symbol appealing to sentiment, rather than a proved political necessity, King Edward VII opened the eyes of Europe to the possibilities and opportunities of the exalted office of a constitutional sovereign. His silent, but none the less real, achievements compelled many political thinkers to recast their preconceptions and theories. The last two reigns in England have shown how even in our intensely utilitarian era, sex and age can support time-honoured institutions through sentiment, while sagacity and sympathy, penetration and tact give a useful direction to the spirit of reverence. The contrast between the two great monarchs, one of the Anglo-Normans and the other of the Teutons, was a theme on which many a political philosopher loved to dwell when Edward VII was playing the role of the peace-maker of Europe. Notwithstanding the Kaiser's protests, the English press suspected that His Teutonic Majesty's impulsiveness was a menace to the peace of the world, while in the self-restraint and personal magnetism of the British Emperor it discovered a guarantee of that condition of progress. How a constitutional monarch like Edward VII who never trespassed on the sphere of international diplomacy except through the Foreign Office, managed to exert so effective an influence on the politics of Europe remains a mystery. Yet it is acknowledged by all who felt the turn given by him to the current, that somehow His Britannic Majesty was master of the art. The bow of Ulysses was bent by Ulysses.

In India his Majesty sustained, as far as he could from a distance, the highest ideal of a monarch ever depicted by the poets. Neither Manu nor the author of the Mahabharata could have expected from a Chakravartin a larger measure of solicitude on behalf of his subjects and a more generous sympathy with their aspirations than were evinced by the late Emperor of India. "Princes," says Bacon, "are like unto heavenly bodies, which have much veneration, but no rest." A constitutional sovereign may, if he chooses, avail himself of the privilege of rest which was denied to the Princes of Manu's and Bacon's times. But an excessive partiality to the privilege costs him the veneration that is his due. Emperor Edward had inherited from his mother all those great and truly royal sentiments which the Proclamation of 1858 so graciously breathes. His interest in the Princes and Peoples of this somewhat remote part of the Empire was vivified and strengthened by the memorable visit paid by him to the land as Prince of Wales. The tradition has been handed down to the next generation, and the new Emperor and Empress have bound themselves to this Dependency by similar ties. Thus the Royal Family reigns in the place where alone sovereignty is exercised with the best and the most

abiding effect—the hearts of the people. Emperor Edward evinced the solicitude of a father in the health and well-being of the people of this country, and he sympathised with the intellectual and political aspirations of the educated classes in that spirit of broad-minded statesmanship which first found expression in the famous speech delivered by his son, the present Emperor, after his return home from India, and subsequently in the Proclamation of 1908. The solicitude of a father is not always intelligently appreciated and requited by his children, and the co-operation of the people with the Government in the measures for combating plague leaves much to be desired. The Proclamation of 1908 reiterated the principles of the Charter of fifty years before, and its moral grandeur was somewhat tempered by the business-like air of stock-taking and that cautiousness of phrase which is prompted by the realities of administration to which His Majesty's ministers have to pay due heed. Yet it matched the earlier document as nearly as might be, and the forward step taken in Emperor Edward's reign in adding to the political stature of the people will ever be memorable in the annals of British India, and the statues which preserve his physical likeness in so many places will find their explanation in the pages of history.

THE "MUSLIM REVIEW"

Yet fresh from the grief caused by the lamentable decease of our Most Gracious Sovereign, King Edward the Seventh of revered memory, the mind refuses to be composed, the thoughts cannot be collected, and the pen refuses to write. In fact, too deep is the grief for words. Truly the model of a Sovereign, and the first of the British Emperor of India who endeared himself to all classes and sections of his people all over his dominions, has passed away; and the whole Empire is plunged into mourning. And the poignancy of our grief is aggravated a thousandfold by the shock due to the suddenness with which the event occurred. Only on Thursday, the 5th instant, he was apparently in his normal health. On Friday the first intelligence of his illness—bronchial attack—was received. The attack did not appear to be of an alarming type, and caused no grave apprehensions. But the next day the news was flashed across, like thunder from the clear blue, that our revered Sovereign had slept the sleep that knows no waking. Oh! the grim Respector of no person!

One of the outstanding features of the late Majesty's reign has been the friendly relations that he always endeavoured to cultivate with the other powers. He was truly one of the greatest forces in the cause of international peace. While the late Tzar of Russia only aspired to be the Peace-maker of Europe, our King Edward did actually become the Peace-maker of the world, by visiting international powers and exchanging mutual greetings and amenities with them;

of the Indian people, by whom his memory, we need hardly say, will ever be cherished with love and respect. Despite the effervescence of Extremist politics, India is known as loyal to the core of her heart. The Royal House of England, again, possesses special charm in her eyes, for the Royal Family has ever been characterised by sincere feelings of active sympathy for India. It is, therefore, that the subjects of the King-Emperor in different parts of the world, who, wherever their lot may be cast, "grapple him to their hearts' core with hoops of steel." Add to his fact, that King Edward proved himself a good king in every respect. His late Majesty not only governed his vast Empire with judgment and sympathy, but actively interested himself in the cause of the peace of the world. It is well known that more than one continental war in Europe was averted by his good offices. The loss to the world by the death of one who was known as the "Royal Peace-maker" is thus irreparable. To day, therefore, the whole world bewails the sad loss of a great King, who was the centre of influences that made for the peace of the world and the progress of his mighty Empire. We have been repeatedly saying in these columns that we are living in critical times, and the year 1910 is destined to be a most critical year. Our anticipation has come to be too true. The death of King Edward VII, coming at the top of other sad events, demonstrates that we are passing through a period, which is fruitful of great evil to the world. The death of the King is more to be deplored in view of the unpleasant state of political affairs in England at present. The conflict is going on with all its intensity between the Lords and the Commons, the Unionists and the Liberals, and a great political crisis has been precipitated, which bids fair to set the whole country on fire, unless it is averted in time with sage guidance. The death, at such a time, of King Edward VII, who exercised a wholesome influence on politics makes matters wear a serious complexion. India also has not yet outlived the unrest, which has seriously interfered with its progress, and though happily the state of things promises to settle down to its old normal conditions, we are not yet out of the wood. The reforms which have opened up a new chapter of political progress for the people of this country, had the warmest support of the Sovereign who is unfortunately no more in the land of the living but who took great interest in their formulation.

His late Majesty's interest in India was not only inherited from his great Mother, but intensified by the visit that he paid to this country. It is, therefore, that India had in the late King an ardent sympathiser, who followed the march of events in this country with considerable interest. The Message which the late King sent to the Princes and People of this country, on the 1st November, 1907, was an eloquent testimony to his love and sympathy for them, and his deep interest in their well-being and advancement. It was a confirmation of the principles, embodied in the late Queen's famous Proclamation, and was a renewed Charter of the people.

The death of King Edward is, indeed, a loss to the British Empire, the magnitude of which cannot be exaggerated. A good King, true to his trust, is a veritable asset to a nation, and so the late King has been in the true sense of the expression. He had a kindly heart like his Mother which melted at the sight of suffering. He had zeal for progress, and passion for the peace of the world. The contentment and prosperity of those over whom His Majesty had been set to rule by God formed his primary care. His statesmanship and diplomaey excited the admiration of nations other than those within his rule. His tact and judgment have also been known to have produced excellent results. The death of a monarch, possessed of so many virtues, is thus truly a national calamity. King Edward is gone, but he leaves a memory which, we devoutly hope, will serve as an inspiration to his successor, May his spirit guide the fortunes of the Empire over which His late Majesty presided with such conspicuous success.

"EAST AND WEST."

Minds in which coincidences excite a sense of the mysterious may well wonder whether some Power, which influences the destinies of nations, is not just now in a bad mood against the British Empire. When the tact and sagacity of an experienced and revered King made friends all round, and transformed a situation of dangerously splendid isolation into one of hope, if not of absolute security, there still remained a weak link in the chain of friendships forged by the consummate artist, and fears even of an invasion have been loudly expressed. In India the situation is not one of danger, but neither is it one of cheerfulness. In England a constitutional crisis is approaching, and in the heat of controversy even the respect due to so great and influential a sovereign as King Edward VII, has sometimes been forgotten. When the Empire was weighted with so many anxieties, death has suddenly snatched away a symbol of its unity and a guarantee of its freedom from the chance of making any serious mistakes. It is the element of inexpectation in the mournful event which invests it with the suspicion of a tragedy brought about by some high Power. The illness which cut short the life of King Edward VII was apparently not of a serious nature. Age had indeed told upon His Majesty, but his doctors had great faith in his constitution, and he himself seems to have thought so little of his illness that with characteristic courage and more than exemplary devotion to duty His Majesty is reported to have attended to business a few hours before his heart betrayed the first pronounced sign of a collapse. What avails it to know the exact physical cause of the extinguishment of the vital spark? Doctors and patient were alike taken by a dramatic surprise, and hushed and rebuked are the irreverent voices that only a few days previously ventured to breathe a fear lest the personality of the Sovereign should deflect from its natural course

and so keen was his interest in the matter, that even in the last moments of his life, when on his death-bed, he was enquiring of his attendants and councillors of the arrangements that had been made for the reception of Prince Fushima. Indeed, "Peace, peace, peace," is written in bold character on every page of the reign of our late lamented King—the best title that any Prince of Christendom may be proud to own, and that may form the noblest epitaph upon the tomb of King Edward the Seventh of blessed memory.

In one sense at least, King Edward succeeded in capturing the hearts of the people in his dominions more effectually than our late Queen-Mother, beloved as she was of her children in the Empire; and the *Advocate of India* hits the nail on the head when it says,—“King Edward took hold of the affections of his subject to a greater extent than did even the late Queen, greatly beloved as she was. Everyone remembers the sweet quality of human sympathy which endeared Queen Victoria to her people. But as she lived a life retired from their pleasures and ordinary avocations, the respect and affection which everywhere surrounded her were increased to deep personal devotion in the case of the King who lived the life of the people themselves and had thus builded for himself in their hearts the most impregnable stronghold the British Monarchy has ever known.”

Our late King-Emperor's solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects was as profound as that of his royal mother, the late Queen-Empress, and that solicitude was enhanced in a marked degree naturally by his four months' sojourn here in India in 1875 as Prince of Wales, which he utilised in travelling far and wide in the land and making personal acquaintance with the feudatory princes and other magnates. The two messages that he sent to us, after his accession to the Throne—one read by Lord Curzon at the Delhi Coronation Durbar on January 1, 1903, and the other on the fiftieth anniversary of the late Queen's famous Proclamation of 1858 which was read here in Allahabad, were needless to say, fully characteristic of the generous-hearted Sovereign that our late King was, and called forth a hearty response in sentiments of loyalty to the person of His Majesty and the Throne, from the humblest of his subjects, and in the remotest corners of the Indian Empire. So acute was his sympathy and interest in his Empire of India, that he would gladly have welcomed another opportunity of paying a second visit to it. But this was not possible; and to this fact he refers evidently regretfully in his message sent on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, to which we turn with melancholy interest. “I confidently hope,” said His Majesty in the message, “that my beloved son, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales may before long be able to make themselves personally acquainted with India and the country which I have always desired that they should see, and which they are equally anxious to visit. Gladly would I have come to India upon this event-

ful occasion myself, had this been found possible. I have, however, sent my dear brother, the Duke of Connaught, who is already so well known in India, in order that my Family may be represented at the Ceremony held to celebrate my Coronation.” So the next best thing that he could do in view of his unavoidable absence was the sending of his dear brother, the Duke of Connaught, and this act was quite appreciated. Another far-sighted and gracious act of our late lamented King was the sending of his son, the Prince of Wales, our present Emperor, to make an extended tour in India, in order that he might personally acquaint himself with the country and his future subjects. A more eloquent testimony, than even these messages, of his late Majesty's feelings for his subjects was the brief but touching autograph letter he wrote in August 1907 to the Viceroy conveying his ‘heart-felt sympathy’ to his Indian subjects in their sufferings caused by plague. ‘The welfare of my Indian subjects,’ said His Majesty in that letter, ‘must ever be to me an object of high concern and I am deeply moved when I think of the misery that has been borne with such silent patience in all those stricken homes.’ And now he has quitted the stage having played his part admirably—alas, that it should be for so short a space as nine years only!—we join in the universal lamentations, and offer our heart-felt prayer for the peace of the departed soul.

THE “INDIAN SPECTATOR”

Bombay, Saturday, May 14, 1910

It was the stateliest column of the Empire that broke when death mowed down almost all of a sudden last week the revered and beloved King-Emperor of India. King Edward VII of England was the most towering personality in the world at the time of his death. The United Kingdom looked up to him, a constitutional sovereign though he was, to smooth over any violent differences that might arise in adjusting the Constitution to the requirements of the times; and Europe had the confidence that as long as he was, war could not be. He was known as the discoverer and demonstrator of the truth that, even in an age when progress in material prosperity stimulates the covetousness and ambition of nations, a strong and yet subtle personality may keep alive in the consciousness of the civilised world a spirit of submission to the ideals of righteousness and peace. Keen as must be the sorrow caused to the subjects by the sudden death of any good sovereign, it is all the keener in the case of Edward VII, for the Empire could not spare, and will very much miss, at the present juncture, a guide of his experience, tact, his insight and influence. In no other part of the Empire can the sadness caused by his unexpected demise be more profound than in India, where the countless meetings held to express the sense of the loss testify to the place which Emperor Edward was occupying in the hearts of his subjects in

this distant land. It has been said that the "loyalty of self-interest," which rhetoric sometimes exalts above the loyalty of sentiment, cannot bind one country to another. Emperor Edward evinced a vivid and practical sympathy with the welfare of his Indian subjects when he addressed to the Viceroy his famous letter on the suppression of the plague; and in His Majesty's Proclamation of 1908 were reflected those magnanimous sentiments, worthy of the noblest and wisest sovereigns that could be, which had bound Queen Victoria to this country with the silken ties of love, and which, through the Proclamation of fifty years before, had carved for her an abiding place in the affections of the people. It is not the measure of self-interest which has been served by any political concessions that determines the proximity of heart to heart and the harmony between their mutual vibrations. The elements of that subtle, impoederable compound, Love, cannot be labelled with the rough nomenclature of politics. The fact can be understood only by those who feel it, and tongue and pen may not attempt to translate the imperfectly communicable contents of the mind and the heart. Edward VII did not succumb to the gradual and natural decay of a robust frame. It was apparently some one link in the chain that snapped, unsuspected by his physicians and perhaps by himself. But the grief caused by so sad a misfortune is somewhat assuaged by the remembrance that, though His Majesty might have lived much longer but for the weak and treacherous spot in a strong constitution, he died comparatively full of years and even more full of honours and good wishes. He might have fulfilled a larger mission if his opportunities had been extended; but such as it was, his reign was a blessing to the world, and we join the world in blessing his revered memory.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

May 14th 1910

Little could we imagine on Friday before last when we received the intelligence of the illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor that before twelve hours were over the world would be staggered and stunned by the report of his passing quietly out of life into the regions beyond. So strangely sudden, —so utterly unexpected was the end that it came as a shock not merely to the whole of the British Empire in the four quarters of the globe on which the sun never sets, but to the whole of the civilized world; because the first bulletin spoke of only bronchial affection, though the second announced "grave anxiety." Mortals are never immortal; and so Kings as well as ordinary people are equally amenable to the inexorable rule of Grim Death.

Sceptre and Crown,

Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made,

With the crooked scythe and spade.

But the death of a monarch is always a calamity to the country he governs; for it marks a change and always a serious change. It may be that in a Constitutional Government like that of Great Britain specially when the question of succession is no disturbing factor, the change may not prove of great moment; but in other cases it is attended almost always with very serious results. The death, however, of a Sovereign so great, so powerful, so charitable, so hospitable, so universally respected and so extensively popular as His Majesty King Edward VII is a loss to humanity. It is not the British Nation that is in mourning to-day but the whole world, as it were; and it is not the language of hyperbole or fulsome flattery that we use. It is an open secret that Europe is an armed camp—an active volcano, from which low rumblings are being heard as indicating the activity that is going forward within. And the position of Europe affects the peace of the world. Germany and France, Russia and Austria, Turkey and Little Russia, China and Japan, nay, even America all appear to us to be in a warlike mood, and this means a world-conflagration. If still there has been peace, it has unquestionably and admittedly the handiwork of the great and good Edward. He has been styled, not by his own people but by foreigners, the Peace-maker; and we can hardly conceive of a higher, nobler, grander distinction for any mortal, for blessed is peace, and no doubt of it. It is thus that we emphatically say that if there is mourning in every English and Indian home, the grief is shared by all civilized nations. During his short and glorious reign King Edward was never idle for a day; and if as the Prince of Wales he was the First Gentleman in Europe and the central figure in everything English, as king his efforts and activities embraced the whole of Europe and hence the whole world. Such a career was glorious in man and approved of Heaven. We can realise what the public feeling in the United Kingdom must be; and we can assure the rulers that in India it is equally poignant, equally sincere, equally heartfelt. In India women in some places wear a sort of circlet on their arms as much in honour of their husbands as of their Kings; these are removed only on the death of these, a woman will remove the ring in honor of her husband when she becomes a widow, but not the one in honor of the Rajah till on his death. So ingrained and universal is the love and respect, honor and loyalty in the Indian heart. Necessarily, therefore, the death of King Edward is regarded as a national calamity. And more so perhaps because since his accession to the throne, India has advanced all along the line—in arts and industries, in trade and commerce, in politics and importance. His interest in what is described as the brightest jewel in his magnificent diadem was ever keen and warm; his sympathy with our sorrows and troubles ever sincere; his desire to consult the best interests of his Indian subjects ever great. His last message to the Indian peoples in 1908 breathed nothing but love and kindness and would be remembered for a long time to come as our second Charter, a worthy confirma-

tion of the Great Proclamation of 1858. The Indians loved King Edward as they had loved his illustrious parent and predecessor, Queen Victoria of blessed memory ; and this feeling was heightened when His Majesty sent the Prince of Wales on a tour through India to make him acquainted with the continent and its teeming millions. Every Indian must, therefore, naturally take the sudden and untimely death of the Emperor as a personal loss. We beg to offer on behalf of our countrymen, our respectful sympathy to and condolence with the bereaved Royal Family, specially Her Majesty Queen Alexandra on this second and the greatest grief of her life. To us Indians, widowhood, whether in the Empress or in the peasant is the greatest calamity that can befall a woman ; and every Hindu woman realises to-day the almost unbearable load of grief that has fallen on Her Majesty. We can only hope that God Almighty will grant her that solace and peace which emanate only from Him. We earnestly hope and sincerely pray that with the noble, bright and glorious example of his father before his mind's eye, King George V will so shape his course and career as to tread in the former's footsteps, and bring joy and happiness to the many millions of homes darkened by the death of his illustrious father. We wish His Majesty and his fair and noble consort long, long life and a prosperous reign so that the sun may shine on their vast dominions in every part of the globe as brightly as ever. He has already promised all this, in his first speech in the State Council : King George V said :—" It will be the earnest object of my life to follow in the footsteps of my father and at the same time to uphold the constitutional Government of these realms. I am deeply sensitive to the heavy responsibilities. But I know that I can rely on the Parliament and the people of these islands and of the dominions overseas to help me in the discharge of my arduous duties by their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance." He knows India and India knows him, and so we may be assured of as bright a future as the past has been, though just now we are weighed down by a sadness which time alone can assuage. May the soul of the great departed rest in peace—is our heartfelt prayer.

THE "SOUTH INDIAN MAIL"

Monday, May 2, 1910

The melancholy event has happened and millions upon millions have been struck with a sudden stroke of sorrow. Our Sovereign Lord the King has been taken away from us while we were least prepared for the event and this circumstance adds to the intensity of our affliction. From all quarters of the globe there proceeds a wail of deep lament unique in its intensity. During the short space of nine and a quarter years during which the British dominions had the good fortune to have His Majesty for their lord and master, His Majesty Edward VII amply sustained the fame and prestige to which the British Throne was exalted by his august mother and justified in

all his actions the tender care and anxious solicitude which the late Queen Victoria had bestowed upon the education of her beloved son. For years the British Throne had been filled by the noble lady whose sex and widowed condition forbade to the nation the inestimable benefit of a Sovereign who could exert his personal influence over international politics by the exchange of free personal intercourse with foreign sovereigns. His Majesty with his large qualities of head and heart, with his superb diplomatic abilities and with his well-known talents for peace-making never spared himself whenever the peace of Europe was threatened and this accounts for his having enjoyed the unique and honoured position of peace-maker and crowned arbiter of the world. But for his kindly and never-failing intervention who knows what calamities might have befallen this world in these days of increasing and competing armaments. Honoured and respected by foreigners, His Majesty was no less endeared by his own people. Essentially English in tastes and habits, His Majesty took the keenest delight in English sports and races, and evinced the deepest interest in farming and the theatre. No wonder that this Majesty's personality should have gone to the heart of the English nation and that his Majesty's name should have become a household word in all the British Dominions.

That the demise of His Majesty should have occurred at a time when the British constitution is under a crisis is specially unfortunate. For months His Majesty had been awaiting with anxious and painful interest the issue of the protracted constitutional struggle and it is a remarkable testimony to the temporising disposition and love of even-dealing of His Majesty that both parties had from time to time to make repeated disavowals of any intention on their part "to drag the king into politics." That the British Dominions should have been deprived of His Majesty at a time when the Crown has to decide between the two great conflicting interests and to adjust the differences between the two greatly adds to the calamitous nature of the event.

To us especially in India His Majesty was very dear as having been the first of our British Monarchs to have possessed a personal knowledge of us and our aspirations. We all remember as if it were a thing of yesterday, the utter dismay and confusion into which we were thrown nine years ago when we learnt the news of His Majesty's illness and the consequent postponement of his coronation. Nor have we forgotten the ecstatic delight into which we were thrown when we learnt of His Majesty's recovery and subsequent coronation. His Majesty never forgot us and of the many first acts that he did on his ascension to the throne, was the gracious and condescending enquiries after our welfare which he transmitted to us through no less a person than his own august son and Heir-apparent. His Majesty has been preserving since a uniformly sympathetic attitude towards us. We have been the recipients of certain epoch-making concessions from our rulers during the reign of His Majesty, and His Majesty's reign, so eventful to us, will

never be forgotten by us and will always occupy the red-letter portion of our national annals.

THE "DAILY POST"

Saturday Evening, May 7, 1910

The British Empire has to-day been choked to its uttermost limits by the grievous announcement of the death of King Edward, the Peace-maker. If consternation was felt at the intelligence of the demise of Queen Victoria in the early part of the memorable year of 1901, absolute dismay is the only term which can adequately convey the state of feelings created to day all over the Empire by this lamentable announcement. A nation, deeply sensitive to the influence of its ruling House, groups of races scattered along the far-flung line of Empire, have all been plunged into the deepest and sincerest sorrow. And the grief of it all, is the more sharply poignant because of the suddenness of the calamitous event. The peoples of Greater Britain cannot even be said to have been ordinarily prepared to receive the intelligence of such grave importance. It is true that much anxiety was felt after the receipt of yesterday's messages, but few out here could have believed the end to have been so near, although the bulletins by 8 p.m., last night, had informed England of the possibility of her coming trial. The sympathy of the whole civilized world will go out to the British Nation at the great catastrophe which has befallen it, and the thoughts of the four hundred millions of its subject races will turn to the contemplation of one of the most beneficent Monarchs of recent time.

At no period of English and Imperial history could this event have fallen with a heavier hand. The British Constitution has recently, by the expressions of democracy, been shaken to its very foundations, and more than once lately did the dead Monarch keep the bond of peace among the conflicting elements surging around him. The disinclination the late King always displayed to being dragged into political debate, was never more keenly shown, and the calm and dignified attitude His Majesty maintained during all the political crisis, has gone a long way towards maintaining the balance when it appeared unequal; and as Statesman, as Sovereign, as Friend and above all as a man, King Edward has been beloved by his people and placed his well-earned designation for all time on the roll of History. He has passed now into a wider sphere, into his greater heritage, and that of all Peace-makers the Kingdom of God, and for many generations there will live subjects all over the earth who will indeed call him Blessed.

In India during the last years of his Majesty's reign, the attitude of affection has leaned towards his personality with greater force than ever before. Not, since as Prince of Wales, when he visited these shores have the peoples of this Dependency felt in closer touch with the King Emperor, than during the

last few months, when from the day of the Royal Message of 1908, he placed a link twixt England and India that knit still closer, the old ties and promised new ones. Some of those promises already have been fulfilled and the people of India have never felt, with greater reason, the truth of their being subjects of a great just and wise Monarch, who while he decreased the immediate sphere of purely official control, increased the scope of their own administration, and trebly increased the sphere of personal affection in which he was held. The new Sovereign succeeds into the greatest earthly inheritance of ancient and modern times, and a vast legacy of wisdom as well as of territory. To live up to the examples set by the dead Sovereign and his predecessor, is a task at which any Ruler might tremble, and not a dissentient voice will be heard to-day, as laying all questions of Party, of Race, of opinion aside, the concourse of nations stretch out a hand to welcome their new Ruler, and breathe awe-struck, the heart-broken words "The King is dead" even as they utter the imperishable hope

"LONG LIVE THE KING."

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE"

Lahore, May 8, 1910.

The King is dead! The terrible suddenness of the end adds to the sense of catastrophe with which the news will be received throughout the world. It is indeed a bolt from the blue. Hardly had the first brief message announcing His Majesty's indisposition been dashed to the outer fringes of the Empire than the whole world is thrown into mourning by the death of the greatest monarch, the most puissant Prince, the most popular man of his age. Wherever the English language is spoken and in millions of Indian homes where the monarch is still revered as the source of all power and authority, the death of the King will be felt as a personal sorrow, an event in which every individual, be he lord or peasant, has an intimate concern. The world mourns a wise monarch; the Empire thrills with the kinship of sorrow, and knows itself bereft of one who was not only King, but in a very real sense the father of his people. The strife of parties is hushed in the presence of the great fact of Nature; the nation and the Empire are stricken with a blow as unexpected as it is overwhelming. So sudden is it that it seems impossible to believe the news is true. Not long ago His Majesty was in robust health, and his fine constitution gave promise of a vigorous old age. No alarm was felt when reports from Biarritz stated that he was suffering from a cold, and the first intimation of anything serious was the news published yesterday of a bronchial attack. Even this would not usually have caused anxiety, but the reader discerned an ominously grave note in the carefully worded bulletin, and the fact that several of the most famous physicians of the day were in attendance showed that the case was regarded as a serious

one. Later bulletins show that the illness rapidly took a graver turn, and the fatal termination has come with terrible abruptness.

The moment of national calamity is not the time for a careful and reasoned estimate of the effects that will follow an event of such world wide importance. The shock is too staggering and the sense of loss too poignant for a clear appreciation of the situation. But every citizen of the Empire will review in his mind the brief but glorious reign of the Sovereign whose loss we deplore. There are no words to express the general grief, the universal sense of national and personal bereavement, that will be awakened by the event. It is difficult to realise that in the brief space of nine years His majesty had won for himself a place in the affections of his people second only, if indeed it were second, to that held by his beloved and revered mother. He entered upon a great heritage of loyalty established by his mother's long and beneficent reign, and he has carried on the great traditions of the Throne with such conspicuous success that the Empire mourns him with the same intense sorrow that it felt for Victoria the Good. As Prince of Wales he had undergone a long and severe training for the duties of his high office, and in the later years of Queen Victoria's life no small share of the ceremonial duties of the sovereign fell to his lot. Endowed by nature with warm sympathies, a kind heart, a generous disposition, and a quick appreciation of genuine worth, he had proved himself also possessed of perfect tact, wide knowledge of affairs, and the practical virtues of method, decision of character, punctuality and great capacity for work. The nation was confident that His Majesty would discharge the duties of his office with dignity and success, but probably few beside those who knew him intimately gave him credit for the possession of diplomatic qualities of the very highest order, or had any conception of the brilliant part he would play in the history of the ensuing decade. Her Majesty Queen Victoria had by virtue of her unrivalled experience, and the prestige of her position, exercised a most valuable and enduring influence over international politics. King Edward while maintaining the tradition of tactful aloofness from political strife has impressed his personality on the affairs of Europe in an altogether exceptional degree. Without for a moment over-stepping the limitations that hedge a constitutional monarchy, he has shown himself at once the most powerful sovereign and the ablest diplomatist of his time, and it is mainly due to personal influence that Great Britain owes her present satisfactory position among the Powers of Europe. The system of alliances and friendships built up by Great Britain during the last few years is the most remarkable recent development of international politics, and that system owes its inspiration to a large extent, and its practical development even more, to the genius of the King whose untimely end we mourn to-day. The singular clarity of his judgment, his remarkable grasp of the fundamental principles of Government, his unrivalled tact and discretion, gave him a unique position among the rulers of the world,

and he invariably used his influence for the promotion of good-will among the nations and the peace of the world.

Time does not permit us to dwell upon those personal characteristics which especially endeared him to the people over whom he ruled. His love of sport, of an open-air life, were peculiarly English, and they won him the admiration and devotion of the multitude to a degree that has no parallel in these modern democratic days. Thousands who knew nothing and cared less for his higher qualities of statesmanship were thrilled with pride that their King owned the Derby winner; it was but one of the many ties that bound them to him, yet it was by no means the least important. The people felt that they and their sovereign had interests in common; they were unimpressed by "the divinity that doth hedge a throne," but their personal loyalty was fanned to a flame by the fact that their King was a sportsman as well as a sovereign. It was his singularly human attributes that won for him the intense devotion of the populace, and while the wide world mourns to-day a wise and judicious ruler, his own people feel that they have lost a friend who entered into all their joys and sorrows, and a king singularly fitted to guide the ship of State safely on the somewhat perilous passage that lies before it.

THE "LEADER"

Wednesday, May 11, 1910.

Le Roi est mort, Vive le Roi! This cry first raised when Louis the Magnificent of France died, is the expression of grief of a nation at the death of the monarch as well as the assurance that the succession to the throne is safe and the ordered Government of the State for which the name of the monarch stands is not disturbed. The monarch on the throne is the emblem of peace, of order and the smooth working of the machinery that conducts the affairs of the kingdom. In an unsettled country the death of the monarch is a crisis of the first magnitude: it may lead to civil war, to dynastic change, to anarchy. Civilisation and the growth of order have removed these apprehensions. No interregnum, no violent disturbance follows the death of the sovereign of an important State or empire, but none the less the death of a monarch is a calamity which makes a deep impression upon the people. It affects the political barometer of the world and the bourses of many countries, it creates a vacuum which is not the less keenly felt because it is immediately filled and it marks a distinct stage in the history of the world. Specially when a sovereign beloved of his subjects, wise and benignant, a lover and maker of peace passes to his final rest is the world poorer for the loss and the grief of the people is as heartfelt as it is genuine. Measured by the length of years, the reign of Edward VII was not a long one. As his august mother's rule was the longest in English history so was his one of the briefest, but it is true of sovereignty

as it is of other things that time and years are not the measure of success or beneficence. An hour crowded with glory is more eventful than years of monotony, and it may be said with truth that with the exception of Victoria the Good perhaps no other monarch has shed so much lustre on the British Crown and Throne than Edward the Wise whom it has pleased the Most High to call to peace everlasting. The Elizabethan period in England or the Augustan period in Rome was distinguished by the galaxy of great men of letters and genius just as the *Nava Ratna* of Vikramaditya made his reign immortal. Here we have the personality of the Sovereign himself as distinguished from the men by whom he was surrounded and the influence that he exercised over his people in particular and the world in general. No portentous event marked the period of less than ten years that he ruled over the destinies of the British Empire; no great wars, no extensive annexation of fresh territory, no international complications. But it is true that the triumphs of peace are greater than the triumphs of war then it is equally true that the name of Edward VII will be borne for all time on the illustrious roll of the peacemakers of the world, as a sovereign who steadfastly held to the ideal of peace as the most potent factor in the progress of the world and the human race. His brow was not crowned by the bay laurel of the conqueror, but he held in his hand the evergreen olive branch of peace so long as he sat on the throne of the Empire over which the sun never sets. The intention that he announced at the commencement of his reign to follow in his predecessor's footsteps and to govern as a constitutional sovereign he fulfilled with loyal fidelity, and never was the position of the Crown in the Constitution more clearly defined than it is at the present moment. The saying that the King in England reigns but does not rule is true in the sense that he has no autocratic power or unlimited authority like the White Tsar of all the Russias, but he is the head of the constitution. 'We are all in the hollow of his hand,' was the latest pronouncement of Mr. Stead, 'and what he says goes.' No compliment can be higher, no reward richer than that the people should repose full faith and firm confidence in the sovereign. What despot or tyrant or absolute monarch can aspire to a position so high as this, the trustful and loving faith of his people?

Before coming to the throne it had fallen to King Edward to take part in many social functions as the representative of Queen Victoria. She was more or less alone with her grief and her public duty to her people. She fulfilled the Hindu ideal of woman, wife, mother, widow and queen. She never put aside the grief of her widowhood, she never sought relaxation from the cares of State. Day and night the example of her pure life, white and fragrant as a flower, was before her son and heir and the princess he had taken to wife and who had won the affections of all the English people by the grace of her womanliness and the loveliness of her beauty, and son and daughter-in-law profited every hour by that example. The passing of Vic-

torial opened the floodgates of grief throughout the Empire and it was with soft hearts and moist eyes that people welcomed her beloved son, the King. King Edward was assured of the good will of the people when he ascended the throne and he lived long enough to fulfil the expectations formed of him and to exalt his august office to the pinnacle of glory. He found his vocation as the permanent Minister of Peace, whose office the strife of parties did not disturb, and who laboured incessantly for the peace of the world. The meetings of monarchs, so long pageants full of pomp and circumstances destitute of any deep political significance, became in King Edward's case real political events of the utmost importance. The chancelleries of the world waited with bated breath when a meeting between King and Kaiser or Tsar was announced. The meetings on the high seas, or at some remote country seat meant serious business and not mere exchanges of conventional greetings. And that business was always the cause of peace, the peace of Europe and the world. Next to the Emperor of Austria, King Edward was the oldest monarch in Europe. The Emperors of Russia and Germany and the King of Spain were related to him. But it was not with crowned heads alone that he was successful. The President of the French Republic became as great an admirer as any King or Emperor, and the irresistible charm of the English King became a political factor of high international importance. If there was any slight misunderstanding, some small difficulty to be smoothed, the King was ever ready to offer his services and to take the initiative. His name, his example and his great personal influence stood always for peace, for the healing of differences, for the restoration of amity and friendliness among nations.

To us in India it is a melancholy satisfaction in this hour of poignant national grief to recall the cordiality of his personal relations. It was Queen Victoria who first thought of establishing personal relations between her House and the Princess and people of India. The Duke of Edinburgh was allowed to visit India and then her Majesty agreed to let the Prince of Wales, as the King then was, spend some months in this country. The Prince's urbanity, his charm of manner and unaffected cordiality were greatly appreciated and his visit helped to strengthen the relations between India and the Royal family. The King retained a most pleasant memory of his visit to India and Indian visitors were always received with special cordiality. When he came out to India it was not deemed expedient to let Queen Alexandra, or the Princess of Wales as she then was, accompany him, but with his own experience of the country he made no difficulty in letting his son, King George V, and his consort come out to India. The golden links of personal relations were riveted more firmly by these visits. Nor do we forget that on his return to England his Majesty King George speaking at a luncheon at Guildhall claimed greater sympathy for the people of India and we make no doubt that will be his own attitude towards this country. For

the third generation now the rulers of the British Empire have sought to establish closer relations with India and it is our earnest prayer that these relations may become more cordial and more intimate as the years go by.

It is not only by special gifts or particularly brilliant talents that a ruling sovereign finds an abiding place in history. Autocratic authority gives the possessor unlimited opportunities for good and evil but it is only rarely that the autocrat is a benevolent autocrat, for unlimited authority is in itself demoralising. But the British Constitution confines the powers of the monarch within narrow limits. It was given to Queen Victoria and King Edward to demonstrate that no limitations of the Constitution could limit the power of doing good, and no prerogative of Royalty could be higher than that exercised by King Edward with such conspicuous success. The highest humanity is the striving for peace, the noblest conception of the future of the human race by the seer and singer is the Parliament of Man, the coming of that diviner day when the war drum will no longer throb and the battle flags shall be furled. The world will acclaim our departed sovereign as the Prince of Peace, as a Christian monarch who rose to the full height of his august position, who bore aloft the banner of Peace among the nations of the world, and whose glory is the glory of the race. We claim that there is no reward higher than this for the highest monarch on earth, that the undying love of his people should cling to the memory of his name. Edward the Wise, Edward the Peacemaker has accomplished his noble mission and fulfilled his high task and history will say of him what the poet said of his revered Sovereign-mother—

‘O you that held
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brain, or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old,
Who kept his throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon his people's will,
And compass'd by the inviolate sea.’

“UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES”

Madras, Saturday, May 14, 1910.

Our beloved King Edward is no more. He has passed away to the intense grief of the countless millions of subjects inhabiting his world-wide empire. Unlike his regal mother, King Edward was to the people of this vast continent something more than a name, for he visited them in the prime of his life and many of his Indian subjects have had the pleasure of seeing him in person. The death of the King, deplorable in many ways, is particularly so at this time of political turmoil in England when his powerful and peace-loving influence is required for softening the asperities of the political

situation. To the people and Princes of India, the loss is a personal one, for, on more than one public occasion, he gave unmistakable evidence of his friendliness of feeling towards India. His Proclamation to the Indian nation at the time of the Durbar ratifying his august mother's policy in the Government of this country and his message on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Royal Proclamation are cherished by the Indian people. The visit to India of his son, the Prince of Wales (now our King-Emperor),—a visit undertaken no doubt at the express wish of King Edward—followed by an earnest pleading with the English people for greater sympathy in the administration of this vast Empire, will not soon fade away from the memory of the present generation. Great as are the services rendered by King Edward to his country, to the British Empire, in various capacities, it may be doubted whether his services in the cause of Peace have been equalled by any other Statesman in the history of the world. The full extent of his services in this respect can, of course, never be known, but it is to his eternal credit that at a time when the war-fever was raging, when nations were vying with one another in multiplying their armaments and constructing improved *Dread-noughts*, our deceased sovereign should have exerted his powerful influence on the side tending to peace and good-will among nations. The world can ill-afford to lose this Peace-maker at this time and prayers to the All-Merciful Father will go forth from millions of people to comfort his bereaved relatives.

“REIS AND RAYYET”

Saturday, May 7, 1910.

The King-Emperor is ill; the King Emperor is dead! Hardly had a world-wide Empire time to breathe its fervent prayer that the King may soon recover, the cruel wires sent flashing across the stunning message,—The King is dead! The King is dead but King Edward dies to live a more glorious life in immortality. A maker of peace

Who with due honour did good actions crown
Enriched the realm iniquity put down;
Edward to heaven he well deserved is gone.
Our Solomon for laws and lasting peace;
Honoured far more than with a conqueror's praise;
By whom oppression fell and justice kept her place,
Thus for a false, a short a bounded reign
He knew a true, a vast, an endless one to gain.

he ascended the throne with the peace in South Africa not quite a decade yet and within this brief space of time succeeded in preventing much bloodshed in the world. The first King in the present century introducing a new house, that of Saxe-Coburg he was our first King-Emperor. Kind and kingly every inch of him, of a splendid constitution, the offspring of a parent who died

full of honours as of years the hope was fondly cherished that King Edward who had survived such grave illness in the past will not only be spared to complete his three score years and ten but many more of his noble career. That hope however has not been fulfilled and all India mourns to-day, as does the whole Empire, the lot of the good Queen Alexandra as it did that of her august widowed mother-in-law on the death of Prince Consort. Since, as the 'Prince', he visited India in 1875 King Edward had been to his Indian subjects the realization of a happy dream. The eloquent and feeling message of his on the anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation was the direct outcome of the pleasant memory of that visit which none of the shorter memories of the various political upheavals in India was allowed to obliterate. "It was by her wish," wrote he on the 4th February 1901 to the Princes and People of India on the death of his mother, "and with her sanction, that I visited India, and made myself personally acquainted with the Ruling Chiefs, the people, and the cities of that ancient and famous Empire."

"I shall never forget the deep impression which I then received, and I shall endeavour, following the great example of the first Queen-Empress, to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks, and to merit, as She did, their unfailing loyalty and affection." He kept to the tradition of his great mother and his words and thus doubly endeared himself to his countless Indian subjects. The greatest in Europe in point of tact, judgment and other kingly virtues, it would be no exaggeration to say that of the living monarchs he had lived to become the greatest in the present-day world as fashioned by the exigencies of modern civilization. Like his great mother of blessed memory he ruled over dominions extended over areas more wide than any Sovereigns, ancient or modern, over peoples who, in point of number, variety, regard and attachment to his throne had no parallel; and no other sovereign within the memory of living man, except Victoria the Good, had commanded the willing allegiance, love and affection of countless millions, and left the world amidst such profound and universal regret.

His powerful intellect absorbed knowledge of all sorts, and he left the Universities a very well informed and accomplished gentleman. His aptitude for foreign languages especially was destined to stand him in good stead in later life when he personally negotiated *ententes* and marriage alliances with the rulers of continental countries. He always possessed great personal charm, a heritage from his mother, and he was also endowed by nature with an unrivalled gift of tact. No situation was ever too difficult for him. He could always say the right thing, dispel embarrassment and set every one at his ease. His love of sport endeared him to the English people. He was always a good shot with gun and rifle, though not so remarkably accurate as his son and successor. Later in life King Edward was a

most successful owner of race horses and on three occasions twice as Prince of Wales and once as King he has won the Derby. On each occasion the enthusiasm of the crowd at Epsom knew no bounds. It was one of his Majesty's greatest gifts that he was always in touch with the feelings and sentiments of the people of England. The popularity which he won as man and as sportsman was of the utmost value to him as King. As he understood the feelings of the people, he could direct them into the channels which he desired. The most striking instance of this was establishment of the *entente* with France. Both peoples were sore and angry at the Fashoda incident. A visit of King Edward to France soon won over President Loubet and the French people, and next year when the King entertained the President in his turn, the English people took the cue from their King and eagerly welcomed their visitor.

No one could foresee that Edward the King would immediately leap into prominence as the strongest man and most far-seeing statesman of Europe. Yet so it was. For nine brilliant meteoric years he has flashed across the sky of European politics, and has made his influence felt from Madrid to St. Petersburg, from Christiania to Rome. It is hard to imagine what must have been the feelings of a man of such ability and such ambition when compelled up till the age of the sixty to exercise the most severe self-repression; to feel his abilities within him and to have no outlet for them; to appear, even when no longer young, always as a son, never as an independent man; to see his nephew a great King and Emperor making his mark upon Europe and to realize that he with far greater powers was a nobody. These feelings may be imagined dimly, but what we know is that the moment that his opportunity came King Edward set to work, hampered as his freedom of action was by constitutional bonds. His Majesty saw with unerring clearness where possibilities of effective work lay. He was acquainted as few other Royalties were and as no other Englishman could be with the Courts and rulers of Europe. In foreign policy lay his chance. Both his Secretaries of State (Lord Landowne and Sir Edward Grey) have been prudent men, and they must quickly have seen that in King Edward England possessed a diplomatist without an equal in Europe. His experience and his clear powerful insight into large questions far outstripped any capacities which they could claim and his personal powers made him the best of all envoys for the carrying out of his own policy. Years before the idea had occurred to any other Englishman, King Edward saw the imminence of the German peril, which now hangs like an incumbus over us. He saw also the dangers of England's isolated position and of the unpopularity which the English nation had incurred abroad. He set himself to change this position with all speed. He did so by the policy of making friends and backed it up by a circle of marriage alliances. The idea that a Royal marriage possessed any political value had fallen into disrepute,

King Edward, knowing of what assistance to Germany the affection of Queen Victoria for her grandson had been, saw at once that the marriage alliance was a factor of the utmost importance in politics. Spain and Norway neither of them first class powers by themselves, but each capable of forming an important link in a chain were speedily drawn into close connection with England; and in the Baltic and the western Mediterranean, England can now count on friends and allies. Both are points of the greatest importance in naval strategy. A Republic was a Power which did not admit of the marriage treatment, but the many-sided abilities of the King were not for one moment embarrassed by that fact. Not even the mutual dislike of the French and English peoples hampered his policy. To use a colloquial expression which is literally true in this case, King Edward took it all smiling, and France and England fell upon each other's necks. Friendship was also cemented with Greece and Italy, and was inaugurated with Russia. Whenever possible it was encouraged with Austria-Hungary. Marienbad will sadly miss its popular annual visitor, and the Emperor Francis Joseph will deeply mourn his old friend. The alliance with Japan may or may not have been chiefly King Edward's work, but he cemented it with his exquisite tact by sending Prince Arthur to confer the Garter on the Mikado. Likewise during his reign friendship with the United States has grown apace as the old impression of England's surly aloofness melted under the geniality of her King. Turkey too is a new and valued friend. These nine years of King Edward's reign have been all too short. But the work done has been as sound as it has been rapid. If war now comes upon England she will find friends in every corner of the world. No other reign of nine years so full of glory can be recalled save that of Henry V., and whereas his glory was that of war and bloodshed Edward VII goes down to posterity as the Peacemaker. Spared at the time of the serious illness which caused his coronation to be postponed, we hoped that King Edward's reign might be as long as it was glorious. A great man has been taken from us at a time when we could ill-afford to spare him.

THE "CEYLON PATRIOT."

Tuesday, May 10, 1910.

His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor Edward VII, is no more. He died of bronchitis at 11-45 P. M. last Friday. The sad intelligence reached Jaffna about 10 A. M. the next day. His Majesty's loyal subjects were shocked at the news as it came with a terrible suddenness. His illness was scarcely known in Jaffna at the time the sad news was received here. All Government offices were closed immediately under instructions from Government. The bells of the various Churches in Jaffna continued the whole day to toll the mournful knell. Business was paralysed for the time being. "The King

he King is dead!" This was the short and doleful news which passed from one to another throughout the country. It is only on such an occasion when all political controversy is at abeyance, that the attachment of His Majesty's subjects to the Throne is clearly perceived by the observer. Men and women of all nationalities and creeds in every country and clime join in one wail of lamentation over the death of the King-Emperor who was above all racial prejudice or political faction, and formed, as the British Sovereign always does, the real bond of the Empire.

His late Majesty was not a mere figure-head in British, Colonial or Foreign Politics. He took such a deep interest in all affairs of State that he has in a great measure moulded the politics of his time. He was known as the Peace-maker of Europe and had a dominant influence over international politics. His great reign, which was fraught with great potentialities for the future of our Empire, has had a sudden close at a critical period of Home politics, when his personal influence might have solved many an intricate problem which party discussion cannot satisfactorily tackle. His life has been snapped within ten years of a most successful and prosperous rule. The whole Empire mourns the lamentable death, and sympathises with Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the rest of the Royal Family. His subjects now look up to his son and heir, His Majesty King George V, with universal good will and loyalty, and are fully assured that he will be inspired by the noble example of his lamented father and grandmother, and will bring to bear on all affairs of State the same degree of broad human sympathy, and sound statesmanship.

THE "STATESMAN".

The death of King Edward will create profound sorrow among his subjects throughout the British Empire. His late Majesty was not only looked up to by his people as the Imperial head of a great nation but he was known as a Monarch who with keen insight and deep human sympathy worked for the elevation of the masses at Home and the preservation of peace abroad. The consternation produced among members of the British race when it became necessary to postpone the Coronation of the King-Emperor, owing to his serious illness, showed how deep was the affection in which he was held by his subjects. As Prince of Wales, the late King had won the hearts of the people and after he succeeded to the Throne he not only strengthened the bonds of affection and respect that bound him to the millions over whom he ruled but he displayed statesmanship and diplomatic skill which aroused the admiration of the civilised world. King Edward's tact and judgment never failed and he was able without obtrusiveness, to exercise for good an influence which seems almost incongruous

in these days of democratic government. The telegrams from Home showed how deeply the people were stirred by the indisposition of the King and how eagerly the news of his progress was everywhere awaited. In India too the course of King Edward's illness was watched with profound anxiety. His late Majesty had a strong hold on the affections of his Indian subjects, and it will never be forgotten that it was during his reign the great measure of reform was passed which is destined to have incalculable influence on the future history of his country. Like his illustrious Mother, King Edward always displayed a direct personal concern in the welfare of India. In his Message on the Anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation he eloquently said "The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By Me, ever since my visit in 1875, the interests of India, its Princes, and peoples have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear son the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales, returned from their sojourn among you with a warm attachment to your land and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of My Royal House and Line only represent and they do most truly represent the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom." These words express the sentiments which the King-Emperor was known to cherish and were not merely the ceremonial utterances of a conventional Monarch. And we know that in India to-day as in England, the prevalent feeling will be one of the deepest sorrow at the loss of a great and beloved King.

A sentiment of poignant sorrow pervades the peoples of the British Empire to-day. A beloved ruler has been summoned from his earthly Throne by the King of Kings, and the unrestrained grief of the little Mother Isle is shared to the full by the British Dominions beyond the Seas. The conventional mourning which is the inevitable accompaniment of the death of a reigning Sovereign sinks into poor insignificance when compared with the profound feeling of personal bereavement which fills the minds of the men and women over whom King Edward ruled. And from the sons and daughters of Britain, whether in the Motherland or scattered over the far-spread territories which owe fealty to the British Throne, there goes out a sentiment of heart-felt sympathy for the Gracious Lady who has played so noble a part in the life of the King and of the nation. Like his illustrious mother, King Edward reigned in the hearts of the people. As Prince of Wales and as Sovereign he entered fully into the joys and the sorrows of the nation. With the regal dignity of a King he combined a deep and practical interest in the welfare of the humblest of his subjects. When the bitter cry of the outcasts of London touched the national conscience a quarter of a century ago, he threw himself nobly into the work of the Royal Commission which

sought to devise means for providing the poor of the capital with home instead of lairs. And when an enquiry was instituted into the treatment of the aged poor, he, the Heir Apparent of the British Throne, sat side by side with a humble agricultural labourer, who testified that no member of the Commission displayed more genuine anxiety than the Prince of Wales that measures should be devised to bring comfort into the declining days of the worn-out veterans of industry. Nor will it be forgotten that when Joseph Arch was elected to Parliament for the constituency which included Sandringham House, the Prince, in contrast to some of his aristocratic neighbours, showed marked kindness and courtesy to "my member" as he good-humouredly described the peasant politician. King Edward's Hospital Fund stands as an eloquent memorial of the concern of the late King for the alleviation of human suffering. His interest in the hospitals was direct and personal, and incalculable benefits were conferred on the sick poor by his exertions on their behalf. But, democratic monarch though he was, King Edward never lost sight of the dignity of his position. On ceremonial occasions he was the ideal Ruler, the embodiment of the genius of the British race, and the worthy upholder of Imperial traditions. He recognised to the full the responsibilities of his great heritage, and the power for good or evil which lies in the hands of a King. His influence with the crowned heads of Europe was consistently employed in the interests of peace, and so high was his reputation among Continental nations that his intervention was invariably regarded as the act of a lover of concord and not as the proceeding of a crowned diplomat, anxious to gain advantage for his own realm. It cannot be denied that King Edward's unofficial intervention in international politics was regarded with suspicion by a section of British politicians. But judging his acts by the results they produced, the great mass of the nation viewed them with sincere approval. There is overwhelming evidence that during his too brief reign King Edward materially strengthened the position of the monarchy. The presence on the Throne of a weak or tactless ruler might well revive a Republican agitation which is now moribund. But the obvious advantages of having Imperial unity embodied in the person of a Sovereign were emphasised by the reign of the King whom we mourn, and it cannot be gainsaid that the consolidation of the Empire which has gone on during the present generation owes its progress in no small measure to the ideal of loyalty engendered by the continuity of tradition which comes from the existence of a hereditary monarchy. In a Republic the President is elected as the representative of a party, and may become the instrument of a faction: in a constitutional monarchy the King embodies in his person the genius and traditions of the race. And the most superficial of observers cannot fail to perceive that the loyalty of the young nations which have sprung up in the far South and on the North of the American continent is more likely to prove enduring when it centres in a Royal Line, whose members, holding aloof from party, rule by the people's will. No one realised better than King

Edward the value of Imperial unity. His profound interest in India was eloquently voiced in his Message on the Anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation. The visit he paid to this country thirty-five years ago left an impression on his mind which was never effaced. And it was because his acquaintance with India was not merely vicarious that the extension of popular rights which he announced in that Message found in him a sympathetic friend. The Reforms, he declared, would strengthen and not impair existing authority and power, and he expressed his confidence that they would mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of Indian affairs. Providence has denied him the privilege of witnessing the full fruition of his hopes, but those of his Line who come after him will, we believe, see the justification of his liberal beliefs. By the inscrutable decree of the Ruler of Princes, King George succeeds his illustrious father at a crucial stage in the history of England. In the presence of Death the strife of parties is hushed, and the noise and fury of political warfare are forgotten. But the time must come when our new monarch will be called upon to decide momentous issues and his loyal subjects will pray that he may be endowed with wisdom and strength to perform the great duties assigned to him. Meanwhile all men and women of the British Empire remember only that they are members of one great family which has been sorely stricken by the death of its revered Head.

THE "INDIAN EMPIRE."

The tremendous loss we have sustained is the one great haunting thought to-day. But when anyone dies, whether great or small, the next impulse is to remember the virtues by which he was most distinguished in life. And when we think of His late Majesty, the French word *bonhomie* springs inevitably to the mind. The magnificent good nature which helped him to face all the trials of his position whether as Prince or King with equanimity—which enabled him to get on with men of every race and every class—which made him the first diplomatist in Europe—was doubtless owing partly to his fine constitution and his vigorous health but it would be unjust and untrue to suggest that it was done solely to these. It was the outcome of a really kindly nature and of a large and sympathetic heart. One of the finest things about the King when he was Prince of Wales was his intense interest in the great problem of poverty. He presided over many poor law and other commissions affecting the life of the people and knew more about them probably than any of his Ministers. As Prince of Wales for 60 years his position was undoubtedly a trying one. Next to the Throne and yet not on the Throne he must frequently have chafed under the sense that his energies found little scope; but whatever he found to do he did it with might and will. Never did his tact or good humour fail throughout his long apprenticeship to the art of reigning.

As King his short reign will probably strike the historian as without one single flaw. He was firm on the subject of his prerogative but he maintained the poise of a constitutional Sovereign with such precision that he was implicitly trusted by every party in the State. It is a remarkable indication of the studious correctness of his demeanour that no one in the Empire will now ever know what he would have done when the constitutional crisis ripened sufficiently to enable the Prime Minister to approach him on the question of Commons *vs.* Lords. A less cautious, a less experienced, a less scrupulous Monarch might have committed himself to one party or the other. It is to King Edward's lasting glory that he maintained the splendid tradition of the absolute impartiality of the Crown up to the close of his life and reign.

The Home papers have touched slightly upon the situation created by the demise of the Crown at a period of acute political crisis. The position was obscure enough before his Majesty's death, and it becomes even more doubtful and difficult now that his firm and judicious guidance is no longer a factor in it. In domestic as in foreign affairs his loss especially at this juncture, cannot sufficiently be deplored. All the signs point to the fact that we are nearing one of the rapids of history. Strained relations, men's hearts failing them for fear, and the ominous increase of armaments are all danger signals of the most unmistakable kind. One felt somehow that so long as King Edward was on the Throne, we should never be allowed to drift into war with any of our neighbours. Now that he has gone the outlook becomes threatening both at Home and abroad.

The news of the greatest calamity that could befall the British Empire in the four quarters of the globe on which the sun never sets, stunned us at 10 A. M. on Saturday last. The shock was so great because it was so strangely sudden, so utterly unexpected. It was only on Friday evening that whispers of King Edward's illness were circulated among a limited few, who passed an anxious night to learn on the morrow the details in the morning papers. And though we read of "grave anxiety" we were certainly not prepared to be overwhelmed four hours later with the stunning intelligence of the great bereavement of the Royal Family and of the immense loss to the cause of peace and humanity. Verily has the news come upon us and the whole Indian people with the tremendous force of a catapult, from which it would be long before we recover. King Edward VII, Emperor of India, was a towering personality, around whom as on a pivot turned the peace of Europe and hence of the world. He was one of the gifted few who adorn mankind in each generation to improve and take it up to a higher level. In his younger days he was known as the "First Gentleman in Europe" and after his accession to the

throne of England, quietly and unobtrusively, annexed the grander, higher and nobler distinction of the "World's Peace-maker." What is undoubtedly the loss of the world, and specially of the British Empire, is mourned by India as a calamity for, like his illustrious and never-to-be-forgotten parent and predecessor, Empress Victoria Emperor Edward always evinced the keenest and liveliest interest in her welfare and the progress, prosperity and contentment of her people. Indian orderlies attended upon His Majesty and excited the envy of all continental sovereigns—Indian manufactures found a welcome place in his household—Indian questions always received the best attention from him—whenever any misfortune overtook India, she was sure of receiving his Majesty's personal sympathy and solace—and whatever efforts might be made for her improvement had uniformly his hearty support. It is, indeed, a privilege to have a ruler like him; but alas, he is no more and we to-day mourn his loss as keenly as do his English subjects. The first telegram, dated London, May 5, reads :—

"King Edward is suffering from a severe bronchial attack and is confined to his room.

And the last telegram, dated London, May 7, 7-20 A. M. stated : "King Edward is dead."

This short illness and not much acute suffering would tell Hindus how in his life he must have been a good man and true. We beg to offer most respectfully our sincere condolences to the bereaved Royal Family and specially to Her Majesty whose loss neither time nor anything else can assuage, and to the Prince and Princess of Wales who now become our Emperor and Empress.

THE "KASIM-UL-AKHBAR."

Thursday, May 12th, 1910.

The oft-repeated saying, that comets betoken dire calamities, is verified to our own galling experience and sad misfortune in our own times. With the appearance now in the heavens of this ominous orb, an unexpected thunderbolt of destruction fell upon our well-pleasing hopes and charming joys in the very departure of our parent-like monarch from over our heads. The inauspicious Saturday, (which is indeed the day of the evil influence of Saturn that presides over and gives his name to it) falling on 7th May 1910, suddenly announced to our astonishment that the greatest Emperor of the world and the righteous sovereign on the earth breathed his last and paid the final ordained tribute to nature; and we stood astounded with our senses dazed by the abruptness of this undreamt of stroke of misfortune. His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty Edward VII was born in 1841—and ascended the throne in 1901; and, scarcely a decade has elapsed therefrom, he is now

no more here below. His late Imperial Majesty ruled over more than a sixth part of the earth—and his august commands penetrated far and wide to every nook and corner of the globe as equally on land as on the sea. His benign sway sheds balm of consolation and peace over the multifarious nations and races which God has committed in solemn trust to the care of Great Britain. We lived in halcyon joyance and quietude of mind as under the wings of a parent. His happy reign, short as it was, was marked the more by internal tranquillity at home and external glory abroad; and was neither marred nor sullied by any destructive wars. The subjects of all races and we, Moslems, in special view this as our own domestic bereavement, for His Imperial Majesty wielded the sceptre in love holding in his affectionate grasp the precious silver-chords of our ever-loyal hearts. What Tavernier speaks of Shah Jehan of Delhi that he "reigned not so much as a King over his subjects but rather as a father over his family and children," is realized most vividly in these days in the affections of His late Imperial Majesty towards the countless myriads of his subjects scattered over so many parts of this terrestrial sphere. We cherish in loyal devotion the incalculable boons and blessings of the British benefaction; and earnestly long for the perpetuation of this benign rule here as well in India as elsewhere on the earth. We express our deepest feelings of genuine condolence and sincerest sympathies with the Empress-Dowager, the Heir-Apparent and other grieving members of the Imperial family in England in this universally deplored Imperial bereavement. May the God of all peace and the Lord of all consolation afford the healing balms of comfort and solace to their grief afflicted souls!

THE "MAHRATTA".

When men reach the age limit of the proverbial three-score and ten, their life is practically forfeited to the grim Reaper Death. But we are sorry that King Edward was not allowed to enjoy the grace of a further lease of life such as his royal mother Queen Victoria was privileged to have. Especially in the best interests of the British Empire was such a lease of life needed, because the affairs of the Parliament may be regarded just at this moment as having reached a crisis. The King, during his brief regime, had always exerted himself in the cause of peace and even in the present Parliamentary crisis he was confidently expected to do what may be in the best interest of the constitution of the Empire. His death, therefore, not only comes as a painful surprise but will be sincerely mourned by the whole world.

THE "GUZERATHI."

His Majesty's untimely death means the removal of the greatest peace factor in Europe and therefore becomes an event of far greater international importance than it would have been under ordinary circumstances. In this

country his name always commanded sincere love, genuine respect and loyal devotion. His Majesty's message addressed to his Indian subjects on 4th February after he was proclaimed King and Emperor on 24th January 1901, and his second message published on 1st November 1908, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation as Empress of India, were full of warm sympathy and it is but natural that the grievous intelligence of his demise, which came upon the Indian public with the veritable suddenness of a bolt from the blue, has called forth feelings of profound sympathy and universal grief and sorrow.

"THE PRAJA BHANDU"

It is with feelings of profound regret that we have to announce the sad and somewhat sudden calamity that has befallen the British Empire in the shape of the passing away of His Majesty the King-Emperor yesterday. A Reuter's message had informed us only yesterday that His Majesty had a severe attack of bronchitis, but in view of his splendid constitution and the best medical treatment at hand all hoped for a speedy recovery. Unfortunately, however, that hope has not been realized, and His Majesty has departed this life to the great grief of millions of his loving subjects throughout the empire. It is but bare truth to say that the whole nation to a man is plunged in deep grief at the news of this sad event. During his brief reign of about nine years, His Majesty had given sufficient evidence of a warm corner in his heart for his Indian subjects. His Majesty also played an important part in European politics, and an apostle of peace that he was he was instrumental in more than once averting bloody and costly wars between rival powers. Our heart is naturally too full to write at any length just at present upon this subject. We would, therefore, rest content with wishing in conclusion all peace in heaven to the soul of our departed Sovereign.

THE "PARSEE."

The death of King Edward VII is a sad loss to England to-day, robbing her of the one man in whom all felt confidence and were ready to put their trust. As the Emperor of India, King Edward was revered and loved by the millions of his subjects of all races and creeds. He had a genuine regard and affection for India and its people, in whom he was interested from his early years. He counted many of the great Indian Princes as his personal friends and whenever he came across Indians in England, His Majesty by his kindly inquiries gave proofs of his deep interest in this country. It is an open secret that King Edward used to give audience to high Anglo-Indian Officers in England and that one thing His Majesty was always anxious to impress them was to rule this great country by sympathy and love. It is often said that the Indians do not know the Englishman's mind but there was one English mind they claimed to know well and that was of

their late beloved King-Emperor. From one end of India to the other it was universally known that King Edward was a true friend of India and that his great heart was full of sympathy for his Indian subjects, and it was because this was known to the people, that they in their turn showed their unbounded reverence and affection for their Sovereign by placing his name and that of his Royal Family above all criticism and reference as high and holy, which it would be ignoble to deal in the din and dust of any conflict between the ruler and ruled of this country. Much has happened in India of recent years, much to grieve the heart whether Indian or English, but in whatever has been said and done, at no time and under no circumstances has the name of King Edward been referred to except in terms of the deepest respect and affection. His death is as great a loss to India as it is to England, for in him we have lost a great and good ruler, a lover of peace and a true friend of humanity. The entire world will follow in grief King Edward to his grave, but no part of it will mourn his loss so deeply as that which is rightly called "the brightest jewel in the British diadem."

THE "RAST GOFTAR."

No one ever entertained the faintest conception that a constitution so robust as that of the late King would break down under what was supposed to be a few hours' passing illness. But a cruel fate has willed his millions of mourners to hear of his illness and death on the same fatal day and it has not left them even the poor solace of sending up their united prayers for his recovery. His death is mourned in every household to-day as that of a great and noble King who looked for his power in peace, and considered the happiness of his subjects his lasting care. During the short span of his beneficent and glorious rule, no territorial expansion was coveted, nor did any great battles proclaim the powerful resources of his nation; in its annals would yet be left to future humanity the memory of a reign in which Great Britain strove at a consolidation of its world-wide empire and the husbanding of its vast and unfailing resources. . . . and so does India owe to him and to his inherent love for freedom a lasting debt for the peaceful progress that it has made within the past quinquennium. Within a few months of his death the country has been brought to the threshold of a great and memorable epoch and one great step forward has already been taken, but he was not destined to watch it advance further. The first and the last visit he paid to this country, years ago, left an enduring impress on his kingly heart, and the pledges he gave to its peoples have since been faithfully redeemed with a magnanimity and constancy that mark him out as a God-fearing, sagacious and far-sighted monarch. In his sudden and premature end, that has caused much universal grief, every unit of his Empire bemoans in sackcloth and ashes the loss of a King dearly beloved and precious to all.—*Requiescat in pace.*

THE "KAISER-I-HIND."

It was in 1876-77 that the Indian subjects of H. I. M. King Edward VII had the good fortune to see for the first time their future Sovereign, who was then the Prince of Wales. Since then the feelings of loyalty and devotion grew stronger and stronger in the hearts of the teeming millions of India and our Lady Sovereign and King Edward occupied an unique position among the ruling heads of the world as the most loved and highly respected rulers, though living as they did thousands of miles away from their subjects. India has never budged an inch in its devotion and loyalty to the person of the English Sovereign and all members of the Royal Family. And no stronger proof could be found for this than recalling to memory the ardent and sincere prayers throughout the Empire on the occasion of His Majesty's illness just before the Coronation. The tie of good feelings and sympathies, no doubt, is the cause of utter gloom and quiet cast on Bombay these two days.

"THE JOURNAL."

The terribly sudden death of the King-Emperor will be received with world-wide sorrow, for Edward VII was not only the most popular of the English monarchs and not only a great Imperial link but in these latter days he had come to be considered as a potent factor in the world's peace. That His Majesty was popular among his own people has long been a truism. During his long apprenticeship as Prince of Wales he had ample opportunity for maturing and displaying those princely qualities which endear a Ruler to his subjects. The son of Queen Victoria, the Good, enjoyed the benefits of perhaps a more careful training than any of his predecessors and the results of this training, combined with the virtues which he inherited from his great mother, and his no less admirable father tended to render him an ideal Prince and King. Not only were the functions appertaining to his exalted station performed with all efficiency and in a manner that won all hearts but the Prince took also a unique and active part in the social movements of his time. His labours on various Royal Commissions were such as to satisfy all but the most bigoted socialists. "We are all socialists now" exclaimed the Prince of Wales at a discussion on the housing of the poor, and the tenants on the Sandringham estate could testify to the broad and generous attitude of the royal landlord. Indeed, it has been hinted that the Seventh Edward in his political views had leanings to the liberal side. But never, either as Prince or King, did His Majesty deviate for a moment from that attitude of strict neutrality which is at once the boast and the safeguard of the British monarchy.

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The diplomatic tact and personal worth of King Edward, as of his revered mother, have been strikingly demonstrated by the fact that, while their power had been continuously curtailed by the march of democracy, their personal influence had been exercised discreetly and even secretly, but it has been none the less beneficial and effective. This was evidenced more clearly during the present political crisis, in which the King showed that he was exempt from personal motives, and had even asked for his name to be kept out of political controversy. It was to him, and to him alone, that the *entente cordiale* is attributable, in fact it is difficult to estimate the value of the services which the Monarch had rendered to his country and Europe generally, by the exercise of his diplomatic tact and political sagacity. Although the official conduct of State affairs was naturally left to his responsible Ministers, the King had frequently shown that he could take broader and more impartial views than his advisers, for occupying a more elevated, detached position, living in an independent, serene atmosphere, he remained uninfluenced by the strife of parties, the squabbles of Parliament, and the play of personal jealousies and prejudice.

"SUBODHA PATRIKA,"

15th May 1910.

The death of King Edward is the tragic event of the day and has cast a gloom over the Empire, which was proud to own his sovereignty. The suddenness of His Majesty's end gives poignancy to our sorrow and brings home *once* more to the minds of all, high or low, the uncertain'y of human life. "In the midst of life we are in death." So it has been and will ever be! But yesterday King Edward was believed by all of us to be in good health with years of life before him. On Friday afternoon came the disquieting telegram that he was suffering from a bronchial affection; soon after it was followed by another telegram that his condition was causing grave anxiety; and within a few hours followed the mournful news, striking dumb nearly all, that King Edward's soul had departed in peace from this world of sorrows on Friday night.

King Edward the Seventh, who has been taken away from us so suddenly, won his way into the hearts of his subjects, by his truly kingly ways and actions. The glory of his life is that, called upon to reign in times, when like most other things, the very principle and basis of monarchy are subjected to questionings and doubt, when republican ideas, socialism, and democracy are striving to assert themselves and Kingship has lost much of its ancient halo, King Edward, like his august mother, proved in his own life that a Monarch can be a true man of men—reigning over his subjects as God's Vicegerent on this Earth, and diffusing the blessings of peaceful government.

King Edward will shine in the pages of history and be known to posterity by a title which the civilized world has acclaimed with universal assent to be the rich and just reward of his Kingship. "Edward the Peace-maker!" Can any title to fame and name be higher? How calmly and quietly, with trustful dignity, he reconciled the discordant elements of his time in the international politics of Europe! Where people and statesmen wrangled, where sensational newspapers and fire-eating politicians strove to foment national jealousy and party prejudices, our late King's was the personality which dominated everywhere almost and he succeeded by his winning ways in saving the Empire and the peace of the world from wreck and ruin. "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God!" Rest in peace, child of God, our King Edward! Your earthly labours are ended! Yours is the everlasting joy of Peace! Peace was written on your face—it flowed from your kindly heart!

THE "TRIBUNE."

King Edward, by his great and glorious attributes and his brilliant and sagacious statesmanship, obtained the most prominent place among the reigning Sovereigns and was looked up to with respect and reverence born of his sincere and unflinching advocacy of righteousness and peace, which alone exalt a nation. For the great and exalted position to which he was called he was eminently fitted, thanks to the anxious care and solicitude bestowed by his noble parents, Albert the Good and Victoria the Great. During the long and eventful reign of his illustrious mother, especially after the death of his father, it fell to him to represent Her Majesty at public functions at home and abroad, and no one could have wished for a better and more fitting training in the ways of statesmanship and insight into the intricacies of international relations. Thus equipped, His Majesty took the reins of the mightiest Empire when the call came in 1901 and it goes without saying that his unique training stood him in good stead. By dint of noble endeavour, during his brief reign of nine years, he earned the title of the Peace-maker of Europe and came to be regarded as the foremost statesman of his time. The *entente cordiale* with France, the alliance with Germany, the understanding with Russia, all owe their inception to the broad-minded statesmanship and the personal initiative of His Majesty. The Boer War came to an end at the intervention of Queen Victoria. It was given to King Edward to signalise his reign by the grant of self-government and a federation to the South African Colonies. Indeed people were not wanting who declared that His Majesty had been his own Foreign Minister, so profoundly did he influence the Foreign policy of the Empire. But it goes without saying that his influence was invariably for the good of the Empire and the humanity at large.

The tie which knit the millions of Indian subjects to the Throne of Queen Victoria was only strengthened by the invariable and abiding sympathy evinced by King Edward. In His Majesty's case this sympathy was further based on personal knowledge and first hand acquaintance of Indian people and conditions. At the threshold of his reign, His Majesty declared that he would follow in the footsteps of His illustrious Mother—a promise which he graciously reiterated in the noble Message he addressed to the Princes and People of India on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Proclamation of 1858 which together with Queen Victoria's Proclamation may be justly regarded as the Charter of Indian Rights and Liberties and the pole-star of Indian hopes and aspirations. The Council Reforms—the enlargement and expansion of our Legislative Councils, the admission of Indians into the Councils of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governors, and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, make a notable epoch in the progressive march of Indian administration and will always be gratefully associated with the august name of our departed Sovereign whose demise has plunged the Empire and its peoples into deep and profound grief.

THE "PUNJABEE."

In India the death of their Great Emperor has been received with immense grief in millions of homes where he was literally worshipped and revered. Though a constitutional monarch has little or nothing personally to do with the Government of this country, the people of India know that the late Emperor and his noble mother took not a little personal part in shaping Great Britain's policy towards India and in conceding to the people from time to time during the last six years those rights and privileges to which we are disposed to attach so great a value. In India we know the keen interest taken by Empress Victoria and Emperor Edward VII in the welfare of our people. We know also the deep personal solicitude shown by both the great monarchs to promote the good of the people of this country. It is also known that the late Emperor Edward VII had played no small part in strengthening, encouraging and inspiring Lord Morley to persevere with his policy of conciliation and peace in the face of adverse criticism from quarters which ought to have known better. As in Great Britain and the other parts of his dominions, Emperor Edward VII enjoyed from the very start that wholehearted loyalty and that affectionate devotion which the people of India felt for his august mother. There are many amongst us who have a very lively remembrance of the visit he paid to India in 1875 as Prince of Wales. In 1905 when pressure of business and considerations relating to age and health personally prevented His Majesty from visiting India, he sent his son and heir on a visit to this country. The favourable impression which the visit of the Prince made on the people went a long way to strengthen the ties of personal devotion and affectionate loyalty felt by the Indian people towards their

great Sovereign. The speech which the Prince made on his return to England showed how rightly he had diagnosed the trouble from which India suffered, and how correctly his intuition had guessed the right remedy, *viz.*, sympathy. The people of India of all classes unite in mourning the death of a monarch whose person inspired their deep love and affection and on whom they looked as their Father. "God's shadow on Earth" and "an incarnation of the Divine" are two of the more important titles given to the monarch in the literature of the East, and the last two Sovereigns of India—Victoria the Good and her great and noble son whose death has plunged the whole country in mourning—proved themselves fully worthy of these great appellations. We have every hope that their successors will endeavour to carry on the great and imperishable traditions with which their name will remain permanently associated in history.

"COMMERCE."

The universal and spontaneous outburst of sorrow which has taken place all over the Empire furnishes the most impressive of all tributes to our late King-Emperor. In Calcutta, as in London, business came instantly to a standstill when the sad news became known, and every engagement of a public character was put off. The public has been taken completely by surprise. Since His Majesty so successfully threw off the severe illness from which he suffered nine years ago it has seemed as though he bore a charmed life. His splendid constitution rallied magnificently after that ordeal, and all the omens pointed to his outliving the normal span, instead of just coming short of it. His death comes with all the greater shock. Nor is our feeling of loss and deprivation diminished by the circumstances of the hour. Great Britain is now in the throes of a political crisis which must profoundly affect the destinies of the Empire. It is a dangerous crisis, which called for a display of the highest statesmanship on both sides, balanced by the clear head and the long experience of the "best diplomatist in Europe." Now that that fine judgment and long experience are no longer available, there seems to be much less prospect of a *modus vivendi* being shortly arrived at—and all the time the situation abroad becomes more complicated, and the loss of the genial personality of King Edward will be daily more severely felt. This is not the time nor the place to attempt any exhaustive review of his life's work. But we can say with confidence that his influence throughout his reign was beneficent in the highest degree; that he firmly and consistently pursued a policy of peace; that his sympathies were broad and practical, and that he possessed in a high measure the spirit of *noblesse oblige*. He was emphatically a man whom the Empire can ill-afford to lose, and apart from the royal personality which has gone down to the tomb we have to mourn, with a deep sense of what it means to us, a diplomatist and statesman who kept the peace in Europe as no one else could have done, or will do.

The sudden death of King Edward VII, Emperor of India, has plunged the whole of the civilized world into grief. Owing to the exceptionally long reign of his illustrious mother he ascended the throne very late in life, being nearly sixty years of age at the time. But for very many years in the latter part of the regime of Victoria, the Good, King Edward, then the Prince of Wales, represented his godly mother in public functions and took deep interest in all matters relating to the great and glorious Empire. He had the disadvantage of following one of the very greatest and most popular sovereigns of the age; but in spite of this and the short period of his rule—a little over nine years—he made a great mark in the history of the modern world and won the hearts of the civilized nations. Such a unique record has rarely been accomplished within such a short period in the past. His most important services to the world were in the cause of peace. He enjoyed very intimate relations with the reigning sovereigns of Europe; and he spent a very great portion of his time and talents in furthering the cause of peace. Peace hath its victories much greater and still more noble than war; and in this regard Emperor Edward enjoyed a reputation and popularity which the greatest conquerors may well envy. The loss of one on whom the world rightly conferred the title of the Peace-maker will therefore be very severely felt by the civilized nations of the globe. As regards the British Empire his loss is simply irreparable. At the time of his succession to the mighty throne he made a solemn pledge that he would faithfully walk in the footsteps of his great mother, and during the short period of his reign he carried out his pledge with all his might. He spared no pains to do all that contributed to the welfare of his vast Empire and advanced the progress and prosperity of the various races entrusted to his care. He gave the finishing stroke to the conciliatory policy of Queen Victoria in regard to the South African Colony by granting a Constitution to the South African Union. But nowhere will the august and invigorating presence of the great Emperor be missed as in the British Isles which is in the midst of a momentous peaceful revolution. What will be the actual effect of the death of King Edward at such a critical period in the history of the British nation, the future alone can tell; but there can be no doubt that the relentless hand of death has removed the great ruler at the time of a national crisis of exceptional magnitude. As regards British India he had paid a visit to this country in 1876 and acquainted himself personally with the conditions and wants of the people. Soon after his accession to the British 'gadi' he reiterated in his famous Message to the Princes and people of India that the solemn pledges of his noble mother, embodied in the Indian Magna Charta of 1858 would be faithfully carried out; and though the cruel hand of death has snatched him away after only nine years and a half, a great many epoch-making events took place during the period to show the sincerity of his undertaking. It was during his reign for the first time in the history of India that some of the very highest offices under the Crown were conferred on Indians. The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha on

the Executive Council of the Viceroy, of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali on the Privy Council of the British Empire, and of other Indians on Lord Morley's Councils and the Provincial Executive Councils, as well as the enlargement and expansion of the Imperial and Provincial Councils—all these events mark a remarkable epoch in the history of modern India and will ever be associated with the glorious name of King Edward VII, whose sudden departure from the world the whole world is mourning to-day..

THE "MYSORE TIMES."

Wednesday, 11th May, 1910.

It would not be true to say that we have quite recovered from the utter depression caused by the sudden and unexpected demise of H. I. M. Edward VII. We can hardly realize as yet that he is no longer breathing in our midst. When penning the hurried note in which it was our most painful duty to announce the sad event last Saturday, we had intended to publish this week an account of our late Emperor's life-history. But so many sketches have since appeared in the newspapers, English, Anglo-Indian, and Indian, and in English and in the Vernaculars that we feel it would be superfluous for us to go over the same ground. Not that we undervalue the instructive nature of the episodes and happenings in the lives of the World's Great Men; but the particulars of the life of the great departed being so easily obtainable from other sources, we think it will suffice if we confine ourselves on the present occasion to the place which the late sovereign had occupied on the World's stressful stage.

We revere and love King Edward as a pre-eminently *good man*. It is certainly conducive to the *amour propre* of humanity to be credited with greatness, ability, prowess, genius, &c. In our humble opinion, however, these qualities in any given human being can only be relative. The greatest, the ablest and the most valiant may now or hereafter be eclipsed by men, perhaps still in the womb of time, who may develop characteristics and qualities of greater value and intensity. But we prefer *good men* in all the full significance of the term. We have a profound conviction that our late King-Emperor was a *good man* par excellence. In this belief, we mourn his sudden departure from our midst as the greatest calamity that could have happened to us, especially in the present crisis in the English and Indian politics.

Endowed with a stupendous and irresistible personality, he succeeded by his personal influence in restraining the impatient and inflammable nationalities of Europe from flying at each other's throats, and elsewhere on the world's surface, the dogs of war were held in leash so far as his counsels and force of character had prevailed. This was a gigantic achievement of which any human being may well be proud.

His august mother, our beloved Queen-mother and First Empress of India, had earned and fully justified the proud title, spontaneously bestowed by grateful India, of Victoria the Good. We cannot even now remember her without feeling for her a thrill of warm affection and profound respect. She was the first to enunciate the gospel of sympathy and love for us Indians. Does not history tell us for instance that it was her beloved hand which amended and gave shape to the famous Proclamation of 1858 which we justly cherish as our Magna Charta: ministers had indeed prepared a draft, but her motherly heart felt that we Indians were not all uncivilized people, and that it would be easier to rule India wisely and well, if sympathy and kindness softened the work of *Pax Britannica* and perfected the pronouncement accordingly. Her wise and intuitive initiative has been attended with the happiest fruits, notwithstanding the distracting miscarriages of the last half a century. The late King had religiously carried out his great mother's precepts in the direction of the imperial policy towards the Government of India. Since his accession to the great and mighty British Empire, the same wise spirit has been transparent in all his doings for India. We are convinced that his visit to India in 1875, and his personal knowledge of things Indian, had enabled him to pursue the policy to which we have adverted, and which has so happily fructified in the material and moral progress of India, under British rule. We remember to have met his late Majesty in Madras, when he honored this great dependency with a visit in 1875. He was then the Prince of Wales, and we were most favourably impressed by his affability, desire to be pleased, genuine simplicity unsullied by "hauteur bonhomme," and true sympathy evidenced by a kindling eye, a beaming countenance and an unselfish regard for the feelings of others. These most valuable qualities the late Emperor possessed and practised to the end of the chapter. Is it any wonder that we feel his untimely death as a personal as well as a national bereavement? It is human nature to extol the prosperous and powerful, and to ascribe all the cardinal virtues to the high placed. It is specially oriental human nature to carry this trait beyond the verge of flattery. But we can assure our readers, with our hand metaphorically on our heart, that we do at all exceed the bounds of veracity in joining our humble meed of praise to swell the chorus of universal lamentation which has been rising to the high throne of Heaven at the premature loss of one of the greatest sovereigns of the earth.

His present Majesty's recent visit to the coral shores of classical Bharta Varasha is a splendid asset to our credit, and augurs well for our peaceful progress and happiness in the new reign. King George V is the grandson of an eminently motherly good Sovereign, and is the son of another good and all-round Ruler. The inscrutable decrees of Providence have called him to the head of a mighty state with which our destinies are happily associated. We feel that our future cannot fall into better or more auspicious hands or

cause us any anxiety. The practical admission of the Indians to a genuine and substantial share in the administration of their country, followed immediately after His Majesty's Guildhall speech on his return home from India, gives a guarantee to us in India that our hopes in this respect will not prove chimerical. May God bless our new Emperor.

"THE GUJARATI PUNCH."

Sunday, 15th May, 1910.

"Never thought was cherished in my heart that tended not to my people's good. Though God raised me on high, yet this I count the glory of my crown, that I have reigned with your loves."

—Queen Empress Victoria.

"I shall endeavour to follow the great example of the first Queen Empress to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks and to merit, as she did, their unflinching loyalty and affection."

—First Message of Edward VII, 1901.

"The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By me, ever since my visit in 1875, the interests of India, its Princes and Peoples have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear son, the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales returned from their sojourn among you with warm attachment to your land and true and earnest interest in its well-being and contentment."

—The Royal Proclamation, 1908.

A great sovereign deservedly known to the world as the "Peace-Maker" and the "Good" passed away from our midst, peacefully though suddenly, and remaining courageously almost to the very end in harness,—mourned by the diverse races that inhabit the biggest Empire on the face of the earth, with expressions of a deep-rooted affection, in no way superficial or conventional. The great heritage of Queen Victoria to which the late King Emperor Edward had succeeded, although full of honours, was not free from grave anxiety and heavy responsibility. And the very large span of life vouchsafed to Her late Majesty, together with her exceptional personal attractions and intellectual gifts, which turned the former into a long series of successes at Home and abroad, it was feared, would go to prejudice the new King—when His Majesty ascended the Throne;—but thanks to the care, zeal and devotion incessantly expended on his education by his noble mother, the fear proved false, and serious as was the outlook when Queen Victoria died, every cloud was by and by made to clear away from the political horizon by the late King with a rare statesmanship; and to-day there are left very few important states in the world whose sympathies are not pro-British.

All this change is due entirely to the masterly abilities and magnetic personality of the late King, whose great powers were exerted in the cause of peace and prosperity of the whole world. The *entente cordiale* with France and the Russo-British and British-Japan alliances have been made instrumental in

hypnotising all the jarring elements of the East and the West and the most cordial relations have come to be between the United States of America and Britain. Towards England, the Colonies and also India, his sympathies as those of Queen Victoria were equally open and the result has been that in a constitutional form of monarchical administration with limited powers, the Sovereign has gradually grown stronger, and stronger in prestige, if not in power, and the Throne of Britain attracts willing homage from the people which it scarcely ever did before the time of the great Queen: to-day it is as much respected as, if not more than, it was during the reign of the Tudors. Even the most unruly of the colonists have felt and paid the homage of dutiful loyalty which could scarcely ever have been the case when one of the four Georges sat on the Throne. No doubt much of this was the work of the last reign but it should not be forgotten that when King Edward ascended the Throne, his work was not certainly a trip of ease or pleasure. It must be within the memory of most people, how very great was the bitterness throughout the civilized world caused by the Boer War and how very persistent were the efforts designed to prejudice and humble the majesty of Britain. Thanks to the patient efforts of the great Statesman, now departed, it resulted in a part, if not entire success for the Empire, and the prestige thereof remained untarnished.

King Edward had unique opportunities both at Home and in dealing with other states and never missed a single step to create and keep up advantages that resulted from them. It is a notable fact that during the long reign of Queen Victoria, several great men and politicians administered the affairs of the Empire but the case was a little different in the last reign. There were very few, if any, master statesmen, and consequently every eye was turned to the King, himself no mean politician who took advantage of the situation and began constitutionally to secure and cement the great influence of the British Crown. It was the influence of the late King only, it is an admitted fact, that could bring about the much desired *entente* with France, Russia, and Japan, and thereby doing away with the boggy of the fear of the Triple Alliance, also minimize the chances of a struggle in the East.

India as is well-known was not without a corner in the heart of His late Majesty ever since his historic visit in 1875 and his great gentleness and gentlemanliness were not a little responsible in drawing out the most loyal feelings from the hearts of its Princes and Peoples. Misrepresentations and misdirections are so many, unfortunately, that much could not be done, but the whole continent of India was and is confident that had it rested with the King-Emperor only, it would surely have gained much more and much earlier the political benefits that are being doled out to it. Hence the cry often raised of having as Viceroy a Prince of the Blood Royal, who

coming into directly intimate relations with the people can interpret their grievances to the sovereign.

In all that the good King did, it is very highly creditable to His late Majesty, that he never forgot the sweet tuition of his father or the great example of his Mother and he frequently referred to this. He declared that his ambition was to follow in the footsteps of Queen Victoria and he never swerved from this resolution. It will have to be admitted that the great example before him was too attractive and strong for him to go away from it, that his great Mother's influence was very long in taking effect and so could not easily be shaken off, and that the English Crown having very limited powers it was not very tempting to pass the golden barriers. But at the same time it will also have to be remembered that it was a great work to keep up the policy and increase the prestige of the Throne of the greatest Empress the world has ever seen and within constitutional limits so to do his duties as not to come into conflict with the people and yet accomplish his mission. The world has often seen parents trying their best for educating their sons to follow them, but it requires scarcely less greatness in the sons to act up to their teachings and take an affectionate pride in doing so. That the Mother was great, has already been the verdict of history; but it will also be admitted that the son was scarcely less so; and we have no doubt that the voice of future history will surely confirm this statement.

THE "HINDU PATRIOT."

The world's greatest crowned head is dead. The monarch over whose dominion the sun never sets has been snatched away by the King of Terrors. A King who was respected, adored and loved wherever the English language is spoken, and in whose dominion the slave as soon as he sets his foot becomes free has been taken away from the land of the living. Such sorrowful sentiments arise in our mind when we contemplate the death of King Edward VII, our beloved King Emperor, a sovereign whose memory will remain enshrined in the grateful hearts of his subjects who are composed of diverse nationalities. The news of H. M.'s death came to us as a rude shock, because, in spite of the alarming cablegrams that reached this country, it was not for a moment dreamt that his end was so fast approaching and that he should pay the debt of nature so quickly. And yet the worst has happened. The King has fled to that region whence no traveller returns, leaving behind countless millions to mourn his loss. The death of His Majesty especially at a time when his presence was needed owing to the aggravated political situation in England has increased the poignancy of national grief. He was a king who knew how to tackle a critical situation with good effect and his ministers were therefore sanguine of a satisfactory termination by his interference of the political crisis that recently arose in the Parliamentary

history of England. What was it that endeared the King so much to the heart of this people? It was His Majesty's love for the Constitution which he had declared when ascending the throne in 1901. He was a constitutional monarch in the true sense of the term. To his love for constitutionalism may be added his innate love for peace. It was this noble trait in His Majesty's character that saved Europe from several impending crisis. He was instrumental in establishing cordial relations among sovereigns on the war-path who but for his tact, judgment, diplomacy and good-will would have fallen foul upon each other and thereby disturbed the peace of Europe. International amity formed his chief care, ever occupying a large part of his thought. His Majesty was essentially a People's King because he never hesitated to lend his sympathy to any public cause which had for its object the good of the people. Whether it was the foundation of a Hospital for the poor, the opening of an asylum for the reception of the sick and the invalid, the establishment of a school for the education of orphan children or the opening of a public institution which had for its object the good of humanity, His Majesty was always ready to express his sympathy and support for their success. These good qualities he inherited from his august mother and they are traceable to his early life. His Majesty's name will ever remain imperishably associated with many philanthropic movements that were initiated in England during the last three or four decades. We all remember the active part he took in connection with the leprosy question which roused considerable public attention and sympathy in England owing to the sad death of Father Damien from this loathsome disease in a distant land and he presided over the meeting that was held in honour of the sacred memory of this great Jesuit Father. His personal sympathy for his subjects was deep and abiding. Whenever any misfortune befell them, he extended his sympathetic and helping hand for their benefit. He always kept his purse open for the relief of the families of sufferers and victims to railway, shipping and mining disaster. To us the people of India, His Majesty was an object of high regard and great respect and veneration owing to his strong sympathy for us. Before and after his accession to the throne, he manifested it in various ways. During the extensive tour he undertook in 1876 in this country he made himself familiar with many important matters connected with India and acquired first hand information about her and her people by personal enquiry. He mixed cordially with the princes and the people alike. For the purposes of gaining an insight into Hindu household His Majesty paid a visit to the house of late Rai Bahadur Jagadanand Mukerjee of Bhowanipore. He returned home with a delightful impression of India and her people. The message which His Majesty had sent to this country just before the Reform scheme was announced in its details, clearly indicated the good will he bore to the people of this country. His Majesty's death comes to us as a terrible blow, because in him we

have lost an Emperor who was to us a true realisation of the ideal of "Delisiorova, Jagodishorova." The King is dead, but he will long reign in the heart of the people of India. To Queen Alexandra we offer our sincere and respectful condolence and we need hardly say that her sorrow is shared by all who live under the aegis of British rule. She has been an ideal queen and wife and a worthy consort of her illustrious husband. May God grant her strength and fortitude to bear the loss which is irreparable alike to the British Empire and the world.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

9th May, 1910.

The Empire mourns. To the grief of nations bent about the death-bed of the King, the dull, said, minute guns give voice. They echo round the globe, marking the dark shadow's march from clime to clime. Across the continents they boom, and in a thousand sea-washed isles, where the British standards droop halfmasted. The surge, that lashes Britain's coasts in the four quarters of the globe, repeats, in elemental sobs, the mourning of the guns. The winds of all the world take up the burden of wailing bugle calls. In all the cities, and in little lone lost villages, set in vast wilds, men and women of a hundred races and a hundred tongues learn a new union in a great common grief. Those who scarce their neighbours knew, knew well the King, and loved him. They could not help but love him, for he had the secret of snaring the hearts of men. Even the few traitors in the State, foul weeds in fragrant meadows, now hold their peace, ceasing awhile to scoff at warm, pure, loyalty, that salt of men, their dark selfishness can never know. Men ask with sombre eyes, "Why did he die? and now? There are a thousand, we could have spared, but not the Statesman King!" And with the question comes redoubled grief. The times are anxious; the future none too clear. The State is fretted like a heavy ship that labours in a heavy sea. It seems as though the rudder had been wrecked with the passing of the King. To deep and abiding private grief, genuine sorrow such as real men know when they lose parents and close friends, is added the public burden of anxiety. The feeling is that of an army when its tried and trusted commander has been killed. Come others to take up the task, to assume command, and carry on the work required. But the sense of loss, and doubt and danger still remains. So mourns, deeply very deeply, the Empire the Seventh Edward's sudden death. It is appointed to all to die, nor is death of itself a thing to grieve or dread. In the time and circumstance of deaths is their tragedy, and cause for mourning and for fear. King Edward's is a tragic death indeed for the Empire he had served and ruled so well.

The Empire mourns, and in its grief the world has part, as all States had part in the fortune and excellences of the King alive. The King

was great, in a time when greatness had ceased to be a common attribute of Kings or commoners. The King was sane, and strong, at a time when sanity and strength in politics were becoming as rare as they were necessary. The King was essentially natural and unaffected when the artificiality of a mechanical age had profoundly influenced the minds of men. The King was a statesman, when statesmanship threatened to vanish in the turbid maelstrom of party politics and factious intrigue, when statesmanship was never more essential to the well-being of the Empire and of the world. The King was a commanding personality, when owing to the levelling of democratic policy commanding personalities were few. He had vast and enduring influence not alone over his own people, over the kingdom and the Empire that owed him allegiance, but over many people and States, an influence all the greater, perhaps, for being indirect, and a matter of the heart and head. Over fellow rulers, whether of Monarchies or of Republics, King Edward showed a head's length high. None of them had his intense personal magnetism; his wide, calm-eyed outlook upon men and things; his unquestioned authority; his strong commonsense and all-saving gift of humour; his untroubled nerves; his experience; his unfailing tact and judgment. Especially did none of them enjoy the warm popularity, the abiding loyalty: he inspired a popularity even greater than a loyalty only less than what was his great mother's portion. He was a King amongst Kings, and a man amongst men. Healthy, red blood fed a very warm heart, and steady strong nerves were controlled by a shrewd cool brain. He was loyal, and so taught all hearts loyalty. He was generous to a fault and taught generosity to many narrow, ungenerous minds. He was essentially a gentleman, as many men and Kings are not, and a statesman as few statesmen are. He served the State well, he who really ruled the State, despite the frothing of petty politicians. Now he lies cold, his wise eyes closed for ever, his busy brain at rest, that attempted its task too late an hour. Cold he lies, our great warm-hearted King, and the darkened hearts of his people are heavy with the cold weight of grief. He who never could be deaf to misery when he lived now lies careless and cold, unmoved by a world of sorrow.

The Empire mourns. Its grief the passing days must blunt, though it lose a King whose like it scarce will find again for gentlemanliness, for sanity and for experience in social and political affairs. In this sorrow all other States and men unite. But all the Empire and the world are one in a keener sorrow than that caused by their own loss. This the sorrow that they feel for the Queen, the sad-faced gentlewoman, the Sea-king's Daughter. Britain has always worshipped the Queen. Her great beauty, her many acts of kindness and courtesy, rivalling the King's, the sorrows and trials she has known, aroused in the heart of the nation a warm chivalrous regard that has never weakened or wavered. To-day, when the gracious lady stands

in dumb grief beside the cold form of her youth's love, the hearts of the people yearn to her to comfort her, to bear what of her burden they may. In a thousand fanes the prayer goes up "God rest the King! God save the King! God comfort the afflicted and the Queen!" And the prayer is in the heart's heart of millions who hold a hundred creeds and pray in a hundred tongues. But sorrow may not stop the spinning of the globe, a place of sorrows and death ever since life was first decreed. The morrow brings the morrow's task and trials. The King is dead. The new King reigns. The simple, pathetic words he uttered at his first Council after he took up the sceptre fallen from his father's stiffened hand the vow he repeated, will rally his subjects round him. He has suffered most heavily of all. His father, his friend, and his King, he lost. But with his kingdom he inherits the proffered loyalty and affection of the world-sown millions of his subjects. May he so act as to ensure the continued strength and growth of both Empire and loyalty! His words are of good omen. He has promised to follow in the footsteps of his father to unify the Empire and fully to uphold the Constitution and comfort his people. This is well. His loyal people will be with him. God save the King!

THE "CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES."

The sudden death of King Edward VII which occurred on Friday, the 6th instant, at 11-45 p.m., will be deeply deplored not only by the whole of the British Empire but by the civilised world at large. For King Edward was not only a great constitutional sovereign but also a sovereign who succeeded during the short period of his reign in effecting a better understanding between the leading nations of the world. The late King ascended the throne on the 22nd January 1901 and was at the time of his death in the tenth year of a reign marked by changes in the Empire of great constitutional importance and developments of a remarkable character in the international relations of the Powers. From the very commencement of his reign he stood forth as a peace-maker and it is to no small extent due to his personal influence that more cordial relations have been established between the prominent Powers of the world who used to regard each other with a great deal of jealousy and suspicion. Differences have arisen between them during his reign which might easily have led to sanguinary adjustments, but, it is due to the spirit of peace of which the late King was the soul and guide that they have all been amicably settled. In domestic politics the personality of King Edward, like that of a truly liberal and constitutional Sovereign, was never prominently before the public. But all the greater credit is due to His late Majesty for having maintained a perfectly nonpartisan attitude throughout the present constitutional crisis in Great Britain. His Majesty was watching the progress of events and the will of the people, and at the proper time, there can be little doubt, that he would

have exercised his sovereign prerogative in accordance with the wishes not of a favoured few but of the British nation. The death of a wise, impartial and thoroughly self-possessed sovereign at the present moment may well give rise to grave anxiety in English politics. But the Prince of Wales has also been a keen observer of current politics and it is expected that the mantles of his illustrious father will fall worthily on his royal son who has already given indications of the breadth of his views especially in connection with India. The late King-Emperor was the first English sovereign who personally knew India and its people and His Majesty's attitude towards this country, like that of his beloved mother, was one of deep sympathy. In his Proclamation, His Majesty freely recognised that the time had come when the Indian people should be given wider representation in the councils of the state. In his reign Indians were for the first time admitted not only into the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India but also into the Council of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and an Indian was made a Privy Councillor. We have already alluded to the interest displayed by his royal heir in Indian affairs, and deeply as we mourn the death of a great and good sovereign, we are at the same time filled with the hope that His Majesty's successor will be true to the progressive traditions of the late King-Emperor and his august mother.

THE "BEHAREE."

Friday, May 13 & 20, 1910.

The report of the demise of our beloved and gracious Sovereign, His Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII, has been a veritable bolt from the blue. The suddenness of the catastrophe adds even to the poignancy of the grief, great as it is. Hardly had the news of His Majesty's illness travelled to outer fringes of the Empire, when comes the staggering news that our beloved Emperor, who has been universally regarded as the greatest and the most popular monarch of his time in the world is no more. It is only natural that the whole Empire, particularly our own country, should be plunged in deep mourning. We have lost a sovereign, who was as great as he was sympathetic, a sovereign, whose heart ever beat in unison with the weal and woes of his subjects throughout his world-wide dominions. The most profound and respectful sympathy of the entire nation will go forth across the seas to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, now our Emperor and other members of the Royal Family. The whole Empire is now thrilled with a sense of kinship with them in their dark hour of affliction. Our grief is too deep for words. The sense of our loss, the suddenness of the calamity has overwhelmed us. The tie that has knit the people of this country to the Imperial throne of Great Britain has been a most holy one. It is hallowed by the sacred traditions of our scriptures, it is consecrated by the love and affection

which a high-souled Oriental people feel for their sovereign lord, who has, as our late King-Emperor had, a warm corner in his heart for his people. It is a tie as strong as a natural tie, as deep as human heart can conceive between a sovereign and his people, as holy as any injunction which has the sanction of our sacred book can be, as loving as can exist between his subjects and their sovereign promising equality and justice alike to all of them, it is a tie as abiding as any bond ordained by divine providence.

Well therefore can one imagine the grief of the people when a tie so strong, so deep, so holy, so loving and so abiding is ruthlessly snapped for the time being by the ruthless hand of Death. That is the reason why a universal gloom has over-spread the entire country, why thousands of Indian homes in this country are plunged in deep mourning. It is quite true that our new Emperor, His Majesty George V will have the same unstinted measure of our allegiance and affection as his great royal father or his revered grand-mother, but for the moment the loss is irreparable. The empire is immeasurably the poorer by the sudden demise of its great sovereign who stamped his august personality in so profound and beneficent a manner. Brief as the reign of His Majesty was it will stand forth as one of the most glorious reigns in the history of the world. His Majesty maintained and more than maintained the highest traditions of the reign of his sainted mother. Our only consolation is that these blessed traditions will be fully maintained by our present sovereign, George V, who has in his colonial and Indian tour, given ample proof of a statesmanship of a high and noble order.

The prerogatives of a constitutional monarch are hedged in by limitations, but it is a matter of general knowledge that our late sovereign without ever attempting to overstep those limits, exercised a most profound influence upon foreign and international politics. He deservedly won the appellation of the Peace-maker of Europe. The *entente cordiale* with France, the Triple Alliance, the Anglo-Russian convention, and other alliances and amenities were directly traceable to His Majesty's initiative and were conducted under his personal direction. Any one who remembers the strained relations with Russia during the Panjdeh incident, with Germany during the Jameson raid and with France during the Fashoda muddle, can realise the lasting benefit done to the world by the personal intervention of His Majesty. Indeed, His Majesty was not only the Peace-maker but the most liberal-minded statesman of Europe. His unflinching tact and discretion, his thorough grasp of the basic principles of statesmanship and above all his high integrity of purpose was an asset of inestimable value to the Empire. To our departed sovereign will belong the credit of promoting in a pre-eminent degree the mandate of the Most High, of peace on earth and good will among nations and men.

At a time when the heart is still heavy with grief, we can hardly express our innermost feelings. A thousand claims to reverence close on our late sovereign

and his noble consort Queen Alexandra, whose great bereavement is fully shared by her myriad subjects all over the globe. The united sympathy and respectful condolence of the millions of her people will go forth in an unstinted measure to the bereaved Queen-Empress, who has, no less than her illustrious royal consort, enshrined herself into the hearts of her people by her many queenly and womanly attributes.

To us in India, the short and glorious reign of His Majesty fully retained to the end the deep and genuine love for India and Indian people which he imbibed during his tour in this country more than thirty years ago and fully redeemed his promise to tread on the footsteps of his sainted royal mother. It is true that his reign in India has not been signalised by the grant of a full measure of self-government as in the case of the Boers, but still the reform measures which His Majesty foreshadowed in his gracious Message on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Proclamation of 1858, mark a landmark in the history of the constitutional advancement of the country. The expansion of the Indian Councils, the admission of Indian members to the Provincial and Viceregal Executive Councils, and the Secretary of State's Council and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and other progressive measures will for ever render memorable the reign of our late sovereign, whose loss we all mourn to-day.

THE "INDIAN REVIEW."

The death of Edward VII removes the greatest, if not the most striking, figure from the field of the world's politics. Silently as became a constitutional monarch, but perhaps the more effectively on that account, he used his great opportunities for the furtherance of peace and good-will amongst the nations with steadfastness and skill which have extorted the admiration of those who are privileged to peep behind the veil that hides the proceedings of diplomacy. The occupant of one of the most difficult and trammelled offices on earth, only a rare personality, sustained by the most active and earnest love of humanity, could have won the unique distinction of being the "peacemaker" at a period when increasing armaments, earth-hunger, and sleepless search for markets are the leading features of civilization. On Great Britain herself the blow has fallen with a severity which it is difficult to connect even in imagination with the passing away of any other single life. A crisis, as unexampled as it is acute, has been reached in English affairs when the Crown, sheltered behind the bulwark of a remarkable constitution, can play a momentous part, determining for many years the history of Parliament, if not of the country. It is a thousand pities that death should have chosen this moment to snatch away the man in whose age, wisdom, and benignity his subjects had learned to repose the most unquestioning trust. The universal prayer in a world-wide Empire at the present movement is that

the new Sovereign, subjected to a severe trial at the outset, should be blest with the same sound sense and quiet strength that his father and grandmother exhibited throughout their eventful reigns.

Thanks to a happy stroke of policy acted on twice, and likely to settle into a precedent, both the late and present Emperors are something more than mere abstractions to the people of this country. For all the suggestion of direct personal rule that the title of Emperor carries, it is more than doubtful whether the Sovereign will ever seriously influence the course of affairs in India, except perhaps to a limited extent by the choice of men to fill the most exalted appointments. Still the belief is widespread in India, and we hope it is founded on fact, that Lord Morley's reforms did not encounter more opposition in the Upper House than they did, in deference to the known inclinations of the King-Emperor. If democracy everywhere did not aim at the complete elimination of personal rule, we should be disposed to lament the deficiencies of a polity that failed to utilise, except for ceremonial and ornamental purposes, the rich experience and ripe wisdom of a man like King Edward. India will not easily forget how, when disappointment and despair darkened her skies, a gracious proclamation renewed the pledges of 1858 and restored her faith in British honour and British justice. Scarcely less momentous was the Guildhall speech of the present Emperor on the termination of a memorable tour, in which he declared that sympathy and ever more sympathy was the great need of Indian administration. Placed above the passions and prejudices of party, His Majesty is peculiarly fitted to hold the balance even among the numerous interests that clash in this country; and we wish that the cares and tasks nearer home, particularly oppressive as they now are, would not crowd the affairs of India altogether out of His Imperial Majesty's attention.

TRIBUTES OF SORROW AND RESPECT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MADRAS

The Public Meeting convened by the Sheriff in connection with the demise of His Majesty King Edward VII, took place at the Banqueting Hall on the evening of Tuesday the 17th May 1910. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, the audience being composed of all classes of the community in Madras. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, c.s.i., i.c.e., the Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart, c.s.i., the Hon'ble the Prince of Arcot, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, the Right Rev. Bishop Aelen, the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Schmidt, the Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Orr, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur N. Subramanyam, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Sir S. Subramanya Iyer, the Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Mahomed Sahib, the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Clegg, Mr. A. E. Lawson, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajarathna Moodelliar, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy Rao, Sir Henry King, Sir V. C. Desikachariar, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Thompson, Mr. A. R. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore, Mr. R. M. Savage, the Rev. J. Cooling, Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Mr. J. R. Coombes, the Rev. Father Hoffman, Mr. C. V. Kumarasawmy Sastry, Mr. W. H. Murch, the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Shipley, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Mr. S. M. V. Oosman Sahib, Bahadur, Dewan Bahadur S. Venkataramadoss Naidu, Mr. E. S. Hensman, Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Sahib Mahajir, Mr. B. Chitty Baboo Naidu, Mr. W. B. Wright, Rao Bahadur G. Narayanasawmy Chetty, Mr. A. J. Leech, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, Mr. A. R. Loftus Tottenham, Mr. N. Appusundram Pillay, Mr. F. A. Dene, Mr. R. Ramachandra Row, Mr. C. R. Thiruvengkatachariar, Mr. H. Nawroji, Mr. Sultan Mohiddeen Saheb Bahadur, Dr. H. Rungappa, Mr. M. A. Parthasarthy Iyengar, the Rev. A. Theophilus, Mr. S. Gurusawmy Chetty, Mr. K. C. Desikachariar, Mr. T. Venkatasubbiah, Mr. P. M. Sivagnana Moodelliar, Nawab Mahomed Razza Khan, Mr. Yakub Hasan, Mr. T. Ghansham Singh, Mr. A. C. Parthasarthy Naidu, Rao Bahadur M. Parankusam Naidu, Mr. N. Pattabhirama Rao, Mr. U. Rama Rau, Moulvi Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. C. Karunakara Menon, Mr. V. Thirumalai Pillay, Mir Asadullah Sahib, Mr. B. F. Lavery, Khan Bahadur V. Mahomed Sheriff, Mr. Azam Hussain Sahib, Rao Sahib T. Raghaviah, Rao Bahadur G. Narayanasawmy Chetty, Mr. W. S. Hadaway, Mr. G. A. Natesan, and Mr. G. W. Black.

The Sheriff having read the notice convening the Meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, c.s.i., i.c.e., was voted to the chair, on the

the people were heard, that the great work of his revered mother lost nothing in his hands, and that under the blessing of God he maintained untarnished and undiminished the glorious traditions of her reign.

With these few words, gentlemen, I will now call upon the Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castlestuart Stuart to move the Resolution that stands in his name.

HON'BLE MR. CASTLESTUART STUART.

The Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, C. S. I., I. C. S., in moving the first Resolution, said :—

HON'BLE SIR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MADRAS,—The Resolution which it is my mournful duty to move for your acceptance to-day runs as follows:—

"The citizens of Madras in public meeting assembled desire respectfully to convey to His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, to Her Majesty Queen Mary, to Her Majesty the Queen Mother, and to all the members of the Royal Family, the expression of their deep and lasting grief at the irreparable loss which they, in common with the whole of the British Empire, have sustained by the death of their beloved King-Emperor Edward VII, whose memory will always be lovingly cherished in India, and to express their heartfelt sympathy with Their Majesties in their bereavement."

I perform that sad duty with the knowledge that, though much might easily be said in connection with the Resolution, little indeed is needed to commend it to you upon this solemn occasion, when we are assembled to express, in the language of simple truth, the feelings that lie deep in the stricken hearts of all of us. Less than a decade has elapsed since this old city of Madras—the oldest of the Presidency capitals and the centre from which the spread of the British Empire in India received its original impulse—was like every other part of the British Dominions, profoundly affected by the death of Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. During the long, wonderful and glorious reign of that august Sovereign, of immortal memory, the British Dominions were consolidated on the firm basis of personal affection and veneration for the Throne, at the steps of which we, citizens of Madras, again stand deeply mourning with our fellow subjects throughout the world, amid universal sorrow for the death of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India. The secret of this widespread grief is not far to seek. It is to be found in the just appreciation of the immense loss which not only we but all nations have sustained. To us His late Majesty has amply vindicated his noble promise that "so long as he drew breath he would strive to promote the best interests of his people," for he strove accordingly, and his last reported words were :—"No, I shall not give in. I shall work to the end."

In his Royal Message to the House of Commons our present beloved Sovereign truly said :—"King Edward's care for the welfare of the people,

his skill and prudent guidance in affairs, his unwearying devotion to duty, and his simple courage in pain and danger, will long be held in honour by his subjects at home and overseas;" while, in his Message to the Princes and people of all races and creeds in his Indian Empire His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, told us that his illustrious father "always remembered with affection his visit to India, and its welfare was ever in his thoughts," adding :—"From my own experience, I know the profound loyalty felt for my Throne by the Princes and people of India, to whom I desire that my acknowledgments of the homage they have tendered to me on my accession may be made known. The prosperity and happiness of my Indian Empire will always be to me of the highest interest and concern as they were to the late King Emperor and to the Queen-Empress before him." Again, in her enchantingly beautiful Message to the nation, coming as it so manifestly did "from the depths of her poor broken heart"—surely no letter of more tender love and exquisite pathos was ever penned—Her Majesty Queen Alexandra cried in the bitterness of her anguish :—"Not alone have I lost everything in my beloved husband, but the nation, too, has suffered irreparable loss by the best friend, father and Sovereign being thus suddenly called away."

His late Majesty's deep human sympathies, magnetic personality and marvellous tact enabled him with keen insight and sagacity to promote not only the best interests of all classes of his countless subjects, but to advance throughout the world the cause of civilisation. To his beneficent influence abroad, public tribute has been paid by the representatives of great nations and historic races. Of their most recent pronouncements I will only quote three :—"He was a fearless friend to humanity and a champion of Peace ;" "he was "the best friend the Jews have had for two thousand years ;" "he confirmed the relations of confidence and friendship which exist between England and France." In recording the annals of His late Majesty's intensely active life and too short reign, the hand of History herself will emblazon in imperishable characters, his successive achievements and mark the stages of his ever-widening reputation down to the crowning glory of his Imperial career, when our beloved King-Emperor passed away with the well-earned title by which he is destined to be remembered for all time :—"The Peacemaker of the World."

In humbly expressing the profound sorrow into which this great national and international calamity has plunged the ever-loyal citizens of Madras, we shall not fail to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, to his Royal Consort, Her Majesty Queen Mary, to his Royal Mother, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and to all members of the Royal Family, the assurance of our most respectful and heartfelt sympathy in Their Majesties' terrible bereavement. Their Majesties happily need no assurance that in no part of their Indian Empire, is there more affectionate loyalty or more intense devotion to their Throne than in Madras.

motion of the Hon'ble the Prince of Arcot, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Fraser and supported by Rao Bahadur M. Audinaryanah.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said :—

GENTLEMEN,—Before I say the few words which I propose to say to-night I will read to you the following letter which H. E. the Governor wrote to me before I left Ootacamund :—

“ MY DEAR MR. HAMMICK,—I shall be exceedingly obliged if you will take occasion to express the very sincere regret which I feel at my inability to be present at the Public Meeting which is to be held at Madras on Tuesday next. But for this indisposition which kept me recently to my bed for several weeks I should have made it my business to go down to Madras, if only that I might testify to my earnest sympathy with the object of the Meeting called by the Sheriff at the spontaneous and general desire of the citizens of Madras.

“ A few days ago the whole Empire was stirred to its depths by the news of a calamity unexpected, irremediable, appalling, the magnitude and effect of which no man can yet gauge. It is not for me to recite those qualities of our late Sovereign which so endeared him to all classes, sects and creeds throughout his vast dominions. No panegyric is necessary. No eulogy is called for. The soul of the Empire has, as I said just now, been stirred to the uttermost. The most eloquent tribute to King Edward VII's work and worth is found in the universal expression by millions of his subjects, in all climes and in all quarters of the globe, of their grief at the loss of their well-loved King, their profound and loving sympathy with the widowed Queen, and their steadfast loyalty to the Throne and person of King George V. From individuals innumerable, from countless Associations and bodies corporate, official and non-official, from all sorts and conditions of men, have poured in, by day and night, messages of deep sorrow and sympathy, and earnest prayers that the new King-Emperor may be endowed with strength and courage and wisdom for the great burden of work and responsibility that has fallen on his shoulders.

“ Such, I doubt not, will be the sentiments to which expression will be given at the Meeting on Tuesday, and with such sentiments I desire to associate myself completely. I only hope that the measures taken to give visible token of our feelings may be both adequate and worthy.”

I have also had a telegram from the Hon'ble the Rajah of Kollengode expressing his regret that he is unable to be present here and his sincere sympathy with the object of the Meeting which he is unable to attend.

Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, I can add but little to the eloquent words which I have just read to you from H. E. the Governor. They express better than I can the feelings which I take all of us here feel to-night. Those of us who were present nine years ago, when we held a similar Meeting outside the Victoria Hall in this city, after the death of our Great Queen Victoria, the Mother of all her people, little thought that after nine short years we

should be gathered again together to mark our sense of the loss we have sustained in the death of our beloved King-Emperor. At that time the prevailing feeling of all the subjects of the Empire was one of genuine and heartfelt sorrow for the death of the beloved Queen, sympathy for her children, and above all anxiety for the future in the hands of the coming King. As we look back now upon the nine years of his reign, we can see how magnificently to him was entrusted the ancient and glorious traditions of the Empire over which he ruled. Those traditions had been handed down to him intact and unsullied; and the peace of the world now bears witness to his untiring efforts for his country and the dominions that he loved so well.

In all that has been said of our late King during the past week, the ruling note has been always of his great work as a Peace-maker. I would ask you, in the few words which I wish to say to-night, to look to another sphere of his life's great work. That is his universal kindness and sympathy with the poor and suffering and the needy, his hearty and unwearied support of all great measures having as their end the increase and development of the happiness, health and welfare of all his loved subjects. Our late King never lost any opportunity—and with him joined the Queen to whom we now offer our humble and most respectful and sincere sympathy—our late King and his Queen never lost any opportunity during their reign of making the relief of suffering their constant interest. In England where the State takes no direct part in the institution or maintenance of the great hospitals that so adorn that country, the King specially used his influence and power and gave wise directions, towards maintaining and improving the efficiency of the great English hospitals. And more, there was in His Majesty's reign no movement making for the progress of medical and sanitary science, no movement for the improvement of nursing, no great movement for alleviating the condition of the sick and the needy, which did not obtain his support, his kindly and wise advice, his great knowledge and his vast experience.

Here in India, where the characteristic of the people is their ever-ready and hearty response to any touch of sympathy, this feature, I take it, of our great King's life and character will ever be remembered with unceasing gratitude, and will always appeal to the hearts of his Indian subjects. It gives the one touch of personal and human interest needed to awaken that loyalty so strong among the people of this land. Our late King's reign has done much to strengthen that bond which binds us together throughout his great Empire. We may rest assured that where his administration or his influence was felt, it was always felt towards cementing the bonds of his Empire by his own personal sympathy and kindness. His efforts, we may rest assured, were ever directed to the removal of suffering and injustice. Short as was his reign, it was long enough for us to know that the prayers of

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANKARAN NAIR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, in seconding the Resolution, said :—

GENTLEMEN,—Before I formally second the proposition, I beg leave to say a few words. Though it is difficult to find anything new to say on the matter, still I dare not second the Resolution without adding a few words of my own. It is now 35 years, I think, since we, the people of Madras, had the pleasure and the honour of welcoming our late Emperor to this city. Those of us who were then present, and I was one of the few who were at that time here, can scarcely forget the impression that he then made upon us. His kindly smile and his gracious response to the boisterous welcome which we, the College students of those days, accorded to him as he drove down the Mount Road to Government House, Madras, will always be fresh in the memory of those who were then there. For days afterwards, not only the College students but all the people here with whom he came in contact had nothing else to speak about except his kindness and his courtesy. We felt then that if ever we were likely to have a friend, we were sure to find one in him. Many years did not elapse, in fact it was shortly after, when it was currently reported in the newspapers of India that that influence had already borne fruit. You will perhaps remember that what is now known as the Fuller Minute of Lord Lytton was supposed to be due to his inspiration. For years afterwards his interest in this city always continued. Whenever any Madras or anybody from this part of the country had the honour of an interview with him, he always spoke kindly of Madras and the impression which it had left upon him.

About a quarter of a century afterwards we had another pageant in the capital of Moghul India which recalled the stories of the magnificence of the ancient Moghul rulers. Then also what was uppermost in the minds of most of us you will remember was that his reign was sure to witness the inauguration of many measures which will be of benefit to this country. Men already felt, somehow or other, that they were on a watershed dividing different rivers, that one stage of the country had passed, and that they were entering on other stage. We always felt that his ripe knowledge and experience and wise rule would always be actively and beneficently exercised in furtherance of the aspirations, wherever they were just, of the people of this country. Unfortunately, it was willed otherwise. No doubt a part of our hopes have been realised, for his reign witnessed the inauguration of vast reform schemes, and India is not likely to forget the memory, she is always certain lovingly to cherish the memory, of that ruler in whose reign India was admitted, so to say, into the inner cabinet of the British Empire. The reign of one in whose time Indians were appointed to the Council of the Secretary of State, the Viceroy's Council and the Council of Madras and Bombay can never be forgotten by the people of India.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP AELEN.

The Right Rev. Bishop Aelen supported the Resolution.

He said that he was there as the representative of the Venerable Archbishop Dr. Colgan and also as the representative of the whole Catholic Hierarchy of Southern India. Indeed, he was the spokesman of the whole of the Catholic clergymen and the thousands of Catholic peoples in the Madras Presidency, and was only echoing the feelings of all when he assured the meeting of the deep veneration that Catholics had for the British Throne. Catholics regarded the King from a different standpoint, perhaps, to some others. They considered the authority which vested in the King was a Divine authority which he received from the Almighty. "By Him do Kings rule," and it was but natural that Catholics should at all times revere the King-Emperor. Catholicity and loyalty would ever go together. It was not for this reason alone that he felt highly honoured in representing the Catholics of the Madras Presidency, but it was because they had to admire in the late King his great kindness and his great goodness towards Catholics, for wherever the authority of the late King was felt—and they all knew how vast the British Empire was—there was liberty of conscience and there was justice meted out to every one of them. It was for that reason particularly that he was very thankful to those who had asked him to speak at the Public Meeting of the citizens of Madras, because he had thereby an opportunity of showing how much Catholics appreciated the reign of King Edward VII.

SIR S. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

Sir S. Subramania Iyer, in further supporting the proposition, said :—

I also beg to support the resolution under consideration. In doing so I feel I cannot add anything worth detaining you long to what has been so eloquently put forward by the able speakers who have proposed, seconded or supported it. I shall therefore claim your attention only for a few minutes.

A famous Dravidian poet and moralist, in suggesting an ideal as to an important aspect of parental relation, expressed himself to the following effect :—"The greatest service which a father can render to his child is so to bring him up as to qualify him to take a pre-eminent place among the learned and the cultured, the great and the wise ; while the fit return which the child can make to the father is to live such a life that will call forth the exclamation :—"Oh! to whom are we indebted for this noble son among men!" Now where can we find a more brilliant instance of the realisation of this ideal of the poet and moralist than in the case of the great Queen over whose loss we met about a decade ago to mourn, and of the Emperor who passed away the other day and whose lamented demise brings us here to-day ? No Royal parents, I am sure, ever bestowed greater attention and care, strove more strenuously, or took wiser steps in preparing their scion for his future high destiny than the Queen and her most enlightened Consort did in training the future Emperor for his exalted station in life. And certainly no Prince more adequately discharged his filial duty with reference to

the saying I have quoted than Edward VII, the Good. For it is now recognised on all hands that the moment he ascended the Throne he succeeded, by magic as it were, in occupying the foremost place among the crowned heads of the world at a time when it was not given to them to lie on a bed of roses. Be it remembered also that he did this not by efforts at military achievement, necessarily to be attended with the miseries of war and bloodshed, but by superb diplomacy, to be only rightly spoken of as kingly, which verily it was in spirit also as it was in the literal sense, and which ensured peace among nations. The sudden disappearance, at so critical a time as the present, of this pre-eminent Peace-maker from the scene of his most beneficent labours cannot but be deplored as a loss almost irreparable; yet the outlook for the future does not seem to be bereft of good hope. As in the case of individuals, so with nations, merit scarcely fails to win its due recompense. The sway which England now exercises over immense portions of the globe is but a reward for the signal service which the British race has rendered to the cause of civilisation and humanity. Nor is it to be taken that the fact that Sovereigns of the glorious stamp of Victoria and of Edward VII came to guide the destinies of the Empire in the nick of time was a mere accident. They were there and at the time because they were the best channels for the expression of the power and noble spirit of that great branch of the Teutonic race and as that power and spirit will continue to play their part for a long time to come, the channel that they will flow through henceforward is bound to be as worthy as those of the immediate past.

No wonder, therefore, that George V has, in invoking the blessing of the Supreme, must solemnly pledge himself to follow the footsteps of his great father, and we who are fully aware of the remarkable endowments of the head and heart of our new Sovereign cannot but feel assured that he with the co-operation of his Queen, who is the pride of womanhood, is intended to become, at the hands of the unseen powers that really control the fates of nations, an instrument for fully sustaining, nay, even for raising to still greater heights, the prestige, the influence and the might of the nation which has done so well till now. It should be the wish of every one truly interested in its well being that that might shall be used not only for the aggrandisement of the interests of the dominant class, but as well for the advancement of the subject races entrusted to the care of that class, it being consonant with the unalterable and inexorable law that mere wealth and armed prowess, however great, can never hinder the fall of an Empire in which the protection of the weak is long neglected and injustice to them systematically tolerated. May our present Emperor, who at this eventful period stands charged with the tremendous responsibility of guiding the destinies of the numerous communities in his world-wide dominions, be given all the strength and the wisdom necessary for the performance of so mighty a task is, I am sure, the humble and fervent prayer of His Majesty's Indian subjects, who can never forget that the watchword of his rule over them is to

be "Sympathy," a Divine quality which will make up for many of the imperfections which are unavoidably incidental to human government.

THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON.

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon also supported the Resolution.

He said that to pass the Resolution was to them, citizens of Madras, not only a duty but also a privilege. It was their duty as loyal subjects to tender to their gracious Sovereign Lord, King George V, and the members of the Royal Family, their sincere sympathy with them in their distress, but it was also a privilege to be allowed to do so. It was their privilege to be allowed to associate themselves with the Royal Family at one of the most sacred times in their lives; it was a privilege to be allowed to offer them what they could all give to those who were in great distress. But, mingled with their sorrow and with their expressions of sympathy, there was a feeling of pride within them that the members of the Royal Family were not the only ones that day to mourn for the loss of their King; the Rulers of all the earth, the Princes of all lands, recognised in him the ideal constitutional Monarch, the ideal Ruler, on whose aims and methods to try to found their own Empire. Kings and Rulers revered him as a bright example of devotion to his country and to his people. They did well therefore to be proud in the midst of their sorrow. Many crowned heads were hastening to that island in the north to mourn with her people, to mourn the loss of the Peace-maker, to mourn the loss of a bright example of a Sovereign. It was not the British Empire alone that had to mourn, but the whole world, that a great King had passed away, and their pride was that he had been their King.

THE HON'BLE NAWAB SYED MAHOMED.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed also supported the Resolution.

His late Majesty was the most august of all Monarchs of his times and his sympathy with their interests and solicitude for their welfare were manifest from the gracious Message which he sent them on the Jubilee of the Royal Proclamation. The speaker then read an autograph letter which was addressed by His late Majesty to the Viceroy in 1907 when the mortality from plague was so great in India, which bore ample testimony of His Majesty's great sympathy and love for his Indian subjects. To his late Majesty's devotion to duty it was unnecessary to refer. As they all knew His Majesty during the last hours of his illness said that he would fight it out with his back to the wall. It was heart-rending to speak further on this Resolution. Suffice it to say that they, representing all classes, creeds, and communities, felt the loss with the deepest sorrow and wished to express their heartfelt sympathy with King George V and the Royal Family.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy Rao also supported the Resolution.

DEWAN BAHADUR N. SUBRAMANYAM.

Dewan Bahadur N. Subramanyam said that the Resolution had been moved, seconded and supported in such eloquent terms that he could add

nothing to enhance its value. He cordially endorsed all that had been said, and as Bishop Aelen claimed to represent the Catholics, he might perhaps claim to have been chosen to represent a small but rising community of Indian Christians whose loyal devotion was not behind that of anybody else.

The Resolution was then put to the Meeting and carried, the audience standing.

THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

Mr. A. R. Cumming said :

The sentiments to which the Hon'ble Mr. Castle Stuart and the speakers who followed him have so ably given expression and the unanimity with which you, gentlemen, have endorsed these sentiments in the Resolution you have just adopted furnish eloquent testimony as to the depth and sincerity of the feelings which have been awakened in the hearts of the citizens of Madras by the demise of His most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII. The Resolution which I have to propose is the natural sequel to that which you have just passed and I feel that few words on my part are necessary to commend it to your acceptance. Stricken as we all are by grief at the loss of a King so universally beloved we desire to convey through H. E. the Governor a respectful expression of the profound sympathy we feel with the Royal Family and we do so with the fervent hope that the consciousness of our sympathy may bring them some small measure of comfort and consolation in the hour of sorrow and affliction.

I beg to propose :—

"That H. E. the Governor be requested to forward the above Resolution to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor."

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Thompson, I. M. S., seconded the Resolution.

SIR V. C. DESIKACHARIAR.

Sir V. C. Desikachariar, in supporting the Resolution, said:—

I know I am but voicing your feelings and sentiments in saying that we should all very much like to send a representative from Madras to attend the funeral of His late Imperial Majesty. Distant Turkey is sending a special Mission headed by the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Turkey to be present at the funeral. I read in the papers that fourteen Ruling Monarchs and Queens are expected to be present on that melancholy occasion. But the short time we have before us between now and the 20th instant and the distance between Madras and London prevent us from sending our own representative appointed at this meeting. Therefore, the next best thing we can do is to request our esteemed Governor, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, to promptly forward the above Resolution to His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty George V. "Sorrow shared is sorrow shared." The late Emperor Edward VII was a Monarch of Monarchs and an Emperor of Emperors. He was loved and admired not only throughout his world-wide dominions but in every civilised country in the world. I need only draw

our attention to the fact that in some countries of Europe, where England and Englishmen were not very much liked and where the Press of those countries were responsible for spreading a feeling of Anglophobia, I say even in such countries the moment His late Majesty set foot and appeared before the people the ill-feeling against England and the English people, melted away like dew before the rising sun, followed by a sweeping wave of enthusiasm and admiration for the "Peacemaker of the World," whose striking personality commanded universal respect and love. The commanding appearance of His late Majesty and the dignified condescension of his amiable Queen endeared them to all who had the honour and privilege of meeting them. Of them it could truly be said, in the language of the poet—

"For contemplation he, and valour formed,
For softness she and sweet attractive grace."

Such was our late King-Emperor, the esteemed son of that illustrious Queen-Empress Victoria the Good, and the beloved father of our present Emperor, George V. To us, in India, these three names are household words and have a charming and inspiring influence. The memorable Magna Charta of the late Queen-Empress, the important Message of His late Majesty when he succeeded the august Queen-Empress, and the simple, outspoken and heartfelt sympathy conveyed by the recent Message of our present Emperor, will remain permanently written in the hearts of the Princes and peasants of this large continent of ours. Such illustrious and noble-hearted personages naturally command the love, esteem and affection of saints, sages and savages alike. Therefore, it behoves us who are of this ever loyal Presidency to send our humble, heartfelt and most sincere condolences to His Majesty the King-Emperor George V, and, through him, to the other members of the Royal Family.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer supported the Resolution, which was adopted.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond then proposed :—

"That a General Committee (composed of some hundreds of gentlemen residing throughout the Presidency) with power to add to their number, be appointed to decide the most appropriate form of memorial to commemorate the reign and name of the late King-Emperor, and to give effect to this Resolution."

The Committee, he said, comprised all their local aristocracy, as well as representatives of all classes and creeds. He was sure he was only voicing the wishes of the people of the whole Presidency when he said that they should erect a memorial worthy to perpetuate the memory of their beloved Sovereign. Bombay and Calcutta might eclipse Madras in their memorials, but to Madras belonged the honour of having first called a Public Meeting and inaugurated a memorial. He hoped that the Committee would be able

to erect a memorial worthy of the fame of their departed *King-Emperor* and of the liberal traditions of the Madras Presidency.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. P. L. Moore, supported by Dewan Bahadur S. Venkataramadoss Naidu, and adopted.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chetty and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Orr.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in the Town Hall to express their heartfelt and profound sorrow at the demise of the late beloved Sovereign King Edward and to respectfully and humbly offer their sincere condolence to His Gracious Majesty King George V., Queen Mother Alexandra, and other members of the Royal family. The Town Hall was packed by representative men of all classes and communities of Bombay, and it was admitted on all hands to be the most representative meeting held in the memory of the oldest Bombayite living. His Excellency the Governor who had specially come down from Poona to preside at the meeting referred in eloquent terms to the services rendered to humanity by the Peace-maker; and the other speakers also referred to the great qualities of head and heart of his late Majesty.

Among those present on the occasion were :—

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Major-General Swaun, the Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, Sir Dorab J. Tata, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Justice McLeod, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath, the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. P. Haigh, the Very Rev. Father Jurgens, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. J. P. Orr, Col. Dimmock, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Prof. O. V. Muller, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, Mr. D. A. Khare, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Narotam

Morarji Gokuldas, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. D. A. De Monet, Shamsululma Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. J. B. Petit, Dr. D. B. Master, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. P. C. Setna, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinth, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. Cohen, and others.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

His Excellency who was accompanied by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, and Captain Davis, A. D. C., was received by the members of the Committee and conducted to the platform.

The proceedings opened with Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, Sheriff of Bombay, reading the notice convening the meeting.

The Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar proposed that H. E. Sir George Clarke take the chair.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded and Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit supported the proposition, which was carried.

His Excellency the Governor then read telegrams and letters of sympathy with the object of the meeting, among which was one from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, heartily associating himself with the object of the meeting, and deeming it a high privilege to be allowed to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the memorial fund. H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in a letter also expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting and contributed Rs. 10,000 to the memorial fund. His Excellency next read a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad expressing his inability to attend the meeting and fully sympathising with the object of the meeting. His Excellency then said they would all be interested to know the contents of a letter to him from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in which he said :—"It is very gratifying that you in your sympathy with the people are presiding at the meeting. I am very sorry I cannot attend it; but I fully associate myself with the objects of the meeting."

Sir George Clarke also read a telegram from H. H. the Aga Khan expressing his sincere sympathy with the object of the meeting.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then said :—Gentlemen,—I am very glad to have been asked to come among you to-day that I may share with the citizens of Bombay in their expression of "heartfelt and profound sorrow" in the death of our beloved and revered Sovereign King Edward VII, Emperor of India. It is right and fitting that this Presidency should place on record and convey in the form of an address to His Majesty King George V, the deep sense of sorrow and of loss which pervades all communities and all classes. It also seems to me essential that some permanent memorial should be created in

affectionate remembrance of the first British King to whom India and Indians were objects of living interest and of warm sympathy. Something may be said in favour of All-India Memorials ; but I strongly feel that the great Provinces, which are manageable entities that do not baffle the imagination of the average man and are capable of common action on a wide scale, should each have a memorial of its own.

The occasion that has brought us together into council, animated with one sentiment which unites our hearts, is one of sad solemnity and of deep import to our Empire. The world is governed by the resultant action and inter-action of great forces, which intensify or check each other, which enable or degrade, which make for union or disunion, for peace or for war. We may note from time to time the effects of these complex forces. We can rarely or never estimate the exact part which each force has played in bringing them about ; but one thing at least is certain. Now, as always in the past, the personal qualities, the qualities which endear the individual to his fellow-men, which win for him their trust in his motives and his purposes, are supremely important in the highest as well as in the humblest spheres of human action. And when the individual who is loved and trusted is the Sovereign of the greatest Empire in the world with its stupendous population of 410 millions and its vast territorial extension of nearly 1,112 millions of square miles, we may dimly imagine the potentiality of the force which can be brought to bear upon the affairs of mankind. The great Queen-Empress was not only the symbol of Imperial Union, but its inspiring principle. To the people of India, she fitly represented all that is best of womanly sympathy in their joys and sorrows. Her Proclamation is their Charter to-day. And when she passed away, they were all united in the deep sense of a personal loss. King Edward VII faithfully followed in the footsteps of his illustrious mother with the added advantage of personal acquaintance with the people and the conditions of India. His Majesty renewed to his people the assurance given by the great Queen Victoria. He never lost an opportunity of showing his sympathies with their needs, and his touching words addressed to them when plague was creating sad ravages in their ranks will not be forgotten. When last I had the honour of seeing His Majesty, he spoke with knowledge of and deep interest in the great country to which I had been called and when I returned from Australia in 1904 there was no one who questioned me so closely upon all that concerned the welfare of the Island Continent as did its Sovereign. The personal magnetism that is not always found as part of the "divinity which doth hedge a King" was not only felt by His Majesty's subjects but by the peoples of Europe, and it was this that enabled him to win the title of Peace-maker which doubtless was that which he most desired. He clearly realised two great facts, first that peace is the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon mankind, and secondly, that paper treaties laboriously scrutinized and often abounding in conditioned vagueness, are not the only means by which national good-will can be achieved. His too brief reign saw the growth

of a British entente with France and with Russia, and the happy appeasement of feelings of mutual distrust and suspicion which were a danger to peace and a blot upon civilisation. These were also times when the spectre of war, which seemed to threaten the tranquillity of Europe, was happily banished and each amicable settlement, whether brought about by mutual good-will or by arbitration in the Hague Courts, necessarily tends to undermine the fatalist belief that war is the sole judge of the differences of the nations. The reign of King Edward not only marked a period of peace, but will always be associated with great measures of conciliation freely granted to India.

The time has not yet come to do full justice to the part played by His Majesty in International and Imperial affairs ; but we know that his great experience, his natural sagacity and his passion for peace made his influence felt far and wide. His mission was not only to maintain happy relations between his own subjects and other peoples, but to promote general harmony, and the great personal qualities which led Lord Rosebery to describe him as "Le Roi Charmour" gave him unique advantages in possessing his noble aims. He worked on to the last firmly declining to drop his burden till the Angel of death had laid hands on him. We must all feel that such an end is what we should most desire. His work was not nearly finished, and one recalls the striking words of Marcus Aurelius in regard to those who seem to have passed away prematurely at the height of their promise.

"But my role is unfinished. There are five acts and only three are gone ? Thy words are true ; but in life three acts are all the play. For He decrees it shall end, who was once the author of thy existence and is now the author of thy dissolution. But thou art guiltless of both. Then depart at peace with all men ; for He who bids thee go is at peace with thee."

Gentlemen, the universal mourning of such an Empire as ours which we, representatives of many races, have met to emphasise and to commemorate gives rise to deep reflections. Sorrow unites and under the impulse of a common sentiment the real brotherhood of man which we are apt to forget asserted itself in the presence of death. Here in India as in Great Britain there is lull, and for a time discords are happily hushed as our revered King would most have desired. That the sense of a sorrow shared by all communities and classes may help us better to realise our essential community of interests, our common aim to do what is best for India, and the oneness of heart which must possess all who strive only after what is good and true, is my most earnest wish.

And now I must not detain you longer from the business of this gathering. I wish to say only that I will do all in my power to help those who will be charged with carrying out your behests. The form which our Presidency Memorial should take may well be left for future consideration. I would not for a moment appear to dictate any particular course of action ; but I may

perhaps be permitted to remind you that King Edward took a most active personal interest in all hospital work, and exerted himself with powerful effect at a time when the great hospitals in London were in grave financial difficulties. And throughout his life, His Majesty was foremost in promoting all scientific research leading to the saving of life and the alleviation of suffering. Whatever may be decided upon hereafter, I am sure I speak for you all when I say that we hope and believe that it will be supported by all classes, not excluding those who can only spare a rupee or less, and that it will be worthy of the beloved Sovereign to whose memory it will be dedicated, worthy of the Princes, Chiefs and the leaders of Commerce and Industry in our Presidency and worthy of the great city in which it may be erected.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS SOVEREIGN.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, moved the following resolution :—

"That the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, express their heartfelt and profound sorrow at the demise of their late beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and humbly and respectfully offer their sincere condolence to His Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, the Queen-Mother, and the Royal Family, on this lamentable event. That the following address of condolence to his Imperial Majesty be approved and adopted, and that the President be empowered to sign and forward it to His Majesty on behalf of the meeting."

Sir Basil said on the occasion of the death of their illustrious Sovereign, King Edward VII, he was called upon to propose before the meeting for adoption resolution expressing their heartfelt and profound sorrow at the sad demise of his late Majesty and an address to His Majesty King George, expressive of the love and affection, with which the City of Bombay had always regarded him. He would now read the address to King George, which was as follows :

"To His Most Gracious Majesty, George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

"May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—We, the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, respectfully approach the Throne to express our profound grief, our inestimable loss, in common with the whole British Empire at the death of His Revered Majesty King Edward VII.

"Less than a decade has passed since we gathered to give voice to our heartfelt sorrow at the death of the Great Queen who reigned in the hearts of her myriad Indian subjects. For the second time in his short span of years is the Empire plunged into mourning ; its grief is redoubled by the painful thought that our Beloved Monarch was snatched away at the zenith of his

reign, in the ripeness of his great and unprecedented influence, when under Providence it seemed that he might be spared for many years to guide the Empire with his wisdom, knowledge and matchless sympathy.

"Yet lightening our grief, shining across the gloom of our mourning, is this cherished thought—that the qualities which made Victoria the Good, Queen Mother of India, and Edward VII the embodiment of our highest ideals of Kingship, are not peculiar to those great Sovereigns, but part of the common heritage of the Royal House of England. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria stood to India as the guarantee of the justice, the wisdom, the clemency and the benevolent enlightenment of British Rule. Under her beneficent way India made giant strides in all the arts of peace and in preparations to keep the peace. Her ardent sympathy for her Indian subjects, her passionate desire to hold the scales even, her zeal for the progress and enlightenment of her Indian people are crystallised in the gracious Proclamation, which is the Indian Magna Charta. Those traditions passed unbroken to her son ; we are no less confident that they are inherited by her grandson.

"None watched with greater pride than his Indian subjects the rise of King Edward to the foremost place in Europe. Our pride was deepened by the knowledge that amid all the pressing burdens of State, with his ever present care for his people at home and abroad, the heart of His Majesty was always warm towards India, which he learnt to know so well during his historic tour. Our memories are charged with a grateful recollection of the gracious messages which came spontaneously towards us in time of trouble and affliction ; our hearts are quick with gratitude for the noble Proclamation which guaranteed anew our liberties and our progressive developments under the British Flag. Above the clash of race, the war of creed, the din of political strife always stood the personality of the great King, who knew neither race nor creed nor party amongst his subjects, who lived and strove only to secure the greatest good for the people whom he loved. Our hearts are bowed with grief ; the Reaper has cut down the King who made us one in our devotion to the Crown and in our confidence that the most stable guarantee of the liberties of India, its peace, prosperity and progress, lies in the British Monarchy.

"In this our hour of mourning we turn to Your Imperial Majesty and to your Illustrious Consort. Fresh in our memory is the recollection of your unfailing interest in all things Indian and in all things tending to the good of Indians in your long tour through every part of this great country. We recall your assurance that Your Majesty and Queen Mary have seen enough of India to implant for ever in your hearts a sympathy with and interest in all that affects your subjects in India, of whatever creed or race and your appeal at the Guildhall for more sympathy in discharging the governance of this country. Confident that in Your Majesty we shall find another guardian of

our liberties, another guarantee for the impartiality and rectitude of British Rule, another wise friend and sympathiser with all that tends to her moral social and economic progress, we representing the million inhabitants of the loyal city of Bombay respectfully tender you the homage of our unbounded devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and Person, and pray Almighty God to vouchsafe all blessings to Your Majesty and your Noble Consort."

Continuing, Sir Basil referred to the many great qualities which had enabled King Edward to so efficiently discharge the manifold duties which devolved on the constitutional Sovereigns of Great Britain. It seemed to him (the Speaker) that the greatest service which King Edward rendered to the world was the reconciling of conflicting and jarring interests, and his work in this direction had a special value for the many creeds, races and castes that inhabited this country; for he had shown them how much might be done by friendly intercourse and conversation, and by the exercise of the precious gift of sympathy. He was sure the proposition would be carried unanimously.

MOST COMMANDING PERSONALITY OF THE TIME.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconding the resolution, associated himself heartily with the sentiments so admirably expressed by Sir Basil Scott. It was now more than a month since the evil tidings were borne in upon them with such terrible suddenness, and during that period much had been written and spoken about the late King. But more eloquent than all the tributes from press and platform was the feeling of utter dismay which manifested itself, when a reluctant world at length realised that King Edward was no more. In that supreme moment, the personality of the dead monarch stood out as it had never done before. It was felt that a great force had been removed from the world's politics, a force which stood for progress and civilisation along the glorious paths of peace. In short, the universal feeling was that death had removed from our midst the most commanding personality of the time. Great as was the loss to the world, to the British Empire the loss was much greater. In a democratic age, prone to hysterical vapourings against kings and princes, King Edward proved himself the greatest justification of the monarchical principle in the English Constitution. If the Constitution of England was the envy of the world, the credit of it was due in no small measure to his late King and his august mother. But it was his late Majesty's connection with India that he (the speaker) would rather dwell upon at that moment. The deep-seated attachment of the Indian people to the throne and person of the Sovereign was now matter of history. It manifested itself in a remarkable manner on the death of Queen Victoria of revered memory. On a different occasion, where the air was full of trouble, their loyalty shone from out the surrounding gloom and made a deep and lasting impression upon their present Majesties. And now that the King whom the older generation knew personally was no more, they had once again shown to the world, that despite anarchy and outrage, the great heart of India was sound at

the core. And while the traditions that animated the Royal Family lived and continued this vast Empire would yield to none in its loyalty and homage to the throne. Having expressed their heartfelt sorrow at the demise of their late beloved Sovereign, they respectfully offered their sincere condolence to His Gracious Majesty King George V, the Queen Mother, and the Royal Family on this lamentable event. They humbly begged to assure them that India felt it as a personal loss, and that the diverse races and creeds of this country were animated by the same feelings which animated the hearts of the British people at home and abroad.

The Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, supporting the resolution, said that it seemed to him that many words from him were hardly necessary when the feelings of all present there were quite in accord with the sentiments of the resolution. His late Majesty had given his best for the welfare and progress of the people over which he ruled. When he visited India as Prince of Wales, he won the hearts of the people of this country and from that time he continued to take a deep interest in their welfare. On his accession he not only confirmed the great Charter granted by Queen Victoria of blessed memory, but saw its principles further extended for the benefit of the people. It was with deep emotion that he (the speaker) supported the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath, in further supporting the resolution, said he was very much pleased that they were thus met together that evening to record their tribute of expressed sorrow and of respectful condolence at the lamented death of their Sovereign King-Emperor, and therefore, he rose to support the resolution which had been put to the meeting by Sir Basil Scott and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. In submitting the proposal, these gentlemen had fittingly dwelt on the estimation in which His Majesty King Edward was held by his subjects and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey had ably enlarged on the wonderful rule of their late Emperor of India. It therefore left him (the speaker) little to add, though he did think as loyal citizens of one of the greatest cities of the British Empire, they need not argue here what place they took on the list but as citizens of one of the very largest cities in the vast dominions of their late King-Emperor, he said he thought assuredly their privilege, as well as their duty to pay respectful homage to the memory of one who was so great and who so undoubtedly lived for the good of his people. King Edward ruled not by power alone, but also by affection, for the interest of the nation, of his subjects throughout the Empire—and not least so in India—lay at his heart, and they knew that he worked to the very last moments of consciousness in these interests. In their advancement and prosperity, evident in so many ways in Bombay, they might well as citizens acknowledge the rule of their late Sovereign King,—the Peace-maker; and in sending their condolences to the Royal Family, they could well hope the mantle of his father would fall on their new King—George V—and that

peace may long reign and that internal peace might bring India and all the dependencies of their great Empire into even closer union and happier contentment with the Motherland.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Jinnah further supported the resolution. He said it was an occasion of great and deep mourning and words of language were not adequate to express their feelings. One fact was manifestly exhibited in this meeting where they found men belonging to different communities, and nationalities all united in mourning the death of their great and beloved Sovereign King Edward. Whatever difference of opinion there might be as regarded other matters, there was no doubt about this fact, that the people of India were loyal to the throne and person of the King. Speaking on behalf of Mahomedans, he would say that the Mahomedan community would yield to none other in their attachment and loyalty towards the English thrones. Throughout the country, the Mahomedans felt deeply the loss of the good and great Sovereign King Edward.

CIVIL SERVANTS' REGRET.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie further supporting the resolution said that when he came down to attend the meeting he was unaware that he would be called upon to speak before them. He had come as an ordinary citizen to join with his fellow-citizens in expressing their great sorrow at the calamitous event of the death of King Edward. But since he had been asked to say a few words on the occasion, he could not be backward in doing so. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah had referred to the representative character of the meeting, and he (the speaker) might humbly represent the large and important class of his Majesty's subjects—the servants of the Crown. The Prime Minister had recently said that King Edward had never shirked his duties and had always placed public duties before everything else. This trait of His late Majesty's character specially appealed to the Civil Servants of this country. There was another trait of King Edward's character to which the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour had referred and to which he (the Speaker) wished to draw the attention of the meeting, and it was that if a man did his duty he received the King's support. It did not matter what party the man belonged to.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

Continuing Sir John Muir Mackenzie said he had heard much eloquent and fine speaking on the occasion of the death of King Edward. He had heard the same eloquent speaking, the same fine expressions of sorrow and the same protestations of the loyalty on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death. But did their deeds on that occasion square with their words? Was the amount of money that was subscribed to her memorial worthy of their regard for Queen Victoria? Could any body say it was so? He concluded with expressing his earnest hope that Bombay would rise to the occasion and

raise a memorial worthy of the undoubtedly warm feelings which they entertained for His late Majesty, a memorial which would reflect credit on their city.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David then moved the following resolution :—

"That with a view to perpetuating, in a suitable manner the memory of the late King Edward VII, Emperor of India, subscriptions be invited from the Public of this Presidency; that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen * be appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and deciding upon the form of memorial and that the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Morarji Narotam Gokaldas, Dr. Stanley Reed, LL. D., and Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia be appointed Secretaries.

SIR SASOON DAVID.

In moving the resolution, Sir Sassoon David said: Your Excellency,—The illustrious and revered monarch who has passed to his rest aroused in us feeling of the highest admiration, not so much for the mighty power he handled with such consummate tact, as for his wide knowledge of mankind, his catholic sympathy with his fellow men of whatever colour, caste or creed, his supreme devotion to duty and his love and labour in the cause of humanity. We, assembled in this hall to-day, are toilers and have come together to find suitable means of recognizing the virtues of him who was markedly a toiler for the welfare of his fellows. I am unable to adequately express to you the responsibility of the position in which I feel myself placed. I am called upon to move that the Presidency of Bombay perpetuate in a suitable manner the memory of King Edward. I have but poorly expressed my appreciation of our late and well-beloved King-Emperor but his worth needs no extolling. The Presidency is a vast one with unlimited possibilities of carrying into effect the object we now seek. Had I not felt confident that I was but the mouthpiece of a great section of the people of India anxious to lay bare the depth of its sorrow at our loss and hand to posterity a memorial which shall for all times mark the profoundness and genuineness of that feeling, I could not have consented to accept this responsibility. Not only are we to mark our appreciation of the benefits of a memorable reign, but we are afforded an unparalleled opportunity of inaugurating some great work of utility by a combined effort in a common cause which will confer lasting benefit on the Presidency itself. We are not only to honour our dead ruler, but to give posthumous effect to such a work as King Edward would have gloried in assisting. I emphasise this point so that we may realise in this Presidency the task we have put our hand to.

What form the memorial will ultimately take is not for us to consider at this meeting, but if I might digress for a moment, I would earnestly urge the

* Their names are omitted here for want of space.

claims of Bombay City as the most suitable centre for an All-India Memorial. Calcutta was associated with India's memorial to Queen Victoria and Bombay might justly lay claim to be associated in the same way with King Edward's memory. As I have said, this is somewhat beyond the scope of the present meeting, but I sincerely hope that the matter will receive proper consideration in the right quarter. What we are concerned with at the moment is the Presidency of Bombay and not Bombay city alone. Whatever may become of the larger suggestion, Bombay must erect a suitable memorial. This city has a population of about one million people and to my mind we should be able to gather together easily a fund representing at least one rupee per head. That would give us ten lakhs of rupees for Bombay city. Of course, I recognize the fact that every member of the inhabitants of Bombay is not well-to-do, but the majority are employed in large industrial concerns and other public services in which some organized effort might be made to give the lower classes an opportunity of participating in the fund in however small a degree. An employer himself, apart from whatever other support he might give to the memorial might make up any deficiency there might be on an average of one rupee per head of his work-people. I merely throw this out as a suggestion. It is not enough that we should go into the mosques, temples and churches and shed tears; some permanent good work must be linked with our grief. Now is the opportunity for showing our loyalty and that will be the true measure of the sense of our loss. As to the form of the memorial, the general feeling, so far as I can gauge it is that a hospital should be erected in the north of the island for the benefit of the poorer classes. That object has all my sympathy. Another suggestion is for technological institution, but I think the first is the more useful purpose and it is a class of work with which our late King was intimately associated throughout his active life. But for either of these purposes, or any other suitable memorial, a large sum would be required. I therefore appeal to this Presidency to realize the importance of this occasion and to assist freely and whole-heartedly in the realization of a work which will not only do lasting honour to our late beloved King, but to ourselves. (Applause).

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconding the resolution, said the manner in which the entire country had mourned the sad death of King Edward VII, was particularly significant, indicating as it did how deep-rooted the loyalty of the people of India was towards the throne and person of the Sovereign and how highly they appreciated the manifold benefits of British rule in India. It now remained for them to give a tangible shape to their feelings and raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate the name of the great King. He was confident that when the appeal for funds would be made to them, they would literally respond to the same. The question as to the form the memorial should take had been much discussed. There was bound to

be considerable difference of opinion on the subject. He hoped His Excellency's suggestion in this connection would be borne in mind when the memorial was decided upon. He (the speaker) might assure them that the ultimate shape which the memorial would take, would be one satisfactory to the public as well as appropriate and befitting the great King whose memory they proposed to commemorate. He trusted they would unanimously accept the resolution which he had the honour to second.

Sir D. M. Petit, supporting the resolution, said he fully trusted that the public of the Presidency would generously respond to the appeal of the Committee.

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. A. G. Viegas, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening the meeting.

THANKING HIS EXCELLENCY.

Sir Bhulchandra Krishna then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding at the meeting. In doing so, Sir Bhulchandra said it was a solemn occasion on which it would be out of place to recount the various important measures which His Excellency had adopted for the benefit of the people of this Presidency. It would suffice to say that His Excellency had shown the greatest condescension in coming down from Poona at great personal inconvenience to share with them the great grief that they in this Presidency felt in common with the whole of the Empire on the loss of their beloved King-Emperor Edward VII. In Sir George Clarke they had a representative of His Imperial Majesty who deeply sympathised with the people and shared with their sorrows. It was for this reason that this vote of thanks should be carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, seconding the resolution, said he was asked to second the Resolution which had been so ably put before them by Sir Bhulchandra Krishna. It was gratifying to see a meeting of the citizens of Bombay, called together on such a mournful occasion, presided over by the Governor of Bombay. When first approached on the subject, His Excellency readily consented to preside at their meeting, and by coming down amongst them this evening, he had given one more proof of his sympathy with the people under his care. His Excellency's presence there that night added considerably to the weight and importance of the meeting, and they could not have got a better or worthier leader to preside on this sad occasion. He (the speaker) was sure they all had followed His Excellency's speech with great interest and attention, and he should like more particularly to remind them of the eloquent appeal he had made to them to raise a memorial to the memory of the great Sovereign, whose loss they had met together to deplore, worthy of his high name, and the proud position of

Bombay. He fully trusted and believed the citizens of Bombay would heartily respond to His Excellency's appeal, and generously contribute towards the fund to raise a suitable memorial of His late Majesty, King Edward VII, that should be a credit to their city. Without any further remarks, he should now ask them to pass the vote of thanks to their esteemed Governor, for presiding at their meeting.

The motion was carried unanimously.

His Excellency in reply thanked the meeting for the manner in which they had carried the resolution. He would say that nothing short of a very serious illness would have kept him from attending.

His Excellency then announced that Sir Sassoon David had contributed Rs. 10,000, Sir Currimbhoy Rs. 5,000, Mr. Khetsey Khaisey Rs. 500, and Mr. Harnandrai Ramnaraen Rs. 5,000, to the Memorial Fund.

The meeting then dispersed.

CALCUTTA DEMONSTRATION

MAIDAN SCENES.

HUGE, REVERENT CROWDS.

20th May 1910.

The scene in northern Calcutta was especially solemn. For many days preparations were going on to observe the day as a day of national mourning. The Hindu idea of nation mourning manifests itself in cessation from business and singing mournful songs, leading solemn processions and feeding the poor. The feeling of loyalty which is always associated with the Throne of England was on this occasion not a whit the less keen and the national grief which the mournful occasion called forth was spontaneous and genuine.

The representative of the "Indian Daily News" was having a talk with a go-ahead Bengali politician on the subject of the King's death and he assured the representative that whatever differences they had with the bureaucracy, the King was the object of their veneration and deep loyalty. King Edward had an amiable personality, he was an apostle of peace; his love for India was well-known and so adapting Tennyson's lines he said "Bury the Great King with the Nation's lamentations."

Northern Calcutta, it would be no exaggeration to say, really buried the Great King with the nation's lamentation.

Going round the town—the northern portion of it—in the morning, one could not help being struck with the deserted appearance of the streets. The shops were all closed; business was at a standstill; the busy hum of life was found all quiet. Along the whole length of College Street, Cornwallis Street, Grey Street, Chitpur Road, Bentinck Street and Harrison Road (up to the Strand) all the shops, with one or two solitary exceptions,—and those exceptions were invariably in the case of Peshwari fruit-sellers—were closed. The business-like Marwari, who never forgets to improve each shining hour, deserted his place at the counter, put up a blind and locked up his place of business in memory of the departed "Badsha." In Bentinck Street, the entire colony of Chinese shoe-makers observed the mourning and kept their shops closed. At one fruit-stall in Harrison Road owned by a Hindu, the representative of the above paper noticed some amount of business going on. He inquired the reason and was told that one fruiterer had just received a consignment of mangoes, which were being counted and stored but would not be sold. The bazaars in Calcutta are difficult to close for they feed its

multitudinous population. Pora Bazaar, Raja Bazaar, Madhub Babu's Bazaar, Bow Bazaar, Natun Bazaar, Sova Bazaar, Sham Bazaar—the six principal bazaars in northern Calcutta, though not actually closed, did very little business and the stall-holders were seen reluctantly yielding to the importunities of a needy customer. And the Indian confectioner? He supplies the lunch to his customers, young and old, and caters for their fastidious palates. They too closed. It is only the "Panwalla" (the betel-seller) who seemed to be in evidence. The dispensary and medical stores could not well be closed altogether but even so most of them had their doors half shut. It is the Jehu who did not give his jaded horses rest and was ready for service at the stands. The tram cars ran but stopped for fifteen minutes after twelve and were seen waiting on their routes as they do when the current is off. But this time it was not accident but the mourning of the great dead that was responsible for it.

THE HINDU DEMONSTRATION.

The educated Bengali, as might have been expected, held a great demonstration under the auspices of the Sangit Samaj, the premier Bengali Club, in Calcutta. True to its traditions, the Samaj organised the affair on a lavish scale. They pitched four tents on the *maidan* where with judicious forethought, they had kept green cocoanuts, iced water and sherbet ready for the thirsty processionists. "Sankirtan" (Musical) parties were got up and songs were specially composed and set to tune.

There was a feeding of the poor on Sunday evening in the open space in front of the Samaj premises where besides copper and food twenty-thousand "dhotis" were given away.

THE PROCESSION.

The Sangit Samaj procession was worthy of the institution and, indeed, of Calcutta. The procession was to have started at 4-30 but it could not start before 4-45 as the journey was a long one along the heated streets for the bare-footed mourners. It is said that the Corporation had promised to water the route twice but owing to a strike among the sweepers for stopping their grain compensation allowance this promise could not be fulfilled. The procession started, however, at 4-45. A full-sized likeness of the late King-Emperor, in Field-Marshal's uniform, was installed in an open carriage which was beautifully decked with white flowers, lotuses being largely in evidence. Over the portrait which was admirably painted by Mr. S. C. Sen, a richly embroidered velvet umbrella was held while in right Oriental fashion an embroidered velvet *punkha* was swung at its side. The carriage was drawn by the crowd. Behind the carriage followed a party of amateur musicians, members of the Samaj, sons of rich families, on foot all the way to the *maidan*, singing two songs specially composed for the occasion.

Then followed a long row of motor-cars, landaus, and carriages of all sorts led by the Maharaja of Durbhanga who had in his car Babus Surendra Nath Banerjea and Bhupendra Nath Bose. Then followed a reserved tram-car containing other "Sankirtan" parties and last of all came a reserved tram-car containing the members of the Evening Club. In a gathering like this, it would be difficult to pick out the noblemen and gentlemen who had attended. There were among others, the Maharajah of Durbhanga, Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, Hon'ble Babu Bhupendrachandra Bose, Mr. Saroda Charan Mitra, Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Sir Gooroo Das Bannerjee, Kumar Monmotho Nath Mitra, Mr. B. Chuckerbutty, Mr. J. Choudhuri, Bibas Jagendra Nath Mookerjee, Satis Chandra Pal Chaudhuri, Atal Coomar Sen, Khagendra Nath Chatterjee, Chandi Charan Law, Moti Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur Surendra Nath Mitra, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri, Rai Moni Lal Singh Bahadur, Babu Moni Lal Sen, Babus N. L. Bagchi, Ambu Nath Chatterjee, Rai Chandi Charan Chatterjee Bahadur, Pandit Prio Nath Siratsri, Babu Monmotho Nath Chaudhuri, Hon'ble Rai Kishore Lal Goswami Bahadur, Babu Charan Chandra Mullick, Babu Radha Charan Pal and Babu Nibaran Chandra Dutt.

As the procession moved, the route on both sides was lined by a large number of spectators, major portions of whom swelled the body of the processionists and marched towards the *maidan*.

The songs sung by the Sangit Samaj musicians were composed, one by Babu Jyotirindra Nath Tagore and the other by Srimati Girindra Mohini Das, the Bengali lady poet. An English rendering of Babu Jyotirindra Nath Tagore's song, by Babu Guru Charan Chatterjee of the Jorasanko Tagore family is given below:—

In solemn silence, wend thy way, brothers,
Softly and slowly tread the weary way,
As the billows of eternity,
You cast an Emperor's figure away.

O what the use of such fruitless moanings,
Unavailing sorrows, lingering Wail!
Better cherish within, the deep heart-aches,
Till the heartstrings break and throbbing fail.

Such another King we shall not get back,
Though tears will blind our eyes from day to day,
For, wretched and unhappy is our lot,
And Misery tracks us all the way.

Hushed be the city's turmoil,
Strike dumb the din of life,
Truce to your thousand endeavours,
Cease, O cease the worldly strife,
Young and old, one and all,

Ye children of Bengal,
 Roll on thy lips great *Hari's* wonderful name,
 For such the force't will surely lift to Heaven,
 The Royal Self enshrined in mortal frame,
 O God of Mercy, Kindness Incarnate,
 On the verge of life thy ferry keep
 And in your boat of grace take our King
 Into the void infinite o'er the deep.
 Away, away to the Heaven of Bliss,
 Go thou, our lord, where, by divine grace,
 Sits in sacred serenity among the Gods,
 With Elysian halo circling thy face :
 For thine was a soul full of piety,
 Peace, Love, and Good will marked thy sway,
 Immortal laurels deck thy pensive brow,
 A weeping nation for thy rest doth pray.

ON THE MAIDAN.

The scene on the maidan was as stirring as it was imposing. Long before the procession reached the spot, people from all sides of Calcutta and its suburbs began pouring in and for a considerable distance from the place of the meeting all round there was a seething mass of humanity. The Sangit Samaj had made ample arrangements but even the best organisations fail before such a crowd. "Sunkirtan" parties from Hatkhola, Shampooker, Hatibagan, and other Calcutta centres and several from such remote suburban districts as Chetla, Tallah, Entally and Kalighat joined singing mournful songs in praise of the late King-Emperor. It is difficult to attempt to give a numerical estimate of such a crowd but people accustomed to handling crowds roughly put down the number to between thirty to forty thousand. Some even went so far as to estimate it as high as one hundred thousand. The mourners were all in white dress, bare-headed and mostly bare-footed.

A shamiana had been put up on the western side of the Ochterlony monument, where the meeting was to take place under the presidency of the Maharaja of Durbhanga. But the crowd was so great that the Maharaja and the Maharaj-adhiraj of Burdwan and other notabilities could hardly make their way. So it was proposed to hold the meeting on the southern side of the monument. The parties having reached there, the Maharaja of Durbhanga delivered an address in the course of which he said :—

MAHARAJAH OF DURBHANGA'S SPEECH.

On the morning of Saturday, the 6th of May, the news flashed throughout the whole of the British Empire that our beloved King Edward the Seventh had gone to his rest. By this sudden stroke the whole people were plunged into the atmosphere of sorrow, and we, here in Calcutta, met together as a representative gathering of the great Hindu community, take our place

in the ranks on this national day of mourning which witnesses the last solemn obsequies to the remains of our late Sovereign Lord. To-day the voice of faction is silenced and all the discords of party strife and other animosities are hushed, while we take our stand on the platform of the common sorrow which unites our hearts with those of all our brethren throughout the world-wide British Empire in doing reverent honour to the memory of him who has gone. It is easy for us, Hindus, to see the hand of God in this great stroke of calamity which has just befallen the land, and it is for us to interpret its message and to extract its meaning and its bearing on our common life. It appears to me that, reading it aright it is the signal for us, the inhabitants of India, to compose our differences, to allow all racial discords and bitterness to die, to help to extirpate the already expiring embers of seditious and anarchical feelings which may be still lingering in an insignificant section of the community, and with united hearts, under the inspiration of a fresh spirit of devotion and loyalty march shoulder to shoulder, along those lines which will lead to new eras in the development of life in India, all making for the uplifting of our beloved land in the scale of Nations in the things which relate to the increasing of the material prosperity, the good moral character, and to the political liberties of the people.

Friends, I am sure we would be carrying out wishes of our late King-Emperor, who loved his Indian subjects and took a large interest in our welfare, if the occasion of his departure was made the starting point for attaining the high purposes to which I have just alluded. Let us therefore seek the internal peace and prosperity of India, as a loving and loyal tribute to his gracious memory. The chronological facts of our late King-Emperor's life and work have been related with more or less fullness in all our public journals since his death, and therefore it is needless for me to enlarge on the mere details already so well known to you all. It is thirty-five years ago since he (then Prince of Wales) came to India and made a tour through the land, the first British Emperor to be, who ever visited our shores. And all of us who witnessed the reception he got on that occasion and the fine impression he made on the people by his frank and courteous and manly bearing, were quite prepared for the sustained feeling of interest in India and of affection for its people which he ever afterwards manifested during the course of his life and which received notable emphasis in his fine message to us after he ascended the throne, and up to the end of the altogether too short years of his reign. He lived to see the beginnings of the working of the new reforms so recently inaugurated in our internal political affairs. We know that he was deeply interested in these reforms while they were being considered at home and we cannot but regret that he did not live to watch the dawning of the new era of prosperity which we trust has begun and will continue to go on with ever increasing advantage to the Indian Empire.

He has been rightly named, and will go down to posterity as the King of Peace. Coming up through life as a royal prince amidst all the flatteries and temptations which surrounded his exalted position, and living continually in the fierce light which surrounds a throne, his was no easy task. But he emerged through all the discipline of life, a man of fine character beloved by all—not only by his own people—but by all the rulers and peoples throughout the civilised world. He was intensely human, and his power lay more in what he was than in what he did. The potent spell of his fine personality worked greater wonders in the realm of unofficial diplomacy than the despatches of Secretaries of State or the visits of Ambassadors could possibly accomplish. . . . In the midst of our sorrow to-day, for the loss of King Edward, we may be permitted to rejoice that we have now upon the throne of the British Empire, in the person of his son, King George the Fifth, a Sovereign who knows and is known by the people of India; who understands our present position, who sympathises with our legitimate aspirations, and who will use his constitutional influence to lead and uplift our country in everything that conduces to our real prosperity. Friends, the spontaneous gathering of the many thousands who compose this representative Hindu assembly on this great day of mourning for our departed King may surely be taken at its true inward meaning. There are, and probably will always be, a few black sheep in every fold, and this is true in every community throughout the world. But, to-day, this large gathering must be taken as the true symbol of our character and place amongst the communities of the Empire. The Hindu religion in its fundamental truths, instils into us, from the years of our childhood, the principles of love to God and to our fellow-men, to be loyal to the throne, to law and to the social order; in fact to be good citizens of our great Empire. I know that our gracious King-Emperor will read aright the meaning of our great demonstration here this afternoon, and we promise, that amongst all the millions of subjects who own his sway throughout the world that he will now, and in the future, find none more loyal, and none more loving, than the members of the great Hindu community of India.

MR. S. C. MITTER'S SPEECH

Meanwhile on the southern side dense masses of people were gathered. Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter addressed a portion of the gathering in Bengali. Mr. Mitter dwelt at length on the principal events in the life of the late King-Emperor, his manifold qualities of head and heart and proposed the following resolution, which was accepted by the gathering in solemn silence:—

"That the Hindu citizens of the metropolis of India, the suburbs, and outlying towns and villages, assembled at a mass meeting, on the Maidan, express their deep and heartfelt grief at the demise of His Most

Gracious Majesty Edward VII, the memory of whose reign and virtues will be long cherished by his sorrowing people, and tender their respectful condolence to His Most Gracious Majesty George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, Dowager Empress Alexandra, and the other members of the Royal Family on their great bereavement."

The gathering was representative of all sections of the community—European, Marwari, Mahomedan and up-countrymen. Never before within living memory has the Maidan witnessed, perhaps never, again will it witness so huge and diversified a gathering. The pressure of the throng was very great to catch a glimpse of the late King-Emperor's portrait and to hear the Maharaja of Darbhanga's and Mr. Sarada Charan Mitter's speeches. The nearest rings could hear the speakers, while those on the remoter rings could not make out what was going on. And it was not before the nearer rings made a move for home that the outer multitudes could understand that the function was over.

By this time, evening had advanced and the meeting broke up. The crowd slowly dispersed and it was not before 8-30 p. m. that the last man was wending his way home. The immense gathering was remarkably orderly. Happily there was no accident to report except that the horse attached to the carriage of an Indian gentleman made a desperate attempt at bolting but fortunately a European gentleman who was near by pluckily held it up and prevented it from bolting. The European was understood to be an assistant in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., and he was assisted by Sergeant J. Curley of the Supply and Transport.

Great credit is also due to the members of the Sova Bazaar Football Club for making elaborate arrangements for supplying iced water for thirty thousand who gathered on the spot in this sultry weather.

A MONSTER MAHOMEDAN MEETING

The portion of the *maidan* facing the Park Street corner, which is used as the recreation ground of the Mahomedan Sporting Club had a gathering which was unparalleled in the history of the Club. There were Mahomedans of all sects, all ages, high and low. By 5-15 p. m. the assembly must have numbered about five thousand strong. By some misunderstanding as to where the exact meeting was to be held, another monster gathering of nearly an equal number had collected in front of the museum. Messages from the former place were sent calling them on and in a few minutes the surging crowd came pouring on like a mighty sea.

A procession of about 125 boys of the Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage, each carrying a little black flag and chanting sacred songs, marched on to the grounds.

CELEBRATION BY THE ORIYAS.

The Oriyas of Calcutta, although mostly composed of domestic servants and day-labourers, did not omit to make a demonstration in honour of His late Majesty. Meetings were held at Coomertooli, Soorti-bagan and Nebutolla in the forenoon when some Oriya Pundits chanted mantras and read some chapters of the Oriya political rendering of Bhagbhut. The life story of His late Majesty was read at each meeting by some educated Oriyas such as Pundit Hrisikes Kabiranjana, and Babu Padmalachan Mahanti and Babu Janardan Chowdhuri who also explained to the audience the good qualities of the present King-Emperor. A big portrait of His late Majesty was exhibited at the Nebutolla meeting in a beautiful wooden frame made by an Oriya carpenter and the audience, mostly composed of Brahmins, placed garlands, the idea amongst the Oriyas being "good souls when going into heaven are around it, garlanded by angels." Messrs. W. Major and Co. distributed small portraits of the King and Queen with an Oriya song on the reverse, which teaches that a man owes as much duty to his King as to his God.

THE COSSIPORE MEETING.

There was a monster cosmopolitan meeting at 9 a.m. on Friday morning, in front of the premises of Kumar Birendra Chandra Singha of Paikpara. A temporary dais was erected facing the street, over which there was a large canopy of black cloth. On the eastern boundary a large black screen was erected and on it, Mr. Long of Messrs. Johnston and Hoffman pulling the screen aside, a large sized oil painting of the late King-Emperor in the robes of the Garter was exposed to view. In front of the dais the Union Jack was flying at half mast.

The following were amongst the principal persons present :—Mr. Mad-dox, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Division, Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, Hon'ble Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam, Rai Jotindra Nath Roy, Zemindar of Taki, Babus Grija Nath Ray, Zemindar of Sahikera, Suresh Chunder Somajpati, Behary Lall Sarkar, Rai Boikanto Nath Bose Bahadur, Girindro Nath Bhattacharjee, Jogindro Prosanna Roy, Zemindar of Narail, Gopal Chunder Bose, Kripannath Dutt, Chairman of the Cossipore Municipality, Huri Narain Dey, Vice-Chairman, Cossipore Municipality, Natabar Ghose, Koralee Churn Chatterjee, Dijendro Nath Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar of Satkira and Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E.

Babu Kripanath Dutt, Chairman of the Cossipore Municipality, proposed Maharaja Prodyot Kumar Tagore to the Chair, who in the course of an address said :—"Let us then meet in our tens of thousands, men, women and children of all races and creeds, in order to give reverential expression, with one united voice and in the language of simple truth, to the love and sorrow that lie deep in the hearts of all of us."

Mr. C. W. Tosh, in proposing the first resolution, said :—"The residents of Chitpore, Cossipore, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, Pantipara, Sodepur, Khar-da, Titagarh, Ishapur, Shamnagar, Kamarhatty, Bhatpara, Barnagore, and Panihati in public meeting assembled most humbly approach the throne and the person of His Majesty George V and beg to offer their respectful condolence to the Queen Mother with the expression of their grief at the bereavement, which His Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family have sustained thereby and of the very great loss which His late Majesty's death had inflicted upon this country and upon the Empire at large."

Mr. R. D. Mehta in a short speech seconded the proposal. There were other speakers who supported, namely, Kumar Sadat Chandra Singh of Paikpara, who said that by the King's death they had suffered a national calamity. The great peace-maker was gone but his good deeds would live after him. Khan Bahadur Seraj-ul-Islam, Rai Bahadur Hari Ram Goenka, the Hon. Mr. G. H. C. Ariff, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri, Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee, Babu Amrita Lala Bose, Babu Suresh Chandra Samajpati and Behary Lall Sircar spoke in Bengalee and Pundit Jugut in Hindee.

The second resolution was proposed by Babu Kiran Chandra Roy which was to the following effect :—"That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Government, through the Commissioner of the Presidency."

The resolution was seconded by Babu Benode Lall Ghosh.

Both resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Gallway proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, which was seconded by Khan Bahadur Badruddin Hyder.

The meeting dispersed at 10.15 a.m.

Several thousand beggars were given alms and rice and for this purpose the following subscriptions were raised :—Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Rs. 1,000, Kumar Sarat Chandra Singha, Rs. 500, Mr. O. W. Tosh Rs. 500, Kiron Chandra Roy, Rs. 125, Kumar Mumba Singh, Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., Cooke and Kelvey, Dykes and Co., Mackintosh Burn and Co., Babu Gobinda Prosanna Roy and Siva Sankra Roy each Rs. 100. Mr. J. Gallway, Babu Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Messrs. Harrison Hathway & Co., each Rs. 50, Mr. J. Gregory, Rai Prosanna Kumar Bannerjee Bahadur, Rs. 25 each.

The police arrangements were under the supervision of Superintendent G. Bowen of the Northern Division Suburbs.

PARSEE COMMUNITY.

At 5 p.m. the Parsee community met at Mr. Mehta's Church, Canning Street, where the funeral service was held while all remained standing. There was a very large gathering and the Head Priest Mr. Dustoor Burjoo Darow in a short but fervent speech expressed the deep sorrow of the Parsee community at large at the sad and sudden death of their King-Emperor.

The assembly was representative of all the many sects of Mahomedans of Calcutta and were singularly and wonderfully diversified.

There were besides, Moguls, Kabulis, Bengalis, Beharis, Maimuns, Surtees, Delhi-Wallas, Khaja and Borah Mahomedans.

The following were amongst the notables present:—Prince Mahomed Buktiar Shah, C. I. E., Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, Messrs. Ahmed Moosajee, Asan Karim, Ismael Ebrahim Salajee, Hon. Golam Hoossain Bahadur, Hajee Noor Mahomed Jackeriah, Hajee Abdulla, Abdul Wahid, Mirza Ahmed Ali Noor Mahomed Ismail, Syed Osman Ali, Moulvie Abdul Rauff, Hajee Buksh Ellahie, Abdur Rahim, Professor M. A. Zariff, Nawabzada Hoossain Ali Nadar Jung, Aga Abdul Sadik Sherazi, S. Mahaboob Ali, Moulvie Mahomed Akram Khan, Dr. Abdul Gaffoor, Hajee Mahomed Ismail, Abul Hosamat, Mahomed Shah Mirza, Nawab Syed Mahomed, Prince Golam Mahomed, Shams-ul-Ulama Moulvie Ahmad Sydik Jamal Hajee Mahomed Zakariah, Prince Mirza Baba, Sultan Ahmad, Moulana Kaleela Rahman, Aziz Mirza, Secretary of the All-Indian Moslem League and Raja Zillaira Heni Aga Isa.

The following was the prayer of the gathering:—

O King-Emperor of India Edward VII,
Oh! the benign ruler,
The world was a garden through thee,
Our eyes are searching for thee:
The autumnal wind has caused the flower of the heart to wither:
The whole garden is now desolate.
Alas! Our hearts are so full of grief,
Thou hast died so suddenly,
Thou wast a friend of the poor,
Thou wast a just King,
Thou wast the Darius and Naushervan of the age,
The world has grown so dark,
It is the day of the Resurrection?
Thy light has faded,
On every side there are cries and lamentations,
All races and creeds were happy under thy rule,
Now they are all bemoaning thee,
It is the prayer of us poor orphans, morning and evening that Thy soul be happy in paradise.

The speaker was Shamsul-Ulma Moulvie Mahomed Abul Khair Khan Bahadur of Ghazipur, who after calling upon the multitude to join him in a short prayer invoking blessing on the King and repose of his soul, gave an address. The text, which he quoted, from the Koran, was "All except God are mortal." The speaker addressed the assembly in Urdu. He spoke of the late King-Emperor as the mightiest Emperor of the Mahomedan race. He told them that death came to all except God and that in their life-time they should try

to do good. As an example of goodness he mentioned the King-Emperor. He said they had lost in him one who had brought peace to all nations and respected the religion of Islam. The speaker quoted many passages from the Koran and spoke at great length. The meeting dispersed at dusk.

The arrangements for the procession were in charge of Hajee Noor Mahomed Zakariah.

In memory of His Majesty, Hajee Buksh Ellahie, of the firm of Messrs. Bukhsh Ellahie and Co., Tobacco Merchants, Colootola Street, distributed alms amounting to Rs. 200 on Friday to a large number of the needy and poor and have also contributed the following sums to the various funds that are being raised by the Mahomedan community to perpetuate the memory of the late King-Emperor:—Edward Memorial Mahomedan Aid Funds, Rs. 500; Edward Hall to be built at the Mahomedan Orphanage, Rs. 100.

Nawab Nasirul Mamalik Mirza Shujaat Ali Khan and the Nawab of Khagra have subscribed Rs. 150 to the Mahomedan fund for feeding the poor to-morrow. Nawab Nasirul Mamalik ordered the Wakf office at Garden Reach to be closed and distributed alms on Friday.

HOWRAH.

Howrah and its environments are really part of Calcutta and the oldest resident does not recollect that such gloom and signs of general mourning were observed on any previous occasion in pursuance of official notifications because the courts and public offices were closed. The all but universal stoppage of business generally in the bazaars and the markets brought home vividly to one how deeply popular sentiment has been roused by the demise of King Edward. The clubs and associations, literary, social and sporting, had closed their premises and the *maidan* where a lot of sporting is always going on was practically deserted save for a few loafers that one observed here and there. The jute and the flour mills closed after mid-day resuming work after 6 o'clock. Altogether Friday was observed with a solemnity in keeping with the sense of the great loss the Empire has sustained.

Seth Hurdutroy Chamarla, an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Howrah fed a large number of poor at his residence at No. 1, Cullen Place, Howrah, to commemorate the occasion of the funeral of the late King-Emperor. The feeding commenced at 1 p. m. and continued till 8 p. m. Thousands of people were fed during the time and they were all satisfied.

At 5 p. m. an open-air mass meeting was held at the Howrah *maidan* to give expression to heart-felt sorrow at the sad demise of King-Emperor Edward VII. Babu Durgadas Lahiri addressed the meeting.

VENKATAGIRI.

The Rajah of Venkatagiri, K. C. I. E., as President of a public meeting held on Sunday the 8th May 1910 at Venkatagiri to mourn the demise of the King-Emperor, made the following speech :—

GENTLEMEN—I am sure that you are all aware of the most sorrowful circumstance under which we are assembled here this evening. We are here to give public and combined expression to our feelings of profound grief at the most sudden death of our beloved King-Edward VII, Emperor of India, which came upon us like a thunderbolt last evening. We were not in the least prepared for the unhappy news, because the first and last information of His Majesty's illness was through newspapers—almost simultaneously with the telegraphic information of his demise. From this it appears that His Majesty succumbed to an illness of a very short duration. Though the late King Edward lived up to an age of 69, the duration of his reign was extremely shorter than even a decade. Even in respect of his age I cannot say that he was very old, because an age of 69 years is not at all an old age in a cold country like England as it is in a hot country like India. Though short, His Majesty's reign over his vast Empire was a most peaceful, happy, and prosperous one and he was very much admired and beloved by his subjects on account of the personal attachment he bore towards them. There was no other King of England who so much travelled over the world and visited so many foreign courts, keeping up, wherever he went, the most friendly and respectable relations. By his tours through foreign countries he not only improved his personal friendship with the monarchs of those countries but also strengthened the good and cordial relations between England and those countries to a very great degree.

His speeches there, were of an entirely peace-making and anti-hostile character, which, however, is not my purpose just now to dilate upon, as it is perfectly known to every body. I know His Majesty personally when he visited Madras as Prince of Wales in the latter part of 1875, when I observed how amicably, how cheerfully and socially he moved in the various functions held by the public as well as the Government in his honor. I am extremely grieved to point out to you that, since the demise of the late Prince Albert Victor there have been several deaths in the Royal Family in quick succession and I fervently pray the Almighty God to prevent such sad occurrences in future and make the new Emperor's reign long, happy and prosperous.

PALANPUR.

A Public Meeting was held on the morning of the 12th May 1910 in a spacious shamiana erected in the high school premises, under the Presidentship of His Highness Nawab Sahib Shree Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji to express sorrow at the lamentable demise of His Majesty Edward VII, and loyal sympathy to the Royal Family. Both the Sahibzadahs, all the State and Agency officials and the public were present.

His Highness, in opening the proceedings, said: "Gentlemen,—The object of this meeting as you well know is to express our heartfelt and profound sorrow at the unexpected and the most deplorable death of our revered and beloved Sovereign, Edward VII. During the beneficent and glorious rule of His Majesty we have enjoyed the same happiness, peace, progress and prosperity that we did during the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is hardly necessary to dwell at length on His Majesty's love for the Chiefs and subjects, whose destinies have been committed to the watchful care of the benign British Rule by Providence. The sympathetic attitude of His Majesty towards them has been indelibly enshrined in our hearts. It is but natural that the unfortunate death of such a Sovereign should cause poignant and universal grief, but there is no other alternative to us mortals, but to submit to the will of God. Before concluding, gentlemen, I must add that our unflinching devotion and loyalty to the Sovereign shall remain unabated to the British-raj forever, and we all wish peace, progress and stability to this beneficent rule, long life to His Majesty George V and a glorious career like that of His Majesty's revered predecessors. Now, I propose that this meeting should pass a resolution expressing our deep sorrow at the sad death of His Majesty, Edward VII, and loyal sympathy to the Royal Family in their bereavement, and that the Political Agent should be requested to transmit this our resolution to Government."

Many speakers referred to the sterling virtues of His Majesty and the resolution was unanimously passed.

RANGOON.

A large mass of people being members of the Tamil and Telugu communities, were present at Madooray Pillay's High School Hall on the evening of the 9th May 1910 where a meeting was convened by Rai Bahadur P. M. Madooray Pillay, the moving spirit of the community, to express their deep sorrow at the death of our most beloved Sovereign King Edward VII and Emperor of India. Long before the appointed hour the hall was overcrowded to the full. The leading men of the Tamil and Telugu communities graced the occasion with their presence. The meeting began precisely at 5 P.M. Mr. P.M. Madooray Pillai, the convener of the meeting, explained to the audience in Tamil the object for which they were assembled there.

Rai Sahib T. M. Poornuswami Pillay proposed Mr. P. M. Chari, B.A., B.L., the leader of the Bur, to take the chair and it was seconded by Mr. V. M. Swami, B.A. The Chairman on taking his seat made a thrilling speech in the course of which he detailed the noble traits of our late lamented King and dwelt at length at the very serious loss sustained by them as well as by the Empire. Then he called upon Rai Bahadur P. M. Madooray Pillay to propose the first resolution which ran as follows :—

"That the Members of the Madras community (Tamil and Telugu)

assembled at a public meeting this day desire to place on record the deep sorrow felt by the community at the sad and irreparable loss sustained by the Empire in the death of our most beloved Sovereign King-Emperor Edward VII."

The second resolution which runs as follows was moved by Mr. V. M. Swami, B.A., in a short speech:—

"That this meeting authorises the Chairman to communicate the following message to the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor:—
"The members of the Madras community in meeting assembled at Rangoon request you to convey His Majesty the King-Emperor, Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal family their condolence at the irreparable loss sustained by them, a loss for which the whole Empire mourns."

TRICHINOPOLY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Srirangam and Trichinopoly was held on the 11th May 1910 at the Town Hall to give expression to their profound sorrow at the demise of His Majesty King Edward. Mr. M. Young, I. C. S., Collector, was in the chair and opened the proceedings with a brief speech in which he pointed out how in the course of his rule though it extended over only nine years, His Majesty had endeared himself to his subjects throughout the Empire by his great qualities which marked him out as one of the best sovereigns of modern times. One of the principles for his great popularity was that he devoted his untiring energies and great intellect to the promotion of peace and he would truly be known to history and posterity as Edward the Peace-maker. Mr. Young then referred to His Majesty's special interest to the Indian affairs and the two messages which His Majesty has sent to the Princes and people of India, one after he ascended the throne in 1901 and the other in 1908 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Proclamation of 1858, as the speaker remarked, bore in every word of them His Majesty's solicitude for the well-being of the people of India. Mr. Young concluded by saying that the manifestations of grief and sorrow that the demise of our beloved Emperor had elicited throughout the length and breadth of India were not only an eloquent tribute to the love and affection in which he was universally held and to the confidence which the people reposed in him as their personal sovereign, but a testimony that His Majesty faithfully carried out during his time the promises which he had made in 1901 and in 1908. Mr. Young then called upon Mr. P. Desikachari who proposed the following resolution in a brief speech:—

"That the people of Trichinopoly beg to convey to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, His Majesty the King-Emperor and other members of the Royal family their respectful sympathy in the sad bereavement they have sustained and to express their sincere grief at the loss the Empire has sustained by the demise of our late Sovereign Lord Edward VII." It was seconded by Mr. K. Seshadri Iyengar and was adopted, the whole audience standing.

TUTICORIN.

A public meeting called by a Committee of European and Indian gentlemen was held in the premises of the Sub-Magistrate's Court, Tuticorin, which was largely attended and fully representative of all classes of people, official and non-official alike.

Mr. K. Ramachandra Aiyar, retired Sub Judge, occupied the chair on the motion of Mr. Cruz Fernandez and seconded by Mr. S. O. M. Deane, Agent, Bank of Madras. The Chairman spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen, this is a melancholy occasion and we are met to voice forth our deepfelt grief for the death of our late King-Emperor who was until four days back our Sovereign Lord,—the foremost and most beloved personage in the British Empire—who was the one individual acknowledged by a singular consensus of opinion of potentates as well as of peoples as indispensable at this juncture for the peaceful well-being of the entire civilized world. Undoubtedly a great calamity has befallen the Empire. The voice which breathed love and counselled peace, the life which delighted in the well-being and prosperity of its subjects and its fellow creatures abroad, the heart that beat with the warmth of genuine sympathy for the suffering—is now stilled. It is difficult of belief that the fact is so, for even the day previous to the fatal end we are told His Majesty attended to State business in the intervals of relief from what was taken to be a temporary and passing complaint. The blow has fallen so suddenly and so unexpectedly. It will be a vain attempt to express in language the grief that the event has caused from one end of the Empire to the other. I am not equal to the task of enlarging upon the singular merits of the illustrious Sovereign, the most worthy son and successor of our ever to be remembered Victoria the Good who was the cynosure of all eyes throughout the length and breadth of the world. His was the proud title of the world's Peace-maker. He had won the confidence and affection of his people and commanded the admiration of all, as has been so pithily observed by the Chief Justice of Bengal. I had the rare fortune of being associated as an humble assistant with the President of the Reception Committee, F. C. Carr Esquire, when His Majesty as Prince of Wales was welcomed on this very shore in December 1875. His voice, his graceful reply to the address presented to him are vivid in my recollection.

To Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, to His present Majesty George V and to all the members of the Royal Family we beg respectfully to offer our heartfelt condolence at this most and sad unexpected bereavement and ask your leave to call on Mr. K. Srinivasa Row to move the resolution embodying our sentiments. May the Most High grant peace to his soul."

Mr. K. Srinivasa Row, Sub Judge, spoke as follows under deep emotion:—
"Gentlemen, the great and overwhelming calamity under the shadow of which we meet to day is one which has taken away from us all powers of expression and left us in deep and speechless mourning. No calamity within living

memory has been so sudden in its suddenness or so terrible in its magnitude. We have been suddenly deprived of our beloved Sovereign, King-Emperor Edward VII. The grief which is now filling the length and breadth of the British Empire, is all the more keen because of our utter unpreparedness for the sad event.

Gentlemen, India cannot but go into deep mourning over this great calamity because during the reign of our late King-Emperor the beneficence of the British rule had not only been maintained intact but a great step has been taken in advancing the popular liberty of the people of India which proves, were proof necessary, that the essential, the unchanging characteristics of the British rule is beneficence even under conditions and circumstances the most trying.

The world too cannot but go into deep mourning because on His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII had fallen the sacred and Christian mantle of peacemaker and to-day the world is very much the poorer indeed for want of this great imperial and generous Peace-Maker not merely for this country or that but for the world at large.

In the world of Free Masonry again the grief will be most intense and I can only say, Gentlemen, "May God give the great British Empire, our King Emperor George V, and all the members of the Royal Family strength to bear up against this great calamity".

I place before you the following Resolution :—

"Public of Tuticorin in meeting assembled record their deep and overwhelming sense of grief at the great calamity that has befallen the British Empire in the demise of our beloved Sovereign King-Emperor Edward VII and convey our most loyal, most humble and most respectful condolences to His Majesty the King-Emperor George V and all the members of the Royal Family."

It was seconded by Mr. F. G. Westmoreland of Messrs Rally Brothers.

Mr. Mascarenhas spoke in Tamil and expressed sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

The above resolution was put by the Chair and carried most solemnly, the entire audience standing.

BELLARY.

A Public Meeting at a very short notice was convened by Mr. M. Gopalaswamy Mudaliar, B. A., B. L., Chairman of the Bellary Municipality, at Mr. K. Vencata Rao's Town Hall on Monday the 9th May 1910, to express their profound sorrow at the death of His Majesty our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII.

Mr. Gopalaswamy Mudaliar in very suitable terms voted Mr. B. C. Smith, I. C. S., Ag. Collector of Bellary, to the chair.

Mr. K. Vencata Rao, in moving the resolution, said that he was present at the coronation of His Majesty and therefore he thought that he was chosen to move the resolution. He said he spent an hour very close to His Majesty when he took leave of the Indian Representatives. He also saw him when as Prince of Wales he visited India. He spoke of King Edward as the greatest of the Edwards, the greatest Emperor of the modern days, greatest during the last three or four centuries, whose loss is felt by the whole of the civilised world. His benevolence and sympathy for Indians have been shown in the Reform Scheme. He observed that from the time King Edward ascended the throne he was in the grip of *Yama* and that he escaped it three times. He said that His Majesty was so popular that even when he went round to countries other than England he did not allow any guard to escort him. Even the most courageous man cowed down at his benevolent face. He spoke of Queen Alexandra as an incarnation of Sita, Damayanti, and Draupadi.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. J. P. Cottelingam made an impressive speech suited to the occasion. He said—"We have met to give expression to the profound sorrow which the citizens of Bellary felt on account of the death of our beloved Sovereign Lord and Emperor King Edward VII. What has added poignancy to our grief is that it has been so sudden. He was ill a day ago the telegram said and the next day like a bolt from the blue came the message "King Edward is dead." The loss is irreparable especially at a crisis in the history of the Empire. The sorrow felt for the death of the King is world-wide. Not only in the United Kingdom, in the dominions over the seas, and in the Indian Empire but wherever the British name is known and revered there will assemble people, as we have done, to express their sympathy with the Royal family, in the great sorrow that has befallen them. With his well-known tact and ability and knowledge of the world he has been able to keep the peace of Europe and to maintain friendly relationships with other nations. He has earned and well deserved the name of Peacemaker, and his name will go down to history as King Edward the Peace-Maker. At his accession to throne and on the occasion of his coronation we wished him long life and expected he would live at any rate as long as his beloved and gracious mother Queen Victoria the Good. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable. During his brief reign of nearly ten years he has given us his Indian subjects ample evidence of his sympathy and solicitude for their welfare. Following in the footsteps of his revered mother who gave us our Magna Charta on the occasion of the great Proclamation, our late beloved Emperor gave us our second Magna Charta on the fiftieth anniversary of that great event. His unwearied interest, sympathy and affection for the people of this land must have prompted him to send that gracious message. He has given us wise and benevolent rulers and during the time of unrest that has prevailed in the empire we have had our peace and prosperity assured to us by the wise

was not necessary, Sir P. C. Chatterjee continued, to ask his audience to listen to a long speech on this kind of resolution, because they felt from their hearts that no words could adequately express the sentiment which they felt. The resolution simply proposed to give a shape to the bond of duty incumbent on them that as dutiful, loyal and faithful subjects of the British Crown they should meet together in this way to express the grief that they felt and the terrible loss they had sustained, and to offer their sentiments of sympathy and condolence to the Royal Family. No words more were required to give to the resolution a greater force. The speaker then referred to the King's visit to India when he was Prince of Wales, and said that his memory was enshrined in their hearts. The late King-Emperor had followed in the footsteps of his illustrious mother. His nine years's reign had been a reign of prosperity and his last Proclamation to them had for ever endeared him to their memory. A promising career had been cut off at its moment of greatest usefulness. He had been a great power in securing peace amongst the nations, and they, the people of India, had enjoyed the benefits of his rule in this as in other directions. Let them pray that his soul should rest in deep happiness, and let them pray, finally, that his son should be worthy to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

THE HON. NAWAB ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Nawab Zulfakar Ali Khan said that Sir Protul Chatterjee in an appropriate speech had just expressed the feelings of grief and sorrow which they experienced at this moment. They had assembled here to mourn the great loss which they felt by the death of the august Sovereign King Edward VII. The terrible suddenness of the painful event did not allow them to realise the tremendous significance of the catastrophe. It was only two days ago when they first heard that their beloved King was unwell, but no one had ever dreamt that such a slight indisposition would terminate fatally and with such shocking abruptness. They in India could not form an adequate estimate of the high character and popularity which he enjoyed not only in England but all over Europe. It was in the reign of his illustrious mother that foundation of present peace and prosperity in India was laid, and they all remembered how loyally and energetically he adhered to the beneficent traditions and policy of his august predecessor. The preservation of peace in Europe had an inevitable bearing on the well-being of the peoples of this country. The departed Emperor unremittingly devoted his time and energies to mould European policy in such a way as to secure the peaceful and prosperous development of the peoples of Europe, and indirectly the attainment of those noble ideas brought security to this land. It would be only appropriate if they called their late Sovereign Edward the Peace maker. But by the strongest and most cruel stroke of destiny the noble Peace-maker had been taken away. It was a heartrending loss, and they mourned with

the Royal Family and the English nation in the irreparable loss which was common to humanity.

COL. C. G. PARSONS' SPEECH.

Colonel C. G. Parsons, Commissioner of Lahore, in supporting the resolution, said—"I beg to be allowed to be associated with the motion moved and seconded for resolution in this meeting. I do not wish to say many words, yet do I not wish to be mute on an occasion of the profoundly melancholy magnitude which this one is, and when all classes of Lahore society are assembled together to voice feelings which are similarly being voiced at meetings like our own throughout the length and breadth of a great Empire, across many seas and in many different lands.

I do not speak as an official although I am sure that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would wish that Government should be represented at this meeting, but as one of the residents of Lahore who wishes to attempt expression of the universal, the worldwide grief and mourning which the terrible news of yesterday has created throughout the Empire.

The object of this meeting will be expressed in a few words in the resolution which is before us; but those words mean very much.

These words will convey that we are assembled here to place on record our affectionate and loyal regard and esteem for the august sovereign whom it has pleased God to remove from amongst us; to record our grief and heart-felt mourning at his deplorable loss, and to hope that our voice will, like other voices from so many parts of the world, reach Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Dowager and the Royal Family in token of our humble and heart-felt sympathy and condolence."

MR. PARKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. E. W. Parker also spoke in support of the resolution. He said he wished to say that the thing which had afforded him most strength on this occasion was this: that all the fellow-citizens, Indian and English, amongst whom he moved, had with one voice joined in mourning this great loss. They were in this one solid nation, wholly one in the feeling of sorrow. He thought that they all realised that the nation had not only lost a King-Emperor, but a man on whom every subject relied to see that right thing was done and who always himself did the right thing. Not one mistake had he made as King-Emperor. He had been the friend of his people. He had also been a King in the Council of Nations to make for peace and security throughout the world.

NAWAB FATEH ALI KHAN'S SPEECH.

The resolution was also supported by Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kazilbash, C.I.E., who speaking in Urdu, said that there was no doubt that the news of the sudden death of their beloved sovereign brought a common sorrow and

administrators he has given us, such as our beloved Viceroy Lord Minto and Governors like Sir George Clarke of Bombay and our own Sir Arthur Lawley. While we condole with the bereaved Royal Family, it will at a time like this, do us immense good, to think of the many blessings received through the beneficent rule of His Gracious Majesty the King. What calamities he has saved us from, what evils he has been able to avert from us, it is not possible to recount. Many an anxious day he must have passed, confronted with difficult problems of one kind or another in the Government of the Empire. To the very last moment he appears to have been solicitous of the welfare of others, as we learn from the telegrams received when he was ill.

His Majesty's last moments we learn were peaceful. "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." It is our prayer that His Majesty will receive from God in rich abundance that blessing pronounced two thousand years ago. Though our calamity is great we have in His Majesty's son and successor a ruler who has been wisely trained to discharge the duties and responsibilities of his high office. In the brief speech he made at the recent meeting of the Privy Council and in the touching reference to his "loss of a king, a Father and a Friend," he has shown us how conscious he is of his big and exalted position; and having already on a memorable occasion spoken of the task of governing India with sympathy, he will like his large-hearted and noble father rule over us in sympathy with our legitimate aspirations.

It is now our painful duty to join with the millions of His Majesty's subjects to send our expression of deep sympathy with the bereaved members of the Royal Family, and especially to her sorrow-stricken Majesty who for nearly forty years of her life was the King's companion and has now become a widow. In this large gathering all classes of the community, European and Indian, have been brought together. One common sorrow more potent than any touch of nature which makes the whole world kin has brought us all together. We have met together like members of one great family and we feel knit together in the presence of the common loss that we have all sustained. As members of the British Empire, like the telegraph wires that have been vibrating throughout the world, our hearts have during the past few hours been vibrating with the very heart of London.

Let me ask our Chairman to communicate to the Royal Family, through His Excellency the Governor, our profoundest sorrow for their great bereavement."

Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao, B.A., Public Prosecutor, then made a short speech in Telugu for the benefit of the non-English-knowing members of the audience, and gave a gist of what the first two speakers had said.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim Sahab followed with a brief address in Hindustani in support of the proposition.

The President in closing the proceedings made reference to certain messages of sympathy sent by His Majesty's Indian subjects and pointed out how true and significant they were. He then called upon the audience to signify their approval of the proposition. All present rose in their seats quietly and in great solemnity. The meeting then dispersed.

LAHORE (FIRST MEETING.)

A large mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held in the grounds of the Town Hall, Lahore. All classes of society, European and Indian, were largely represented and the realisation of the terrible loss sustained in the sudden death of King Edward VII was vividly and impressively noticeable in the demeanour of the gathering. The Rev. Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab, was in the chair, and opened the meeting with the following speech:—

"Citizens of Lahore, we have assembled this afternoon with hearts filled with an almost overwhelming sense of personal loss, of national bereavement. In the Providence of God, the illustrious head of this great Empire has been summoned away from that position of exalted dignity and responsibility which, for the period of nine years, he occupied with unique advantage to the many millions of his own subjects as well as to the world at large.

"We do not exaggerate when we say that from amongst all the potentates of earth no other could have been called hence, whose departure would have been fraught with so much of sad significance to so many of the world's men and women. But this is not the occasion for words of eulogy. It is enough that we here give expression to our sense of profound sorrow and incalculable loss, remembering at the same time, that until the first poignancy of our grief shall have passed away, we shall not be able adequately to estimate the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen the British Empire and the world. But yesterday he stood in that 'fiery light which beats upon a throne.' To-day the whole world mourns his absence. The Empire cries out in anguish, as it realizes the irrevocable character of the decree that has gone forth from the King of Kings. Why the blow has fallen at a time like this we cannot understand, but this we do know 'God is His own interpreter, and He will make it plain.'"

SIR P. C. CHATTERJEE'S SPEECH.

Sir P. C. Chatterjee, Kt., C.I.E., moved the first resolution. In doing so he said that in standing up to propose the first resolution he felt quite unable to give due expression to the deep feelings of grief which was in their hearts. That resolution ran as follows:—"That this mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore of all classes and religions have learnt with the deepest regret the afflicting news of the demise of their beloved Sovereign who was in truth the father of his people, and beg to express their most sincere and respectful condolence with the members of the Royal Family. It

grief to the Indian public, and it might well be so because in reality a benevolent Emperor had passed away, who was in truth the father of his people. There was not a single house in India where this sad news had not been the subject of common talk. The Emperor had ruled peacefully and in such a good manner that his example would scarcely be found in the annals of history.

Raja Fatah Singh and Sirdar Umarao Singh also spoke in support of the resolution, the former in Urdu.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and passed in silence.

THE HON. MR. MOHOMED SHAFI'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Mohomed Shafi, Khan Bahadur, then proposed the second resolution as follows:—"That a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy with a request that the same be kindly submitted to His Majesty and the Royal Family through the Secretary of State for India and a copy be sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor." He made a long speech in Urdu, in which he said that when the heart was filled to overflowing with poignant grief such as permeated the very souls of all of them present there that evening human speech was utterly powerless to express adequately the feelings of intense sorrow. On hearing the news of this overwhelming catastrophe all the shops throughout the town had been spontaneously closed and they now saw the citizens of Lahore, Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans, of all ranks and conditions in life, gathered together to give expression to their grief and sorrow. This spontaneous outburst of anguish was due not only to the fact that it was the duty of all loyal subjects on occasions like these to join with the rest of the Empire in giving expression to their innermost feelings of sorrow. But there was a higher reason for the state of things which they saw all around them. This extraordinary outburst of anguish was due to those personal and noble qualities of their departed Emperor which had endeared him not only to the hearts of millions of his subjects but to the whole of mankind. By reason of his personal charm he was called the first gentleman of Europe, but he was the first gentleman of the whole wide world; the entire human race owed him a deep debt of gratitude which man's efforts could never repay. For the last 15 years or more the great powers of Europe had been vying with each other in getting together huge armaments and but for the personal influence of Edward VII there would, long ago, have been a European conflagration disastrous to humanity. By his tact and suavity he had brought about good feeling and harmony between France and England, countries which had been on terms of enmity for centuries past—thus converting deep rooted enmity into sincere friendship. By his efforts he removed the strained relations which existed between Russia and England and thereby secured the peace of Asia. Denmark, Norway, Greece and Spain had been linked with England

by the silken tie of relationship and by his efforts, the difficulties with Germany were largely soothed. It was noble deeds like these securing the peace of the world, which not only made the hearts of a single generation and even a number of generations grateful to kings, but left the names of rulers like Edward VII written with golden letters on the pages of history, never to be obliterated even by the mighty hand of time.

Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal and Nawab Mohamed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, respectively seconded and supported the resolution which was passed.

THE HON. RAI BAHADUR SHADI LAL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal proposed the last resolution: "That prayers be offered in all the temples, mosques and *dharmshalas*, that the Almighty may grant peace to the soul of our most lamented and beloved sovereign and may continue to his son our present King-Emperor His divine favour and blessings." He said that the late King-Emperor would go down in History as the greatest peace-maker the world had ever seen. He had been, too, to all, the father of his subjects, and it was in that way that they felt their loss. They prayed the Almighty to give peace to the soul of their late sovereign and they prayed also that he might be pleased to grant long life to the late King's illustrious son and peace and prosperity for a long time to come. It was desirable that all those present at that meeting should go to their temples, mosques and *dharmshalas* so that all the people should feel that they had not only lost a great sovereign but a true protector and a father. They should know, too, that they had another protector in his son, and they should pray for his long life and prosperity.

After Rai Bahadur, Ram Saran Das had seconded and Bhai Gurdit Singh and Maulvi Fazl Din had supported the resolution, it was put to the meeting, which, after prayer from Dr. Ewing, dispersed.

ANOTHER MEETING AT LAHORE (CANTONMENT).

A Mass meeting was held at the premises of the Cantonment Magistrate's office, Lahore (Cantonment), with the permission of the Cantonment Magistrate to sympathize with the Queen and the Royal Family on the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., Emperor of India. The meeting was opened by Major Harvest with a short and pathetic speech, the purport of which is given below: "It would be out of place for me in any case to say more than a very few words to you to-day, but I have called you a long way in the sun, and what I have to say should be said in language suitable to the very sad occasion that necessitates it. I have invited you here to-day—not in any spirit of authority—but because I am your friend, and in order that we may together express our loyal and sincere regret at the loss of the great King-Emperor. You know, none better, how intimately I am connected with

so many of the affairs of your daily life—your taxes, your family troubles, your diseases, the very houses you live in—your faults, your transgressions and disputes; and so I come down from the Bench to-day—it is my birthday, and I stand before you a simple British subject just as you are—and just as a citizen, as our Commissioner said when addressing the meeting in Lahore last night. The loss to us all is a very great one.

"Our late King-Emperor was not only the father of his people, but his presence was felt in other lands to our benefit and for the peace of the world. His voice was heard in the Councils of the Nations—and it always rang true. A few years ago a great General in England—now also dead—unveiled a memorial to soldiers who had been killed fighting for the Empire. He spoke of three things. The shortness of our earthly life and the transitoriness of earthly glory; he spoke of the joy of faithful service, and the power of an endless life. It is for me and you to realize more and more that the British monarch who has passed away has doubtless felt the joy of faithful service to his people and has entered upon an endless life, the power of which remains in the hearts of his faithful people—a power to raise up to a higher sense of loyalty and duty and devotion—a power to sweep away sedition and unrest—a power to bind the Indian peoples closer to the Crown. His body will be buried in peace. His name liveth for evermore."

He then asked Miyan Nizam-ud-Din of Bagbanpura to preside. Miyan Nizam-ud-Din briefly described the peace and benefits derived during the reign of the departed King and eulogised his sterling qualities. The following resolutions amongst others were adopted, of which the first was passed standing :—(1) That this meeting expresses their deep sorrow at the death of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII., and Emperor of India, and respectfully begs to convey their condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the English nation for the loss they have suffered.

(2) That prayers be offered at the temples, mosques and *dharmshalas* on the day the burial will take place.

JUBBULPORE.

A Mass-meeting was held at the Town Hall here on the 11th May 1910, presided over by Seth Ballabh Dass, Diwan Bahadur, President of the Municipal Committee, to offer condolences on account of the King-Emperor's death. It was largely attended by European and Indians; and those gathered together truly seemed to have a common sorrow.

The Deputy Commissioner's (R. A. B. Chapman, Esqr., I. C. S.) speech was an impressive and interesting one. We give below an outline of it.

"The booming of the guns have thrilled our hearts with sorrow. They were the announcement of our beloved Sovereign's death. He has held the sceptre for nine years, and faithfully followed in the footsteps of his noble

mother Queen Victoria. It is no easy thing to be the King of England; and yet, we know for an absolute truth that he never made a mistake. By an unfailing instinct he always said and did the right things. He was friendly and accessible to all, but no one was ever allowed to forget that he was King. The English nation and Colonies loved him. Indians who came into contact with him did the same. The Colonists knew and trusted "the man at the helm." His bonhomie, like sunshine, has made our continental enemies our friends. Posterity will know him as "the World's Peacemaker." A determined and yet a most cheerful Sovereign, he felt for the poor, the sick and afflicted and aided the hospitals with his interest and benevolence. He gained the intimate love and affection of his people. Now, he has been called to his rest. He who was so active, so full of thought has folded his hands in *Peace*. He has left to us his servants the example of duty right nobly done. Let us pause in the stress of our manifold duties and mourn together; let us hope our grief to-day will further cement the bonds of sympathy and mutual trust.

Our respectful and deepest sympathies go forth to our dear and beloved Queen Alexandra and all the Royal Family. May they be comforted in their grief."

The speech made a deep impression upon all who heard it. After a few more pathetic words from others, the meeting closed.

KASHMIR.

A MEMORIAL DURBAR.

At the memorial durbar held by H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir on the funeral day of His late Majesty an address, by direction of the Maharaja, was delivered by Pandit J. C. Chatterji, Director of the Archaeological and Research Department. The Pandit, after describing the sorrow felt in England for the death of a beloved Sovereign, said :

"But in India the people would seem to feel something more. For here the Hindus have always from time immemorial seen and the believing Hindus do still see, in the monarch a manifestation of Divine power. It is true that great many of the English-educated Hindus have lost this belief and that there are millions of non-Hindus who, as such, do not share this view. Still after all India has been, and even now perhaps is, a Hindu country and influenced largely by Hindu thought. In Europe many have renounced Christianity, yet they are not beyond the influence of Christian thought and life. Similarly in India, men who have lost faith in ancient Hindu ideas and even those who have for generations become Mahomedanised, are not, I think, quite beyond the influence of Hindu thought and ideas,

Thus it happens that the whole of India, including both believing Hindus as well as the rest of the people, still regard the King and kingly power as a manifestation on earth of the Divine power. One often hears the remark, which is quite genuine and spontaneous, that even to have a view of the king—to have *Raja-Darshana*—is productive of *Punya*, i.e., is highly meritorious and that only by the *Sukriti*, i.e., merit of the past, one can have this privilege of viewing the king. There are still millions and millions of Hindus who actually hold this view of Royalty and there are others, who are to be counted also by the million, who feel the same in their heart of hearts although they may not hold it as an article of faith.

“And is there anything improper in this? Is this only a superstition? I am bold enough to proclaim before the whole world that it is not. On the contrary nothing perhaps is truer than this. For is not Royalty the highest and greatest representation of power and *Shakti* in human society? And what is power or *Shakti* in nature or human society but a manifestation of a single power which is at the root of all that lives, moves, or remains stationary? Science is daily advancing towards the recognition of a single source of power and energy throughout the whole of nature—a source from which as from a single fountain-head there issues forth all that multiplicity of energies which make and unmake our universe of nature. And if western science to-day is beginning to recognise but a single source to which all physical energies must be traced, as its diverse modes and manifestations, the Hindus went a step farther and boldly recognised in ages long past but a single source, which they regarded as the Deity, of all powers whether physical, moral, social or political. Thus, after all, this belief of the Hindus that Royalty as the highest representation of power in human society is a manifestation of Divine power is not such an absurdity or so great a superstition as some people would imagine.

“So far then in regard to the Hindu view of Royalty in general. Add to this the great fact that His late Majesty Edward VII., King and Emperor, has been, as is universally admitted, by far the best, strongest and wisest manifestation of such power in this present age of democracy and constitutional monarchy, and you see at once how he becomes almost an object of adoration, of worship, not only to the believing Hindus of whom we have so exalted a head and representative here in His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir, to whose unflinching loyalty to the throne this characteristically Hindu attitude contributes perhaps as powerfully as any other thought or feeling, but also of the rest of Indian people, most of whom, as I have already said, still are and must be under the influence of Hindu thought.

“Hindus, who can show that their view in this respect is as rational as any, do not, indeed, cannot believe that a man is born to a high station or to any station merely by an accident. On the contrary they hold that it is by

merit acquired in a previous birth that any one is so born. And is it not one of the highest forms of merit acquired by the noblest of virtues and even by services done to humanity that one is born to a position where he is to be a channel or instrument for the noble manifestation of that Divine power which Royalty is? If it is so, as the Hindus hold it is, it is not difficult to see why the Indians should have been almost worshippers of His late Majesty who was born to be such a channel and who was so born because he merited it so well. A human being who could acquire this supreme merit and thereby could be born to such a position to become so great a channel was indeed a hero of the noblest type, and the Indian cannot but worship him so long as he adorns this earth, and his memory when he is gone.

“These, Your Highness, would seem to be some of the under-currents of thoughts and feelings which are, I think, giving the mourning in India for His late Majesty quite a different character to what it bears in Europe. Let us only hope and pray that we Indians may never lose such thoughts, ideas and feelings though they are in great danger of being lost under the influence of European thought and education. Let us take advantage of this occasion of doing homage to the memory of our late Sovereign Lord, when the inward thoughts and emotions of our hearts are being stirred even into tears, to strengthen those truly Hindu, indeed, Indian thoughts and ideas and to transform them into that offering of loyalty to the throne which only an Indian such as His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir can offer. And as we do so, let us pray with our heart and soul that our present King-Emperor, His Majesty George V., as a channel and instrument for the manifestation of that Divine power in human society which Royalty is, may receive Divine blessings by which kings and queens do reign and be helped to prove himself even a greater channel than his royal parent of glorious memory has been.”

AN INDIAN LADIES' MEETING.

A large number of leading Mahomedan, Hindu, Christian and Parsi ladies of Lahore met on Sunday afternoon at the residence of Begam Zulfiqar Ali Khan to express their heartfelt sorrow at the sudden death of their Gracious Emperor King Edward, and it was proposed by Begam Zulfiqar Ali Khan that telegrams should be addressed to Her Excellency Lady Minto and Lady Dane. This was seconded by Mrs. Abdul Qadar and supported by Miss Bose and was unanimously passed. A few among those present were the following :—Mrs. Harkishen Lal, Mrs. Abdul Qadar, Mrs. Ahmad Hassan, Mrs. Roshan Lal, Mrs. Chuni Lal, Miss Bose, Mrs. Sirajuddin, Bibi P. Umrao Singh, Mrs. Aslam Hayat Khan, Mrs. Rustomji, Mrs. Sorabji, Mrs. Jalal-ud-Din, Miss Mahomed Shah and Mrs. Meran Bakhsh.

The following telegram was sent to Lady Minto and Lady Dane the same evening :—

"Mahomedan, Hindu, Christian and Parsi ladies of Lahore are shocked to hear the sudden death of their gracious King-Emperor and beg to convey their heartfelt condolence to Royal Family and especially to the beloved Queen Alexandra."

THE DEVANGA CONFERENCE AT HAMPI.

THE HON. RAI BAHADUR P. THEAGAROYA CHETTY'S SPEECH.

At the Devanga Conference held at Hampi, on the 20th May 1910, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chetty, B.A., F.M.C., in the course of his address, regretted his inability to address the gathering in their own language, Canarese. His friend, Bahadur C. Hanumantha Gowd, would give a purport of his address to the Conference in that language. He was thankful to all for the great honor they had done him—especially to the Devanga Pra-saraka Samaj which has been labouring for the last six years to bring about this great Conference, where the whole of the Devanga community of the Madras Presidency and a part of the Bombay Presidency and the Central India had been brought together. This was a red-letter day in the history to the Devanga community. On this great occasion and in the sacred place of Hampi they were all met together with one object in view, and that object was to endeavour to raise their community to a higher level. It was well-known that Devanga community was once in afflourishing condition supplying the needs of civilisation to the whole Indian world and was a useful community of India. It was this community that had helped the great East India Company to come to India as merchants, and it was this community that had enabled the Company to amass large sums which naturally became the envy of almost all European countries. The community, which had a very great past, had now dwindled down to a very low ebb. It was not right that they should go before Government and ask for their help. Their duty was to take up a dignified, high and noble position of attempting to help themselves and eventually attain the position of being the useful community of Hindu society which they had once occupied.

Continuing, the Honorable gentleman said that the first duty of the Conference was to express the sorrow of the Devanga community for the death of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII. His late Majesty was India's great and good Emperor. He was held in the sincerest affection by all classes of people for his unbounded sympathy and his intense desire for universal peace; and the heartrending news of his demise has plunged the whole world-wide British Empire into the deepest grief and mourning. Though the King-Emperor is dead, he will live in history and in the hearts of the people of India for all time.

CONDOLENCE WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Honorable gentleman then proposed the following Resolution, which was carried in solemn silence, the whole audience standing :—

"That the Devanga community, in Conference met, most respectfully beg to express their deep regret and profound sorrow and grief at the untimely death of His Most Gracious Majesty, Edward VII, King-Emperor, and to request H. E. the Governor of Madras to convey their most sincere expression of sympathy with His Majesty, King George V and the Royal Family in their sad bereavement."

The speaker then said there was one subject which had been engaging the attention of the rulers of the country on the one side and the people on the other. Under the ægis of the British Government they all enjoyed that freedom of speech and freedom of action which a good Government could grant them, and but for the advent of the British, they could not dream that several thousands of people from different parts of the country would assemble at one place and transact their business as members of one community in India. It was unfortunate that with such a Government to rule over them some seed of poison in the shape of sedition was introduced into the country, and that it was allowed to take root in Indian soil. He was proud of the fact that the poison had not entered the head of any member of his community. (Cheers.) He would congratulate Mr. Smith, the Collector, on being in charge of a District where there was no fear of sedition. The Devanga community should guard itself against the danger of contamination, and the elders of the community should instil into the minds of the younger generation ideas of loyalty to their Government.

The speaker next dealt with the history of the Devanga community. Of the people assembled at the Conference, perhaps not even one-tenth knew how to read or write any language. This was not the condition of their community in the ancient days. In those days at least one member in each family of Devangas was well educated. The learning that was necessary for the people of their community could be acquired without expenditure of a large sum of money. If every Devanga would tax himself at the rate of one anna a loom per month and have a teacher in each village, they could provide the Devanga children with the education necessary for them. There were a few wealthy people in their community, and it was necessary that at least one member in each of such wealthy families should be taught English. It was industrial education that their community should go in for. He was sorry to say that the literary education that they had so far received was a thorough failure all along. The aim of their community should be to impart their children such education as would enable them to use their hands and brains to raise themselves to the position they wished to attain in the field of industrial improvement. With all the mills in Lancashire, half the clothing in India was

supplied by this country. When he came to Hampi, it struck him how wonderfully the women of their community practised *swadeshi* in the matter of their clothing. By wearing house-made clothing their women encouraged the indigenous industries. It was only the educated people who brought misery to the country by wearing foreign-made cloths. He had some hand in a little upheaval in what they called Swadeshim.

In conclusion, the President said that self-help should be the motto of their community, and that by slow and steady work they might hope to regain the high position which they had once so proudly held.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY H. E. THE MINISTER.

A public meeting was convened by Sir Charles Bayley, British Resident, Hyderabad, to express the loyal and heartfelt sympathy and condolence of the public of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolaram with their Majesties the King and Queen Mother and the Royal Family. A representative committee presided over by Sir Charles Bayley comprised H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad State, Sir Krishen Pershad Bahadur, Brigadier-General Du Keary, Colonel Whittall, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Scatton, Nawab Salam Jung, Nawab Khan Khanan Bahadur, M. Pardey, Rev. C. D. Giles, Bishop Viswara, Mr. R. J. R. Glancy, Mr. Dwane, Mr. C. V. Moodliar, Mr. Romanah Poolak, Rai Bahadur Sett Rangopal, Mr. Krishnaama Chariar, Haji Sajan Lal Khan Bahadur, Mr. Mustiala Ramana and most of the British and Nizam's Government officers, many Army Officers, most of the principal residents of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Bolaram and many ladies. The audience was representative of all castes and creeds. The proceedings were opened by the Resident in an eloquent speech.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Yammus Sultanat, in moving the resolution standing in his name, said: "Sir Charles Bayley, ladies and gentlemen, we are assembled here to-day to express our feeling of deepest sorrow at the sudden, and I may add, the most inopportune demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII. Gentlemen, the grief occasioned by the death of our late Majesty Queen Victoria, which had moved the whole civilized world, was still fresh in our minds when a terrible calamity plunged once more the vast British Empire into the deepest mourning causing the profoundest grief to subjects and well-wishers of the Empire. I am sure that you will agree with me when I say His Majesty during the period of the reign which, alas, closed within ten years had amply proved not only to England and India, but every civilised land that he was a worthy successor to the great Queen and the greatest asset to the British Empire. You will forgive me on this occasion using an Indian expression which can never be employed more appropriately. Verily his mighty arm was made still mightier by being ornamented with nine

virtues more precious than the most precious jewels. For he was endowed with the attributes of popularity, wisdom, far-sightedness, perseverance, universal tolerance, diligence, courage, natural ability and peacefulness, and it impossible to express the universal sorrow which His late Majesty's untimely death has caused the vast number of his loyal subjects, faithful friends and humble well-wishers. Although there is hardly a single individual who does not bemoan the great loss yet I may specially mention here the great grief which this event has caused His Highness the Nizam and his faithful subjects -- a loss which has been intensified by the remembrance of the historic and happy relations which have always existed between this State and the Empire. I assure you that His Highness and all his subjects bemoan with the entire British Empire the irreparable loss. I am here to express, on behalf of His Highness' subjects of all religions, races and creeds, their most heartfelt sympathy and condolence. Providence rules human destiny, hence I can only pray to the Almighty to shower His mercy on the soul of the late lamented King-Emperor and to bestow comfort and strength on the sorrowing Queen-Empress Alexandra and also Their Majesties' son His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. I also offer prayers to the Almighty for their long life and prosperity.

"I now propose the following resolution: The inhabitants of Secunderabad and Bolaram assembled at the meeting desire to place on record the deep sorrow with which they have received the most painful news of the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and beg humbly to offer their respectful and heartfelt condolence to Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and the members of the Royal Family. They desire further to assure His Most Gracious Majesty King George of their loyal and sincere devotion to his Throne and person and they earnestly pray that His Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous.

The Minister delivered his speech in Urdu and a translation was read by Mr. Prendergast. The Minister was followed by Major-General Du Keary, 2nd Infantry Brigade, who seconded the proposal.

The President then rose and read the resolution to the meeting when all present rose and with uplitted hands adopted the resolution unanimously. The meeting then dispersed in silence.

THE SEVENTEENTH MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Seventeenth Madras Provincial Conference began its sittings at Kurnool on the 9th June 1910 under the presidency of Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

The President delivered a very interesting address, in the course of which he thus referred in feeling terms to :—

KING EDWARD'S DEMISE.

This year we meet under the cloud of a great national misfortune—one that has plunged more than half the world in deep sorrow—our beloved Sovereign Lord and Emperor King Edward VII has been called away from this earth to his repose. India will mourn the loss for many a long year to come. He was no mere abstract name to the people of this country. They had the good fortune to see and to hear him and to learn to love him. His genial presence and uniform courtesy, on the occasion of his notable Indian visit, endeared him to the hearts of all who came in contact with him. When His Majesty ascended the Throne on the death of the dearest of all English Monarchs, he declared in solemn terms his resolve to make his noble mother his ideal, whose footsteps he was resolved to follow. No better assurance could be given by a sovereign; after a period of about nine years had elapsed and when the plague of thoughtless and reckless disloyalty in some parts of this country was threatening to destroy its political life. His Majesty, with a magnanimity, which will never be forgotten, renewed to us that great charter of liberty, progress and equality, by which the noble Queen Victoria, the Good, declared once for all that England had made it her mission to be the foster-mother and friend, and not the conqueror and mistress, of India. More than one subsequent Viceroy had threatened to degrade her solemn pronouncement into a meaningless sham, and to adopt an administrative policy, which took little account of the sentiments of the governed; and when this was resented by some thoughtless people in a manner, which was absurdly foolish and wickedly criminal, people without insight, including even prominent statesmen, not altogether without reason began to preach the role of repressive domination, and level-headed Indians entertained grave apprehensions regarding the consequences of the misdeeds of their reckless brethren. But His Majesty the Emperor, with true political wisdom, reassured the people and declared that the clock of progress would not be set back—an assurance which, more than anything else, attached his millions of Indian subjects to him and to the British nation with the golden bond of undying loyalty and affection. In India, a king is no mere institution, but a living person who is still regarded as the vicergerent of God on earth to whom every subject owes obedience, loyalty, and love, and to whom everyone looks up in weal and in woe; and Edward VII was specially dear to us.

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the Provincial Industrial Conference held on the 8th June 1910, the President Rao Bahadur M. Audinarayana Iyah, in course of his address, paid the following tribute to King Emperor Edward VII :—

"Though the period of his reign was short compared with that of his illustrious mother Victoria the Good of blessed memory, he won for himself a unique place in the hearts of all nations by splendid services he rendered to mankind as a great statesman, sovereign and as peace-maker of the world. For India he always cherished warm and sympathetic regard and it is but proper, before we proceed to our work, that we should respectfully give expression to our sense of the great loss we have suffered in his death and loyally place at the foot of the throne, now so worthily occupied by his son and heir His Majesty King-Emperor George V our tribute, sincere sympathy and condolence with their Royal Highnesses the Queen-Mother Alexandra, King Emperor George V and his illustrious consort and all other members of the Royal family."

THE TWELFTH MADRAS PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of the Presidential address delivered by Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., Editor, the *Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay, at the Provincial Social Conference held at Kurnool he made the following touching reference to the demise of His late Majesty King Edward VII :—

I feel I cannot sufficiently express my sense of gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee of the Madras Provincial Conference for their very great kindness and condescension in asking me to preside on this occasion. This position has been occupied hitherto, so far as I can recollect, by eminent members of the Legislative Council, great retired officers of Government, and men of distinction in the public and municipal life of this presidency. This is the first time, I believe, that you have sought out for this great honour a humble journalist, and one too who, though privileged to belong to this great Presidency, has for some years past made his home in a sister province. It is, to my mind, significant of the fast growing solidarity of our national life and even more of the broadening spirit of democracy that you have not allowed your choice to be circumscribed by considerations of locality and of recognised public eminence. For my own part, wherever my lot may be cast, I can never forget what I owe to Madras. And it is to me a matter of sincere rejoicing that this signal mark of public recognition of the small part which I have been permitted to take in the great work of social reform, has come from my own old Presidency. I thank you once more for your kindness in calling me to preside over this Conference.

Brother-delegates and gentlemen, this is the first important and representative social reform gathering that meets since the widely-lamented death of our late King-Emperor. The instinctive reverence which all Indians feel for the person of their Sovereign, was enhanced in the case of our late King as the son and heir of the good

Queen who gave us the great charter of our rights and liberties, as the first wearer of the Imperial Crown who had visited our country and come into personal contact with her people, and as the dispenser of the memorable reforms which have broadened and strengthened the basis of the Imperial Throne in India. The depth and intensity of the grief felt by people of all classes and degrees, and the spontaneous and touching manifestations of it, public and private have struck as being remarkable even those who were well acquainted with India's traditional attachment to her Sovereign. They produced a profound impression on the public mind all over the world, and have, I firmly believe, laid the foundation of a mutual understanding between the Indian and British peoples more intimate and more lasting than any that has ever existed between two races similarly placed. We, Indians, are fortunate in the fact that their Majesties the new King and Queen, were not quite five years ago our honoured guests in this land. Wherever they went they left behind them the happiest associations. His Majesty has repeatedly given public expression to the impressions left on him and his Royal Consort by the loyal and affectionate reception accorded them in all parts and by all classes of India. He has pleaded for wider sympathy for us and in his recent message he has pleaded for loyal co-operation from us in the great cause of the advancement of our mother-land. Queen Mary, during her visit, availed herself of every opportunity of evincing her deep interest in the progress of Indian women. She saw a good deal of them, and by her conversation and bearing showed that in whatever else they may differ, West and East held in common the highest ideals of womanhood. To have the two joint occupants of the Throne so thoroughly imbued with affectionate and appreciative recollections of their personal intercourse with the Indian people, is of the happiest augury for the Empire's future.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association was held in the Dalhousie Institute, on Friday, the 13th May 1910, at 10 A.M., Mr. Robert Anderson, Master of the Association, presiding. The Master opened the meeting with the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—I rise to move the Resolution that is before you, expressing our grief at the death of our beloved Sovereign. He has accomplished much in his brief reign and in no part of the British Empire is his death more deeply deplored than in this land. Even as the welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria, so we have the late King-Emperor's assurance in his last message to India. Ever since his visit in 1875 the interest of India, its Princes and peoples, have been objects of his most affectionate solicitude. His task has been no light one, succeeding one whose glorious reign is the brightest chapter of British History. He has with

fine judgment and statesmanship borne well the duties of his great office and in a democratic age he has been a ruler after the peoples' own heart, and has increased the devotion of the whole Empire to the Throne. He was able to exercise a profound influence on our policy and his visits to the Courts and Capitals of Europe were invariably followed in a remarkable way by friendly demonstrations and his personal exertions towards the establishment of peaceful relations with Foreign Powers are acknowledged to-day in their tributes to his memory. The interest manifested by the King and Queen in the social life of the people and the splendid devotion of Queen Alexandra to the relief of suffering will not soon be forgotten. But even in our mourning we realize that the future is before us and rejoice that we are able to hail to-day as King and Emperor one who has already shown a keen and earnest appreciation of his exalted mission, and together with his illustrious consort will worthily sustain the traditions of his predecessors. As loyal subjects of his Imperial Majesty George V, we pray that he may be long spared to reign.

The following Resolution was then moved by the Speaker:—

"The Calcutta Trades Association desires to express its profound sorrow at the death of His Majesty King Edward VII and its sense of the great loss that the Empire has sustained. The Association further wishes to place on record an expression of its sincere and respectful sympathy with Her Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra and the Members of the Royal Family in their sad bereavement, and to humbly submit to his Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, an assurance of its devotion and loyalty."

The Hon. Mr. W. J. Bradshaw in seconding the Resolution said—"It is only a little over nine years ago since I had the melancholy duty of proposing to this Association a similar resolution as that just proposed by the Master. We were then mourning the death of the greatest Queen the British Empire had ever seen. To-day the nation stands moved to tears at the death of the most popular and dearly loved King that has ever reigned over Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions beyond the Seas, the Emperor of India, Edward the Peace-maker. Alas! his reign has been all too short, but, gentlemen, I am sure there is not a man, woman or child in the British Empire who does not feel proud at having been a subject of King Edward VII. When we realise all he has done to preserve the peace of the world and more particularly peace within the borders of his own Empire, when we think of him fighting and battling against death up to the very last hour for his people's good, when we remember the interest he took in all the nation's joys and pleasures and how he was the first to relieve pain and suffering, his great interest in the poor and in little children, his heroic efforts on behalf of the London Hospitals, his love of the old English home life, and when we realize that from the moment he ascended the Throne until the hour of his death his life was devoted to his people's good, can we wonder then that from every part of the Empire there

is one universal cry of sorrow at the passing away of our beloved King? And gentlemen, while we bow our heads in grief at the loss of one whom the King of Kings has called to a higher Kingdom, ours is as nothing compared to the grief of those nearest and dearest to him. That pathetic letter of the Queen Alexandra crushed the hearts of every person in the British Empire and none more so than the Members of this Association; there is not one amongst us who does not offer loyal and humble sympathy to Her Majesty the Queen Mother, Their Majesties the King and Queen and all the Royal Family. Last evening, Gentlemen, King George V, was proclaimed throughout India, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. We pray that his reign will be a long and glorious one. And that he and his consort Queen Mary and the Members of his Royal House will, in the hour of their sorrow, be comforted with the thought that their loyal and devoted subjects on every land and in every clime, to-day stand united and with one voice exclaim—

"God save the King!"

The Resolution was put to the Meeting and carried in silence, all present standing. The meeting then adjourned.

AHIRITOLLA SPORTING CLUB.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting to commemorate the memory of His Most Gracious Majesty, King-Emperor Edward VII was held at the Club premises No. 12, Ram Chunder Mitra's Lane, Calcutta. Major C. R. Stevens, I. M. S., presided, and there was a large and respectable gathering of Indian gentlemen. Mr. Tegart, Deputy Commissioner of Police, also attended the Meeting. Dr. S. K. Banerjee, the Hony. Secretary of the Club, in a short speech narrated the object of the meeting and proposed Dr. Stevens to the chair which was carried unanimously. The proceedings commenced with an 'In Memoriam' specially composed for the occasion by a member of the Club. The President then addressed the meeting in the following terms: "Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the honour which you do me in asking me to preside on this most sad occasion. It would be presumption on my part to attempt to offer you an adequate eulogy of His late Majesty's life and characteristics. Had there been a plebiscite to name the most popular personality in the empire, the votes of the people would have been for His Majesty the late King-Emperor. His Majesty by his homeliness and by his numerous acts of kindness, consideration and thoughtfulness for all endeared himself not only to his own subjects but to the Princes and the people of other countries—more especially those in which he was so frequently an Honored Guest. One great cause of his popularity was that although always a King, he lived essentially amongst his people sympathising with them in their griefs and rejoicing in their joys, he partook of the whole of the healthy life of the nation. His

fondness for many sports was well known. In all his dealings, sympathy and fair play were the key note of his wonderful personal success. His most untimely death has caused a most remarkable outburst of genuine sorrow throughout the world and nowhere more than in the brightest jewel of his Imperial Crown—the realm India which we all know and love so well. And now the world is hushed for the great King sleeps. Parties have piled before the shadow on the throne. All that remains for us His most loyal subjects, is to most humbly and respectfully tender our deepest sympathy with those most dear and near to him and offer our heartfelt prayer in their grievous affliction."

DEMONSTRATION OF BURDWAN.

20th May 1910.

A mass meeting was held at the Bangsagopal Town Hall to demonstrate the deep sorrow of the people of the town and the district of Burdwan at the sad demise of His late Majesty, King-Emperor Edward VII. From the morning, people of all sects, Hindus specially, gathered at the Collector's Court compounds where no less than six *Sankirtan* parties were formed, and the procession headed by the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan and the Members of the Executive Committee started just at 8 o'clock in the morning in true Hindu mourning fashion and barefooted. The Mahomedans and the European officials also took part in the procession, and a crowd numbering about fifteen hundred followed it. On its arrival at the Town Hall, which was draped in black, the *Sankirtan* parties left for the Burrabazar in a procession, while the others entered the Hall where the condolence meeting was held. All shops were closed, all business was suspended, the town had a solemn look throughout and the sad expression on every face denoted the sincere sorrow at the great national calamity.

The proceedings of the meeting began with a brief address by the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur who presided. At first he was overcome with emotion which moved the audience greatly. The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur said:—

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

It was with a sad heart that I promised to preside here this morning. It is indeed sad to think that our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII is no more. When our late beloved Empress Victoria died it was with mingled feelings that the people of England welcomed King Edward to the Throne, for they did not realize at the time that he was going to be one of the greatest monarchs, if not the greatest monarch of modern times. Gentlemen, by the death of our beloved King Emperor Edward VII, not only has the British empire lost a real sovereign but the world is poorer by a great King, a thorough statesman, a veteran diplomat, a kind father and a sympathetic Ruler. King Edward was sincerely revered by all the nations of the world. Gentlemen, I shall not take up your time too much because I am certain that one and all of

you share the sorrow that this great dependency of England has particularly sustained by the loss of her great Emperor; for ever since his visit to India, His late Majesty always had a warm corner in his heart for India and her people, and he was the first British sovereign to have seen India personally, and let me remind you, gentlemen, that the great privileges we Indians have gained of late owe their existence indirectly to Emperor Edward. To-day, his son has been called on by the will of the Almighty God to take up the sacred duties of his father and let us pray to Him that he may spare King-Emperor George V. to live long and be a wise ruler, and be able to follow in the footsteps of that Father for whom not only His Majesty mourns, but the whole world with him.

Gentlemen, there are three resolutions before you and, no doubt, my friends who have been entrusted to propose, second and support them will do full justice to them and, therefore, I do not wish to detain you any further. But I shall just mention here that my friend Rai Nalinaksha Basu Bahadur has been pleased to permit me to present to this Hall a portrait of our late Sovereign. This portrait will not be here simply to remind us of the King-Emperor we have just lost, but that it will remind us also of this day, the day we came here to mourn, and will further remind us of the chivalrous spirit of the Great King which has deservedly won for him the title of Edward the Peace-maker.

Gentlemen, I have no more request to make, I thank you and my fellow-townsmen for having promptly responded to my appeal and come here this morning to take part in to-day's proceedings. Now when these resolutions are put to the vote, I hope they will be carried not with acclamation on this occasion, but giving your approval by standing and in silence.

The President made a concluding speech in the course of which he said:—

Before the meeting disperses, I thank you, Townsmen of Burdwan, once again for having attended it. We the people of Burdwan yield to none in our unstinted loyalty to the Crown and I appeal to you as your Maharajah to see that this fame never gets tarnished. Regarding our new King-Emperor, we have already got proofs of his sympathy with us Indians, and we hope that India will be happy under His Majesty's Reign.

The Maharajadhiraj Bahadur also addressed the meeting in Bengali, explaining the meaning of the resolutions as one came up after the other. The function was a great success and throughout the demonstration the crowd was most orderly.

A HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT BANGALORE.

At the meeting of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities held at Rao Bahadur Maigandadeva Mudaliar made the following speech:—

GENTLEMEN:—I am sure you are all aware of the most sorrowful circumstances under which we are now assembled here. Each and every one of us is grieved at the calamity that happened on the night of the 6th instant to the

East British Empire by the most unexpected death of our beloved Emperor Edward the VII. and we have now met to give public expression to this universal sorrow and to convey our united loyal sympathy to Emperor George V and to the Royal Family in their bereavement.

I know that I am unworthy of the position that has been assigned to me at this representative meeting, for I feel that I am scarcely fitted in any manner to say anything befitting the occasion about the reign or virtues of the Great Emperor whose loss we mourn. However, this much is widely known that throughout his reign the late Emperor evinced great interest in the well-being of the people and that our country has always occupied a prominent place in his heart. It is on this account, let alone his numerous beneficial acts and gracious words and wishes for us, Indian subjects, that India is much beholden to him, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that his blessed memory can ever be effaced from India's heart. It seems to me that love for India has become a matter of inheritance with our rulers. The good Empress Victoria, and the Great Edward the Peace-maker, always cherished feelings of love towards India and our present Emperor George V, on his return to England after a visit to India as Heir Apparent, already declared that India needed a wider element of sympathy. This is certainly not the occasion when any long speech is desirable or necessary. Let us now send our love and affection to our Emperor Edward VII and pray for the happy repose of his great soul.

It will now ask Mr Hajee Ismail Sait to move the 1st Resolution.

Mr Hajee Ismail Sait proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. V. Masilamony Chetty and supported by Mr. B. L. Gajaraj Mudaliar and Mr. Monshi Mahomed Hussain Saib.

The second resolution was proposed by Rao Bahadur B. P. Annaswamy Moodaliar and seconded by Mr. N. P. Subramaniya Iyer.

A MEETING OF CONDOLENCE AT MYSORE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mysore held on the 11th instant, in the Ranga Charlu Memorial Hall, under the presidency of Mr. M. Kantharaja Urs, the President of the Municipality, the following resolution was passed:—

"The citizens of Mysore, in public meeting assembled, humbly express their deep and heartfelt sorrow at the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India. They respectfully pray Your Highness to kindly communicate their sincere and loyal condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra, and to Their Most Gracious Majesties King George V and Queen Mary."

The President was requested to wire the above message to His Majesty the King-Emperor through His Highness the Maharajah.

A MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT BANGALORE.

A representative gathering of all classes of Mahomedans, including Officials, Merchants, Pensioners, Landowners and others, assembled in the Chief Central Muslim Association, City, at 6-30 p. m., on the 10th May 1910 to give expression to the profound loss sustained by the demise of H. M. King Emperor, Edward VII. Among others who attended the meeting there were:—Messrs. Maulavi Kadir Mohideen Saheb Meccai; B. Abdul Wahab Saheb, Secretary, Anjumane Moimel Muslimeen; Mahomed Inam Saheb, Contractor; Maulavi Hakim Abdul Kuddoss Saheb; Bakshi Mahomed Ali Khan Saheb, Abdul Huk Saheb, B. A.; S. Amir Ahmed Saheb, Inspector of Police; Munshi Gulam Mahmood Sahed Meccai; Kazi Ahmadulla Saheb and many others.

On the proposal of Maulavi Hakim Abdul Kuddoss Saheb, seconded by Mr. B. M. Abdul Aziz Saheb, Secretary, Anjumane Khair Khahane Islam, Sur Kazee, Abdul Razzak Shareef Saheb was voted to the chair.

The Kazee Saheb opened the proceedings with an impressive speech, during which he spoke of the irreparable loss sustained by the British Empire in general and India and the Mahomedans in particular by the demise of His Majesty King Edward VII. Though the Emperor lived in his native country thousands of miles away from India, the kind care he evinced and the keen interest he always took in the welfare of his distant subjects were qualities which have endeared for ever the name "Edward VII" to all his subjects in general and to his loyal Mussalman subjects in particular. It is impossible not to feel very keenly the loss of such a good Emperor, not to mourn for him, not to cherish his memory. Islam, too, enjoins its votaries to have the best respects for their Sovereign. Therefore it was a duty both by virtue of religion and by virtue of citizenship of India that had brought them together on the sad occasion.

Mr. Mahomed Zaheeruddeen Saheb Meccai, B.A., Assistant Commissioner then made an eloquent speech. He said the rule of the much lamented King-Emperor was essentially a rule of peace, and hence of plenty and prosperity; and that the personality of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII exercised an undefinable power in maintaining peace and balance of power throughout the world. His Majesty became appropriately known as "The Peace maker." He was one of the kindest of Sovereigns and had best sympathy with his subjects. His august rule was throughout specially beneficial to the Indians and had marked out a new era in the annals of this country. In the new Reform Scheme, His Majesty showed most judicious considerations to the rights and claims of his loyal Mussalman subjects. The Mussalmans of India of this generation and future generations will always remember with feelings of deep gratitude his august name and prosperous rule. It was their duty now to condole with, and offer their humble sympathies to the Royal House to England in its sad bereavement. He therefore proposed the sending by wire of a message to the Royal Family through His Excellency the Viceroy of India and the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Mr. Mahomed Sayed Saheb, Amildar of Kuppa, seconded the proposition which was unanimously carried. The message of condolence was next drafted and read out to the audience by Mr. B. Mustafa Ali Khan Saheb.

The Chairman then offered prayers to give courage and strength to H. M. Queen Alexandra and the Royal Family to sustain the loss with calmness and resignation. The prayer ended with Amen from all and the meeting terminated.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT MURSHIDABAD.

THE NAWAB'S TRIBUTE.

At the public condolence meeting held at Murshidabad the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and Amir-ul-Omra, K. C. S. I., who presided, delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen—We are assembled under the shadow of a great grief, the greatest that can befall a nation, the demise of a good King. The mightiest empire in the world has been deprived of a great monarch, such as King Edward VII undoubtedly was. A great peace-maker has passed away, and the world to-day is draped in sorrow. His Majesty since he ascended the throne had always the welfare of India at heart and took a personal interest in its affairs. He gave ample evidence of sympathy for his Indian subjects. No tale of sorrow ever reached his ears that did not strike the chord of his sympathetic heart. In their hour of misery he cheered his people up. The Gracious message His Majesty addressed to the Princes and the Peoples of India is still fresh in our memory and will never be forgotten. His Majesty will forever be enshrined in the hearts of a loyal and devoted people, to whom he was invariably kind and affectionate, loving and forgiving. We had never apprehended that so good a King would so soon be taken away from us, yet the inevitable has come to pass and we must bow down to the will of Providence.

In King Edward's death we have lost not only an Emperor but a sincere friend and well-wisher. We feel his loss as a personal one and in their sad bereavement and cruel affliction, it is needless to say, that the sympathy and condolence of millions of His Majesty's subjects are, and will always be with those whom his death has left behind to mourn his loss. There is not one in the great gathering here who does not fully share in the universal sorrow and profoundest grief into which the Empire, nay, the world has been plunged by this melancholy event.

Gentlemen, I put this resolution for the acceptance of this meeting and let us carry it standing and in a solemn form:—Resolved that the citizens of Murshidabad in public meeting assembled desire to put on record their sense of deep sorrow and profound regret at the sudden and untimely demise of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India.

The resolution was carried in solemn form, the whole assembly standing. It was further resolved that the sincerest sorrow, the heartiest sympathy and the most loyal and respectful condolence of the citizens of Murshidabad be conveyed through the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Their Majesties the King and Queen, and the members of the Royal Family on their sad bereavement and the deep sorrow of the citizens would also be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

The messages were accordingly wired by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and Amir-ul-Omra of Bengal, K. C. S. I.

A MEETING OF BOMBAY HINDUS.

An influential and representative gathering of the Hindu residents of Bombay assembled at Javer Bang, Kalbadevi Road, to express the deep sense of sorrow felt by the Hindu community. Among those present were :— Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rao Bahadur Narayan T. Vaidya, Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi, D. G. B. Prabhakar, Mr. Vasandrao Anantrao Dabhokar, and others.

On the motion of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, seconded by Mr. V. A. Dakkolkar, Sir Bhalchandra, in opening the proceedings, said : Gentlemen,—We have met here this evening to give expression to our feelings of extreme sorrow on hearing this morning the sad news of the death of His Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor, and convey our deep sympathy and condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the other members of the Royal Family. The news has rather come suddenly upon us, because the whole of India cherished the fond hope that His Imperial Majesty would be blessed with a long life and would reign over us as long as did his beloved and august mother, Victoria the Good. But we are sorry that we have been deeply disappointed in these expectations. His Imperial Majesty's reign, although short, has been eventful and has been marked by deep sympathy and anxiety for the welfare of all His Majesty's subjects, as evidenced in the messages contained in the letters and proclamation which His Majesty issued to the Princes and people of India on his accession to the Throne. His Majesty had a most miraculous recovery from an operation which was performed on him for that grave disease appendicitis on the occasion of the Coronation and the event deeply stirred the feelings of the people throughout the Empire as shown by the innumerable messages of sympathy from all parts of the Empire, and the general feeling of satisfaction on His Majesty's recovery.

After his recovery His Majesty paid visits to different States, such as Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta and France. Wherever His Majesty went, he preached the mission of peace and very properly earned the title of Peace-maker. His Majesty's reign has been remarkable for the continued existence of peace

and happiness and contentment of the people. His Imperial Majesty visited India in 1875 as Prince of Wales, and the knowledge and experience which His Majesty gained at that time must have proved of the utmost value to His Majesty. To assuage the feelings and to remove the discontent and unrest prevailing in this country a few years ago, His Majesty sent their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit India. This visit, we all know, has had its effect beneficial in soothing the feelings of the people and making their loyalty firm and lasting. His Majesty's demeanour towards the people was marked by firmness, affability and keen foresight as well as by a knowledge of the prevailing conditions. In fact, throughout the whole civilised world His Majesty was held in high veneration for walking in the footsteps of his august Mother.

Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas moved: That the meeting of the Hindu residents of Bombay has received with profound grief the sad tidings of the lamented death of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and respectfully begs to express their genuine and heartfelt sympathy with Her Majesty the Queen Empress, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her members of the Royal Family in their sad bereavement.

Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi seconded the resolution which was unanimously carried.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh moved and Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya seconded that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to H. E. the Governor of Bombay for transmission to His Majesty's Government in England.

This was also agreed to.

A MEETING OF THE PERSIAN COMMUNITY IN CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Persian residents of Calcutta consisting of Mahomedans, Armenians, and Parsis was held at the Persian Consulate General. There was fairly large attendance and the proceedings were marked with solemnity throughout.

Nawab Nasirul Mamalek, Persian Consul-General on taking the chair made the following pathetic speech :—

"Gentlemen—We have met here to-day to give expression to a feeling which has overpowered us as it has the whole world. We are overawed by an event which has shaken the four continents.

Gentlemen, we mortals are subject to various feelings, but all of them can be ranged under two great heads—joy and grief.

It is possible that some of us may go through life without ever experiencing joy. I say, it is, alas, possible. But no man, be he King or peasant, can escape grief. Grief is the lot of all.

We are then acquainted with, I may say we are accustomed to grief.

"They desire to associate themselves with their fellow-subjects throughout the British Empire in respectfully expressing their heartfelt condolence with the Royal Family in the deep affliction which has befallen them, humbly offering their loyal homage to their new King-Emperor, George V."

In doing so, Mr. Orr said:—"You all know the melancholy duty which we are met to perform to-day. Death has added one more to his long list of temporary triumphs; has added one more to the number of those who, we hope and believe, shall one day triumph over death. Death has suddenly robbed the British Empire of its most cherished possession, the priceless possession of a Sovereign, who loved his subjects all the world over, whatever their race or creed for country and ruled them in the fear of God. The calamity that has come upon us is one that will be felt not only by the Empire to which we are so proud to belong, but by the whole civilised world, for in these days of political stress and social upheavals every nation must feel the loss of one who had deservedly won the name of Edward the Peace-maker. Our hearts are too full for words; so I will ask you merely to signify in silence your acceptance of the resolution I have put before you."

The resolution was then adopted, the members standing and dispersing in silence.

TANJORE.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Tanjore composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, Zamindars, Vakils, Officials and several Europeans of the place was held in the Marsh Hall. It was resolved that the following message of condolence should be sent to H. E. the Governor of Madras:—

"The public of Tanjore deeply mourn the loss of their kind and good Emperor, King-Edward VII, and wish to convey their sincere and respectful condolence to the King-Emperor, George V, and Queen Alexandra.

Mr. V.P. Madhava Rao who presided spoke in English and said:—

The death of the King-Emperor, Edward the Seventh, is an irreparable loss to India. Our late King-Emperor was the first Heir to the Throne who visited India. The great and good Queen-Empress Victoria conceived the happy idea that the Prince of Wales should see and know the people, especially a people alien in race and religion—whom he would one day be called upon to rule. It was also the late Emperor who, by his presence amongst the people, when Heir to the Throne, made them realize the fact that the whole of India had come under the unifying and beneficent sway of the great Queen. Throughout his reign the late Emperor evinced the same interest in the well-being of the people and sympathy for them as his august mother and was on his turn instrumental in sending to us the present Emperor George the Fifth whose words that what India needs most is greatest sympathy are still ringing in our ears. The presence at the meeting of men of all grades, races,

and religions shows how deep and wide is the feeling roused by the death of our late Emperor and what a potent factor the late Emperor had been in securing the unity, loyalty and devotion of the people of India. It was only fitting that when such genuine and widespread sorrow is felt that we should give public expression to it at a meeting of this kind and convey our sympathy to the Royal Family in their bereavement.

The Tanjore Municipal Council met to-day and passed the following Resolution:—

The Tanjore Municipal Council has heard with deep sorrow of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII. It is a grievous loss not only to the Empire but also to the cause of world-wide peace. The Council begs that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to convey to the King-Emperor and the Royal Family its respectful sympathy.

MEETINGS IN CEYLON.

THE CEYLON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The annual general meeting of the Ceylon Agricultural Society at the Legislative Council Chamber. His Excellency the Governor presided, and the others present were:—The Hon. Messrs. H. L. Crawford, W. H. Jackson, C. T. D. Vigers, P. Arunachalam, and S. C. Obeyesekere, Dr. J. C. Willis, Dr. H. M. Fernando, Messrs. James Pieris, Tudor Rajapakse, E. E. Green, R. B. Strickland, P. D. Warren, W. D. Gibbon, G. W. Sturgess, A. Bruce, W. Arthur de Silva, H. Harboard, L. Cowan, and C. Driberg (Secretary). The following visitors also were present:—A. P. Gunatileke (Veyangoda) and Mudaliar A. E. Rajapakse (Katunayaka). His Excellency, attended by Captain M. Slaughter, arrived punctually at 12 o'clock, and was received by the Secretary and members at the Council Chamber. Before the business of the day, as set forth in the agenda, was commenced, His Excellency proposed a vote of condolence on the death of His late Majesty. His Excellency said:—Since we last met a terrible calamity has befallen you and me. Suddenly, without warning, the Angel of Death swooped down and has taken unto himself our most beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII. It is a blow, not only to us personally and collectively in Ceylon, but it is a tremendous blow to the whole world, and, in sustaining this blow, I feel sure I am voicing the hearts of the Society when I say that our deepest sympathy goes forth to those who are near and dear to him, and whom he has left behind. I think, therefore, before we proceed to the ordinary business of the day, that we should at once, at this our first meeting since his demise, in a brief resolution put on our records, our feelings concerning the calamity to which I have referred

But, thank God, we are not often struck down with a grief that is universal—when no man can comfort his brother—when the same blow has fallen on all plunging all in amazed distress.

But that precisely is our condition to-day.

A Titan has fallen, and the world reels from the shock of his fall. King-Emperor Edward is dead. Many Kings pass away. Death must always be a sorrow to those who are bereft of dear ones by the scythe that spares none, and no one departs without at least a sigh from some one. But the entire world is to-day plunged in a deep poignant sorrow at the death of Edward VII.

Why is this? It is because the greatest Monarch, the most beneficent ruler of the World, the most loveable of mortals, is no more. Great in his deeds, no less great in the excelling nobility of his nature, kingly and kindly deeds were the deeds of Edward VII. He was not merely the King of Englishmen. He was a King of men. His sympathies were not restricted to his own people but embraced all mankind.

He was not the Sovereign of Christians only. He was the Sovereign of millions of Mahomedans, as well as Hindus, Buddhists, Parsees and Jews. To all he was the same, just absolutely impartial ruler. He was all things to all men. His reign was brief not even a decade. And his deeds, what were they do you ask me? My reply is he did the greatest thing in the world. He preserved—he made the peace of the world. He was under God, the peace-maker of the world. Whatever the tension, the stress, the excitement and in the nine years of Edward's reign there were moments and days of the gravest peril, times when Europe seemed to be on the brink of a war, that would have perhaps engulfed the entire world and continued for generations. The Peace-maker appeared and said "Peace! Be calm" and there was calm. His winning personality charmed and conquered all. Of his other great deeds I will not speak. All of them were in the cause of peace and good-will among men.

Have I not truly said that Edward VII was one of the greatest of monarchs? Who is greater than he who gives us peace and with peace its attendant blessings?

And no man did more to attain universal peace than Edward VII.

Therefore, it is that all of us mourn to-day and the subjects of the ancient Kingdom of Persia have a special cause for mourning. It was in the reign of Edward VII., and with his sincere sympathy and good-will that great Persia renewed her youth like the eagles, that she has become a constitutional monarchy and along with Turkey has taken her place as a sister monarchy and has been welcomed as such by the modern civilised world.

He whom we grieve for, was not the benefactor of English nation only, but he was the benefactor of all nation. And we mourn for him deeply.

Blessed are the Peace-makers for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. The Peace-maker is no more. May his mantle fall on the shoulders of his son King George, Emperor of India. We invoke blessings on him and wish Their Majesties a long and prosperous reign.

Let England and the great British nation know that Persia and the Persians are one with them in their deep sorrow."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

RESOLUTION I.

That the Persian subjects in Calcutta consisting of Mahomedans, Armenians and Parsees in a meeting assembled desire in common with all Persians in India to express their deep feeling of grief at the death of King Edward VII, and to offer their respectful condolences to His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, Her Majesty Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, and the members of the Royal Family at the irreparable loss, they and the British Empire have sustained by the universally lamented death of Edward VII, the Peace-maker, whose memory will always be lovingly cherished, not only in the British Empire, but throughout the world.

RESOLUTION II.

That the Persians of all creeds residing in Calcutta in common with those who live in other parts of India respectfully beg to express their sincere feelings of attachment to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty King George V, Emperor of India and heartily pray for the prosperity and glorious reign of His Imperial Majesty whose beneficent sway extends over men of different nationalities in the four quarters of the globe.

RESOLUTION III.

That a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy and a telegram be sent to the Foreign Minister in London.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held at their offices, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding. The Chairman moved the following resolution :—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late King-Emperor, Edward VII, the Trustees resolve to adjourn the meeting without transacting any business after ordering the despatch of the following message of condolence to H. E. the Governor of Bombay for communication to the Royal Family :—"The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have received with deep grief the sad news of the sudden and untimely death of their beloved King-Emperor, Edward VII, a sovereign, revered by all his subjects for his love of peace and justice, for his devotion to duty, for his earnest care for the welfare of his people and for his deep sympathy with them in sorrow and in joy.

and our sympathy with the Royal Family. I therefore will ask you in solemn silence to assent to the following resolution, which I have prepared for your acceptance :—

“That it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that this Society has heard of the sudden demise of their well-beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII. Whilst bowing to the inscrutable decree of Divine Providence, the Society submissively desires to record its keen sense of the terrible loss which the nation has sustained by the early passing away of its sagacious, powerful, far-seeing monarch, the protector and lover of his people. With fervent loyalty, the Society humbly begs that an expression of the profound sympathy which it feels in their deep affliction may be conveyed to Their Majesties the King and Queen, to the Queen-Mother, and to the members of the Royal Family.”

Those present having, by their silence, assented to the resolution, His Excellency the Governor continued :—I may say that I feel glad, at the first public opportunity I have had, to say how deeply impressed I have been with the sincere sorrow and fervent loyalty which has been manifested throughout the length and breadth of Ceylon in connection with the death of our late Sovereign. High and low, rich and poor, village, hamlet and society, from everybody the Government has received most eloquent testimony of the intense feeling which this sad event has evoked. This testimony is being collected in a volume. Memorials of all sorts and descriptions, and from every person practically in the Colony, will be forwarded in due course to be laid before Their Majesties, as soon as the resolutions, such as the one you have just passed, have all been handed in.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, CEYLON BRANCH.

A meeting of the Council of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Colombo Museum. In the absence of the President, the Hon. Sir Hugh Clifford, K. C. M. G., the Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam, Vice-President, occupied the Chair, and the other members present were :—The Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, C. M. G., Messrs. R. G. Anthonisz, P. E. Peiris, C. Driberg, D. B. Jayatileke, E. W. Perera, Mudaliyar R. C. Kailasapillai, Mudaliyar A. Mendis Gunasekera, and Mr. G. A. Joseph (Secretary).

The Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam said :—Gentlemen,—The first business to-day is in connection with the great and sudden calamity which has fallen on us since we last met. In the absence of the President, Sir Hugh Clifford, it falls on me, as Vice-President, to submit for your acceptance a resolution, which I would ask you to pass in solemn silence. The resolution is as follows :—“To place on record the grief of this Society, and its sense of the profound loss sustained by the British Empire and by the world of Art, Science, and Literature, by the death of His Majesty, King Edward VII., Patron of the

Parent Society, and to submit the same with our humble condolence to His Majesty, King George V., the Queen-Mother, and the Royal Family.”

The loss we deplore is of no ordinary sovereign. In the discharge of the duties of his exalted station, His late Majesty won the respect, love, and devotion of all his subjects. They knew that the welfare of the Empire and its people was his highest aim, and that for it he worked with unceasing toil. Up to his last breath he remained steadfast and true to that ideal of service which shone so long on his crest as Prince of Wales—*Ich Dien*. His memory will ever be enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and well would it be for us if we strove, each in his sphere, to keep that ideal before us. It was the privilege of this Society to be linked to his gracious personality as Patron of our Parent Society. His Majesty's lively interest in Art, Science, and Literature was well-known, and was manifested in his active encouragement and support of numerous institutions that exist throughout the Empire for the promotion of Art, Science, and Literature. Above all, the British Academy, which he founded, will be an enduring testimony of his patronage of Literature. By his successful efforts in the promotion of international harmony and good-will he laid the whole world under his debt, and was universally hailed as a great peace-maker—and what nobler title can there be to the remembrance of posterity? To that gracious lady, the widowed Queen, in her affliction, our thoughts have turned daily ever since the sad news was flashed to us by the wires, and we pray that God in His goodness may give her strength to bear her sorrow. King Edward and Queen Alexandra have always seemed very near to us in Ceylon. His Majesty honoured this Island with a visit of several days in 1875. The links thus formed were strengthened and renewed when Their Majesties, in 1882, sent their two beloved sons, still in their teens, among us; and later, in 1901, Their present Majesties.

Our little Island was thus specially favoured among the King's dominions, and his interest and attachment to Ceylon was shared by all the Royal Family. This was brought home to me in a very striking manner in the winter of 1904 when I was in England. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra was graciously pleased to honour Mrs. Arunachalam and myself with a private audience at Buckingham Palace. Impressed as we were—and who is not?—by the Queen's marvellous beauty and gracious manner, we were scarcely less impressed by Her Majesty's interest in the Island and its people and concern for their welfare—an interest so deep that Her Majesty expressed her disappointment that it had not been possible for her to accompany the King to Ceylon in 1875, but her Majesty still hoped to pay the Island a visit.

The happiness of welcoming Her Gracious Majesty among us can now be scarcely hoped for, but, should that good fortune be granted to us, no need to say that the Queen-Mother is assured of a universal welcome of the most loyal affection and devotion. It is impossible for any formal words to express

our grief at the close of so great and beneficent a career as that of King Edward VII, and our sympathy with the widowed Queen ; but such as it is I ask you to pass this resolution, and authorize the Secretary to transmit it to His Excellency the Governor, for submission to King George V and the Queen-Mother

The resolution was carried in solemn silence.

CEYLON GENERAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Ceylon General Benevolent Association was held at the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Hall.

The Chairman, before the business of the day was taken up, addressed the meeting. He said :—Gentlemen,—Since we last met we have been called upon, by the decree of heaven, to bemoan the death of our beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII, whose unexpected and sudden death has cast a gloom over the British world. In losing him we have lost a ruler whose sympathies were always with his people, both high and low, and the consciousness that he refused the rest he needed for his own benefit at the moment when life was ebbing fast away, but devoted even the last moment of his life to the cause of his country and the care and solicitude of his people beloved so well, inspires in us and the millions of his subjects throughout the length and breadth of the mighty Empire over which the sun never sets with a feeling of lasting and abiding affection for his memory, which time may never efface. In a sense, he died a martyr to his country, and as such will receive the homage and worship due to a martyr and a hero. The key to the secret of our love to our beloved Sovereign is, in fact, that, though great and mighty, exercising far-reaching influence, His Majesty, like his Sovereign Mother Queen Victoria, of blessed memory, was eminently humane and natural. We know that he had absolute faith in the loyalty, devotion, and love of his people, and that he moved among the millions of his subjects in the field of sport and elsewhere with a freedom unheard of for a Sovereign. To judge from the reports in the newspapers, he commanded universal admiration of men of all nations, and unless he was good he could not have been universally regretted. Gentlemen, whilst our own hearts are sore with grief unutterable at the national loss sustained by the greatest Empire in the world, the Ceylon Benevolent Association, composed of over 1,100 members, will be wanting in its duty if it failed to convey to our bereaved Dowager Mother Queen Alexandra and all the members of the Royal Family, our most respectful, heartfelt, and sincere sympathy at the stunning blow which has fallen upon her and the Royal Family, and I propose, therefore, gentlemen, that the following vote of condolence be conveyed through His Excellency Sir H. McCallum :—" That the members of the Ceylon General Benevolent Association beg humbly to tender their very respectful and heartfelt sympathy to Dowager Queen Mother and all the members of the Royal Family at the irreparable loss sustained by them by the death of our most beloved Sovereign

and to express the most earnest hope and prayer that God Almighty, who tempers the wind to the shorn lambs, may, in his Great Mercy, help them to bear their great sorrow."

BADULLA.

A Public Meeting of the residents of Badulla was held on the green, opposite the Residency where a dais was erected draped with black.

The Chiefs of Uva, most of the headmen, a very large number of Europeans and native residents, including the children of the various schools, and a number of police were present.

The Government Agent, Mr. Cumberland, addressing those assembled said :—" We are met to unite with the rest of the nation in honouring the memory of His late Majesty King Edward, and submitting to the Royal Family our respectful sympathy and condolence. We are of different religions, of diverse tongues and nationalities, but we are united in sympathy. King Edward was a great King, and sympathy and solicitude endeared him to his subjects and to the world at large. We have come here to offer our sincere condolence to his widowed Queen Alexandra in her affliction and to her son, His Majesty King George V, on whom the burden of the Empire must rest. Let us take consolation that the tragic death of King Edward has given an occasion for demonstrations of loyalty and sympathy all over the world quite unique in the annals of history." He then read the following address :—

" We, the inhabitants of Your Majesty's loyal Province of Uva, in Ceylon, of all nationalities and creeds humbly desire to unite in submitting to Your Majesty and the members of the Royal Family our deep and respectful sympathy in the grievous loss which you and the Empire in general have sustained by the death for His Majesty King Edward VII, of blessed memory. At the same time we pray your Majesty to accept the assurance of our constant and unswerving loyalty to your throne and person, and of our fervent prayer that you and Your Gracious Consort may long be spared to reign over us in peace and honor."

The Chairman of the Badulla Planters' Association, Mr. H. St. G. Carey, said :—" On behalf of the planting community I represent I wish to express our deep regret at the death of King Edward. He was known as the Peacemaker. We shall miss him, not only as a king, but also as a sportsman.

Mr. R. E. Blaze, Crown Proctor, said :—" On behalf of the community which I represent I associate myself with the resolution. If there is one characteristic more than another for which His late Majesty will be remembered, it is that which has already been referred to by the Government Agent and which is so well expressed in the admirable words of one of the beautiful prayers we had this afternoon—the wisdom and tactfulness by which under God he has helped to set forward peace and good-will amongst nations and

rulers, and harmony among the peoples of his Empire. When the history of his reign comes to be written, it will be found that Edward the Peace-maker will command as much admiration and reverence as did Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, or even Victoria the Good.

The Rev. Buddhapriya, the Muhammadan priest, and Mr. R. P. Chelliah, representing the Sinhalese and Tamil communities, also expressed their feelings.

The Government Agent stated that the address would be sent to His Excellency to be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

The bugles sounded the "Last Post," and the men were dismissed in silence.

KENGALLA.

Pursuant to notices sent by Mr. K. Marimuttu Pulle, the well-known land-owner of the Kengalla district, a large number of native planters, headmen, and others assembled at the ambalama put up by the late K. Vythilingam Pulle on Tuesday afternoon. The large gathering present included Tamils, Muhammadans, and Sinhalese villagers of the district. The place was quite crowded, a large number being obliged to stand outside.

Mr. Marimuttu Pulle was unanimously voted to the chair, and Mr. K. O. Kandasamy Kandepulle was appointed to discharge the duties of Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman first explained the object of the meeting, and gave a short sketch of the life of His Majesty, King Edward VII. He said they had met that day to pass a vote of condolence on the occasion of the death of His Majesty, King Edward VII. The late King had governed them well and with justice, and it was indeed a misfortune to them that such a noble King as King Edward should have been called away to his rest after such a short reign. He impressed on his audience the fact that during the reign of King Edward there was unbroken peace in England and in the Empire, and further, he was instrumental in preventing several other wars among other nations, which earned for him the title of Peace-maker. The news of his death was received with the profoundest regret by all classes, and it was their bounden duty to join with the others and express their sorrow in a fitting manner. The King of England, as they were aware, was also Emperor of India, and the Empire extended from East to West and from North to South, an Empire on which the sun never sets. Many of them would remember the late King's visit to Ceylon in 1875, and he was so pleased with this Island that he interested himself in their welfare a great deal. King Edward came to the throne at the death of their beloved Queen Victoria, and they celebrated the day of his Coronation

with much gladness, and now they were here to express their great sorrow at his death. King Edward's reign, which, though a short one of nine years, was in every way good for them, and they had no occasion for complaint. That day they had given alms to the poor in memory of a great King, whose name would be revered, not only by his subjects, but also by all other nations of the world. He next called upon those present to stand while he proposed the following resolution :—

"That the sincere, loyal, and respectful condolence of this meeting be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor, for transmission in due course to His Majesty King George and the members of the Royal Family, on the lamented death of the King-Emperor, Edward VII."

The resolution was passed in silence.

It was also decided to send a copy of the resolution by wire to His Excellency the Governor.

KALUTARA.

After the service in St. John's the general public repaired to the Town Hall, when a vote of condolence was proposed by Mr. G. F. Plant. Standing on the dais, with Mr. P. E. Peiris, District Judge, on his right, and Mr. J. E. Silva, Police Magistrate, on his left, and several of the leading residents supporting him on the left and on the right, Mr. G. F. Plant said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are met here on a sad occasion. It is hardly fourteen days since we received with a shock the news of the death of our noble King Edward VII. The sorrow of that bereavement is still undiminished in the heart of each one of us, for we feel that we have sustained a personal loss, and that the Empire has suffered a great calamity. But, ladies and gentlemen, we do not allow our regrets to make us forget the affliction of our beloved Queen Alexandra, our Gracious King George V, and of all the Royal Family. Our hearts go out to her who has shared King Edward's life through joy and pain for more than forty years, and to those who have lost in our King a kind and loving father, and we pray that they may be comforted. It needs no words of mine to tell you of the greatness of King Edward. During the reign of his mother, Victoria the Good, the throne acquired a lustre such as had never up to that time been surpassed. I think we may say safely that King Edward has handed on the kingly power to his successor with its lustre, not only undiminished, but brightened and augmented. By his stern devotion to duty, by his universal sympathy with all his subjects in their times of joy and gladness and in their days of pain and sorrow, by his unflinching efforts in the cause of peace, which have won for him the admiration of the whole world and gained him the immortal name of Edward the Peace-maker, he added to the glory of the Crown and of the whole Empire. May his son, our Gracious King George, be given strength and wisdom to follow in the footsteps of his father. I know that I am only voicing the universal

sentiments of all the people in the Kalutara District when I say that we unanimously desire to tender loyalty and respectfully to all the Royal Family an assurance of our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Your silence signifies your approval. I shall with deep gratitude inform His Excellency the Governor of the condolence of the people of the Kalutara District. We shall now, in token of our loyal sympathy, distribute food to one thousand poor people.

After Mr. Plant's address the assembly moved to the verandah, where food-stuffs were laid out for a thousand people.

WELIGAMA.

As arranged by the Weligama Reading Room Committee, a well-attended mass meeting was held at the Weligama Buddhist school room. Mr. Irving Goonewardene, President of Village Tribunals, took the chair, and in a few well-chosen words explained the object of the meeting. Speeches were also made by Rev. D. F. Ferdinando of the Wesleyan Mission; Mr. J. P. Amarasinghe, Headmaster of the Buddhist School; Mr. K. J. de Silva of Palana; and Mr. S. T. S. Maulana, Moorish priest.

The Chairman, in moving the resolution, said:—It is my sad privilege to submit to you a motion which I have not the slightest doubt will be received by you with the utmost anguish and most profound tribulation. Little did we think that the world would be plunged into mourning so suddenly at the death of our late lamented King Edward VII. We can all join, and do all join, in sincerely mourning for our dear Sovereign, already known in history as "Edward the Peacemaker." The news comes to us of his death, and we adopt the outward symbols of mourning, being his subjects. We owed him our love and loyalty while he was on earth, and we ought to show this token of respect to our present King George V and the Royal Family. There is another reason also. We mourn the death of one whose influence was exercised throughout the empires and the nations of Europe for peace. Our feelings, I am certain, can be expressed in no formal resolution, but I move that the following resolution be sent to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to His Majesty King George V:—"That the people of Weligama, having received with profound regret the news of the lamented death of their most illustrious and beloved Sovereign Lord King Edward VII, of glorious memory, beg here to present their humble duty to King George V and other members of the Royal Family, and desire to express their feeling of deepest sympathy at the irreparable loss which has befallen the Royal Family."

The resolution was passed unanimously, the house standing. The Secretary was ordered to forward the resolution to His Excellency the Governor to be transmitted to His Majesty the King.

It was further decided that the day set apart for national mourning be observed by the inhabitants of Weligama as a day of mourning—the shops, working-houses, markets, and all workshops be closed; the boatmen not to launch their boats for fishing; the streets to be lined with black flags; black flags to be hung at every house; services to be held in all the churches and Buddhist temples; and rice to be distributed to the poor.

GALLE.

A large gathering, representative of all communities, congregated at the esplanade at Galle to participate in a public memorial meeting. A raised platform, which was draped in black, had been erected, and accommodated the various heads of departments and the representatives of the different communities. There were Mr. C. M. Lushington, Government Agent; Messrs. W. E. Thorpe, District Judge; G. F. Forest, Police Magistrate; F. H. Tomalin, Provincial Engineer; Dr. H. J. Ebell, Provincial Surgeon; Mr. B. W. Leefe, representing the European community; Mr. C. E. de Vos, representing the Burghers; Gate Mudaliyar E. R. Guneratne, representing the Sinhalese; Mr. M. Macan Marikar, representing the Muhammadans; Members of the Municipal Council; the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. van Reeth, Bishop of Galle; the Revs. M. J. Burrows, G. Francke, Scott, and the Rev. Father J. Cooreman. The Government Agent took the chair.

"I" Company, C. L. I., under Captain de Vos, the Police under Superintendent Gottelier, and the Richmond Cadets under Captain Dias were drawn up on the north of the dais.

Mr. Leefe, the European representative, rose and said it was his solemn duty to move the adoption of the following Resolution:—

"That this meeting, representing all classes and communities in the Galle District of the Southern Province, desires to express its deep sorrow and most sincere regret at the loss sustained by the nation by the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., and further desires to offer its respectful condolences to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., the Queen-Mother Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family in their overwhelming bereavement."

Mr. Leefe, in moving the adoption of the resolution, said he was associated with the others who had chosen to represent all creeds and communities. All knew that King Edward had at heart the welfare of his Eastern subjects, just as much as those at home under the immediate shadow of his throne.

Mr. de Vos said that they mourned the loss of the King whose qualities were inherited from Queen Victoria. Mere words could not adequately express their sorrow on such an occasion. On behalf of his community he begged to second the adoption of the resolution.

Mudaliyar E. R. Guneratne spoke in Sinhalese, and Mr. Macan Marikar in Tamil. A few words were also spoken by a Buddhist priest.

Mr. C. M. Lushington said that on such an occasion the presence of the large crowd was more eloquent than any words of his. There were not one or two, not a mere handful of officials, but a gathering representing every community had met to express their heartfelt sympathy.

THE CEYLON LAW STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the Ceylon Law Students' Union was held at the Law Lecture Hall, at which Mr. Allan Driberg, Acting Additional District Judge, Vice-President, took the chair.

The business for the day was the passing of a vote of condolence on the sad death of King Edward VII.

After the preliminaries were gone through, the Chairman called upon Mr. Theodore N. Mendis to move the vote of condolence, at which Mr. Mendis, rising, said :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Before we commence the business of the day, it is my sad privilege to submit to you a motion, which I have not the slightest doubt will be received by you with the utmost anguish and most profound tribulation. When the last meeting of the Union was held, a brief week ago, little did we think that our late lamented King Edward VII was even seriously indisposed, and there was not the slightest foreboding that our beloved Sovereign was fast approaching "the bourne from which no traveller returns." Within twenty-four hours the mighty British Empire was swept by a grim cloud of universal lamentation at the shocking intimation of the passing away of one of the greatest Kings England ever had. The grim reaper, like the law, is no respecter of persons, and the King, in the plenitude of popularity, influence, and power, has succumbed to the inevitable decree of fate, with his life's great mission but partly fulfilled, changing a terrestrial for a celestial crown, an ephemeral for a permanent throne. He ascended the throne at a time when England was in the throes of party discussion, an aftermath of the South African war. By extending his sympathy to the many British Possessions to indicate his firm grasp of the principles of Imperial Government, Australia received self-government, South Africa gained a similar privilege, the Legislative Council of India was enlarged on more liberal lines, and the much-discussed Council reforms were originated. As a Prince he served his Queen faithfully, as King he served his country ably and well, and now he serves the King of Kings. It was by no means an easy task to maintain the fine traditions of English Sovereignty so ably borne and augmented by his mother Queen Victoria, of blessed memory; but the King never swerved from the stern dictates of duty, and was not found wanting when weighed in the balance.

"He was a man : take him all in all
You shall not see his like again."

Our feeling, I am certain, can be expressed in no formal resolution, but I move that the following resolution be sent to His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to His Majesty King George V, whom Heaven long preserve :—

"We, the members of the Law Students' Union of Ceylon, sharing in the profound sorrow into which the whole Empire has been plunged by the death of our late revered King-Emperor Edward VII, desire humbly and respectfully to tender to Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager and to His Majesty King George V, his Queen-Consort, and the other members of the Royal Family, our deepest and most respectful sympathy, and to assure His Majesty of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's person and family."

Mr. E. Felix W. Jayewardene seconded.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The following telegram was sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by Messrs. D. E. Wacha and D. A. Khare, Honorary Joint-Secretaries of the Indian National Congress :—

The All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress respectfully beg H. E. the Viceroy to convey to the Secretary of State their expression of profound sorrow at the unexpected demise of their late Most Revered and Beloved Sovereign, Edward VII. The mournful occurrence has overwhelmed with grief all classes of the Indian people and cast a deep gloom all over the country. Throughout his too short but most peaceful and beneficent reign they had come to regard His late Majesty with feelings of the utmost respect and affection while devotedly attached to his person and throne. In his death they feel they have lost a Ruler of great political sagacity and judgment, liberal sentiments and broadest sympathy, one who like Victoria the Good, his illustrious Mother, had uniformly at heart, their greater contentment and happiness as was well evidenced by that memorable Proclamation of 1908 breathing sentiments of the highest justice and generosity and full of bright promise and future hope. The All-Indian Congress Committee offer their sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy to Queen Alexandra, His Majesty King George V and the other Members of the Royal Family.

THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

A remarkable scene, characteristic of the loyalty, as it was indicative of the genuine grief and sorrow into which all communities and creeds in Ceylon have been so unexpectedly and suddenly plunged, was witnessed in the Legislative Council Chamber. A special meeting of that body was hastily summoned on May 9, 1910, by His Excellency the Governor to pass a vote of grief and condolence on the occasion of the lamented death of His Majesty, King Edward VII, and the response made was what might have been expected under the circumstances. Not only were Councillors, Heads of Departments, Naval and Military Officers, and Consular representatives present, but a large gathering of the general public assembled to share in silent acquiescence in the sentiment of sadness expressed by His Excellency. The Council Chamber was in mourning. The wide staircase, the walls of the lobby, and meeting hall were all heavily draped in black, and the only relief of colour imparted to the scene was from the bright uniforms of officers and the robes of Justices and Judges.

By 11-30 o'clock, the time announced for the meeting, the Chamber was filled with a large gathering. The space at the head of the hall, behind His Excellency's seat, was reserved for His Excellency's staff, Naval, Military, and Volunteer Officers. The end of the Chamber was occupied by Heads of Departments and the general public. The space on the right, behind the Councillors, by Ecclesiastical and Judicial representatives, and on the left side of the hall were Municipal Councillors.

His Excellency the Governor, attended by his full *entourage*, drove up to the Council Chamber from Queen's House with postillions and Bodyguard as outriders, and on arrival at the Council Hall was met by the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary and Members of the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Governor having entered the Council Chamber bowed to right and left and took his seat. After all were seated, after a short interval, His Excellency rose, and his example was followed by all present. His Excellency then said :—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council : On Friday last this Council was adjourned *sine die*. Little was it then suspected that you would within a few hours be again here assembled, and that at the dictates of the grim reaper—Death. Still less was there the slightest foreboding that our well-beloved Sovereign was that very moment rapidly approaching the last bourne, and that heavy clouds of a national calamity—unexpected and terrible—were gathering to break over our heads.

The Almighty in His wisdom has decreed that He should take unto Himself our great and illustrious Sovereign, Lord King Edward, and that—with his life's brave mission but partly fulfilled—he should exchange a terrestrial for a celestial crown. It is not for us poor mortals to demur at this inscrutable dispensation of Providence ; it is rather our bounden duty to bow submissively to this manifestation of the Divine Will, and with humble, reverent hearts to recognize that when the sands of life are run out and the sheaves are garnered, the Royal Monarch with national work still unfinished has to accompany the reaper, in proper turn with the most lowly of his subjects—one of the millions for whom he has been earnestly labouring until the very last.

It is the suddenness of the blow which makes these millions of loving subjects—who are to be found nowhere more than in Ceylon—unable to realize that King Edward VII of blessed and glorious memory has been taken from them.

Equally with King George V—whom may Heaven in Its mercy long preserve, and whose declaration on accession is now before us—they cannot but feel that in their late Sovereign Liege Lord, whom they regarded with most fervent and affectionate loyalty, they had also the supreme privilege of having a loving, ever-ready friend.

Of commanding personality ; the wisest and most sagacious of Monarchs ; the kindest and most sympathetic of rulers ; a keen philanthropist, whose invaluable works and aims will ever be cherished by a grateful people ; a devotee to national pastimes ;—King Edward will for these attributes, for nobility of purpose, and for devotion to duty, be ever known hereafter in history as the focus of affectionate admiration by the many races and kindreds over whose destinies he presided for nearly a decade.

You, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, are the trusty representatives of all classes and sections of a community who, judging by the large number of communications which I have received, are mourning over what they feel to be a grave personal loss. You can well understand the nature of their sore affliction and the depths of their emotion. I can myself but inadequately and with insufficient pathos echo the feelings divulged to me by their telegrams and letters. You are however in a position to convey to them an expression of my heartfelt gratitude at having received, as my Sovereign's representative, such unaffected manifestations of deep-seated, affectionate loyalty.

In such moments of national sorrow you will, as representatives of the people of Ceylon, not be slow to join with me in extending the deepest sympathy to those very near and dear to King Edward in the great loss they have so unexpectedly suffered. To the beneficent mercies of an All-seeing Providence do we submissively commend our well-beloved Dowager-Queen Alexandra in this her terrible bereavement. For nearly half a century has

she brilliantly shone as the beautiful Consort of our dear departed King, full of good works, full of loving sympathy for the poor, the sick, and the afflicted, a devoted helpmate, a model wife and mother. God bless her! May she go through her trial strengthened by the thought that she has been very closely associated with the maintenance of peace, benevolent rule, and affectionate intercourse with the people. In her distress may she be comforted with the loving care of a devoted family, and may she in her son—the successor to her husband—find the reflex of King Edward's glory destined to dissipate the cloud of darkness which has now fallen on the nation. It is for the purpose of expressing, in however inadequate a manner, our feelings of deepest sympathy with King George V and the other Members of the Royal Family in the terrible affliction which has befallen them, that I have summoned you to meet to-day. The resolution which I have prepared for your acceptance will, I am aware, not nearly cover what you feel; I venture to say that no formal resolution could do so. I would ask you, however, to pass my poor effort in solemn, reverential silence, and allow me to telegraph it to the Secretary of State for submission to His Majesty :—

“ We, the Legislative Council of Ceylon, present our humble duty to the King and other Members of the Royal Family, and with reverential, loyal respect desire respectfully to express to them feelings of most heartfelt sympathy in their terrible affliction caused by the sudden death of our beloved Sovereign King Edward VII, of blessed and glorious memory. ”

After the speech all present bent their heads in silent acquiescence.

His Excellency the Governor then said :—Gentlemen, you have associated yourselves with this resolution by your solemn and respectful silence. I will at once transmit this motion to King George V—God bless him—and convey to him your sympathy in his affliction and the affliction which has befallen the Royal Family.

I now adjourn this Council until this afternoon. I wish the Council to meet me here at half past four o'clock, together with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to take the oath of allegiance on the accession of our new Sovereign, King George V.

This brought the meeting to a close, and the gathering silently dispersed.

MUNICIPAL MEETINGS.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

A Special Meeting of the Corporation of Madras was held at its office premises on the evening of the 14th May 1910 when the following Commissioners were present :—Mr. P. L. Moore (Ag. President), the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur N. Subrahmaniam, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chettiar, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. R. M. Savage, Mr. B. Chittibabu Naidu, Mr. P. V. Duraiswami Mudaliyar, Mr. A. C. Parthasarathi Naidu, Mr. T. Venkata-subba Aiyar, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Mr. K. C. Desikachariar, Mr. E. S. Hensman, Mr. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, Mr. C. S. Thegaraya Mudaliar, Mr. Mahomed Sheriff Saheb Khan Bahadur, Mr. Salla Guruswami Chetti, Mr. G. Varadiah Naidu Mr. P. M. Appaswami Pillai, Mr. P. M. Sivagnana Mudaliar, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, Mr. U. Rama Row, Mr. H. N. C. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Murch, Mr. T. Luker, and Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti.

The President called upon the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur N. Subrahmaniam to propose the resolution which he said had occasioned that meeting.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur N. Subrahmaniam in moving the resolution said :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The duty of proposing the resolution of our deep sorrow at the death of our late King-Emperor and of our deep sympathy with the sorrowing members of the Royal Family has been entrusted to me by the President as being the senior member of the Corporation. I am sure many words of mine are not needed to commend the resolution to you for acceptance. In common with the millions of citizens of this great and glorious Empire to which it is our proud privilege to belong our hearts are to-day heavy with grief at the passing away of the King-Emperor Edward VII—grief which is all the more poignant and personal when we call to mind the keen interest and wise sympathy with which His late Majesty always followed the course of events in this part of his Empire, and the noble and generous sentiments he entertained towards his Indian subjects and their just and reasonable aspirations. Our late King-Emperor was no mere figurehead but a great and impressive personality, whose beneficent influence was felt not only within the limits of his Kingdom and Empire but in European politics, while in India he was not merely Sovereign and friend but to millions of our fellow-subjects he stood forth as the embodiment of justice and sympathy and all that has made the British name honoured and revered. In thousands of homes in our great land to-day there is grief and gloom at the thought that the Emperor is no more, that the

illustrious successor of the good Queen Mother has been taken away, that Edward VII is gone whom India first knew and loved in 1875 when he came to us as the Heir-Apparent and who loved India and whom India loved and revered as her Emperor. We in this city, the first British Power in India, yield to none in our sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, and it is peculiarly appropriate that we should in meeting assembled place on record the sentiments with which our fellow-citizens regard the great calamity that has overwhelmed the Empire with such awful suddenness. And gentlemen, I am quite sure our hearts go out in tender sympathy to the widowed Queen and the other Members of the Royal Family. We can scarcely realise how great and irreparable is the loss to her who for nearly 50 years was his partner in all the joys and sorrows of an eventful life, who entered into all his philanthropic activities, and who was, even under the fierce light that beats upon a Throne, ever the ideal wife and Mother and Queen. We cannot easily forget the pathetic words in which our present King-Emperor said to the nation how he had lost a King, a father and a friend. We know how affectionate was the character of his late Majesty, how happy the family reunions when he and his children and children's children met together in the sacred privacy of family life; and we can imagine how bitter must be the grief of them all. It is but in accord with human nature that sympathy from those who revere the dear departed always soothes though it cannot heal the wounds of grief and it is both our duty and privilege to proffer our sympathy with the bereaved Queen-mother and the Royal Family. I therefore beg to propose the following resolution which has been assigned to me :—

"The Commissioners of the Madras Corporation in meeting assembled desire to express their deep sorrow at the death of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII, King-Emperor, and respectfully beg to tender their heartfelt condolence to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family in their bereavement."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chettiar in seconding the resolution said :—I need not say much but I should say only one word. His noble Majesty King Edward VII has been widely known as the Peacemaker of the world and so may His soul rest in peace!

The Resolution was put to the Meeting and carried in solemn silence, the Commissioners standing.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

At the adjourned monthly meeting, held on Monday in the Municipal Hall, the Bombay Municipal Corporation put on record the deep regret with which they had received the sad intelligence of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward and their respectful condolence with the Royal Family.

The meeting was well attended notwithstanding the fact that it was held at a time when most of the members prefer to pass the summer on hill stations to staying in Bombay. The President's chair was draped in black, and the resolution was carried in solemn silence, the whole Corporation standing. All the speakers spoke in moving terms of his late Majesty's death. The President referred to his late Majesty as a unique Monarch, the greatest Peace-maker of the world, a most sympathetic ruler, and a true friend of humanity. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who moved the resolution expressed in eloquent words the loss sustained by both England and India and described his late Majesty as the world's Peace-maker. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the King had given proofs more than once of his being a strictly constitutional Monarch. Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan referred to the unique influence which King Edward exercised upon foreign policy unexampled in the whole history of England, and the part he played as the Peace-maker of Europe. Mr. D. E. Wacha paid a tribute to the magnetic personality of the King, the most benign, sagacious and popular monarch of modern times, who was revered by all the nations of the world, and ideal Sovereign whose efforts in the cause of peace had entitled him to wear a crown of glory all his own, more durable, shedding everlasting lustre, than the glittering jewelled ones which adorned the heads of those who had won their title in the field of battle. Mr. Joseph Baptista referred to the splendid examples of the model monarch, whose court was pure and the most noteworthy features of whose character were humility and charity. After passing the resolution in solemn silence the Corporation adjourned till 5-40 P. M. to-day.

The President, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, at the outset welcomed the new Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Cadell. He hoped Mr. Cadell would keep a strong control over all the Municipal departments and that he would act impartially and independently.

A TRUE FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

THE PRESIDENT then said :—"We have all heard with the deepest sorrow the grievous news of the death of our King-Emperor Edward VII. The sad news of his death has cast profound gloom all over the Empire. The loyalty and devotion of the teeming millions of this great Continent to the person of the English Sovereign and all Members of the Royal Family are well known, and hence it is that King Edward's death is everywhere regarded as a personal loss. King Edward occupied a unique position among the ruling heads of the world, and his was the greatest figure in the greatest of modern empires. He had a genuine regard and affection for India and its people which he evinced from his early years and which grew stronger and stronger since his accession to the Throne. He ratified the Magna Charta so graciously bestowed by Victoria the Good on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. Even in the recent enactments of the Indian Councils, his sympathies for the Indians predominated. For the sick and suffering his heart was full of

sympathy. This is evidenced in the equipment and endowment of many hospitals in England and appointment of Commissions for the investigation of those fell diseases—leprosy, cancer and tuberculosis. In King Edward we have lost a most considerate and sympathetic ruler of his time, the greatest lover of peace and a true friend of humanity. We deeply mourn the loss of such an august Sovereign, and I think we must, as representatives of the citizens of Bombay, give adequate expression to the city's grief, and I call upon Sir Bhalchandra to move a proposition to that end."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved: "That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay have received with deepest regret the sad intelligence of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and desire to record their respectful condolence with the Royal Family in this great calamity which has brought to a close a reign of brilliant peaceful progress and beneficent influence, and has bereaved the Empire of a highly sympathetic and affectionate ruler beloved of the people.

2. That the President be requested to convey to His Majesty, the King-Emperor and the Royal Family, by telegram, through the proper channel a suitable message of condolence.

3. That a Committee composed of the President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. Joseph Baptista and the Commissioner be appointed to draft in consultation with the Commissioner and place before the Corporation at an early date an address to His Majesty expressive of respectful condolence and of deepfelt loyalty to His Majesty's throne and person.

4. That the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary funds for the cost of the telegram and the cost of engrossing and encasing the address and for any other necessary expenses in connection with this mournful event.

5. That as a token of respect towards His late Majesty's revered memory, the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

THE WORLD'S PEACE-MAKER.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said:—"The whole Empire is plunged in profound sorrow and mourning on hearing the sad news of the lamentable death of the King-Emperor Edward VII. About ten years ago the Empire mourned over the death-bed of the venerated Queen-Empress, but the sorrow caused by the death of the Queen, great as it was, was some what tempered by the knowledge that her loss came in the fullness of time. The reign of our late beloved King-Emperor has been cut off in little more than nine years. At a time when his sober and peaceful advice was most needed in the interests of

the Empire, especially in England under the present political conditions his loss is most grievous. On the eve of the Coronation of His Majesty the whole world was shocked by the news that His Majesty was suffering from a terrible disease and required a dangerous operation, but to the great relief and delight of his subjects His Majesty's life was then spared. It may be fresh in your minds how prayers were offered for his Majesty's speedy recovery. Providence then graciously listened to those prayers. But the present illness has been sudden and swift and before we were conscious that His Majesty was ill we were shocked by the news that His Majesty had passed away. Our hopes that His Majesty's reign would have been as long and eventful as that of his august mother have thus been dashed to pieces. As Queen Victoria has passed down in history as Victoria the Good, His Majesty the late King-Emperor will be remembered as Edward the Peacemaker. His Majesty exercised a potent and restraining influence for peace in all Europe. He personally visited many of the principal capitals of Europe and was a persona grata with the different sovereigns. His age, experience, and tact made his advice weighty and effective and his intercession has been able to avert many acute conditions. No nobler epitaph could be written on His Majesty's tomb than that he was 'the world's peace-maker.' From 1875 when His Majesty visited India as Prince of Wales, India has been dearest to his heart and a fresh proof of His Majesty's sympathy to the people of India was given when His Majesty sent their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit India in 1905. This act of gracious kindness once more showed that India was nearest to the heart of His Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales by their affability, courtesy and kindness endeared themselves to the Princes and people of India, and thus strengthened the bonds of union between England and this country. The gracious message of sympathy uttered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales after his return to England in no small measure helped to assure the people of the kindness of his royal heart and to give a tone to the administration in India. His Royal Highness' speech at the Mansion House banquet is a good earnest and assurance that in our new Emperor the traditions of kindness and sympathy laid down in the reigns of Queen Victoria and the late King-Emperor, Edward VII, would be fully maintained in the new reign. His Majesty, the late King-Emperor, had a firm hold over the affections of his subjects and let us hope and pray that His Majesty, King-Emperor, George V will have a still greater hold over the affections and the unswerving loyalty of his subjects throughout the Empire."

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconding the resolution, said this was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret at the passing away of a great Sovereign, and the hearts of the people had gone forth in condolence and sympathy to the Royal Family in their sad bereavement. His late Majesty was so much loved and venerated for his noble traits that it was unnecessary

on this occasion to refer to his great qualities of head and heart. It was only recently, in the present wrangle of the English political parties, that His Majesty had given one more proof of how great a constitutional Monarch he was.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in supporting the resolution, said they had lost not only a great peacemaker but a sympathetic and true friend of the country. His Majesty's death was nothing short of a national calamity.

BRILLIANT REIGN.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan said :—" Few Sovereigns in the history of the world have succeeded in awakening feelings of affection in their subjects in the manner in which our late Emperor succeeded in doing. And the reason is not far to seek. His subjects loved him because he loved them and it seems to me that he had inherited his intense affection for his four hundred million subjects from his mother of blessed memory Victoria the Good. It will be for the historian now to give an estimate of his character and an account of his beneficent reign. But the one characteristic that stands out prominent and distinguishes him from all the other Sovereigns of England is the unique influence he exercised upon foreign policy and the part he played as the Peacemaker of Europe. It has been truly said that he was his own best Foreign Minister. So long as he was on the Throne there was a guarantee for peace. His sudden and untimely death removes from the horizon of European history a star of rare brilliance, the like of which seldom shone before. When he assumed the reins of office he assured his people that he would do his utmost for their welfare and this ideal he had in his view throughout the nine years of his brilliant reign."

MOST POPULAR MONARCH OF MODERN TIMES.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, further supporting the resolution, said :—" It is no exaggeration of figures of speech to say that universal sorrow has deeply manifested itself all over the civilised globe at the untimely and unexpected death of our most revered and beloved Sovereign, His late Majesty, King Edward VII. It is literally the truth that not only the whole British Empire but the world at large is in mourning. We, his Indian subjects, poignantly feel that loss. It is as keen as that felt by the British nation itself and its kith and kin scattered over the wide British Empire beyond the seas. We all feel the deepest sympathy for those dearest and nearest of His late Majesty whom this cruel fate has struck with the heaviest blow. In the fullness of time history will not fail to record with the pen of iron her impartial verdict on the general character of the rule of our late beloved Sovereign and the beneficent influence he exercised not only over the affairs of his great Empire but over those other great States of the civilised world—an influence

unparalleled in the annals of the globe. But be that time near or far, we may be perfectly sure that that verdict will be one which will add another bright page to the history of the glorious British Empire now extending far and wide. King Edward attracted the attention of all like a magnet. His personality drew towards himself almost instinctively vast numbers of people of the West and the East, of all races and religions, the humblest as well as the most exalted. His ever-beaming countenance, his stately simplicity and dignity, his geniality, and above all his unaffected courtesy and modesty charmed those who came into contact with him and even those who saw and gazed at him at a respectful distance. Those personal elements made him popular among all classes of men, women, and children, wherever he went. He had thoroughly understood the rights and privileges as well as the limitations of the British Monarchy as much as the views of the growing democracy with its new legitimate ideals of social well-being demanded by the altered economic conditions of the country. Many of these qualifications were even to be discerned as early as 1875 when he visited India in his capacity as the Prince of Wales. Whither-soever he went, be it in British India or the Territories of our Indian Princes and Chiefs, he at once became a prime favourite. In King Edward there was that psychic force, cultivated and refined, which wrought the magnetic attraction already alluded to. It is no exaggeration to say that when he left India he left behind him most pleasing reminiscence the fragrance of which still seems to scent the Indian atmosphere. He left an indelible impression of the high aims and benevolent intentions of the British Crown and its warm sympathy for the people. They were object lessons for the governing classes here in the administration of the country. It had undoubtedly the effect of drawing closer the ties then subsisting between the millions of India and their beloved Queen Mother, ties which as years rolled on led to the most affectionate attachment to her throne and person. The nine years of his reign were most eventful. King Edward was enabled during that brief period to crowd many a personal act of royalty and exert a beneficent influence behind the throne in the international affairs of Europe. These are destined to remain a permanent record of his reign. They will be remembered with national pride and gratitude as long as the Empire of Great Britain endures. For no Sovereign of modern times had exerted himself with such wisdom and rare judgment, in face of Europe armed to the teeth, as to promote and maintain solid peace and let the dogs of war slumber. To have thus lived as a Sovereign only to assure the peace of Europe, on the basis of a friendly understanding and enlightened common interest, was in itself sufficient to entitle him to wear a crown of glory all his own, more durable, shedding everlasting lustre, than the glittering jewelled ones which have adorned the heads of those who had won their triumphs on the field of battle. Indians of the present and future generation will remember, with everlasting gratitude, that magnificent message of 1st November 1908,

breathing sentiments of the highest justice and generosity, for their greater moral and material welfare—a message of bright promise and future hope which in terms not to be mistaken reaffirmed with greater clearness and emphasis the Queen's gracious Proclamation of 1858 which is deservedly held to be their Magna Charta. King Edward had proved himself to be an almost ideal Sovereign, highly revered, respected and regarded, not only by millions of his own subjects but by all the nations of the world at large. It is indeed most lamentable to lose such a unique ruler of men. We are sure that whatever may happen his memory will be highly cherished and his name and fame will go down in British Empire as a ruler who did lasting good to his people and who, perhaps, was the most benign, sagacious and popular monarch of modern times."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia associated himself with the previous speakers. It was really a calamity for both England and India that they should have lost a gracious Sovereign like King Edward when they were passing through troublous times.

A MODEL MONARCH.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said: "It was a sad moment for all of them. His Majesty loved the people and the people loved him. The King had left behind him many good deeds and a splendid example. He was a model monarch and the influence which he exercised over foreign countries was unparalleled in the whole history of England. He was a Monarch of exemplary integrity and virtue. His Court was pure and his life serene. Humility and charity were the two most noteworthy traits of his character and his throne was broad-based upon the affections of the people: India occupied a large part in his heart and those who had seen him in Bombay would never forget his kind, genial features. They did not know what part he played in softening the sorrows of India; but this they knew that he placed before his ministers the highest ideals that should govern their conduct towards this country."

The resolution was then carried in solemn silence, the whole assembly standing.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

A Special General Meeting of the Surat Municipality was held on 9th May 1910 when the following resolution was passed, and the following speech of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Collector of Surat and President of the Surat City Municipality, was delivered:—

GENTLEMEN,—We are met here to-day on one of the solemn occasions in history, on one of those days when the sands of one great monarch have run out, and time steps forward to invert the glass, and instal his successor; when the historian closes a chapter and lays down his pen, and looks around for the materials for the new chapter. You will pardon me if I do not attempt an encyclopædic review of the reign of the late King-Emperor. I

must be content with touching on those salient and personal traits with which you are familiar, but which on such occasions demand expression.

It is a time fraught with anxiety. Happily the days and the conditions when empires rose and fell at the whim of individuals are no more. But the power of the personal influence of those in such exalted stations is still great; and when a ruler of tried quality lets go the helm, we have more than a conventional reason for expressing our sorrow and pausing to place a tribute of our loyal regard on the bier, before we turn again to the daily routine.

King Edward had an extraordinary hold upon the imagination not only of his own subjects but of the whole civilised world. His was that rare tact of finished courtesy, that exquisite polish of the veteran of affairs and diplomacy which made him a world standard of high conduct, and the pattern of what Englishmen still pride themselves is the finest product of any race in the world, the pattern of the true English gentleman. This was, indeed, the position he occupied for many years before his accession; when as Prince of Wales he invariably so bore himself in that high station that the fierce light of publicity that plays around the paths of Princes never revealed aught that could forfeit respect or his position as the First Gentleman in Europe. After his accession he has brought the same great qualities to the public service of the Empire. His fine diplomacy and gift for cultivating good relations with the Heads of the other great World Powers have rolled back the war-clouds, the existence of which could not be denied in the opening years of his reign. His Court and Ministers have remained true to the highest tradition of his Revered Mother. Higher praise than that could none bestow.

The part a constitutional sovereign should never be over-acted: when best played it is least obtrusive. It should be free from violent interventions and controversial action, free from undue prejudices and dislike from unfair preferences and favouritism; and it is judged by its fruits in the smooth and even working of the great machinery of the Empire. It is probable that history will assign to the reign of King Edward VII, as compared with that of Queen Victoria and some of her predecessors, a considerable revival of the direct influence of the Crown in home and foreign affairs, brought about so sagaciously as scarcely to be perceptible to the public eye. We here in India feel the influence of the Crown most in the choice of these statesmen who are sent out in the name of the Sovereign to rule as his Viceroys and Governors and in the constant personal influence the King exercises unseen on the great questions of policy and on our relations with the Feudatories of the Empire.

For over nine years we have felt his skilled hand at the helm: more correct would it be to say that we have not felt it, so well and sagely as he steered, all has gone smoothly without tremor or shock. But it has not been in peaceful seas only that the ship of State has progressed. In the United Kingdom there has been and is conflict of parties opposing principles and

classes, and such a situation as, unwisely handled, might well have led to more serious complications. In Europe there have been rankling sores of old jealousies and new rivalries to heal; the thrilling incident of the firing on our fishermen by the Russian Baltic Fleet; violent changes in S. E. Europe and peaceful changes in Norway and Sweden; all of which unskilfully handled might have dragged us into war or into diplomatic discredit; but past all these dangers we have come smoothly, scarcely knowing how near the danger was; and with ever-increased weight and prestige in the councils of the nations. To his other titles the world has unanimously added that of the Peace-maker of Europe. Within the Empire the smouldering fires of war in South Africa have died out, and our enemies of ten years ago are now among the loyal and contented subjects of the Crown of England. A country nearly as great in extent as India itself has been added to the Empire in the reign of King Edward VII.

After a reign of hardly 10 years, in the sixty-ninth year of his life, when we might have hoped for many more years of his practised guidance, it cannot be. A simple attack of bronchitis has suddenly taken from us a monarch who ruled over a greater extent of the world's surface, a greater population, a greater empire in every way, than any king or emperor of ancient or modern times. The empire of Alexander of Greece, though it embraced much of India, the empire of the Cæsar of Rome, though it included England and most of Europe, the empire of the Moghuls, though it contained more than half of India and much of Central Asia, none of these or of any other great name of the past has ever spread so wide over such a powerfully consolidated, well-ordered and wisely governed empire as that which King Edward now leaves to his son.

Nothing human is ever perfect: there still remains the problem which, it is decreed, must be left to the new King's reign. I have said enough, Gentlemen, to-day, we look back: to-morrow, forward. I have promised in response to a pressing invitation from some of you to address a *more general meeting* of the towns-people who think they should not be content with silence on such an occasion. To-day, I have dwelt briefly, I trust, inadequately I fear, with some of the reasons why we as loyal subjects of the Crown grieve at the sudden loss of the head of this great Empire. Ministers rise and fall and Statesmen come and go; still the well knit and wisely constituted machine of empire works smoothly on. We experience no catastrophe, no upheaval. For that we have to thank the manifold prescience of wise statesmen who have built the fabric so well. But even the most solidly designed structures must crack and totter if not held together by that most indispensable cement of Empire, I mean the unswerving loyalty of all good and enlightened subjects. For most of you here in India separated by race and many thousands of miles, it cannot be so much a sense of personal loyalty, of personal knowledge of the King-Emperor, as to us who come from the heart of the Empire to assist in the administration of its provinces.

For you loyalty means a sense of pride and of common interest in the harmonious and progressive growth of a great world-wide union of Nations and States. Disloyalty means the disruption and separation of those into jarring and warring units of nations and communities occupied in internecine strife, rather than in the peaceful development of the whole.

It is on days like this that you can, if you have the eyes to see, discern the great value to the subjects, of ordered loyalty. How often in the past have empires not so knit together by that sense been thrown into chaos and disaster by the sudden removal of the Head! We have reason to realize the political value of loyalty: and we meet here to express it. The rise and fall of Ministers and the coming and going of Viceroys and Governors is happily free as a rule from occasion for grief. But at the departure of the King and Emperor we have not only to witness the placing of a new landmark in history, the transfer of the helm to a new hand, but we also stand in solemn awe and feel the cold shadow of Death pass by, drawing all together in a common humanity. In that condolence and sympathy, we have met to-day to express loyalty and tender to the Royal Family which it will be my pride and duty to transmit. Gentlemen, the King is dead! Long live King George!

It was proposed by Sardar Ishwardas J. Store, seconded by K. S. Moulvi Abdul Radir and supported by Dr. Dinshaw, J. Edal Behram and Mr. Bezonji M. Jambusaria:—"That this Corporation place on record their very deep regret and profound grief at the unexpected death of our most beloved and Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, which took place on the 6th May, 1910, and they take this opportunity of bemoaning the loss which has befallen the Indian Empire and to express their very deep sense of profound sorrow at the sad occurrence and their heart-felt sympathy with the Royal Family." The resolution was carried amid solemn silence.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Municipal Office on Tuesday the 10th May 1910. Mr. C. F. Payne, Acting Chairman, presided and there was a fair attendance of the Commissioners.

The Chairman on taking his seat said:—Gentlemen, I rise to move the resolution which has already been circulated to all the Commissioners. It is as follows:—

"That the Corporation of Calcutta desire to express their profound grief at the death of their late beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII, and most humbly offer their earnest sympathy and sincere condolence to Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra and to the members of the Royal Family, and further most humbly submit to His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, an assurance of their loyal devotion to his person and throne."

King Edward VII has only reigned for nine years, but during that short period he has won the hearts of his subjects to a degree that is almost unparall-

eled in history. Here in India he was loved and revered by all classes, and his name ranks next, and is ever likely to rank next, in the esteem of the Indian people to that of our late Queen Victoria. The policy which was so wisely inaugurated by her has been carried forward and further developed by him. Just as Queen Victoria's Proclamation will ever live in the hearts of all races of India, so will King Edward VII's Anniversary Message, made fifty years later but reiterating and amplifying the same policy, remain as a monument of His wise statesmanship and true love for the people of this great Empire. When the history of the reign of King Edward VII comes to be written one fact will stand out above all others, and that is the extraordinary affection in which he was held by all his subjects. I am sure that you feel that, Gentlemen, now—that his loss means to you something more than the death of your King-Emperor—it means the loss of one whom you have loved.

Fortunately, our new Sovereign, His Majesty King George V, has already given proof that he is animated by the same high purpose as His illustrious father. Most of you have had the honour of being personally presented to him on the occasion of his recent visit to India, and have experienced the graciousness which both He and Her Majesty Queen Mary extended to all. We have already had ample testimony of his wide sympathy with the people of India and his desire to infuse others with the same spirit, and we know that he will never fail in that sound judgment, prudence and tactfulness for which our Royal House are so justly celebrated. It is therefore with a full heart and implicit confidence that we can say "God Save the King-Emperor."

Mr. Braunfeld said : It is with the deepest sincerity that I second the resolution which you have so feelingly moved. In fact it is the whole house that records your resolution. Loyalty to a chief is traditional not only to Great Britain but also to India. It is, therefore, befitting that we should show our profound respect for one whom we loyally loved while living and whose glorious and blessed memory we now revere when he is dead. This homage of our hearts we pay to the Imperial son of England's greatest Queen and India's greatest Sovereign Edward VII, who has passed away in the midst of his people and in the enjoyment of their devotion and confidence. Yet who is there of us that would not have him back again a gentleman of soul sincere, a constitutional monarch in his vast dominions, a true friend of his people, a peacemaker of the world, in action faithful and in honour clear, Edward VII shone with conspicuous lustre. He will be laid in the bosom of England by the pious hands of his loving subjects followed by the sorrows of all nations, the tears of all colonies and the lamentations of all India.

To the illustrious lady, good as she is beautiful yesterday, the companion of her lord to-day, bereaved, disconsolate, what comfort, what consolation can we proffer when grief is so poignant and the loss is so irreparable? Remembering what a dreadful thing the death of a dear husband is to a woman we pray the great King of Kings to mitigate her sorrow and assuage her grief and on her holy life may "The wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes."

Mr. Chairman, in your resolution you have referred to His Majesty King and Emperor George V. We rejoice that a noble son succeeds to the inheritance and sovereignty of a noble father. Let the illustrious and royal house that has so long directed the destinies of the mighty empire govern it till time shall be no more. Our loyalty and devotion will follow the happy fortunes of the Royal dynasty with unwavering constancy.

Babu Radhu Charan Pal supported the resolution on behalf of the Hindus. He said :

I rise, sir, on behalf of the Hindu community of Calcutta to support the resolution which has been moved from the chair and seconded by my friend Mr. Braunfeld. It is needless to repeat that the mournful intelligence of the sudden death of our beloved Sovereign King Edward has not only been received with the profoundest grief by the Hindu community in common with others, but has given a terrible shock to every subject of his Gracious Majesty. If in Europe his memory is loved and adored as the most kind and considerate and peace-loving Sovereign who by his wonderful personality and tact reconciled the jarring elements of different countries, in India His memory is enshrined as a Sovereign of great political sagacity and judgment and liberal sentiment and broad and generous sympathies. Worshipping as we do in the tabernacles of our heart the image of our Empress Mother of ever dear memory, Victoria the Good, Her sacred memory has been made dearer to us by the maintenance of her illustrious traditions by her noble and worthy soul. King Edward was the first heir-apparent to the throne who graced the metropolis of the Empire with his visit. With a ring of true sincerity and affection, His Majesty then Prince of Wales, thanking the Corporation observed that his visit deepened and strengthened his interest in this country and its people. When he ascended the throne he manifested still deeper interest in the well-being of the many millions of this vast empire which found expression in the King's message which emphasised the reality of the memorable Queen's Proclamation of 1858, the Magna Charta of the people of India. It is therefore natural that India should be overwhelmed with grief at the loss of such a Sovereign. Though stricken down with grief India welcomes to the gaddi of the Empire King George V as their Emperor. Like his illustrious father he had travelled over India and the words he uttered in the celebrated Guildhall speech exhorting the governing race in India to infuse "a wider element of sympathy" into the government of this country are engraved in the grateful heart of every Indian subject of His Majesty.

His Majesty, our new Sovereign, has already won our hearts, for Indian heart is very responsive to genuine sympathy. We therefore offer our allegiance and devotion to the throne of England in full trust and confidence that under the guidance and command of His Majesty the best interest of the country will be still furthered and that the Indian subject of the British

Crown will attain that perfect equality of status which is the proud heritage of every British subject in all parts of the world.

Prince Mahomed Bukhtiar spoke on behalf of the Mahomedan community.

Mr. E. M. D. Cohen, who on behalf of the Jewish community endorsed all that the previous speakers had said, in the course of his speech said: His Gracious Majesty had many Jewish friends and one of them was Mr. Arthur Sasoon, whose country seat in Scotland His Majesty used to visit every year for sports and pastimes. Two years ago our day of atonement fell on one of the days of his visit and His Majesty cancelled the programme for the day on finding that his host could not form one of the party. Such consideration and kindness of heart is very rare and unsurpassed and is most gratefully remembered by us and his memory will be cherished for ever by the members of the Jewish community. "May his soul rest in peace, Amen."

Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur said:—

Mr. Chairman and brethren: Speaking on behalf of the Indian mercantile community, I beg to associate myself with every word that has fallen from the previous speakers. Though our hearts are too full for words, while the whole empire is prostrate with grief, it is not possible for any subject, however humble or obscure he may be, to suppress his feelings and not to give articulate expression to his feelings of profound grief at the irreparable nature and immensity of the loss sustained by the whole of the civilised world.

We are assembled here under the shadow of great calamity, the magnitude of which it is impossible to realise at the present moment. It would be more conventional phraseology to say we have lost our Sovereign Lord; it is not possible for me to describe the nature of the loss; all that I can say is, we have lost a monarch the like of whom we shall not perhaps see again, a monarch whose many kingly virtues enthroned him in the hearts of his people, a just man and what is more, a protector and benefactor, in the truest sense of the words, to the people of this country.

The words of his gracious message to the people of this country, both on his accession to the Throne and on the anniversary of the great Queen Victoria's Proclamation, still ring in our ears and show his solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects and I may justly say that it was his kindly and sympathetic references to India and her people on the above two occasions which went a long way to inspire confidence in the minds of the people.

The most marked traits in the character of our late beloved Sovereign were his kindliness of disposition, urbanity of manners, his unfailing courtesy, his sympathies for the poor, all these coupled with his love of peace, wide knowledge of human affairs and of the world, ripe experience and wisdom, unfailing tact, good health and superabundance of energy pre-eminently befitted him to undertake the duties of a universal peace-maker, which he has discharged to the lasting benefit of the civilised world and it

may be truly said that the unique influence which he had in the courts of the several European monarchs was invariably exercised in the interest of true humanity and peace. The Biblical expression "Blessed is the peace-maker, for him is the Kingdom of Heaven" is fittingly applicable to our late Sovereign.

According to the Hindu religion, it is the Divine essences which enter into the constitution of a sovereign and as such a sovereign to us is the outward manifestation of Divinity. The untimely loss, therefore, of a sovereign so beloved and respected, whose numerous kingly virtues endeared him to all classes of his subjects, is regarded not only a national calamity of a serious magnitude but a personal one as well.

Every one of us, one and all, feels that he has lost his benefactor and protector. It is more especially the dramatic suddenness of the demise which adds to the poignancy of our grief and accentuates it.

Whatever be the nature of our personal or national loss, the greatest sufferer by the present terrible calamity is the Dowager Empress to whom our hearts go out in her great sorrow.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the vote, the resolution being carried in the usual way in solemn silence, all present standing.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, held on the 14th May 1910:—

The Vice-Chairman, Babu Mahendra Nath Bhattacharji, moved the following Resolution:—

"That the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah in meeting assembled have heard with deep sorrow of the sudden death of our great and beloved Sovereign Edward VII who had endeared himself to the people of India by his sympathetic solicitude for their welfare and whose reign for the comparatively short period of nine years was characterised by cordial relations between the principal Powers of the world and by the supreme blessings of Peace and finally by the passing of the great measure of Reform in the Government of India; and they respectfully beg to place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss the people have sustained by the present great calamity. They also crave leave to offer their respectful and Royal condolence to His Majesty George V and the members of the Royal Family."

In moving the above Resolution, he spoke as follows:—

"The sad and startlingly sudden announcement of the death of our beloved Emperor King Edward has been received here with the most profound and deep regret. Its very suddenness has increased the shock to us all

as we did not realise in the early stages of His Majesty's illness that the end was so near.

The melancholy news has cast a deep gloom over the whole civilised world, and the intense feelings of regret and heartfelt sympathy which it has occasioned amongst the peoples of the world are unprecedented in the world's history.

We ourselves feel that by the death of our beloved Ruler we have not only lost a Sovereign whose kingly and domestic virtues have been a pattern to mankind but one who is also a friend of India as well as a Ruler whose combined virtues and graces have appealed most strongly to our sympathies and respect.

During His Majesty's short reign of barely nine years, King Edward proved himself a monarch worthy of the love and confidence of his subjects of every clime. Kindly sympathetic and ever ready to exercise his Royal prerogative of mercy, his righteous good-will was apparent to all, and we his loyal Indian subjects gratefully acknowledge the manifold blessings it has been our privilege to enjoy under his benign rule and we mournfully deplore the sad fate which has at one blow deprived us of our King and our Friend.

Our hearts go out in respectful and earnest sympathy to all the members of the Royal Family who are so sadly mourning his loss, and we prayerfully commend them to the tender compassion of the Almighty Father of all mankind whose benevolence and mighty love alone can heal the broken hearts of the bereaved."

The motion was seconded by Babu Haripodo Rai Chowdhry, and carried unanimously by all the members standing.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

At the special Meeting of the Rangoon Municipality, Mr. T. R. Laurie I.C.S., President, said: Gentleman, the notice convening this meeting has already apprised you of the object for which we are assembled here to-day. The announcement of the death of our late sovereign King Edward VII the Emperor of India has moved all the nations of the world to profound sorrow. In the Empire of India with its ancient and aristocratic traditions and its diversity of race and creed we cannot but feel with peculiar keenness the loss of a Monarch who was distinguished above all others by a lineage of immortal antiquity and by a great and comprehensive love for all his subjects. We realise how appropriate was his unique personality for the supreme administration of an Empire so constituted. I have already conveyed through His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the deep grief of the Rangoon Municipal Committee in respect of the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Majesty the King Edward the Seventh. It is now fitting that the Committee should place on permanent record the expression of their most sincere condolence with King George the Fifth, the Queen Dowager and with all the members of the Royal Family.

It was decided that the resolution should be conveyed to the Private Secretary to King-Emperor.

THE GALLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Pursuant to notice a special meeting of the Galle Municipality was held in the Council Hall for the purpose of passing a vote of condolence on the lamented death of His Majesty King Edward VII. The hall was draped in black, in keeping with the occasion. The members present were:—Mr. Lushington (Chairman), Messrs. A. C. Haley, H. F. Tomalin, Dr. H. Ebell, Messrs. Francis Perera, D. G. Gunawardene, Dr. E. Ludovici, Messrs. D. We Subasinghe and D. M. Moreira (Secretary).

Seating accommodation was found insufficient for the large number of the general public present. The meeting began with the announcement from the Chairman of the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Macan Markar, expressing his inability to be present, and intimating his entire assent to the vote of sympathy to the members of the Royal Family. Mr. F. Abeysundere was also unavoidably absent.

The Chairman, having requested those present to stand, said:—Gentlemen of the Municipal Council,—This is a sad and a solemn occasion. A week ago the sun was shining brightly on the British Empire, and there appeared no cloud upon the horizon. A week ago at this very time King Edward was seated, pen in hand, contrary to the wishes of his friends and advisers, transacting affairs of state. Suddenly, and without any warning, a bolt fell from the blue, and the whole nation, nay the whole world, was cast into mourning. The wisest and most sagacious of monarchs, the kindest and most sympathetic of rulers, was in the midst of his work, carried on for the benefit of the Empire and the peace of the whole world, removed to a better sphere, and the world was left to mourn his loss. Gentlemen, we are met to-day to express our feelings upon the sudden calamity which has befallen, our Empire in the death of our well-beloved Sovereign King Edward VII and I know that I am only voicing the feelings of all who are met at this Council table when I say that their feelings are very real and personal. We all feel that we have lost a ruler who has guided the nation in trying and difficult times with wisdom, tact, and skill. We feel that we have lost a friend who showed the greatest sympathy with the peoples committed to his charge, whether in weal or in woe. We grieve for ourselves, and we grieve for the nation. But, gentlemen, our grief is increased by our sympathies with those who are near and dear to our beloved monarch, and who have been left behind. Our beloved Dowager Queen Alexandra herself, the most loving, the most sympathetic, and the most adorable Queen that ever adorned the throne. And our deepest sympathy is with His Majesty King George V., called in this hour of grief to bear the weight and anxiety of ruling over this vast Empire, and the Queen Consort and other members of the Royal Family.

May God be with them in their hour of trial. A resolution has been prepared and has been laid before you. I now ask you, Gentlemen, to accept this resolution in solemn silence and to authorize me to forward it to His Excellency the Governor with the humble request that it may be submitted to His Majesty King George V., whom may Heaven long preserve :—

The Resolution.

"We, the Municipal Council of Galle, having received with deepest sorrow the news of the lamented death of our illustrious and beloved Sovereign Lord King Edward VII of blessed and glorious memory, hasten to present our humble duty to His Majesty King George V, and other members of the Royal Family, and desire, as far as words avail, to express to them our feelings of deepest sympathy at the great loss which has befallen them."

The resolution was passed in silence. The Chairman then declared the meeting closed.

THE COLOMBO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Colombo Municipal Council, to tender a vote of sympathy to His Majesty King George V and the other members of the Royal Family, was held in the Town Hall, Pettah, at 3 p.m. yesterday. The Council Chamber was draped in black. Mr. E. M. de Coucy Short (Mayor and Chairman,) presided, and the members present were Sir Allan Perry, Mr. C. P. Dias, Mr. L. B. Fernando, Mr. H. Tiruvilangam, Mr. M. C. Abdul Cader, Dr. David Rockwood, Mr. Arthur Alvis, Mr. E. G. Jayawardene, Mr. W. Sutherland Ross, Mr. G. Lionel Cox, and Mr. P. D. Khan.

The Chairman, rising to his feet, (the others following the example), addressed the Council as follows :—Gentlemen of the Municipal Council,—In calling you together this afternoon I feel that I have only done what every individual member of this Council would wish me to have done, namely, to give an early opportunity of expressing your feeling over the sudden calamity which has fallen upon our Empire in the death of our good Sovereign King Edward VII. In laying before you the resolution which I have prepared for your acceptance, I think I cannot do better than repeat a few of the touching words which our Governor had so recently used in another place : "Of commanding personality; the wisest and most sagacious of monarchs; the kindest and most sympathetic of rulers; a keen philanthropist, whose invaluable works and aims will ever be cherished by a grateful people; a devotee to national pastimes;—King Edward will, for these attributes, for nobility of purpose, and for devotion to duty, be ever known hereafter in history as the focus of affectionate admiration by the many races and kindreds over whose destinies he presided for nearly a decade." Of our well-beloved Dowager-Queen Alexandra, he said : "For nearly half a century has she brilliantly shone as the beautiful consort of our dear departed king, full of good

works, full of loving sympathy for the poor, the sick, and the afflicted, a devoted helpmate, a model wife and mother. God bless her !" Gentlemen, no words of mine can add to such a tribute as this, nor, I think, can better express the feelings of every member of this Council than those which I have just read to you. I ask you, Gentlemen, to accept the resolution in solemn silence and to permit me to forward it to His Excellency the Governor, with a humble request that it might be submitted to His Majesty King George V, whom may Heaven long preserve. The resolution is as follows :—

"We, the Municipal Council of Colombo fully participating in the profound sorrow into which the whole Empire has been plunged by the death of our late revered King-Emperor, desire humbly and respectfully to tender to Their Majesties King George V and his Queen-Consort and other members of the Royal Family our deepest sympathy, and to assure His Majesty of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's person and family."

The Chairman, after a pause.—Gentlemen, your silence gives me the permission I ask for and it only now remains for me to declare this meeting closed.

THE KANDY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Kandy Municipal Council was held in the Town Hall on the 16th instant to pass a vote of grief and condolence on the occasion of the lamented death of His Majesty King Edward VII. The Councilors' table, the pillars, and chairs were draped in black, while at the main entrance hung a large black curtain. The Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings, Government Agent, presided, and the other members present were :—Messrs. E. Beven, R. W. Jonklaas, Walter C. Price, E. L. Wijegoonewardene, V. M. Saravanamuttu, and J. R. Jayetilleke (Secretary.)

There was also a representative gathering of the public.

The Chairman said :—My first duty as your Chairman is one of a very sad and painful nature. You know the reason we have met to-day. I am sure that I am voicing your sentiments in saying that no words of ours can adequately express our sense of loss—the sense of both Imperial and personal loss—in the death of our great King—a King to whom we all looked up, with the rest of the Empire, as our protector and leader. A Sovereign, Gentlemen, whose chief interest in life was the welfare of his numerous subjects—the millions all over the face of the globe. His second aim in life was to promote and maintain the peace of the world. How successful his efforts were was manifested in the last hours of his passing away. Well, Gentlemen, the labours of the great peacemaker have come to a premature end. Their results will be lasting. The nations will imbibe our King's hatred of war, of violence, and of oppression of every kind, and the love of peace, of order, and of justice. King Edward's influence cannot die or cease at the close of a peaceful and strenuous life. He was a bright and shining example of kings, being a guide to rulers and the

ruled. Now, Gentlemen, I will introduce a brief resolution, the passing of which will be no mere formality with us. I will ask you, by your silence, to signify your approval. The resolution will be forwarded to the proper quarter :—
 " The Municipal Council of Kandy has received with the deepest feelings of sorrow the grievous news of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, and desires on behalf of the inhabitants of Kandy to tender most respectfully its heartfelt sympathy with His Most Gracious Majesty King George V and the other members of the Royal Family in the calamity that has befallen them. "

The resolution was carried in silence.

A MEETING OF BOMBAY LADIES.

A meeting of Bombay ladies to express grief at the death of His Majesty the late King-Emperor, Edward VII, was held on 11th June 1910 in the Town Hall, when Lady Jamshedji Jijibhoy presided. The hall was crowded with ladies, mostly dressed in black, and representing all communities. After different speakers had addressed them, the following resolutions were adopted :—
 " We, women of Bombay of all castes and creeds, united in the bonds of a common sorrow, beg most respectfully to express our profound grief at the death of His late Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and to offer to the widowed Queen Empress Alexandria and to their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary our most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. We pray fervently that God may comfort and support them in their affliction. We mourn with them and lament the loss whereby the Empire has been bereaved of one who was not only a Ruler but also a father and friend, and who will always be remembered throughout the world as its Peacemaker. We also beg to lay our respectful and loyal congratulations at the feet of Their Gracious Majesties, King George V and Queen Mary, and we pray that God may ever sustain and prosper them in their high estate."

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

At the Madras High Court to-day, a Full Bench consisting of their Lordships the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wallis, Mr. Justice Munro, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar & Mr. Justice Ayling sat in the first Appellate Court wearing scarlet robes, to express the great sorrow that was felt at the death of His late Majesty, King Edward VII.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SPEECH.

His Lordship the Chief Justice said :—Mr. Advocate-General, this is the first opportunity we have had, since the death of the late King-Emperor, of assembling in this Court. We meet here this morning before we resume our work as a mark of respect to the memory of King Edward VII, and in order that we may testify our dutiful allegiance to our new Sovereign. Standing in the Court of the Lord Chief Justice of England in January 1901, the late King expressed his determination that so long as breath was in his body he would work for the good and the amelioration of his people. We all know how fully, how nobly that resolution was fulfilled. In the utterances of public men in all quarters of the globe with reference to the death of King Edward there was what had been well called an unbroken consensus of unity. Speakers and writers, all united in referring to his rare sagacity, his unerring tact, his strong human sympathy, his powers of strenuous work, his influence in the Councils of the world, and his devotion to the cause of peace. Sitting here and speaking on behalf of my brother Judges I can say nothing new. We all know how strong was his interest in the Indian Empire, how deep were his sympathies with India and her people. It was well said by a speaker in this country only a short time ago that to us in India the late King-Emperor was no mere abstract man. It seems to me that that observation applies with equal force to his son, our present Sovereign. We have had him recently, or comparatively recently, in our midst. He has told us in his own words in His Gracious Message to India that the vivid impressions and the affectionate associations of his wonderful journey will never vanish, or grow dim. We are assured that our new Sovereign will maintain that great tradition which he has inherited. It lies with us on our part, again I quote His Message to India, to show that his confidence in our dutiful and active co-operation in the high and arduous task that lies before him is not misplaced and to show that we are not lacking in giving a ready response to the earnest sympathy with the well-being of India which, he has assured us, will ever be the inspiration of his reign.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, C.I.E., Advocate-General, in his reply, spoke as follows :—My Lord Chief Justice, On behalf of the profession, I

Only the senior members representing the several branches of the legal profession were accommodated with difficulty in the front row.

On the dais there was no chair. Punctually at 11 o'clock the Judges headed by Sir Lawrence Jenkins entered the Court-room and took their stand on the dais, the Chief Justice taking the central position.

The whole assembly then stood.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins said : Mr. Advocate-General and Mr. Government Pleader :—A great calamity has befallen the Empire, I might even say the nations of the world, by the demise of His late Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, Edward VII. It would be inopportune for me to enlarge on his illustrious qualities, of the splendid achievements, of his brief but brilliant reign : enough for me to say that to-day the whole Empire, and no part more genuinely than India, mourns with a sense almost of personal bereavement the loss of our Sovereign Lord, who in a remarkable degree had owned the confidence and affections of his people and commanded the admiration of the world.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Advocate-General said : My Lord the Chief Justice, after the sympathetic words of your Lordship the Chief Justice of Bengal, it is my privilege, speaking on behalf of the Bar, to assure your Lordships of the heartfelt concurrence of every member of the legal profession with the sentiments which you have so felicitously expressed, regarding the terrible event which has so unexpectedly overshadowed the Empire. The Bar of India—an offshoot, yet an integral part, of the Bar of England—have reason indeed, to deplore the loss of the late King-Emperor, himself a member of that Bar, the titular head of our legal system, appropriately associated with the prerogative of mercy. In respectfully rendering the most profound and heartfelt sympathy with the British Royal Family, and with the whole British nation, in their irreparable bereavement, I am convinced that I am voicing the feelings of every member of our profession, and of all who are concerned with the administration of the law in India. It is no exaggeration to say that the loss which India has sustained by the death of her first King Emperor cannot be too highly estimated. The personal and practical interest which His Majesty, King Edward VII, took in the welfare of this vast country and its many peoples has been evinced in many ways, at many times, and with beneficent results. It was indicated by his visit here in the year 1875, and, by the more recent visit of his son, then Prince of Wales, our present Sovereign, his affectionate solicitude for the well-being of India, and his sincere hopes for her prosperity were publicly announced in His late Majesty's Message to India in November 1908. My Lords, no rhetorical eulogy of the great life which has gone from us is needed. The benignant and far-reaching influence of his genial and commanding

personality has impressed itself indelibly for all time. The first decade of the 20th century, the period of his all too short reign, has been marked by that supreme blessing—peace. Devotion to duty, tactful moderation, and earnestness of purpose in the cause of humanity ; coupled with a personal popularity rarely excelled—were among his kingly attributes, affording a public example which we should all do well to emulate. It is my desire on behalf of the Bar to express the deep sorrow which we all feel. At the same time I would record the fact that we, one and all, wholeheartedly and loyally transfer our devotion and our allegiance—that sacred bond between Sovereign and subject—to our new Sovereign, remembering as the legal profession should ever be proud to remember—that the Crown in the theory of our law has for ages been fittingly symbolized as the source and fountain of justice.

BABU R. C. MITTER.

Babu Ram Ch. Mitter, Senior Government Pleader, said :—My Lord the Chief Justice : On behalf of the Vakils of your Lordship's Court I beg with a sorrowful heart respectfully to endorse every word that has been said by your Lordship and the learned Advocate-General.

BABU G. C. CHUNDER.

Babu Ganesh Chunder, Attorney-at-law, said :—My Lords, in the absence of the President of the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta, I as the senior member of its Committee beg to approach your Lordships to express our profound sorrow at the death of His Majesty King Emperor Edward VII and Emperor of India. It was only on the 28th January 1901 that we assembled here to lament the death of the Great Queen Victoria, Empress of India. At that time nobody thought that we would have to meet here again so soon to mourn the death of our great and beloved Sovereign. My Lords, for an humble individual like me this is neither the time nor the place to recount the virtues and the qualities of the head and heart of our departed Sovereign but I must say this that we in India yield to none in our loyalty and devotion to the King and his Government and we look upon the death of our King not only as a national calamity but as the loss of a dear parent. With these few words I beg to associate the attorneys of your Lordship's Court with this sad and melancholy demonstration.

The Chief Justice: The Court will stand adjourned for the day.

THE LAHORE CHIEF COURT.

There was a full Bench of Judges at the Lahore Chief Court on Monday morning, consisting of the Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, and Messrs. Justices Johnstone, Shah Din, Ryves, Chevis and Smith. In the body of the Court were at least two hundred people, including about twenty barristers and

desire to associate myself with all the sentiments that have been so feelingly expressed by Your Lordship with reference to the demise of our late august Sovereign. The manifestations of sorrow and sympathy which were evoked in this country by that sad event have been universal and unique. In the case of Queen Victoria the sense of national loss which was felt in this country was tempered by the knowledge that her reign had been one of the longest known to history, but in the case of our late Sovereign the suddenness of the end and the consciousness that his reign was but a brief span added to the intensity of the grief of the people of this country. It is not for me, my Lord, to dwell on the numerous services silent and invaluable, rendered in international politics by His late Majesty. I will content myself with observing that the attachment of the people of this country to the British Throne has been enormously strengthened by the many proofs of active sympathy with the people of this land in His late Majesty's life and Government. The noble Message which His Majesty sent to the Princes and people of India on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Proclamation of 1858 has been cherished in this country as a confirmation of that great Charter. His Majesty had never hesitated to advance Indians to the higher offices for which they might be qualified. The latest proof of His Majesty's attitude was the elevation of a distinguished Mahomedan gentleman who had retired from the Bench of the Calcutta High Court to the highest tribunal of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Among the many claims of His Majesty to the affection and gratitude of the people of this land will be the wise statesmanship with which he decided to take a firm step forward in the path of constitutional reform. My Lord, we desire to convey through your Lordship to His Majesty the present Sovereign, to Her Majesty the Queen mother and to the Members of the Royal family, the humble expression of our profound sympathy with them in the irreparable bereavement which has overtaken them and the Empire at large, and we desire also to convey the assurance of our loyalty and devotion to our new Sovereign whom we recognise as the fountain of Justice and who has inherited from his Royal father the priceless gift of sympathy with the people.

MR. C. F. NAPIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Napier, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the Bar and the Solicitors, said :—My Lord, on behalf of the Bar and the Solicitors I have only to add that we humbly echo the sentiments that have fallen from your Lordship as regards the great loss which the people of this country have suffered in the death of His late Majesty, the King-Emperor and to say that as far as in us lies, we shall prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of His present Majesty as expressed by him in His Gracious message.

This being over, the Judges retired to their rooms, and then resumed the business of the day.

THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

At the City Civil Court, Mr. C. R. Thiruvengkatachariar, Acting City Civil Judge, before proceeding with the regular business of the day, said as follows regarding the death of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India :—Gentlemen, we are met to-day under the shadow of great sorrow, for death has claimed with traffic suddenness our beloved Sovereign. To our community the loss is one which it is impossible to express in adequate language as His Majesty bestowed a wealth of affection and tender solicitude in all the affairs concerning the well-being of this part of His Empire. To Indians the loss is specially poignant as we have all come to look upon His Majesty as our loving father, ever solicitous for our welfare and ever striving to promote our happiness. The words of His gracious Proclamation which in noble and manly language expressed His Majesty's sentiments regarding our motherland, are still fresh in our memory ; and looking back on the reign of our beloved Emperor we cannot but fail to be impressed with the noble manner in which he translated those noble sentiments into action, inheriting as he did the noble qualities of His august mother, the most illustrious beloved Queen Victoria, and determined to add, if it were possible, to the wealth of affection which she always lavished on India, he has left behind him a memory that will long endure unimpaired. To the bereaved Royal Family our heartfelt sympathies go out without stint or measure, and we pray that the Almighty will give them comfort and enable them to bear the burden of their great sorrow.

Mr. T. Ethiraja Mudaliyar on behalf of the legal profession spoke as follows :—May it please your Honour—On behalf of the members of the Bar I express our deep felt sorrow at the loss which the Royal Family had sustained. The death of His Majesty has been a loss not only to the Royal Family but to His Majesty's subjects all the world over where the British flag flies. It is hardly ten years since His Majesty succeeded Queen Victoria the Good ; and during the short term of his reign he has expressed his deep solicitude to all his subjects, especially to us Indians, and it was during his reign that Reforms were introduced from which we expect great good to our country. The occasion is too solemn to give expression to any ideas but we join your Honour in expressing our deep sorrow and loyal devotion to His Majesty the new King.

The usual business was then resumed.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

A sad and melancholy demonstration was witnessed at the Calcutta High Court when all the fifteen Judges assembled at the Chief Justice's room to make suitable reference to and express heartfelt sorrow at the sudden demise of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Long before their Lordships came in barristers, vakils, attorneys, litigants, clerks and Court officers crowded the spacious room. The Court-room was really packed and there was scarcely space enough to come in or go out.

his efforts, who through her pre-eminently womanly qualities and her charm aided him in winning the affection of his people and practically of the whole world. We must also feel the deepest sympathy for his son and ex-consort. His son is now our present King. It is well-known that they have always been on the most affectionate terms and the son looked up to his father with the greatest respect and saw eye to eye with him in everything. We may be sure that the son has the ideals of his father in his heart and that those ideals will be carried out by him to the best of his power. In fact King Edward has set an ideal for kings of England which is almost certain to be followed by the future king and his descendants. We also must show our sympathy towards all of the Royal Family who also throughout have shown very great love and affection for their head, their King. As regards the mark of sorrow, grief and respect to be shown upon the death of the King we anticipate that the Governor-General in Council and the the Lieutenant Governor of this province will issue further orders than those which have appeared in the Press to-day and that they will be announced in a short time. We think it right that we should wait until the announcement from the Chief representative of the King comes before doing anything ourselves. All that we will do on this occasion and all that I will ask all here present to do on this occasion is to go in memory and respect for the King. We will then retire, and at 12 o'clock the Courts will sit for the business of the day." This concluded the brief ceremony which was marked throughout by evident sincere regret.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

AT CHRIST CHURCH, SIMLA.

Memorial services were held in all Churches from day-break. The State service in Christ Church began at noon and was attended by high officials and their families, and it was a most solemn and impressive function. Archdeacon Nicolls took for his text "By love serve one another."

The following is the text of his sermon:—To-day we join with all other subjects of our King Emperor throughout the world in the sad task of laying to rest the mortal remains of our dearly-loved Sovereign Lord Edward VII. We do this as we should naturally do in the case of any other dear brother departed in the certain and happy hope of the resurrection to eternal life, which is assured unto all faithful Christians according to both the promise and the mighty working of the Lord Christ, who is able to subdue all things unto himself. We lay him to rest with reverent and thankful hearts. We return thanks of the Almighty for his long life, usefully spent first as a Prince and then as a King, in promoting the welfare of his subjects. We thank him for a noble example of watchful care which, whenever a calamity occurred at home or abroad, made King Edward first in the field with some touching message of thoughtful sympathy. We gratefully think of our Sovereign as always at work, dying at last in harness at his post. The admiration of all his sorrowing people in all that he did for His Empire during a brief and glorious reign there, stands out in bold relief, as in some ways his very life's work that tactful dealings with the nations around, which earned for him the title of Peace-maker. It is as such, we may be sure, that his name will be handed down to generations to come long after we ourselves shall have followed him behind the veil. To attempt any account of his reign or to give you an exhaustive description of his character is a task beyond my powers. I am content to sum up all that might be said in the one word "service." He teaches us by his manly and kingly example the simple and Christian duty of service, first taught by our Divine Maker, when He bade us give a cup of cold water to some little one, and when having bathed his disciple's feet he arose and sitting down again in their midst said, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you." It is well that in this age of the cult of self-waxing luxury and waning patriotism we should read, mark and learn the simple lesson of Royal life and should bring into our lives this thought as a mainspring of action, "how can I serve others," "how can I spend and be spent for their welfare." While then we join in laying to rest our late Sovereign, I appeal to you who listen to me to show your gratitude for his loving, useful life by dedicating yourselves afresh to the noble duty of service, "By love serve one another."

forty pleaders. Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, addressing the Court on behalf of the bar, made the following speech :—

" My Lord,—We are glad and grateful that we have been given an opportunity to-day of expressing our feelings of sorrow at the great loss sustained by us in this country in common with the rest of the Empire. We are not here to-day in performance of any formal duty—any duty of a subject to his late King, but because we admired, respected and loved our King and his death is a grievous and heart-felt sorrow to us.

Perhaps we, as forming the learned profession, are in a better position than some other communities in India to appreciate the abilities and characteristics of our late King, and consequently the loss which we have now sustained.

Our King was a King—a King amongst men—a glorious King. He was not a King merely in name but in reality. Born to the highest position on this earth, he filled it with rare tact and ability, probably as no other living man could have done. His personal influence extended to all nations and not only to the British Empire. We were, therefore, and are, proud of our King.

His sudden death has brought home to us how much we have been relying on him, and we realize now, even more than we did before, what a tower of strength he was to us as a people.

As young children look up to a parent knowing that parent will always do what is right and will find a solution for all infantile troubles, so we had come to look upon our King as all wise and father of his people. His actions were above party politics, self-interest or public notoriety. His influence, undoubtedly the greatest individual interest in the world, was for peace. He brought good will amongst nations where previously there had been suspicion and enmity. He did for us what we, with all our Parliaments and other systems, could not have accomplished. His sympathy with all good and noble work was great.

As a man he was, speaking metaphorically, head and shoulders above other men. Our loss, therefore, more especially at this political juncture, is great.

But, though feeling and lamenting our loss, we are grateful to our King and are proud of him, and I would repeat here that we feel that he was a glorious King.

Finally in our sorrow for our departed King we do not forget our Queen. To-day our hearts go out to Her Majesty in sympathy, love, loyalty and devotion."

The Hon. the Chief Judge, in reply, said :—

" Mr. Petman and Gentlemen,—The sentiments which have been expressed on your behalf are those which were to be expected from, and are worthy of, a body composed of highly educated gentlemen, bound by indissoluble ties to the British Government, a body created by, and dependent for its very existence on the continuance of, that Government.

It has been frequently said lately that sedition and disloyalty are spread by the members of the Bar. If this is unfortunately true, it is true of a minority which would be contemptible in its impotence for evil as it is in other respects, but for the ignorance of those into whom it distils the poison of sedition. It is in your power, gentlemen, and it is your duty, by educating the ignorant and by dispelling misunderstanding and misrepresentation to minimise this evil and to render this minority innocuous.

The discharge of this duty will be the best possible proof of your affection for our late King-Emperor, and you will thereby do yeoman service for his successor. We are all confident that you will discharge this duty to the best of your ability.

Since his accession His Majesty had taken the greatest possible interest in Indian subjects and had their welfare very much in heart, and this interest developed many years before he came to the throne. As far back as 1876, during his visit to this country, he evinced this sentiment by interfering when spectators at the illumination of the Taj at Agra were, as he thought, being roughly handled and sent one of his suite to tell the officer in charge that the rough handling must cease.

You, Mr. Petman, have expressed our sentiments on this occasion so fully that it is unnecessary for me to add any thing on my own behalf or on behalf of my colleagues. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance in such large numbers."

THE RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

In the Chief Court yesterday morning the members of the Rangoon Bar assembled in Court No. 6 where the portrait in oils of His late Majesty King Edward had been draped in sombre black. A few moments after 11 A. M., the Chief Judge, Sir C. E. Fox, with other with Chief Court Judges took their places on the Bench, the remaining standing.

The Chief Judge, addressing the assembly, said:—"Gentlemen of the Bar, the announcement on Saturday morning last of the death of King Edward the Seventh must have caused all of us gloomy with deep feelings of sorrow and almost of dismay. The nation has lost a king, the world has lost a leader who in universal estimation was every inch a king, a leader amongst the leaders of men, not in the fields of war, but in the paths of peace and good will. From the time King Edward ascended the throne he set to work upon what was evidently very much in his heart, to bring about amongst the nations good-will and good understanding and so to ensure peace. What he effected by his personality and his magnetic influence is known to all his people. His own people have had also the benefit of his good will and his intense sympathy with them, his efforts in the cause of the poor and the cause of the sick have been very great. His death can only be described as a crushing blow to the nation. Our sympathies must go forth to their fullest extent towards his widowed consort who, through so many years, aided him in

King Edward the Seventh was a Popular King. He had won in a wonderful way the hearts of his subjects all over the Empire. The Empire was proud of him. It did not take him long to show that he had the welfare of his subjects at heart, and their best welfare was to be his highest aim and glory. He was a constitutional monarch; the nation's interests had the first place, and he lived for them and worked for them. For King Edward was a tireless worker, and refused to give in, and only ceased to work when he ceased to breathe. How could his people then help loving him?

It was not given to him as to the earlier Edwards to win fame on the field of battle in leading victorious armies, to the defeat of the nation's enemies. But he has won immortal fame and the laurel wreath of victory on the fields of peace. He has turned strife into peace, discord into harmony, and hatred into love, and this without as well as within the British Empire. He will go down to history as Edward the Peacemaker. And what greater distinction could he wish? what finer epitaph could he have? "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God". That beatitude is his.

We speak of the great philanthropists. Have we ever thought of including King Edward among them? Recount the many benevolent enterprises, the funds for the poor, the sick, the aged, that he has inaugurated. Has there ever been a needy cause that he has not lent his influence as well as aid to? What personal encouragement he has given to such men as General Booth, Prebendary Carlisle and Sir R. Kirk in work of such differing natures and denominationalism as the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and the Ragged Schools of London. In times of famine, and pestilence, and colliery and like disasters, he set an example that the nation delighted to follow and emulate. It stimulates our national and imperial pride when we think of how he brought our nation out of her splendid isolation into the most friendly terms with Europe and the world. "L'entente cordial" has become something more than a name. He has given Britain that prestige which she does well to be proud of. It is the prestige of Peace and Good will to all. What noble qualities of head and heart he evinced, qualities none too common at any time, and not always found in king's tact, sound sense, good judgment and courtesy. We almost came to believe him infallible in these respects. He was wonderfully endowed; and he developed these endowments to a remarkable degree of perfection. It may be difficult to speak of a king from a religious standpoint. And yet is more needed to show that King Edward was a Christian man in the real sense of the word, and not simply in a formal way as every ruler of a Christian land is supposed to be! He conceded to every one the right to believe and worship as he liked, while he himself wherever he went, attended the House of God, and was not ashamed of his religion. And in times of sickness and trouble indeed at all times he acknowledged his humble dependence upon Almighty God. We mourn a great loss. We in a lesser degree reiterate the new King's

statement, and say that we too are unable to fully express our gratulate our loss, for we have lost a King, and a Father, and a Friend, all these was King Edward the Seventh to his loyal and grateful subject wide world over. It is with no fulsome flattery we say he was a great good King. In dignity and deeds of kindness, in his solicitude for his people in his service for the brotherhood of man, he proved his great worth! We lay our humble tribute on the bier of this good King.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

There was a very large congregation at the Sunday evening service at the St. Thomas Cathedral and a number of people were unable to find seats in the building. Special prayers were offered on behalf of the Royal Family in their bereavement and the collect at the end of the Burial service was read. At the close of the service the "Dead March in Soul" was impressively played by the organist, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the large congregation standing.

In the course of his sermon the Rev. C. M. Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Acting Archdeacon said that the thoughts of every member of the British Empire were filled with the great sorrow that had befallen the nation and Empire. The news of the sad calamity had come upon them so suddenly that the whole Empire was stunned under the crushing blow. God in his mercy had spared the King till he had reached the allotted years of man's life on the earth but they had little thought that he would be taken from them so soon. They all felt that whenever the blow had come, as come it must, it would leave the nation in sorrow, but to their limited judgment it did seem strange that God should have inflicted this blow just at a time of crisis in the affairs of the nation. King Edward had succeeded in establishing himself in the grateful affections of his people by his wise statesmanship in the sphere of international politics. How great his influence had been in preserving peace between the kingdoms of this world was incalculable. His name would be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest of England's Kings and they prayed that he might be judged worthy to receive that blessing which our Lord said should be the reward of peacemakers. He felt that the flowing periods and studied eulogies of funeral oration would be quite out of place on such an occasion. The nation's feelings were too deep and true to allow of conventionality; all they desired that evening was to give expression to their sorrow. They mourned a King who had spent himself ungrudgingly in the interests of his people, rich and poor. Each member of the British Empire must feel that he had lost a friend and a brother. The cause of peace amongst nations, the cause of humanity, the cause of progress were all incalculably the poorer by King Edward's passing away. In conclusion he asked them most earnestly to remember in their prayers their gracious King George V that God would guide him with his gracious counsels to rule this great Empire that it might be a means in God's hands to

St. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, MADRAS.

Ven'ble the Archdeacon, without taking any text, spoke mainly as follows:—
 We had been startled almost beyond expression at the news which the telegraph brought to us on Sunday morning. We did not know, most of us had not the least idea, that we were near so terrible a crisis; that the all too short reign which began with the Coronation eight years ago had reached its termination. After the death of Queen Victoria, and the close of the South African war the nation was preparing to settle down to an era of peaceful progress, when for the second time in his life. King Edward was brought to the very gates of death. But that crisis helped to endear the late King to his subjects more than any other influence could have done. They had indeed loved him for his own sake, but they were now to learn to love him for the deep interest he took (and unknown to them had always taken) in the affairs of the nation. Memories of his visit to these shores remain to this day in India. Men may be found to tell you of his visit in 1875 to this Cathedral, of his generous benefaction to the Alms House then but lately founded and still existing. We cannot indeed yet appraise our loss! It is characteristic of a great loss or a great bereavement that time only enables us to realise it. And that slowness which has been part of our personal experience will be equally apparent as we think, as time goes on, of our beloved King. It is only in this way we shall know what in these few short years he has been the Empire. Queen Victoria and her son caused to the Empire to know the blessings of peace. But this knowledge is not confined to our Empire, it is the knowledge of foreign countries, of stranger races, that the influence of the Empire under Queen Victoria and her son was inevitably a peaceful influence. There was an ancient idea that peoples were created for their rulers; and many rulers have been found who have adopted this principle as a maxim. But this has been reversed, and under our late Gracious Sovereigns we have come to know that the ruler existed only for the ruled. Our late King's life was one ceaseless activity. It was no uncommon thing, said King Edward to a worker in Church Army, for him "to be engaged in business for 12 hours in a day." He was in touch with every province of thought and feeling; his powers of work and observation endowed him with sympathy whenever that sympathy was called for. At all times he gave of his best to his people. But peace has been his greatest achievement, peace-making his noblest work. He has done all he could do to hasten the coming of that period when nation shall no longer rise against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. The Archdeacon then spoke of the personal message which the event carried. We might regard it from many points of views. But there was one most obvious lesson, that of work arising from the sense of duty. We all had not the same field or the same opportunities; but it was for all of us to do our duty in that station of life to which it had pleased God to call us.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

A memorial service was held on Wednesday evening at the Roman C Church at Bhuleshwar when a very large number of clergy and laymen present. The Very Rev. Dr. J. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, officiated the Service assisted by the Clergy.

A band was also present and it played the dead March from Saul at the beginning and Dead March by Beethoven at the end.

The Fathers from the St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Institutions in Bombay sang during the service.

In the course of a sermon, in which he dealt very fully with the life of His late Majesty as Prince of Wales and as King, Father Hegglin especially referred to King Edward's relationship towards religious thought. Living in an age, he said, in which utter indifference to religion, or open unbelief is professed by many, King Edward VII gave repeatedly frank and public expression to his faith in an all-ruling Master of the Universe, on whom he depended and in whom he trusted. He believed in Christ, and honoured Him as the Saviour of man-kind. As Prince of Wales, he had visited the Holy Places with the liveliest interest and faith. He kept the Sunday holy. And coming to facts which ought to be especially gratifying to us as Catholics he followed the noble example of his revered mother and kept up the friendliest relations with Holy See. As Prince of Wales he paid a visit to Pius IX and as King he went to see the late Pope Leo XIII. Time upon time he was present at Nuptial Masses and other Catholic services, and what no English King had dared since the Reformation he assisted on several occasions at Requiem High-Masses. And now that we adore, sorrowing and afflicted, the inscrutable will of God who has removed him from the Throne after so promising and so short a reign, it is becoming nay, it is incumbent upon us, as a duty, that we send up the most fervent prayers to Heaven for our departed King and Emperor. For we believe in the word of the Scriptures that "a most severe judgment shall be for them that rule." Let us then, bear in mind that this present gathering is not a mere expression of grief, but an admonition, an appeal—instantly to assist our beloved King with our prayers at home and at church.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH, BOMBAY.

A memorial service was held on Wednesday at the Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Landsdowne Road, Bombay, in the presence of a large congregation.

The Rev. F. Wood, the Pastor, who officiated, asked the congregation to respond to the Queen Alexandra's appeal to give her a thought in their prayers. The Rev. Wood then delivered a sermon, at the conclusion of which, the Dead March in Soul was played, the whole congregation standing. In the course of his sermon the preacher said :—

King Edward the Seventh was a Popular King. He had won in a wonderful way the hearts of his subjects all over the Empire. The Empire was proud of him. It did not take him long to show that he had the welfare of his subjects at heart, and their best welfare was to be his highest aim and glory. He was a constitutional monarch; the nation's interests had the first place, and he lived for them and worked for them. For King Edward was a tireless worker, and refused to give in, and only ceased to work when he ceased to breathe. How could his people then help loving him?

It was not given to him as to the earlier Edwards to win fame on the field of battle in leading victorious armies, to the defeat of the nation's enemies. But he has won immortal fame and the laurel wreath of victory on the fields of peace. He has turned strife into peace, discord into harmony, and hatred into love, and this without as well as within the British Empire. He will go down to history as Edward the Peacemaker. And what greater distinction could he wish? what finer epitaph could he have? "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God". That beatitude is his.

We speak of the great philanthropists. Have we ever thought of including King Edward among them? Recount the many benevolent enterprises, the funds for the poor, the sick, the aged, that he has inaugurated. Has there ever been a needy cause that he has not lent his influence as well as aid to? What personal encouragement he has given to such men as General Booth, Prebendary Carlisle and Sir R. Kirk in work of such differing natures and denominationalism as the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and the Ragged Schools of London. In times of famine, and pestilence, and colliery and like disasters, he set an example that the nation delighted to follow and emulate. It stimulates our national and imperial pride when we think of how he brought our nation out of her splendid isolation into the most friendly terms with Europe and the world. "L'entente cordial" has become something more than a name. He has given Britain that prestige which she does well to be proud of. It is the prestige of Peace and Good will to all. What noble qualities of head and heart he evinced, qualities none too common at any time, and not always found in king's tact, sound sense, good judgment and courtesy. We almost came to believe him infallible in these respects. He was wonderfully endowed; and he developed these endowments to a remarkable degree of perfection. It may be difficult to speak of a king from a religious standpoint. And yet is more needed to show that King Edward was a Christian man in the real sense of the word, and not simply in a formal way as every ruler of a Christian land is supposed to be! He conceded to every one the right to believe and worship as he liked, while he himself wherever he went, attended the House of God, and was not ashamed of his religion. And in times of sickness and trouble indeed at all times he acknowledged his humble dependence upon Almighty God. We mourn a great loss. We in a lesser degree reiterate the new King's

statement, and say that we too are unable to fully express our grief, and to tabulate our loss, for we have lost a King, and a Father, and a Friend. For all these was King Edward the Seventh to his loyal and grateful subjects the wide world over. It is with no fulsome flattery we say he was a great and good King. In dignity and deeds of kindness, in his solicitude for his people, in his service for the brotherhood of man, he proved his great worth! We lay our humble tribute on the bier of this good King.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

There was a very large congregation at the Sunday evening service at the St. Thomas Cathedral and a number of people were unable to find seats in the building. Special prayers were offered on behalf of the Royal Family in their bereavement and the collect at the end of the Burial service was read. At the close of the service the "Dead March in Soul" was impressively played by the organist, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the large congregation standing.

In the course of his sermon the Rev. C. M. Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Acting Archdeacon said that the thoughts of every member of the British Empire were filled with the great sorrow that had befallen the nation and Empire. The news of the sad calamity had come upon them so suddenly that the whole Empire was stunned under the crushing blow. God in his mercy had spared the King till he had reached the allotted years of man's life on the earth but they had little thought that he would be taken from them so soon. They all felt that whenever the blow had come, as come it must, it would leave the nation in sorrow, but to their limited judgment it did seem strange that God should have inflicted this blow just at a time of crisis in the affairs of the nation. King Edward had succeeded in establishing himself in the grateful affections of his people by his wise statesmanship in the sphere of international politics. How great his influence had been in preserving peace between the kingdoms of this world was incalculable. His name would be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest of England's Kings and they prayed that he might be judged worthy to receive that blessing which our Lord said should be the reward of peacemakers. He felt that the flowing periods and studied eulogies of funeral oration would be quite out of place on such an occasion. The nation's feelings were too deep and true to allow of conventionality; all they desired that evening was to give expression to their sorrow. They mourned a King who had spent himself ungrudgingly in the interests of his people, rich and poor. Each member of the British Empire must feel that he had lost a friend and a brother. The cause of peace amongst nations, the cause of humanity, the cause of progress were all incalculably the poorer by King Edward's passing away. In conclusion he asked them most earnestly to remember in their prayers their gracious King George V that God would guide him with his gracious counsels to rule this great Empire that it might be a means in God's hands to

bring closer and closer that blessed time, when the Kingdoms of this world should become the Kingdom of Our Lord and of His Christ.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME, BOMBAY.

Preaching in the Sunday morning at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, the Rev. Father Stein, S. J., said:—

"You all are acquainted with the sad news, which we received yesterday so suddenly, and almost unexpectedly, of the death of His Majesty, our beloved King and Emperor Edward VII. We know by our Holy Catholic Faith that Kings and Emperors hold their power and authority from Him who ruleth supreme over this whole universe, God Almighty. As loyal subjects, therefore we give honour and respect and obedience to our earthly King as a duty laid upon us by God's sacred commandments. Great also are the favours, the benefits which we receive at the hands of our earthly Sovereign. Great are the responsibilities which an earthly Sovereign has to render to Him, Who is Ruler over all. Whilst thus we enjoyed during the life-time of our Emperor Edward VII, peace and happiness and full liberty of conscience, which are the fruits of a wise and paternal administration, and for which we owe Him a deep debt of gratitude, we, on our part, can do him now a great favour. He has to render an account of his stewardship to God Almighty, not only concerning His own private life, but also with regard to the fulfilment of His duties as Ruler over so vast an Empire, which has its subjects in almost every continent of the globe. Well may we tremble at the thought of this account, and at the fearful and everlasting consequences which it entails. But we have one great means in our hands to support Him in this last account: with our humble prayers we may intercede for Him at the throne of God Almighty, where neither His noble birth nor His Royal power, nor His other great accomplishments are of any avail to him. Let us raise our hearts in humble petition to God, the Supreme Ruler, to Jesus Christ, His eternal Son, our Saviour, in whose hands the Father has laid all judgment as Supreme Judge over mankind, that he, to whom we gave obedience and honour as our King and Ruler in this world, may be found justified in the sight of God, and may receive from God, his Creator, to whom every action of our life is known, the crown of eternal happiness, as a lasting reward for a long life well spent in God's service."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, BOMBAY.

Speaking from the text "Fear God," "Honour the King," the Rev. J. Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, concluded his sermon by saying:—One subject fills our minds on Sunday, the King is dead. Since on Saturday, when the news came, we have thought of little else. A sense

of loss which grows with reflection has followed upon the reception of the news and throughout the Empire and the civilised world there is mourning for the death of our Emperor and King. It is too soon to estimate all that his life and reign meant to his subjects for the tidings came so suddenly, after the first intimation of his illness, that we find it difficult to realise that he is gone: Only two days ago we read, in the newspapers and magazines which reached us by the mail, of his activities and excellent health, and there seemed every reason to hope that he would be spared for many years to control the destinies of the Empire. But already we have had time to realise that his short reign will be a memorable one. His control of politics at Home was effective and real. For the people loved him and trusted him. His long experience and the estimability of his character gave him a position that was unique in the world. He was constitutional monarch ruling a Kingdom and an Empire through his people's confidence in his judgment and through their affection for himself. During these last troubled months at home, when feeling has run high and the leaders of parties have said strong things that betokened trouble, the King has been in every man's thoughts. Instinctively men have trusted him to keep matters right and have cherished the conviction that he would not let the country come to harm—the influence which he has exerted so wisely upon the course of affairs at home has been felt in every part of the world. His popularity in the countries of Europe which he visited has always been great, and since he became King his personal influence has extended into the settlement of grave international questions. At Home the throne has never been so securely based upon the peoples' will as at the present time, and abroad the people who love liberty and hate oppression have turned in King Edward's reign in increasing numbers to watch the working of one constitution and the making of our laws. In his short reign of ten years he has won for himself not so much in his own country as from other nations, the name of "Edward the Peacemaker." That is a noble and a sufficient epitaph to write even upon the tomb of a King. The loss of a monarch who in his lifetime earned so high a title will long be felt; but let us even in our time of sorrow remind ourselves how best we can honour his memory. Like his venerated mother, he has made loyalty easy for us. We can honour the King not only with our lips but in our hearts. With full meaning we can say of the dead King's son who is our monarch now: 'God save the King.' For we can see that it is through the kingdoms and the laws of men that the Kingdom of God is established on Earth, and that, that nation is blessed whose King reigns in righteousness and in the fear of God.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rev. F. H. Garstin, Senior Chaplain, in the course of his sermon referring to the King's death, said:—"To-day my bre-

thren, we as a nation stand under the shadow of a great and terrible loss. We mourn the death of our own beloved King Emperor, the news of which came to us with a suddenness and unexpectedness. The sad news was borne to us on Saturday morning that after short illness the King had passed peacefully away while standing up at the post of duty. When he succeeded his revered mother Edward VII threw himself wholly and entirely into the great and responsible work to which Almighty God had summoned him. Freely, gladly and unquestioningly he gave to the nation the use of these gifts and power wherewith he was endowed. Now after a life of service faithfully, well and willingly rendered, Almighty God has summoned him—summoned him at a time when the nation can poorly spare one of his personality and power, his wisdom and tact; summoned him to the peace and rest of Paradise where to await the time when he shall receive the just recompense and crown of a life work, well done. We as a nation overcome with the sense of the greatness of our loss cannot but pray to Almighty God that he gives us grace—grace to bend in humble submission to His will, grace to believe—hard though it may be to realise it—that what He has done is for the best. But let not the sense of our own loss lead us to forget to pray for the Royal Family and especially for her who was bound to him by the dearest and closest of human ties, his gracious Queen Consort. Let us pray that God will give them all his holy spirit so that it may come to comfort them in the hour of darkness and need and that He will strengthen them to meet their trial—a trial which He in his own good providence has seen fit to lay upon them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday morning at both the low and high masses at the Roman Catholic Cathedral touching references were made to the late King. Rev. Father Neut, S. J., Vicar of the Cathedral and Editor of the "Catholic Herald" in the course of an impressive sermon during the celebration of the low mass referred to the late King as a great peacemaker, and that by his sudden death, England has sustained an irreparable loss.

The Rev. Father Seitz, S. J., Assistant Vicar, during the celebration of high mass, while making similar references, asked the congregation to pray for the repose of the soul of the King, whose peace-making qualities were not only appreciated in England but also throughout Europe, not excluding Germany. The Rev. Father added that but for the diplomatic efforts of King Edward Europe would have been involved in wars long ago.

As a tribute to the memory of the late King, the "Union Jack" was hoisted half mast high on the flag staff on the roof of the Cathedral.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, DHURRUMTOLLAH.

The Rev. Father Wanters, S. J., Curate on the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Dhurrumtollah, during the celebration of high mass, delivered a most impressive sermon in reference to the late King, taking his text from St. Peter, Chapter 4 v. 7, which is as follows:—"Be penitent therefore and watch in prayers but before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins." The Rev. Father said that the first thing was charity towards God and charity towards your neighbours. The virtue of charity towards a neighbour was only the way of practising charity towards God. Then charity towards a neighbour must be without sin. If a neighbour were not entirely good they all should close their eyes on his defects and consider his good qualities. Secondly, charity meant love thy neighbour. Charity was proportioned to the distance in which the people were with them. Some of the nearest to them were their Rulers because they had consecrated their whole lives to work for them. Therefore in this mourning of the nation to-day they all should feel the tender charity for their poor King. If they loved him as a man, how much more should they have loved him as a ruler. King Edward had not only been esteemed but even loved in England and on the Continent on account of his good heart. Even other nations which were against England in politics, loved King Edward and he had always been welcomed. They knew that his great care was to study the misfortunes of the poor and how to relieve them. How much should they especially Catholics have loved him. He could have if he had desired thrown in difficulties in their way but he had never done so. His whole reign had been a reign of peace, charity, good treatment and justice. Therefore the preacher asked the congregation to pray that the sins which the King had committed as a man may be pardoned and that God may shorten for him the time of his purgatory and for all his good qualities give him eternal rest. He concluded by asking the congregation to offer up the mass for all these intentions.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The Revd. S. Scott, preaching at the Evening Service at St. John's Church, made the following references:—

We meet to-day under the shadow of the great national sorrow which, while it binds us all together and intensifies as nothing else ever can, our national unity, yet brings to each of us the sense of a personal loss. There seems something almost dramatic, if I may say so, in the fact that in this our Blessed Lords' Coronation Tide, when we are singing "Crown Him with many Crowns," it should have pleased Almighty God to bid our early King Edward, the peacemaker, lay down his sovereignty here to receive the crown which He gives to those who serve Him. It is all so pathetic. Why should it happen now, just when we, our Empire and the world seemed to need so much at this critical

time, the influence of those very qualities which our Late King possessed and exercised? We don't understand these things, and it is no good trying to, but let us take consolation from the thought that "God is in His Heaven, all is right with the world." It is needless to use such an occasion to moralise over the instability of things around us, but the contrast between what was to be and what is, cannot fail to strike us. We depended so much on Him at this time in the world's history. What people feel to-day throughout the Empire, is a real sense of sympathy. Our differences are silenced, our noisy party cries are stilled; we feel in the presence of a great national sorrow that we are all members of one great Empire, and that the Empire's heart is after all really one; that the monarchy is no longer the symbol of mere tyrannical power, has become the symbol of national unity, that it binds us altogether as nothing does.

ST. ANDREW'S KIRK.

At the evening service in St. Andrew's Dalhousie Square, the Rev. Mr. D. H. Gillan preached the following from the text—*Chronicles*, 30, 24, ("All Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah.")

I meant to preach to-night on the Peace-makers, but yesterday's news has made it imperative that I should speak specially of one of them, the great sovereign who sought peace and successfully pursued it—King Edward.

His life in its main outlines is already familiar. Born in November 1841, he was within eighteen months of the psalmist's three score years and ten, but he was always thought of as a comparatively young man, and at the time of the operation for perityphilitis nearly eight years ago it was reported that from a surgeon's point of view he was more like a man of thirty than one of sixty. In his youth he was described as "a pleasing, lively boy," and even at an early age showed interest in the public function which he attended with his father, the Prince Consort. His education included study in Edinburgh, Oxford, and Cambridge, and travels in Europe, America and Canada. He was married in 1863 to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The intense interest, sympathy, and anxiety awakened by a serious attack of typhoid fever in 1871 are still echoed in histories of his life, and make that illness one of the outstanding events of the years following his marriage. In 1875 he visited India, and met, it is believed, more rajahs than any Viceroy has ever seen. There was an unsuccessful attempt on his life in 1900. It was not till 1901 that he succeeded to the throne. The coronation, fixed for June 1902, was postponed, in consequence of the operation already alluded to, until 9th August of that year. Active as Prince of Wales, he was still more active as King, and his influence for good has been widespread and deep.

Now he has gone from us, and the Empire laments his loss. As Jerusalem and Judea mourned over Josiah, so Britain and the larger Britain overseas mourn over Edward, their King and Emperor.

The remarkable fact is the quality of this mourning. To regret the passing of a great monarch is one thing: to mourn the loss of a tried and trusted friend is generally another; to-night the two feelings are combined though it is the sense of personal loss that is the stronger. And this is not confined to those who in some way, more or less direct, have been brought in contact with the King; it is shared by millions who, like myself, never saw him.

What is the explanation of this fact?

A simple one, after all, if we think of the essence of our regard for a friend who has been as it were an elder brother to us.

The first element in such a feeling is respect or admiration. To the younger brother the elder, or the friend who occupies that position, is a hero, stronger, braver, wiser, cleverer than himself. Such a feeling has been engendered for King Edward and has steadily grown during the years of his reign over us. As has been said, adroit and tactful as he was in the difficult role of heir to the throne, King Edward surprised the whole world by his sagacity and statesmanship, his passion for peace, and his sympathetic rule over a vast Empire of divergent races.

But, in the second place, the elder brother, if he is to have in its fulness the regard of the younger man, must be more than leader, director, wise and capable guide and philosopher: he must be friend as well, entering into his interests, sharing his sympathies, not indifferent to his activities, he must be not only heroic, he must be human.

This King Edward was to an unusual degree. He had a real zest for life, for human interests, pursuits, sports, pastimes; he was a man, nothing human was foreign to his nature. It is a delight to read of his delight in his tenants' balls on his estate at Sandringham, of his energy as his own master of ceremonies, "signalling and sending messages to the band, arranging every dance, noticing the smallest mistake in the figures and putting the people in their places." It is a delight to hear of his friendliness on deer-stalking excursions. It is a joy to read of his romps with his grand-children. "A man that hath friends must show himself friendly," wrote the seer long ago (Prov. 18-24); conversely, the man that shows himself friendly must ever have a claim upon the sacred title of friend, and this title King Edward unquestionably earned.

It is not only in sharing joy and pleasure, however, that a friend shows his worth, still more is his sympathy seen in days of sorrow and weakness. This sympathy too King Edward showed. Hospitals, Salvation Army, the church Army, and charities innumerable had his careful, shrewd, intelligent, interest and support, and in all this he showed himself a true friend of his people.

One word must be spoken of the much adored consort of King Edward's throne. Forty-seven years of married life are not lightly set aside, the memory of them must ever remain. Tennyson wrote when the Princess first won the people's hearts:—

Saxon and Norman and Dane are we ;

We are all of us Danes in our welcome to thee, Alexandra.

To-night we are all at one in our sorrow with her, the people's heart that went out to the bride in her joy goes out to the widow in her grief.

We are too near to King Edward's life to judge of its full value to us and to the Empire. Personally, I am quite prepared to learn some day that his influence for the peace of the world during the past nine years has been greater than that of any one man in any country. But we can learn now from this man, our King, our Emperor, yet our brother and friend, the secret of living the only life that can be of real value in any calling. To be tactful, considerate, kindly, sympathetic, in joy and health, to be patient, uncomplaining, brave in trouble and sickness, these are the things that give value and dignity to life, whether it be lived in palace or in cottage. What is the secret of them? Here are His Majesty's own words after the attempted assassination in 1900 :— " All of us are in the hands of God. Whether we lose our life through sickness, through accident or through the hand of the assassin, we must bow to His inscrutable decree." That is the secret of the living. It is an open secret for all who are learned to trust the love our Heavenly Father has revealed in Jesus Christ.

PRAYER AFTER SERMON.

O God, before whose face the generations rise and pass away, we thank Thee for all those whom death hath taken from us and hidden from our eyes, and who resting from their labours have gone home to thy nearer presence. Especially at this time we bless Thee for Thy servant Edward our King and Emperor, the friend of us his people : for his wisdom, his devotion to duty, his zeal for peace : for his joy in Thy gift of life : for his kindness and thought for others : for his patience and his trust in Thee. Grant to us also Thy grace, we beseech Thee, oh our Father, that to whatever place Thou collect us we may adorn the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour and laying hold upon eternal life here may come to the fulness of Thy blessing hereafter, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

O God, the Husband of the Widow and the Father of the Fatherless, we commend unto Thee the widowed Queen Alexandra and all members of our Royal Family. Comfort them with Thy divine consolation and so support them with Thy heavenly grace that they may find in Thee their refuge and their strength, a very present help in this their time of trouble, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Thomas's Church, in Middleton Row, was crowded yesterday morning for the celebration of High Mass. The pulpit and the sanctuary were draped in black. The Rector, the Rev. Father Van De Mergel, chose his text from *St. Paul* "Be mindful of your Prelates." In his sermon he recalled the fact that nine years ago, at the death of the Queen Victoria, the world was

startled at the news that he who was to succeed her, was in danger. Many prayers, the speaker went on to say, went up to heaven; they were heard and the hopes then concerned had been fully realised. Nine years of reign had been granted to King Edward VII. He had been a great King. He was loved by his people, because he loved them. There was no pomposity about him. A proud man is never really loved. He would be known to posterity as Edward the Peacemaker. "Blessed are the Peacemakers" said the Lord. Blessed is the man who is a factor for peace in a family and who prevents strife between individual men. A hundred times, blessed is the man who works for peace among nations. King Edward did not covet the trophies of war, but the laurels of peace. He invaded countries not at the head of armies, but by his diplomacy and kindness. If in troubled times war has been averted, was it not due mainly to him, who has had the glory of establishing friendly relations between the nations of Europe? The names of Sovereigns recorded in history, had had "great" attached to them. The title of "Peacemaker" was more glorious. That is why the lamented death of the King is a loss, not to England alone nor to the British Empire, but to the whole world. It is calamity. We, my brethren, while inclining our heads, before the decree of God's Providence, we have a lesson to learn and a duty to fulfil. We are warned that in the presence of death are equal, the great and the lowly. They are taken away, and death as in this case, often comes unheralded. It is our duty to offer our earnest prayers for the soul of the departed monarch, that God may rest his soul. There is no heart, in the whole British Empire, from which an earnest supplication will not ascend. It is our duty to invoke God's blessing on the reign that just begins, that the influence for peace, inaugurated by the father may be continued by the son. It is our duty to pray that God may give internal rest to King Edward VII and bless the reign of King George V.

At the conclusion of the service the organist played the "Dead March in Saul." After this the bells were tolled.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BANGALORE.

At the Parade Service yesterday morning a special lesson was read and special psalms and hymns were sung. The Rev. B.M. Morton, M. A., B. Sc., after a brief reference to the death of King Edward, read commendatory prayers, and at the close of the Service, Mr. W. Davis, the organist, played the Dead March in Saul.

At Evensong, there was a very large congregation present. The Service opened with the hymn "A few more years shall roll" and Psalms XC and CXXX were sung to minor chants, as were also the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimilus*. Mr. F. J. Richards read the two lessons, which were taken from 1 Chron. The other hymns were "When our heads are bowed with woe," "Now the labourer's task is o'er" and "For all thy Saints." The following is the full text of the address delivered by the Rev. B. M. Morton.

My Friends,— Since the sad news of the death of our beloved King which came with such surprising suddenness to us yesterday, there has rolled a great wave of sorrow over all, and it has swept with unwonted power—not only over Great Britain and her Dependencies, but over the whole civilized world. Our Queen-Empress, who is herself characterised by her ready sympathy with the grief of others alike the highest and lowest of her subjects, is reaping the just mead of her love, the one universal throb of sympathy and prayer, and we know quite well that this has been responded so deeply and so eloquently to the anguish of her own stricken heart.

Our departed King-Emperor by his modest and upright character, combined with his high talents, his common and wise wisdom, his consecration of all for the good of his country, his sweet reasonableness, his sweet sympathy for those he ruled, has so justly endeared himself to us all. We felt indeed when we received the shock of the distressful news that we had lost not only a "Prince in Israel" but a brother and a friend. He has left a large legacy in no uncommon degree. Loved by a great nation, it could not be but that the death of such a man should leave no ordinary gap.

Death is a solemn thing, whenever it comes, but when it falls on those who occupy the high places of the earth, it speaks with a louder voice. It tells of the common lot of man and how the greatest and the lowest are equally subject to the law of nature and to the penalties of a fallen world. It gives reality to what to most of us is far too shadowy and it makes death to stand out, as it ought to do, a more prominent feature in the picture of our own futurity. It is, my friends, no little benefit, be it what it may, which knits together in closer bonds the rulers and the subjects of any Kingdom. It is not an individual alone which needs continually softening and refreshing, the heart of a nation needs it also, and such a union, the death of our late beloved King-Emperor, I trust, will largely make. Nor shall we forget in reading this that he whose sudden death we so deeply lament, was a man in every sense of the word, whom men, women and children could love and have loved and one whom as far as we can see in the political clash and conflict of nations, was looked up to by all as the Peacemaker—the very hope of concord and national unity and it seems as if his life could be spared. It merely needs omniscience to estimate the good or the evil of any death. We shall wonder by and bye that we made such mistakes about death. His gain is our loss, and the world weeps. Beyond this we can only stand and say "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right." "Truly Thou art a God who hidest Thyself." But Thou art love and we will put to it now our "Amen," and by and bye when we know *all*, our "Alleluiah."

This is not an occasion for me to deliver a panegyric of the life history and the uprightness of his life and virtues. We, in India, can scarcely realize that he has been taken away. It takes time for such a fact to be impressed upon us, but it will come. All that now remains for us is our duty to thank

God for the blessings which his example has set us. His singleness of purpose for the good of the people whom he ruled, and the glory of the Great God who showered his manifold wisdom on him. I realise it is needless to ask you to sympathise with the Royal Family in this their saddest of bereavements, for this I know, you cannot help doing. It is a strange and comforting coincidence, that the particular season of the year through which we are just now passing is the commemoration of the ten days of waiting for the gift of the Holy Spirit. We are asked to think of the advent of the Holy Spirit, and the coming of the Holy Spirit is a coming of Christ or else what mean those words "I will not leave you comfortless, I will come unto you." There are therefore advents of the Holy Spirit and they are advents to be waited and looked and prayed for. Every one who has observed the working of his own heart, is conscious again and again of the coming of the Holy Spirit of his soul on special occasions and for special purposes to comfort, sustain, refresh and gladden. And as we now wait for our Pentecostal gifts, let us ask God fervently and devoutly for the overflowing of his gracious spirit on the Queen-Empress and the members of her family in their bereavement. One breath of the Holy Spirit can do it, and he will, in his own good time. Many and many a poor mourner has wondered whether that "afterwards" will ever come, when the chastening would yield its peaceable fruit? Will the chosen never fill, will my heart never bend to His hand, shall I never see love in this? Shall my sorrow never turn into joy? It will be when the Spirit comes, therefore, my friends ask God to shower his comforting spirit on them, to sustain them in their sore need, for what better Pentecostal gift can you ask for. It is impossible for me to give you any definite address on Scriptural subjects this evening. Our minds are far too full of this one absorbing calamity, but when the time appointed comes for the Memorial Service to be held, we can think in greater detail. I would simply ask you now to devoutly pray with me in the commendation prayers, which will follow, and to reverently stand during the solemn recital of the Dead March.

EDWARD MEMORIALS.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

AT THE BANQUETING HALL.

On the morning of the 18th May 1910 about a hundred members of the General Committee which was formed the previous day consisting of officials and non-officials met together to elect the office-bearers of the Executive Committee and to throw some suggestions as to what form the memorial to His late Majesty King-Emperor should take, so that the Executive Committee might take up the suggestions and discuss the question and report on it to the General Committee.

The following office-bearers were elected :—

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sir Arnold White.

MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Theagaraya Chettiar, the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Fraser, Sir V. C. Desikachari, the Hon'ble Surgeon General P. H. Benson, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, Mr. P. L. Moore, the Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Orr., Dewan Bahadur M. Venkataswami Naidu, Mr. G. Romily, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Mr. C. Karunakara Menon, Mr. A. E. Lawson, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, Dewan Bahadur, S. Venkatrama Doss Naidu and Khan Bahadur Sufdar Hussain Saheb.

BANKERS.

The Bank of Madras.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE MEMORIAL.

The Chairman then invited suggestions as to the form the memorial should take, so that the Executive Committee might consider those suggestions and report again to the General Committee.

Sir V. C. Desikachariar was neither for, nor against, the proposal made in the newspapers that the memorial should take a form which might in some way promote female education. But he was of opinion that further suggestions should be invited and the matter should be fully discussed in papers and that then the Committee should decide something finally.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick said that himself and His Excellency the Governor and his other friends had discussed the matter and certain suggestions had been made, but those suggestions should not be considered as official view or view of the Government, but should be considered on their merits. They had not made up their mind as to which of the suggestions should be carried out. Among them were (1) the construction of a good building on the Pantheon Road near the Victoria Memorial where Europeans and Indians could meet together ; (2) the improvement of the present School of Arts to the level of the School of Arts at Bombay ; (3) the construction of a Hospital in the name of Edward VII., which proposal might be considered when the proposal of the Government to remove the present Hospital from near the Central Station to Egmore would be given effect to ; and (4) to make the present Aquarium opposite the Presidency College a larger institution similar to those found in other countries of Europe and America.

Mr. G. A. Natesan said that it was agreed that the memorial should not only be beautiful but also useful. The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick's second suggestion was with reference to the expansion of the present School of Arts to which was also entrusted to some extent the improvement of Indian industries. They had at present as a fitting memorial to Queen Victoria the Victoria Technical Institute. But it might be a quite proper and useful supplement if they had side by side the Edward Technological Institute. Regarding the necessity for a Technological Institute, both the public and the Government had been laying stress for a number of years. It was also one of the recommendations of the Industrial Conference held recently at Ootacamund. It was also one of the recommendations of the Clibborn Committee appointed by the Government some years ago for the improvement of industrial education in India. Government had more than once said that a Technological Institute was a necessity but they had pleaded want of funds. But in a matter of a memorial to King Edward VII in which the public and the Government could co-operate most heartily, the proposal to have a Technological Institute could very easily be achieved. Some of course who looked to ideals, might point out that the Technological Institute would cost a very large sum. That was because they immediately talked of more than a dozen professors for all sorts of industry. The proposal could very easily be worked up if they started with a building and with arrangements to teach two or three industries at the beginning. Further he pointed out that when once the institution was started, the Government would in the usual course of business regard the movement as an educational one and

would also give an annual grant. There was, therefore, no danger of the institution dying for want of funds. Above all such a memorial would combine beauty and utility.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick proposed and Sir Henry King seconded the proposition that the above suggestions be taken up by the Executive Committee and discussed to-morrow morning at the Senate House and that the Executive Committee do report to the General Committee their decision and the proposition was carried.

The next Resolution that the *quorum* for the Executive Committee meeting be 7 was also carried.

The meeting terminated.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY MEMORIAL.

A Meeting of the General Committee of the King Edward Memorial Committee was held on 5th August at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, with the Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, in the Chair. A good many members of the Committee were present.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in opening the Meeting, said that they had met there to consider the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the form the memorial should take be the establishment of a Hospital for Consumptives with a Sanatorium or Sanatoria in suitable localities in the Presidency. In connection with this great question many proposals had been put forward, and a list of these had been appended to the notice calling for the meeting. He did not wish to disparage the other proposals, but all the same some of them were not within the range of practicability while there were others which were worthy and admirable. After a careful consideration of all the proposals put forward, the Committee recommended the present proposal, which satisfied all the conditions. He was of opinion that the proposal put forward would confer a real and lasting benefit on the country and would have had the whole-hearted sympathy of their late King Emperor Edward VII. In regard to memorials proposed, they in Madras had been rather oversanguine in the past as regards finances. In regard to the present proposal, however, they had no fear on the score of finance. They had already money to the extent of 90 thousand rupees should they carry out the proposal. The Government had come forward to contribute a sum equal to that they raised for the purpose. In this way they were fortunate to get something from the Government. They would naturally wish to get more details about the proposal and Surgeon-General Benson, who had specially come for the purpose from Ootacamund and who would move the proposition, would give them more details, and they would have the benefit of hearing him, who had the advantage of experience and practical knowledge, before they carried the proposal put forward by the Executive Committee.

Before calling on Surgeon-General Benson, the Chairman proposed that the names of Mr. H. J. Thompson, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Mr. C. E. Odgers, Dr. C. V. Campbell, and Rao Bahadur Komireddi Suryanarayanamurthy Naidu be added to the list of members on the General Committee, and this was approved.

SURGEON-GENL. BENSON'S SPEECH.

Surgeon-General P. H. Benson then moved "That the form of the Memorial to commemorate the reign and name of His Late Majesty King Emperor Edward VII be a Hospital for consumptives with a Sanatorium or Sanatoria in suitable localities in this Presidency, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to formulate and decide all details and to carry out this resolution."

In doing so he said :—

Sir Arnold White and gentlemen,—As the original proposal of the form the Memorial should take—one hospital for the consumptives and sanatorium for persons who are affected with this disease in a less severe form originated with me, and as the head of the Medical Department in Madras, the duty of moving the resolution has been allotted to me. I believe there is a general impression among Indians as well as Europeans that phthisis is not prevalent either in the town of Madras or throughout the Presidency. They seem to think that this is confined to more temperate climates. Gentlemen, I think I should be able to show you, as briefly as I can, that this is a very erroneous impression, and that phthisis is as prevalent and as fatal as, if not more so than, it is in England or in Europe. The Government of India, as you know, are taking the very deepest interest in this matter, as is evidenced by the letter which they have written to the Government of Madras, in which they say: "The attention of the Government of India had been drawn to the prevalence of tuberculous diseases in India and to the increase of phthisis in recent years in the larger towns and cities, and it has been represented to them as most desirable that well-equipped sanatoria should be established with as little delay as possible in different parts of India for the treatment of tuberculous patients. The Government of India are advised that the treatment of phthisis in the early stages of the disease in sanatoria, in which patients can receive the most minute daily attention of specially experienced physicians, affords the only hope of cure, and they believe that many valuable lives will be saved if suitable institutions for the treatment of tuberculous patients are established in this country.

Well, gentlemen, we are also assured that our own Government, the Government of Madras, have also taken an active interest in this by the fact that they have offered to double the amount that is received by subscription. In addition to that, they have ordered a committee to be formed. It has been already sitting for the last four days, of which I am the President and is com-

posed of Major C. Donovan, I. M. S., the Revd. T. E. Campbell, Miss. A. M. Macphail, and Dr. Koman of the General Hospital. I wish now to tell you a few words about the disease itself. As you know, Professor Koch, to whom we owe the discovery of the tubercular bacillus, read his first paper in March 1884 at the Physiological Society in Germany. It is through the agency of the microbe that consumption is conveyed. As far as we know Professor Koch in his address says:—"As the bacilli can only grow at temperature of 86° to 105° 8° F., it is only within the body that they find the conditions necessary for their subsistence, and it is from this alone that they spring. They can be demonstrated in large numbers in the sputum of consumptives, and, moreover, it can be shown that dried sputum containing the bacilli can preserve its virulence for at least eight weeks. Therefore it may be concluded that it is in such sputum the bacilli get into the open air, are transported here and there, and are finally breathed in, attached to particles of dust. In favour of this view is the fact that in man tuberculosis almost always starts from the respiratory organs; is often confined to them, either for a considerable time or altogether." In 1900 Professor Flugge of Breslau demonstrated that the minute drops of moisture which exude from the mouths of consumptive patients, either when coughing, talking or sneezing, contain numerous bacilli, and it has been estimated that in the sputum brought out by a patient suffering from phthisis in 24 hours no less than seven million microbes are contained. Suppose we allow that a great many of these are dead, the number that remains is still very difficult to realise. Many of us at one time or another have swallowed or passed into our lungs innumerable numbers of these minute organisms in inhaling the dust which it is impossible to avoid. Professor Whitla says that if there were not some powerful mechanism to deal with these minute bacilli within the human body, very few of us, probably none of us, will be left to study or discuss the disease of tuberculosis. I think I have now shown you, first, that the cause of the disease is with the tuberculous bacilli; secondly, how it is most often conveyed. That it does not attract the same attention in this country as other diseases, such as malaria, is partly due to the fact that the disease is much more insidious and extends over a longer period. As to its prevalence in Madras, I lately called for statistics from all the district hospitals to know how many patients were treated in every hospital during 1909. The number does not strike one to be very excessive, but you must remember that a great many people who live in out of the way villages through various causes are unable to go to the hospital, so that the number is certainly not at all correct. Accepting the fact that those people who did attend for the whole year numbered 10,978, of this number the greatest number were treated in hospitals in Malabar namely 1,828. After that comes Madras with 1,067. I am informed by those who are better acquainted with Malabar than I am, that the disease there is very life, and this number is a ridiculous number altogether and that it is probably five times as many. In writing to Government asking that a committee might be appointed, I said that I thought that this number might be

at least double or treble, and I estimated that there were not less than 25,000 people suffering from tuberculosis in one form or another in the Presidency. When we held a meeting the other day, others who are more acquainted with the prevalence of the disease than I am, assured me that this estimate of 25,000 is absolutely absurd and that there were certainly not less than 50,000 suffering from the disease and more probably 100,000. In the issue of the "Madras Mail" a few days back, I dare say you have all seen the statistics given as to the number of patients admitted into the General Hospital and of patients suffering from tuberculosis. They were taken for the last five years. We find that the ratio per mile of the tubercular patients to the total number of patients treated in the hospital was in 1905—497, 1906—394, 1907—448, 1908—486 and 1909—527. You must bear in mind that only a very small proportion of the people suffering from this disease are generally admitted into the hospital, because tuberculosis cases are not suitable cases for the General Hospital and numbers are sent away to the out-patients department.

Last year it was 399 that were admitted, and there must be any amount of cases in Malabar who are not sufficiently ill to go to the hospital for treatment. As regards mortality, there are very few figures available, at least in this Presidency. The Sanitary Commissioner has no details of deaths from tuberculosis. The disease is there all classified under 'diseases of respiratory Organs,' so that there is no number of deaths from tuberculosis. The number of deaths from diseases of respiratory organs in this Presidency last year was 30,000. The only figure that I was able to obtain from the Health Officer regarding mortality from this in Madras were those in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909. When you hear what they are, you will agree with me that it is not worth that paper on which it is written. In 1905 the number was 54, in 1906, 95, in 1907, 143, in 1908, 95, and in 1909, 126. Judging from figures of the death-rate which are available from Calcutta and Bombay, we find in 1906, the death-rate in Calcutta was 2.6, in 1907—2.6 and in 1908—2.4. In Bombay the death-rate is 3.8 whereas in England, where the disease is supposed to be so widely prevalent, the death rate is 1.9. In Bengal, at least for the last ten years, the death-rate is 4.5. I trust this will show you that phthisis is prevalent not only in the town of Madras but also in the presidency. The next question to be considered is what measures should be adopted, first of all, for the protection of those who are afflicted with it, and secondly for the prevention of its spread. If, as I have already told you, the bacilli are scattered broadcast, you will require no further proof to tell you that if you remove the patient from his home into a well regulated institution, it must serve as a means to prevent the spread of the disease, and if the patient is careless and does not understand what he should do in connection with the disposal of the sputum, if his surroundings and other conditions are unfavourable to efficient nursing, it is infinitely better that he should be removed to a hospital. As it is, those cases where these conditions prevail may be classed as a danger to the community. A hospital, therefore, for

advanced cases is one of the most important precautions to be adopted in any scheme for the prevention of the disease. It should also be of course readily accessible to the people and I would suggest that one of these hospitals for advanced cases should be established in the neighbourhood of Guindy. I think a hospital for not less than 50 or 100 beds would suffice for the town of Madras. I don't think it is necessary to enter here into any discussion about the design or cost of it. The question of design will have to be considered very carefully, as the hospitals for consumptives are built differently from those for other patients. In addition to the hospital for advanced cases, the Committee which is now sitting will most certainly recommend to Government that a tuberculosis ward for 10 patients should be attached to each district hospital. In addition to the hospital for advanced cases, as an essential part of every scheme, a sanatorium or sanatoria are essential. In England the first sanatorium was started in 1899, but there are now 70 with accommodation for 2,760 patients. If we have 70 in England, I believe you can calculate how many you would want in India. An effort should be made at present by starting with 3. These sanatoria would deal with cases in the early stages of the disease. I will not deal with the benefits derived from the treatment, as Mr. Campbell will tell you all about it. But I will tell you what are the likely places to establish sanatoria in. I think in the first place it is necessary to have one in the north, one in the south and one in the middle of the Presidency. The exact places to be decided on will have to be very carefully considered. But as a tentative proposal, I may say one between Coimbatore and Dindigul would be of use, seeing that the district of Malabar is one of the most chiefly affected. The other place which seems suitable from its attitude and other respects is Madanapalle in the Cuddapah District and the third one in the Northern Circars, and I cannot advise where it should be. Regarding the cost of these sanatoria, the Committee made out a rough estimate as to what they would cost, and it is estimated that the cost of buildings would come to about Rs. 75,000 or 1 lakh, whilst the upkeep would come to about 15,000 a year. I do not know, gentlemen, if I have any thing more to say about the subject beyond impressing you with the fact that the disease is very much more prevalent than the ordinary layman knows or thinks it is, and that if this hospital and sanatoria are erected you will find, I am convinced, that they will be speedily filled. I have just had put into my hand a small article printed by the "Mail" and written by Mr. Chamberlain in which he says: "The Arcot Mission under compulsion of face to face conditions, opened a temporary sanatorium on the edge of the Mysore plateau at Punganur, in December last. By April, 29 per cent. of the boys and girls sent by Doctors to it from the Boarding Schools had been discharged 'cured'. While this Sanatorium was opened only five months and was not advertised, applications for admission were received from places 500 miles south and north within the Presidency, and from Bombay, Bengal and even Burma."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to say that as other countries

have done or are doing their utmost to eradicate this disease, which is admitted by all medical men throughout the world as a dangerous one, we should follow their example, and the sooner we set to work, the better. There could be no more fitting memorial to do honour to His Late Majesty than a sanatorium for the treatment of patients suffering from this disease and the prevention of the spread of this disease. I have therefore the honour to move the first resolution.

Mr. T. Rungachariar, Vakil seconded the resolution in a short speech discarding at length on the various suggestions made for a Memorial to King Edward VII. He heartily accepted the proposal for a consumptives' hospital.

DR. CAMPBELL.

Dr. Campbell in supporting the resolution said that the efforts put forth on the continent in the matter of treatment to consumptives were very successful. Therefore he would ask them to seriously consider this matter. He had been himself for 19 years in the out-patient department. He felt that as Surgeon General Benson had said the disease was highly infectious and the patients suffering from consumption could not be provided with beds in the General Hospital for fear of infection. He was sorry that there was not a single hospital in India set apart for treatment of consumptives. There were only one or two sanatoria especially in two hill stations where a very few patients could be treated. Phthisis was a disease which made victims of hundreds. If there should be separate hospitals there could be no fear of infection. The death rate in Bombay and Calcutta among consumptive patients was more than that of the United Kingdom. It was a very serious matter to be tackled for checking this fell disease which was creeping gradually into every household and attempts to eradicate the disease were urgent. With careful supervision and careful treatment, he was confident that the majority of cases could be entirely cured. He would ask them to seriously consider this important suggestion to establish a hospital with at least 100 beds.

Mr. H. S. Fraser and Hon'ble Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib also supported the proposition.

MR. C. F. NAPIER'S SPEECH.

The Chairman having called for remarks from others present, Mr. C. F. Napier, Bar-at-Law, made a speech, a summary of which is as follows:—

The reason why he wanted to make some remarks was that this subject of a hospital for consumptives had been discussed outside and various suggestions had been made. Nothing had been said here regarding the subject on which, at all events he had heard a good deal of discussion namely, whether it would not be advisable to have one central hospital in a suitable locality. He did not pretend to know anything about the subject itself, he was only asking the Executive Committee to tell them if

whether they had considered this and whether that suggestion was considered impracticable as well as the various suggestions put forward. He also wanted to know if they were asked to endorse the recommendations for the establishment of hospitals and Sanatoria at different places. He could not understand if there was to be treatment at these various up country Stations. It occurred to him that there were two ideas put forward in establishing these Sanatoria where what they would call "within striking distances of different localities" where the disease was prevalent and the other idea being to establish a hospital or Sanatorium or whatever the proper phrase was at a suitable locality for the cure of the disease. It must be perfectly plain that it did not necessarily follow that these localities were the same. He wanted to know from the Executive Committee the basis they were taking into consideration. Of course, one could quite see that there might be great difficulties in getting people to go from remote localities to one central place, which from its situation and its climate might be the most suitable place for a consumptives' hospital. He wanted also to know if the committee had come to the conclusion that there were such difficulties in the way to make people come from distant parts that it was impossible to erect this valuable thing in a suitable locality and whether there was one place in the presidency which was pre-eminently suited for the treatment of the disease. It was, at all events, within the knowledge of lay people that the cure of this disease was more rapid or, at all events, more assured in high and dry localities. He had recollections of people going to New Mexico on account of its climate being dry and its elevation. He wanted the Committee, therefore, to tell them if within this presidency there was a place which had those qualities of dryness and elevation. He heard it said that a sanatorium has been fixed on the Mysore plateau which at all events was elevated and whether it had been considered that that locality had been fixed on account of its height. Then, he had heard it discussed that the other place would be Bellary. He would like to know, whether the Committee had considered this. Certainly if any valuable suggestion was to be made, it must come from those who were competent to express an opinion on the subject of the climate of Bellary and treatment of the disease. Surely, it was questioned whether it was not better to establish a hospital in one central spot best suited for the cure of the disease and to which a number of persons of various sanatoria might go. He would like to ask the Committee if a suggestion was made that there should be a place established here in Madras with fifty beds and if the Committee had found out that it was a suitable curing gate for curing consumptives. He had heard it suggested outside that tuberculous patient did very bad, indeed, during the hot weather in Madras. He wanted to know the basis of the Committee in this matter and whether the basis of the suggestion put forward for a hospital was wherever they could or where people would be best cured. It was suggested that these hospitals were going to be staffed. Was that supposed to be a recurring charge for which a capital sum was to be set

aside. He did not know if they had been told so. Surely it was a disease which required the treatment of specialists in a Central hospital in a suitable locality in charge. If there should be established small hospitals in various localities, it was very possible that they might have to put up with the control and management and attendance of gentlemen who, however competent they were, for the treatment of ordinary diseases, might not be thoroughly competent to deal with tuberculosis diseases; he might safely say they might not be as competent as a specialist. These were the reasons which seemed to him to point very strongly to the desirability of having this hospital in a suitable locality. He was not making these suggestions by way of captious criticism. The Committee had formed their opinion on the subject and he would only ask whether they have considered that this system of putting these sanatoria in within striking distances and a number of hospitals at different places, practicable or a central hospital in a suitable climate.

SIR ARNOLD WHITE'S SPEECH.

Sir Arnold White wished to point out that the wording of the resolution was plain enough and it only wanted the approval of those present in favour of the proposal for a hospital and sanatoria in suitable localities leaving the details to be carried out subsequently. A great deal had been said by Mr. Napier that the place selected should be by reason of its climatic condition best suited for the treatment of consumptive patients. As it was, the locality selected should be accessible as far as possible to people from various parts of the presidency. That was one of the very best things which the Executive Committee should consider with great care.

MR. NAPIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. F. E. Napier said that his remarks were with reference to the three definite proposals put forward by Surgeon-General Benson. He was quite aware that the proposal put forward had given them definite proposals of localities and also with regard to staffing and he thought that these proposals had received the approval of the Committee. He would say in conclusion that no suggestion whatsoever was made by him and he never intended to make any.

Surgeon-General Benson replied that these proposals were only tentatively suggested.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

Mr. M. Venkataswamy Naidu next proposed :—

"That the Honorary Secretaries convey to the Madras Government the thanks of this Meeting for the liberal contribution offered by the Government towards the above object."

Rao Bahadur Govindoss Chathur Bhooja Doss seconded the proposal which was accepted by the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond then proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for kindly lending the Committee the use of the Banqueting Hall for this meeting.

Rao Bahadur G. Narayanasawmy Chetty seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. Subramaniam lastly proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair after which the meeting terminated.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

A REPRESENTATIVE BENGAL GATHERING.

NEARLY FOUR LAKHS PROMISED.

On the 28th June 1911 a meeting of representatives of various communities was held at the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, when it was decided to call a Conference to be presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at which the subject of a suitable memorial to the late King Edward VII, for the Province of Bengal could be discussed. This Conference took place at Belvedere on the 19th July 1911.

At the invitation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a representative gathering of European and Indian gentlemen met at Belvedere on last Tuesday afternoon "to consider the proposal to erect a Memorial in Calcutta "to His late Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India." His Honor Sir E. Baker presided.

SIR E. BAKER'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings His Honor said :

Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Gentlemen :—You are all I think aware of the object with which we are assembled here this after-noon. On the 28th of last month at the invitation of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce a Conference was held of representatives of the principal public bodies of Calcutta, to consider the question of initiating a movement to commemorate the name and reign of his late Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India. At that Conference it was decided to ask me as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, to convene a meeting at Belvedere representative of all sections of the community and of the leading public bodies of the Province to deal with this question and to take the necessary steps to place the movement on a formal and regular footing. To this request I was very ready to accede and in accordance therewith I have invited you to meet here to-day to consider the measures which should be taken to further the object in view.

That object is one which will, I am confident, appeal to all of us. It is to give concrete, tangible expression to the feelings of loyalty, reverence and affection which we all entertain towards our late beloved Sovereign. It is not my intention to dwell on those kingly qualities which have given King Edward VII so high a place in the regard of all his subjects. These are enshrined in the hearts of the many millions who enjoyed during his reign the privilege of membership of the British Empire. In India throughout the length and breadth of the land the universal grief at

our national bereavement has found ample and eloquent expression not less in private than on public platforms and in the press. For Calcutta the impressive demonstrations on the 20th May organized and conducted under the guidance of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan and other leaders of the people of different creeds and communities, have afforded striking testimony to the feelings which our revered Sovereign's sudden and lamented death has evoked in the Capital of his Indian Empire.

The time has now come when those feelings should be translated into action. As you are all doubtless aware His Excellency the Viceroy has placed himself at the head of a movement to erect a Memorial which shall be representative of all India and which will probably take the form of a statute of His late Majesty to be set up at Delhi. But in addition thereto it has been generally felt that each of the great Provinces of India should organize a Memorial of its own to be erected within its own boundaries devised to impress the imagination of its own people and designed to keep the late King's memory green in the minds of generations yet to come.

Madras, Bombay and the Punjab have already taken the lead and have set their own Memorials in train. I am confident that Bengal will not lag behind. In population, in size, in wealth, in the magnitude of its commerce, in the enterprise of its citizens and in the education and enlightenment of its peoples,—by universal consent Bengal stands among the foremost Provinces of India. No trace of provincial jealousy, or even rivalry, should enter into our proceedings; but let us see to it that whatsoever monument we may erect to perpetuate the name of the great Monarch who is gone shall be worthy not only of him but also of ourselves. Let our appeal go forth,—not only to the great nobles the owners of vast estates, the wealthy merchants and the flourishing professional men—but also to those multitudes of lesser degree who form the thews and sinews, the tissues and the fibres of the body politic of Bengal. Let every inhabitant of this great Province feel that, however humble his status and however modest may be his means he is never the less privileged to participate if he pleases in the work which we have in hand.

Before calling upon Sir Lawrence Jenkins to move the first resolution, His Honor said he would like to mention that already a generous amount had been subscribed towards the fund, Mr. Gourlay who is at present acting as Secretary of the fund, had already three lakhs and three quarters of rupees. At the head of the list was one item in regard to which His Honor wished to say a few words. It was a princely, handsome and generous offer of one lakh of rupees by the Maharaja of Darbhanga. It would be remembered His Honor said that at the time of the death of King Edward the Maharaja of Darbhanga came forward with the offer of an equestrian statue to be erected in Calcutta. It was a generous and loyal offer and His Excellency the Viceroy would have accepted it but for the feeling which was found to be general that the memorial should be thrown open to public subscription and should be of a character in which the high and low might alike take a part. There is no doubt the Maharaja of

Darbhanga felt disappointed but he hastened to make an offer of a lakh towards the Bengal Provincial Memorial and placed the amount at His Honour's disposal. The offer was at once conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy and it was at once accepted. His Honor was requested to convey to the Maharaja His Excellency's appreciation of the generous offer made by His Highness in deference to public sentiment and the wishes of the Government. There was no doubt His Honor said they all wished to associate themselves with His Excellency's opinion (cheers). The Maharaja had placed the whole Province of Bengal under his debt by that offer.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' SPEECH.

The Chief Justice, in proposing the Resolution, said :—

Your Honor, Maharajas, Rajas and gentlemen, I have been asked to move that this Conference is of opinion that a Memorial to his late Majesty King Edward VII should be established by the people of the Province of Bengal.

The resolution is, I cannot doubt, one which will readily commend itself to this Conference without any effort of persuasion on my part; for if any ruler ever merited the tribute of public honours from the people he governed, assuredly his late Majesty did in an especial degree.

Fulfilment of duty was the watchword of his reign; it was a feature of his character that stood out with almost tragic prominence in the closing hours of his strenuous life; it is the animating example that he has handed down to those who come after him. Removed by his exalted position from the bias of party strife he influenced by his sagacity and statesmanship the conduct of affairs of state; he made it his mission to spread the principle of peace; it was his ambition to advance the interests and welfare of the mighty Empire over which he ruled. His solicitude for India found expression in his own memorable words when he declared "I count upon your ready response to the earnest sympathy with the well-being of India that must ever be the inspiration of my rule." And so we find his reign marked the introduction into India of great and far reaching measures of reform, whose true value is perhaps for the moment obscured by the petty polemics of the hour but whose real significance and worth time cannot fail to disclose.

It has been decided and I think wisely that we should not at this meeting determine on the form of memorial best fitted to perpetuate his late Majesty's memory. On that, therefore, I say nothing, beyond this that the ultimate decision of this question must largely depend on the financial support that the movement receives; but whatever that decision may be I hope it will meet with the loyal acceptance of all. The list of subscriptions already promised betokens an encouraging spirit of liberality and I feel no doubt that Bengal will in no way lag behind the sister provinces but will be able to establish an enduring memorial worthy of the illustrious name with which it will be associated.

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, in seconding the Resolution, said:—

Your Honor,—After the speeches we have listened to I think little remains to be said regarding the propriety of the movement inaugurated for raising a Memorial to our late beloved King-Emperor. It is our foremost duty to co-operate to the best of our powers for its entire success. The memorial I need hardly say must be worthy of the Premier Province, of the administration of which Your Honor is now the revered and esteemed head. His late Majesty had utter faith in the brotherhood of man; he wished and worked for the peace and prosperity of the world, the advancement of his empire and the welfare of his subjects. Few Sovereigns have been more loved in life and more respected after death. Nations accorded him a funeral which has no parallel in history. What kingdom in the history of the world ever saw the unique spectacle of nine reigning monarchs taking part in the funeral of a departed king? Yet they followed in solemn procession the bier of His late Majesty, and thus they acknowledged as best they could the great work which the late King had done for the good of humanity as the great Peace Maker of the world. What wonder then that at his demise the whole world was draped in sorrow and a feeling of deep grief and sincere sympathy was raised such as amply shewed His late Majesty's unprecedented popularity and his great worth. He will be enshrined in our hearts and the hearts of those who will come after us and who will read the story of his great life, with wonder and admiration. To him the offerings of our hearts must necessarily be spontaneous and his sacred memory we should be unsparing to commemorate. Your Honour, I have great hopes that if all those who have assembled here and the many more who have, I trust, every sympathy with this movement, will extend their helping hand which I am confident they will. Bengal will be able to raise a Memorial to His late Majesty such as will be worthy of its tradition of loyalty and generosity. That Memorial whatever shape it might take, will be a living monument of the people's love and admiration for one who was to them not only a Sovereign but a friend who rejoined at their prosperity and the chord of whose sympathetic heart always struck at the tale of their sorrow, whose righteousness and benefactions endeared him to his subjects to whom his untimely death was a great and cruel shock and who along with the nations of the earth will mourn his loss as the world's great Peace-Maker and Benefactor. I have, therefore, much pleasure to second the resolution.

MR. JUSTICE MOOKERJI'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mookerji, in supporting the Resolution, said:—

In supporting the first resolution moved by Sir Lawrence Jenkins the Hon. Mr. Justice Mookerji said all Indians who had not completely forsaken the traditions of their race recognised that the Sovereign occupied a unique position as the representative of the Supreme Power. Any proposal to perpetuate the memory of the King would naturally appeal strongly to the Indian mind. But King Edward was not merely held in reverence by his subjects in the Empire. The

universal affection in which he was held by his subjects was indicated by the words of genuine sorrow which found utterance in every household at the time of his death. How could they forget his memorable message to the people of this land, every line, every word of which was engraved on their hearts? How could they forget the promise which was foreshadowed in that memorable message for their princes and for their people. Mr. Justice Mookerji therefore appealed to them to unite in their effort to raise a suitable memorial which may be beneficial to the subjects of His Majesty the King and be a remembrance of the late King Edward from generation to generation.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL—BENGAL.

AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

A meeting of the General Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund was held at Belvedere on Tuesday evening to decide the form of the Bengal Provincial Memorial to His late Majesty, King Edward VII. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presided and there was a large attendance of members.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Before the proceedings commenced, His Honour, the President said:

Sir Lawrence Jenkins and gentlemen,

I have to thank you for your courtesy in attending here to-day in accordance with the invitation issued by the Hon'ble Mr. Gourlay on the 29th of September last. The business before us is to consider and decide upon the form which the Bengal Memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII should take. This question, as you are aware, was, in the first instance, referred for preliminary consideration by the Executive Committee. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the way in which the Executive Committee has discharged its duties, and of the skill, tact, good judgment with which its deliberations were guided by Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Monteath.

2. The report of the Executive Committee, signed by the Joint-Secretaries, Mr. Mukharji and Mr. Gourlay, has been circulated, and is in the hands of all members of the General Committee. You will see that, in the opinion of the Committee, the first essential is the erection of a statue of His late Majesty. It is evident, both from the proceedings of the Committee, and from notices that have appeared in the press, that public feeling is practically unanimous on this point, and I think we may take it that this recommendation of the Executive Committee will certainly commend itself to the public at large, and I hope also to all now present.

3. In addition to the statue, the Executive Committee have put forward

two alternative projects. The first is for the creation of a Memorial fund to be applied for purposes of medical relief. The second is for the establishment of University hostels in the form indicated in Mr. Kuchler's note. No other schemes besides these two have received any considerable measure of support, either in the press or in those communications which have reached us and I think that for practical purposes the General Committee will do well to confine themselves to the consideration of these two schemes alone. If the question is thus narrowed down, as I think it fairly may be, we have merely to decide which of these two projects commends itself to us.

4. At the meeting held at Belvedere on the 19th of July, I expressed my personal preference for a scheme of hostels in connection with the University. That proposal has received a considerable degree of public support. On the other hand, it has evoked not a little opposition in certain quarters; and it has become apparent that it has no hope of receiving universal approval. On the other hand, proposals for applying the fund to purposes of medical charity, in some form or another, have received very extensive support, not only, as might have been expected, from the medical profession, but also from numerous other sections of the public. In view of what has transpired during the last four months, I am now inclined to withdraw the suggestion which I made last July in favour of the hostel scheme, and to advise the General Committee to adopt the other alternative put forward in the Report.

5. In advising this course, I have been influenced by two considerations. In the first place, it is for obvious reasons eminently inexpedient that anything in the form of controversy or ill-feeling should be allowed to arise in connection with Royal Memorial. If we cannot secure absolute unanimity, at all events let us select some scheme which shall receive general acquiescence. I fear there is little or no hope of general acquiescence in the hostel scheme; while, on the other hand, the medical relief scheme is one on which all shades of opinion may fairly hope to be united. In the second place, I fear that the funds which are likely to come into our possession will not be adequate to enable a satisfactory scheme of hostels to be carried through. We anticipate that the total sum available will be something over five lakhs of rupees. Out of this about a lakh and a half will be required for the statue. After making provision for this, the balance will not amount to much more than three and half lakhs of rupees, and it will be quite hopeless to provide a site and buildings on a suitable scale for that sum. While, therefore, I cannot help feeling some regret that it should not be possible to carry out the scheme which I outlined last July, I am clearly of opinion that personal preferences should be put aside, and that we should devote the funds at our disposal to the other alternative scheme proposed by the Executive Committee, which we may all unite in accepting. You will observe that the recommendation of the Executive Committee is expressed in the most general terms, and will enable those who are charged with its execu-

tion to apply the funds to almost any scheme of medical relief. We anticipate that the income of the fund, in the first instance, will amount to fourteen or fifteen thousand rupees a year. We may hope that in course of time these funds will be increased by means of additional contributions from the public; but whether that is the case or not, there is one thing in my power which will enable us at once to increase the resources of the managing body. Hitherto the Local Government has not made any contribution from Provincial revenues towards the Memorial fund. I believe that in some other provinces this has been done; and it is certainly a legitimate object for a Government contribution. We are not in a position at present to give a large grant from Provincial revenues by way of capital; but if the scheme proposed by the Executive Committee should commend itself to you, it will not be necessary to make a capital grant at once. It will serve the purpose equally well if we make an annual contribution from Provincial revenue in aid of the funds to be derived from the investment of the capital. I shall be prepared in that case to make an annual grant of such amount as may be necessary from time to time; and in any case, sufficient to raise the income at the disposal of the Committee to not less than twenty thousand rupees per annum. This will materially extend the benefits to be derived from the scheme, and should enhance its popularity.

6. In the above view we have arranged to submit for your consideration two Resolutions. The first of these will be moved by the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga and seconded by Sir George Sutherland. The object of this is to give effect to the recommendation of the Executive Committee in favour of the erection of a statue of His Majesty. The second Resolution proposes to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee in favour of a fund for the purposes of medical relief. This Resolution will be moved by Mr. Monteath and seconded by the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. I trust that these Resolutions will commend themselves to the present meeting. I need hardly say that it is open to any member of the Committee to state his views and to propose any alternative project which he may prefer; but unless there is reasonable probability that such other scheme would be received with general approval, (and of this there seems little present prospect,) it seems very desirable to avoid any course which would detract from the appearance of unanimity. I will not detain you longer and will now invite the Maharaja Bahadur to move the Resolution which stands in his name.

In the absence of the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, Maharaj Sir Pradayot Kumar Tagore moved the following resolution: That an equestrian statue of His late Majesty be erected on the Calcutta maidan and that out of the funds available a sum of one and a half lakhs of rupees be set aside for this purpose."

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman (Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar), in a lucid speech, explained the object of the Meeting.

Mr. A. Govindaraja Mudaliar, B.A., L.T., Head-master of Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram, in the course of a lengthy speech, referred in eloquent terms to the many noble qualities of His late Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII, who was rightly called "the Royal Peacemaker," and appealed to the audience to contribute liberally towards raising a memorial worthy of the people of Chidambaram and worthy of His late Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India.

A subscription list was then opened and a sum of Rs. 250 was subscribed on the spot. A Committee was also formed, consisting of the Deputy Collector, the District Munsiff, the Headmaster of Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram, and a few other gentlemen, with Messrs. K. R. Narayana Iyengar, B.A., and V. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., as Joint Secretaries and Mr. Ponnusawmy Mudaliar, as Treasurer, to collect funds and otherwise co-operate with the Madras Committee. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Revenue Divisional Officer.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL—LAHORE.

GREAT MEETING AT LAHORE.

Never, perhaps, has there been a gathering more representative of the Punjab than that on Saturday afternoon in the Town Hall gardens at Lahore at the meeting held in connection with the King Edward Memorial Fund. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presided, and his audience, which followed his words with intense interest, was composed of all the types of Indians to be found in the broad plains of the Land of the Five Rivers. Except from the Delhi division, in which town His Honour presided over a similar meeting a few days previously, there were gathered round the dais representatives of all the districts and Native States, and of all castes, creeds and communities—a striking testimony to the loyalty and reverence in which the late King-Emperor was held.

There were present: The Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, the Hon. Mr. Tollinton and Major Bayley, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, on the dais; and also among others the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah Din, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chevis, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott Smith, the Hon. Mr. Burt, the Hon. Mr. Diack, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Hari Chand, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shah, the Hon. Mr. Shadi Lal, the Hon. Khawaja Yusuf Shah, Khan Bahadur, and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Seth Adamji Mamooji; Colonel Parsons Commissioner of Lahore; Mr. M. S. D. Butler, Deputy Commissioner; Sir Protul Chander Chatterjee, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Lahore, and Colonel Dallas, Agent to the Phulkian States. The following Deputy Commissioners from the various districts of the Punjab were also present:—Messrs. Connolly,

Atkins, Burton, King, Asgar Ali, Lumsden, Irving, Wakefield, and Nawab Khuda Baksh Khan, and Mr. Ross, District Judge of Dharamsala.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, on behalf of the Provincial Committee, requested His Honour to open the proceedings.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S SPEECH.

Sir Louis Dane then said.—"It is a great pleasure to me to have been able to assist at this public meeting of the Punjab to determine how we can best commemorate our King and Emperor King Edward VII, who has gone. Of the memorable mourning of the Punjab when the news of the bereavement of the Empire reached us I need not speak. How spontaneous and universal was that mourning is known to all, and some slight record of the wonderful demonstration of loyalty, love and sorrow appeared to me to be desirable. I now hold in my hand a pamphlet of 188 pages, containing some of the telegrams and letters of loyal condolence and respectful sympathy which were received from every part and every class of the Punjab. There were many others which came in after the pamphlet was printed, of which only the names of the senders could be recorded. The compilation is a meagre record of a remarkable and spontaneous display of loyal devotion to the Crown, of love for the person of the departed monarch, of heartfelt sympathy for his bereaved Consort, Queen Alexandra, and of devotion to our present Sovereign, King George—a display of which any province or country might be well content, and which again makes me proud to feel that I too am a Punjabi. A copy of the pamphlet will be sent to those who sent messages, and will, I am sure, be preserved by them as a small memento of a great national mourning. But, gentlemen, is our loyalty to stop at this? Are we to be content with mere words, however eloquent and earnest? I feel sure that the people of the Punjab are not so content, and that some more substantial monument of their loyalty, love and sorrow will remain to attest their feelings.

FORM OF MEMORIAL.

"It remains for us to consider what that memorial should be and where it should be placed. On such an occasion there are always many persons ready to bring forward their own ideas of what would benefit the place in which they live, and so utilise the public emotions to push forward their own pet projects. I do not in the least want to decry their motives, which are generally philanthropic, but I must ask you to consider if such local memorials are worthy of a departed King and Emperor. When Queen Victoria died, no great Punjab memorial was started owing to the project for an All-India Memorial of a costly type in Calcutta. The consequence was that local memorials was started in most districts. I have seen most of these, and I can only say that, in many, if not most, cases, they are not worthy memorials, either by their nature, durability or far-reaching influences for good, of the great and royal lady whose memory they hardly

Mr. MONTEATH'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. M. Monteath then said :

Your Honor, Maharajas and Gentlemen :—

It is with pleasure I rise to move the second resolution that after providing a sufficient sum for the erection of a suitable and fitting statue to His late Majesty the King-Emperor that the balance of the money should be invested in a fund, to be called the King Edward Memorial Fund and to be used as a medical fund.

His Honor has told us how much has been collected and how much is likely to remain after providing for the statue, but he has gone further for he generously promised on behalf of the Bengal Government a yearly grant of a sum sufficient at the least to bring the income of the fund up to Rs 20,000 per annum.

You will notice, gentlemen, that the resolution that I am about to propose has a very wide scope, it provides

1. For advancement of Medical education,
2. Hospitals,
3. Sanatoria,
4. Medical research,

5. Other work of medical relief in Bengal so that the Council that will be entrusted with its management has a large field for the application of the money.

Now the sum at the disposal of the Council is, but a modest one, and its operations must of necessity be somewhat limited ; still, modest as the amount is, if carefully dispensed, we may look for material help to those who most need it, I refer to those in sickness and suffering.

But whilst the amount is at present modest there is the possibility and nay I add gentlemen, the probability that the capital of the fund may from time to time be added to, through the generosity of prominent citizens of Bengal, whether by legacies or by charitable donations and in course of time I trust it may prove to be a real benefactor.

As to the administration of the fund, you will notice it is proposed to vest it in a Council to be appointed from time to time by the local Government. In the proposals laid before the Executive Committee it was suggested that the Council should consist of seven members and no doubt this suggestion will be considered in forming the Council.

- 1 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
2. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals or the Provincial Head of the Medical Department.
3. One member nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
4. One medical practitioner not in Government service, and,
- 5, 6, 7. three representative Indian Gentlemen.

It was proposed that each member should hold office for 2 years but should be eligible for re-appointment.

This will form a strong and representative committee, strong in that will be headed by the head of the Local Government and representative in that it will represent all classes both European and Indian both Medical and Civil and I think we can look for a careful dispensation of the funds and for good work from such a council.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I feel that this proposed King Edward Memorial Fund to be applied as it is proposed, is one which would have had the entire sympathy of our late King Emperor the one whose memory we would honor and therefore one which I trust will have your warm support.

With these few words I beg to move the following Resolution :—

That after provision has been made for a statue of His late Majesty the balance of the funds available be formed into a King Edward Memorial Fund and applied in establishment and aid of Medical education, hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, medical research or other work of medical relief in Bengal. And that the administration of the fund be vested in a Council to be appointed from time to time by the Local Government.

MR. LINDSAY'S SPEECH.

Mr. D. Lindsay said that with reference to the very kind and generous promise made by His Honour that the Local Government would make a contribution to the income of the general fund in order to raise the amount to at least Rs 20,000 he would like to ask whether in the event of the income from subscriptions, which they had every reason to hope would be received, falling short, the original figure of Rs. 20,000, now promised by the Local Government would still be contributed to the total for at least such amount as His Honour had now generously promised.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in reply said that it was rather difficult for him for obvious reasons to give a blank cheque, especially as it was to be signed.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL—CHIDAMBARAM.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT CHIDAMBARAM.

A public meeting of the citizens of Chidambaram was held on the 23rd July 1910, in the Municipal Hall, to concert measures for perpetuating the memory of His late Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. It was presided over by Mr. A. Streenivasa Iyengar, District Munsiff. Many officials and gentlemen, including Mr. Kunjihan Sahib, the Revenue Divisional Officer of Chidambaram, were present. The gathering was a representative one, several leading Mahomedan gentlemen from Porto Novo and other places being present on the occasion.

Mr. K. Varahachariar, a leading member of the Local Bar, proposed the District Munsiff to the Chair.

honour. Some are clock-towers of indifferent design and sometimes without a clock, others are halls for which no special use can be found, and which remain a burden upon the rate-payers I feel sure that we shall not fall into similar errors on this occasion. But I would ask you to bear in mind that the improvement of a local hospital or a water scheme, however valuable and required locally, is hardly a fitting memorial for the Sovereign of an Empire counting some 400 millions, and that it is hardly seemly to allow local and parochial interests to intervene to prevent the erection of some appropriate and dignified foundation which will hand down the name and keep alive the memory of King Edward the Peacemaker to the generations that are to come.

"It has been decided that the All-India Memorial should be one of comparatively small cost, and that the various provinces should be free to work out their own ideas. I am happy to say that Delhi and the Punjab have been honoured in the selection of Delhi as the site for the All-India Memorial.

"It would obviously be useless and undesirable to let a provincial or local memorial compete with the dignified construction which will perpetuate the devotion of All-India towards the late sovereign, so that our way is clear as regards a provincial memorial. For such, two places clearly present themselves as proper sites, Delhi or Lahore. As Delhi, in the fulfilment of its imperial destiny, is required for the All-India Memorial our provincial memorial must be placed at Lahore.

"Now as to the form which the Provincial memorial should take. Soon after King Edward's death I consulted some of the men of light and leading in the Punjab as to what their ideas were. They all were in favour of creating some institution which should not be a mere building, but should be a centre from which beneficent influences should radiate, which would benefit the whole province, and which would further the objects which it was known that the late King had specially at heart. Several such institutions naturally occurred to mind. There is the proposed engineering college in which I have a special personal interest. Good though this is, I had to waive my personal predilections, as, at first at any rate, it could not be of the highest type, and also because it would not inspire much enthusiasm in the general masses of the people whom it could not directly benefit. Somewhat similar considerations ruled out the idea of a technological institute, of which the benefit to the masses would be less evident for years to come, and which might easily conflict with the general policy of the Government of India in such matters. We are fortunate in already possessing as fully equipped an agricultural college as the circumstances of the province at present require.

THE PROVINCIAL MEMORIAL SCHEME.

"In this way some great objects were eliminated. We carefully considered what were the objects which the late King specially honoured and delighted in. It will at once be admitted that these were the prevention and cure of sickness in man and animals and the improvement the stock of

horses and cattle and of animals generally. You must all have heard of the great King Edward Hospital Fund which has at last set the voluntary charitable hospitals of London on a firm footing. You have heard of the interest which the King took in agricultural shows and the prize cattle which he bred. You have heard, too, of his race horses, and that he was one of the few men and the only monarch who had won the Derby three times. Now, gentlemen, it so happened that an opportunity presented itself of putting on a proper basis the institutions which serve in the Punjab the objects which were so specially dear to the late King. You are doubtless all aware that the Punjab Medical College has been for years the sole source of supply of qualified Indian medical men throughout Northern India. Medical science happily ever advances, and notwithstanding an addition last year at the cost of Government of three Professors and three Assistant Professors to the staff, the institution is not able to cope adequately with the rapid developments of the healing art. More Professors are necessary, but even still more necessary are suitable buildings and appliances. What the cost of such are will be clear to you from the fact that the cost of the proposed Medical College at Lucknow is put at nearly 33 lakhs. We welcome the foundation of that college, which will reduce the severe strain on the Provincial College, and we have great hopes for the benefit of the human race in Upper India from the generous rivalry of these two great institutions. But, gentlemen, in medical science the Punjab has hitherto stood alone; is it now to be content to take a very back place? Are our young men to be deprived of those opportunities of carving out a noble career for themselves in India and elsewhere which they have hitherto enjoyed, and are the people of the Punjab to be denied all the benefits of advanced medical knowledge and skill? I am sure that you will agree with me that such a thing is unthinkable and intolerable. In the case of the Lucknow College the people co-operated with the Government by raising nearly half the cost in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Can we not do the same in honour of an even more soul-stirring event and in honour of a man and of a King whose thought was ever of the provision of adequate medical relief for his people? The need is provincial in the fullest sense. Without a properly equipped college any local hospitals which you may erect would be of small utility, as you could not secure proper medical men to man them. It is part of the policy of Government to encourage private medical practitioners. You cannot secure such without the best teaching. Hitherto you have relied on that splendid service, the Indian Medical Service, which has been one of the finest features of our administration. You may not be able to count on that much longer. It is therefore vitally necessary in every sense of the term that we should provide facilities for medical and sanitary instruction equal to those which exist in Europe, if our young men are to have fair play, and if we are not to be compelled to put up with a class of medical men much inferior to those whose services are now

at our command. In this connection I would refer you to an article in the *Punjaber* of 21st July, which shows that Indians are experiencing difficulty in learning medical work in England, and that we must now give them equal facilities here in India. I fully concur.

PRESENT PUNJAB HOSPITAL.

"Nor is the college all. To train medical men every college must have attached to it a good and up-to-date hospital. Our provincial hospital can hardly be called such. Want of funds has prevented all necessary expansion and additions. We have no tuberculosis ward with connected sanatoria, such as my friend Mr. Malabari is so worthily trying to found, and which we could in this way help, no proper infectious wards, no cancer ward, no general maternity hospital, no accommodation for middle class Indian gentlemen or families, no provision for teaching hygiene and sanitation or giving degrees in that most important subject, no branch for the study of what is good in the older schools of medicine—the Yunani and Ayurvedic systems (an object in which our famous *hakims* can help if they will)—no great medical library to help the poorer medical men to keep abreast of their profession, our buildings are out of date and in some cases hardly sanitary, and our nursing arrangements, on which so much depends, are utterly inadequate. There is no hostel for the College students, a matter on which the University lays the greatest stress. Further, the opportunities for clinical instruction are hardly sufficient for the assistant surgeon classes, and unless increased facilities are provided the sub-assistant surgeon classes may have to be sent elsewhere. This will not only involve great cost, but will condemn this important class of men, on whose ministrations the bulk of the people have now to depend, permanently to an inferior training, debarring them from a recognised position as fully qualified medical men and entailing on them a lower rate of pay and on their patients a poorer style of treatment. This is not fair either to them or to the public, and our aim ought to be to have in every hospital and dispensary a fully trained and fully qualified medical man. Such is the condition of the great provincial Punjab hospital on which the teaching of the medical men of the province is based, and on which you have to rely for treatment in cases beyond the powers of your local hospital and local medical men. To improve the Punjab Medical College and Hospital, and along with it the Lady Aitchison Hospital for *purdah* ladies, and the Lady Lyall Home for female medical students, which could and should be expanded into a female and *purdah* medical school and College, and to place these institutions on a proper and permanent basis worthy of the Punjab as the King Edward Memorial College and Hospitals—this is the object which we all felt would be a worthy memorial to the late King-Emperor, and one which would have most fully commended itself to him, and will commend it more than any other to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and to Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, as it furthers the

cause of medical relief in which they all take the keenest interest. It also is pre-eminently one which benefits, immediately and directly, all parts and classes of the province, whether prince or peasant, practitioner or patient. To secure this object, the people must help, as, even if it were right that Government should pay for a national memorial, the Provincial Government has no funds to meet the costs; and surely it is not much to ask all to help by giving according to their means towards an institution which will not only honour the memory of a beloved sovereign, but will directly improve the condition of the province and all in it.

"If we fritter away our somewhat scanty resources on local objects, however deserving those may be, we cannot produce a memorial which will be worthy of its object and of the Punjab, and I earnestly hope that you will, as I have done, subordinate your personal and local views to a great and imperial aim for so alone can we achieve it. Again I would say that I do not wish to decry local, and municipal spirit in such matters. There are brilliant instances where men have been public-spirited enough to meet both provincial and local requirements. The Mandal Nawab family of Karnal have not only contributed Rs. 28,000 towards the provincial memorial, but have given a site and a large sum for the local hospital in Karnal. Lala Sukh Lal of Sirsa has given Rs. 10,000 to the provincial memorial and is building a dispensary in Sirsa, his native town. By all means let those of us to whom God in His goodness has given a sufficiency of means emulate the charity of these generous donors. But as we cannot all of us hope to do this, let us concentrate our efforts on one main and worthy provincial memorial.

"You will observe that a modern medical college and hospital contains many buildings and many branches. Those givers of substantial amounts who wish to have their names specially associated with the King's memorial in its career of public benevolence can appropriate their donation to one of these branches or buildings, or in the case of smaller donations to a family ward or some special room. This is another reason which makes this form of memorial specially suitable.

A NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE.

"So far I have dealt with our proposed memorial as an institution for medical relief for men. Happily the scheme will indirectly serve the other great and kindred object in which King Edward took so much interest—the improvement of stock and the prevention and relief of suffering in animals. To build a new medical college and to expand the hospitals we shall have to take up the site of the present Veterinary College. Like the Medical College, this is an institution unique of its kind in Northern India, as it is the source of supply of Indian veterinary assistants throughout that tract and to the army. It also, however, stands in need of improvement and expansion to meet the ever-growing requirements of veterinary science. It is proposed to place the College on a fresh and more commodious site in Lahore, and then we can raise

its status and teaching and train regular veterinary surgeons instead of veterinary assistants and so make India as a whole more self-supporting and able to meet its own wants. This idea is cordially approved by the Government of India, and the Punjab will thereby retain the honour of being first and foremost in the field of medical relief for animals. The cost will be heavy, and, with the free gift of the very valuable sites, will constitute the contribution of Government towards the memorial.

"Such then is the scheme. If carried out it will serve the whole province directly and fully. There are hospitals and dispensaries for men and animals now in every large town and at every tahsil. These will secure better and more qualified men from the two great new Colleges, which will also turn out in ever-increasing numbers a fully qualified class of private practitioners who can properly meet the great demand which a more enlightened civilisation must produce in the province for ready, prompt and capable relief of suffering in men and animals. The memorial will not be a mere building, though it will include a handsome edifice for the College which will bear King Edward's name and be an ornament to the Punjab. It is hoped, if enough money is collected, that we may be able to place this new building on a site near the Nila Gumbaz. With a little improvement the awkward and dirty corner there can be cleared out and a fine place created, which, with the new medical college on one side and the Oriental and Law Colleges on the other will be an ornament to the capital of the Punjab and might well receive the name of the Kaisar Chawk, or King Edward Place. The memorial above all things will be a centre from which will radiate effective pity and compassion on all suffering creatures, and the spirit of the great King will, I feel sure, ever animate those who will have the honour of being trained in its colleges. So in the opinion of my advisers and myself, shall we best honour, serve and vivify the memory of one whose whole life was an example of the heavenly teaching—peace on earth and goodwill towards men—and I earnestly commend the scheme to your favourable consideration."

The following resolution was then moved, seconded and supported with short speeches in Urdu by representatives of the districts and of the Native States:—"That this meeting approves of the proposals that as a Punjab Memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII, whose sympathy with his people in their joys and sorrows will ever be gratefully remembered by them, a new and enlarged medical college shall be built and the attached hospitals, —the Mayo, the Albert Victor and the Lady Aitchison,—shall be expanded and improved so as to form a great central institution for medical relief and instruction."

The mover of this resolution was Khalifa Hamid Hussain, of Patiala, and the seconder, Maulvi Rahim Baksh, C.I.E., of Bahawalpur. It was supported by the following representatives of Native States:—Sardar Bahadur Shamser Singh of Jhind, Sardar Hazura Singh of Nabha, Lala Shiv L. Charan Lal of Sirmur, Lala Sri Gopal of Mandi, Sardar Bahadur Dayal Singh Bahadur, Chaudhri

Mahomed Din, of Maler Kotla; and also by the following district representatives:—Hissar, Rai Sahib Lala Ram Gopal; Kangra, Lala Brij Lal; Hoshiarpur, Sirdar Harnam Singh of Mukerian; Jullundur, Khan Bahadur Ahmad Shah; Ferozepore, Sodhi Ajit Singh; Lahore, the Hon. Khan Bahadur M. Mahomed Shah, and the Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Shadi Lal; Amritsar, Sirdar Ragbir Singh, of Raja Sausi; Sialkote, Rai Sahib Gyan Chand; Shahpur Malik Muzaffar Khan Tiwana; Jhelum, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Inam Ali, Session Judge; Rawalpindi, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Seth Adamji Mamooji; Attock, M. Ghulam Mahamad Khan, of Pindi Ghep; Mianwali, Malik Ata Mahomad, of Kalabagh; Montgomery, Khan, Saadat Ali Khan; Lyallpur, M. Fateh Din; Jhang, Lala Girdhari Lal; and Multan, Khan Bahadur Makh-dum Hussan Bakhsh, Quereshi.

The resolution was then put to the meeting by His Honour and carried unanimously.

PRELIMINARY STEPS.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, President of the Provincial Committee, explained the steps taken hitherto. He stated that a preliminary meeting of leading citizens of Lahore was held on June 6, and a Provisional Committee was formed. With a view to making this Committee as representative as possible the following were included:—(a) two representatives of each district; (b) donors of Rs. 1,000 or more; (c) representatives of States. The proposed form of memorial was readily accepted, and a brisk canvas for subscriptions was at once undertaken in Lahore by representatives of different communities. Over a lakh and a quarter had already been subscribed in Lahore and the immediate neighbourhood, and of this sum Rs. 33,000 had been collected. Several bankers had offered their assistance, including Mr. Tullock, Bank of Bengal, Mr. Mer, Alliance Bank, Mr. Muir Masson, Punjab Banking Company, and the Managers of the Amritsar Bank, and the People's Bank. Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, of the Mufid-i-Am Press, Joint Secretary of the Fund, had undertaken all printing work in connection with the memorial free of cost. Among the larger subscribers in Lahore were: Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, Rs. 16,000; Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, C.I.E., Rs. 10,000; Raja Fateh Singh, Rs. 10,000. The proposal had been very well received in other districts, which were rallying to its support. No formal reports had yet been received, but the newspaper reports were most encouraging, and recorded many handsome donations. All classes of the population were heartily joining in support of the movement, even comparatively poor people in the bazaar readily subscribed their rupees. It was intended to make a special appeal to the Punjabi officers and soldiers of the army and in this connection he (Sir Arthur Reid) had written to General Sir Joceline Wodehouse, Commanding the Northern Army, inviting his sympathy and support. In reply General Wodehouse wrote:—"I have read with much interest what you have sent me re the Punjab Memorial to the late King, and thoroughly approve of it. To my mind, in India, what we so much

want is the improvement and development of well thought-out existing concerns ; so many things are run on the cheap and inadequately endowed. I will do all I can to help you."

Sir Arthur Reid, in concluding, expressed the thanks of the Committee and of the meeting to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor for inaugurating the movement and for his speech, and to the Deputy Commissioners for the interest they had taken in the matter. Seven or eight Deputy Commissioners, with representatives of their districts, were present at that meeting, and almost every district in the province was represented there or at the Delhi meeting, including districts as remote as Attock, Mianwali, Kangra and Hissar. He also stated that letters expressing regret at inability to attend had been received from the Financial Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Census Commissioner, and many others. He was sure they would all join him in thanking the gentlemen who were about to entertain with lavish hospitality all those who had attended the meeting.

The next resolution was as follows :—"That this meeting approves of the constitution of the Provincial Committee as proposed by the promoters of the movement and accords its sanction to all that has been done up to date."

The mover was the Hon. Rao Bahadur Lala Hari Chand of Multan, and the seconder Nawab Khula Baksh Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Gujarat, and the supporters were Rai Bahadur Lala Barkat Ram, of Gujranwala, and Lala Sita Ram, of Mianwali. This motion was also carried unanimously.

The Lieutenant-Governor, before dissolving the meeting, briefly expressed thanks to the Hon. Sir Arthur Reid, and the Provincial Committee, who had helped to make this movement such a success. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore also deserved their thanks for the trouble which he and other gentlemen of the Committee had taken in order to enable this meeting to be held.

The meeting then broke up, and the following gentlemen were "At Home" :—Sir P. C. Chatterjee, Kt., C. I. E., Rajah Pateh Singh of Shekura, the Hon. K. B. Mian Mahomed Shah, The Hon. R. B. Lala Shadi Lal, Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, Kazalbash, K.B., Raiahadur Lala Ram Sasan Das, R. B. Lala Mohan Lal, Lala Jai Kishen Das, Khan Bahadur Mian Jamal Din of Baghbanura, Rai Sahib Sukh Dayal, Khan Sahib Mahomed Bux, Mian Siraj Din, Mahomed Bashir Ali Khan, Lala Amar Nath, Dewan Krishna Kishore, Mirza Asad Beg, Shaikh Mahamed Naqi, Mian Shamas Din, S. Meher Singh Chawla, Bhai Manohar Lal and Lala Raja Ram. His Honour remained for some time chatting with a large number of those who had come to Lahore for the occasion. The Police Band played a selection of music.

The meeting was got up by, and the excellence of its arrangements were due to, Mr. Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, assisted by Nawab Mohamed Ali Khan, Kazilbash, and Rai Bahadur Lala Mohan Lal, Provincial Secretaries ; Lala Amar Nath, and M. Siraj Din, Lahore, District Secretaries;

and Mr. Bull, Secretary to the Municipality of Lahore. Mr. Glascock, Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the police arrangements, which, considering the difficulties of an open-air meeting, were admirably carried out.

The following subscriptions, among others, were announced from Native States :—Patiala, 2 lakhs ; Bhawalpur, 1½ lakhs ; Jhind, 1 lakh ; Nabha, 1 lakh ; Faridkot, half a lakh.

ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL.

A GREAT MEETING AT SIMLA.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

A Meeting of the General Committee of the All-India Memorial Fund for the late King-Emperor was held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 12 o'clock on the 30th July 1911.

The Viceroy was in the chair and the audience included Lady Minto, the Maharaja of Nabha, the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop of Lahore, Messrs. Robertson, Sinha, Carlyle, and Jenkins and Sir Fleetwood Wilson, Members of Council, the Hon. Umar Hayet Khan of Tirwana, Sir Harnam Singh, and Pertab Singh of Kapurthala, the Hon. Messrs. A. M. Ker and W. C. Madge and Mr. J. B. Wood.

The Viceroy addressed the meeting as follows:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen:—

I have summoned this meeting in order to place before you certain proposal for a Memorial to our late King-Emperor. I have felt that a Memorial would be in accordance with the wishes of every community in India and that those wishes would best be met by an All-India Memorial, to which everyone in the land, high and low, might have an opportunity of subscribing, and of sharing in accordance with his individual means in doing honour to the memory of a great King, whose benign rule and sympathetic care for the welfare subjects had so well earned their devotion and loyalty throughout the Empire. The form, the Memorial should assume, has been carefully discussed, and though I fully recognise the strong arguments, which have occasionally been advanced in favour of some great work of public benefaction which might commemorate the great reign of Edward the Seventh to future generations, I have found so much diversity of public opinion and that of various benevolent interests that it seemed to me impossible to decide upon a public memorial which would on such lines satisfy the diversity of views I know to exist. It seemed to be much better, therefore, that the inauguration of memorials which aimed at some great public work such as institutions, hospitals, or

museums should be undertaken locally under conditions where local interests and local wants were understood, and with that idea I have encouraged the inauguration of Provincial Memorials, inaugurated by local authorities and communities. I hope they will be kept entirely distinct from the All-India Memorial, the object of which, as I have said, is that the subscriptions may be within reach of every individual in India, that the amount of subscriptions should be limited so as to distribute them as far as possible throughout the whole community. With this view the individual subscription will be limited to Rs. 5,000, and the smallest will be acceptable, whilst the sum total of contributions will be limited to five lakhs. I may as well say now that some local authorities have proposed to me that a certain percentage of their receipts to local memorial should be given to the All-India Memorial. But this is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit in which I hope subscriptions for the All-India Memorial will be raised. They should, I feel, be entirely distinct from all local efforts.

Now as to the Memorial itself. I have consulted the King-Emperor, and His Majesty has graciously agreed that the object we have in view would be best met by an equestrian statue of King Edward the Seventh at Delhi, a city, that is not only central but will be for ever associated with many glorious incidents in the history of India. The actual site will have to be determined by the Executive Committee I propose to name to you to-day, but I may say that the position for the statue which would seem to me the best is the open space between the Jumma Masjid and the Fort. The probable price of a marble statue would, I believe, be about 4,000 guineas and with a total subscription of 5 lakhs, there would be available a very considerable margin for the laying out of gardens and their upkeep as part of the surroundings of the Memorial. The selection of the sculptor and the laying out of such grounds will require to be dealt with by the Executive Committee.

The following Executive Committee was proposed. The Viceroy (Chairman), Messrs. Carlyle and Robertson and Members of Council Mr. Justice Mukherji, Mr. C. W. N. Graham (Calcutta), the Foreign and Public Works Secretaries to the Government of India, the Commissioner of Delhi Division, the Hon. Mr. Ker, Hon. Treasurer, and Captain J. Mackenzie, Honorary Secretary, with the Alliance Bank of Simla as Bankers.

It was suggested that a marble equestrian statue at Delhi between the Fort and the Jumma Masjid would be a fitting memorial. This would cost 4,000 guineas and the balance of the five lakhs could be devoted to gardens and upkeep.

Lord Minto announced donations of Rs. 5,000 each from the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajas of Mysore, Kashmir, and Jodhpore, and Rs. 1,000 from the Hon. Mr. Ker.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

[By Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao, C.S.I.]

If I can represent any part of India or any community, I have no hesitation in saying that that part of India and that community has felt the demise of our late Emperor Edward VII as a misfortune of India, of the Indian nation, of the world itself and its peoples. The whole world cries that its Peacemaker is no more. The Indian scripture calls God "Our Father." It declares the elder brother "Father-like." It recognises in the Sovereign the representative of "Our Father." India bitterly wept for the loss of her father, protector and comforter, Edward VII, till she was exhausted and fell into a swoon. When she recovered from the swoon, what did she see? The son of the departed father, with his co-worker, his Consort, sitting at the bed side of the grieved lady, assuring her of his protection, promising her the genuine sympathy of himself and his consort, and the relict lady mother of his advising them to do so. India was enlivened, inspirited and encouraged, and she thanked God and her Sovereign, his mother and Consort, for all the good they have done and promised to do. Turning to the other side, she sees her sons in teeming millions, she blesses them to be truthful to God, loyal to their Sovereign, and brotherly to each other, and daily pray to God to allow George V, with his Consort, to rule over us and over the Empire on which the sun never sets, for a period not less than half a century and more, with health and happiness. They say "Amen!"

[By Mr. K. G. Gupta, a Member of the Secretary of State for India's Council.]

"I think the feeling of loyalty towards the Crown is general in India, and it is largely personal. I was in India, when the announcement of the death of Queen Victoria arrived. I was surprised that a Sovereign so far away could excite so much personal feeling, and I think that feeling has lasted. The late King was in India in 1875. I remember the visit well, and a great many people now in India remember it too. The feeling of loyalty to a Sovereign is almost inherent among Indians of all classes, and when that feeling is fostered by a visit from the Sovereign it becomes all the stronger. The people of India, all like a visit from a member of the Royal family. Queen Victoria never went to that country, but she showed her love of its people in so many different ways that they regarded her with personal affection. Her interest in Indian affairs was demonstrated by the fact that she had a teacher from whom she took lessons in Urdu, one of the principal vernacular languages, and, I believe, she could speak it fairly fluently. Towards the end of her

reign, too, I think one of her personal attendants was an Indian. Queen Victoria's Proclamation after the Mutiny, when India was brought under the direct rule of the Sovereign, is considered the Magna Charta of Indian rights and liberties. That was the beginning practically of her popularity, and that popularity was greatly strengthened by her numerous acts of kindness and condescension towards the Indian people. The recent Message of the late King to the people of India, which was inspired by similar sentiments to those which led to Queen Victoria's Proclamation, produced a very good effect. King George not very long ago made a prolonged tour in India. He is liked there, and everywhere he was most loyally and enthusiastically received. The speech which he delivered on his return, and in which he spoke of sympathy for the country and the people, created the most favourable impression.

[By Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer, K.C.I.E.]

It is with unspeakable grief that every subject of His Majesty in India will receive the news of the sudden and unexpected demise of their most beloved King-Emperor. Short as his reign has been, it is but simple truth to say that he has enthroned himself in the hearts of the people in his vast Empire as firmly as his august predecessor, the Great Queen, had by her long and glorious reign. His memory could not be more deeply cherished in any part of his world-wide dominions than in this Indian continent; for who can forget amongst other acts of his, the benign Message with which he favoured us not long ago on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Proclamation of 1858 when we had the good fortune to become the direct subjects of the British Crown? This most opportune affirmation of the great principles enunciated for the Government of this country by that Indian Magna Charta ought alone to be sufficient proof of his love to this country, of his consideration to the Indian Princes and Feudatories and of his condescension to the people at large. He was not a mere name to us, but the first Sovereign whom we had the happiness of knowing in person, for he had deigned to sojourn amongst us as Heir-Apparent. If in Europe he is claimed to have been the "Peace-Maker," we claim him here to have been the restorer of complete public confidence at a time when wild unrest and excitement ran rampant over the land.

The masses here of course know little of the influences exercisable over the affairs of this country by reason of party politics in England. Our unbounded faith rested in the strong attachment which our Sovereign bore to us in his wise disposition and natural beneficence which produced in us an ineradicable belief that during his rule somehow he would permit nothing but justice to be done to us. What more eloquent testimony can there be of the goodness and greatness of a Sovereign?

I trust that no time will be lost in steps being taken to give adequate expression to the deep sorrow felt throughout the land by the high and the

low to convey to the British nation and to the Royal family our most sincere sympathy with them in this their hour of bereavement and loss.

[By H. H. the Aga Khan.]

The Aga Khan, in an interview with Reuter, paid a tribute to King Edward on behalf of all Indians. He emphasised the fact that in spite of political clamour by a certain proportion, 999 out of every thousand people in India were passionately attached to the Throne as a common centre of love of white and coloured subjects. This was greatly due to the sympathy shown to India and the Indians by Queen Victoria, King Edward, the present King and Queen and the Duke of Connaught. King Edward's reign would ever be associated with the liberalisation of the Government of India.

His Highness proceeded:—"During their tour in India, the present King and Queen won the hearts of the whole population, and brought home to all classes by their demeanour that they came not as foreign rulers but as belonging to the people. They had won by right of affectionate conquest the undying love and loyalty of the millions in India." The Aga Khan concluded: "I firmly believe that in the course of this reign, the white and coloured elements will, by common loyalty to the Throne, be drawn closer and will realise how interdependent are their welfares."

[By Mr. D. K. Dubashkader, Zamindar of Pandalgudy, Madura.]

On behalf of the Mahomedan Community in Southern India I beg respectfully to express the profound sense of grief and extreme sorrow felt by all classes of the Moslem community at the sudden demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII, the Peace-maker. He was doubtless a great constitutional Monarch. There was no Sovereign either before him or contemporary with him who has exercised so much influence in the civilised world. History will remember him as one of the greatest forces in the cause of international peace. The distinguishing characteristic of the late King-Emperor was his peace-making not only in matters relating to international politics, but within the Empire itself as regards internal peace and civil condition. England has more than maintained her own amongst the Powers of the world and this is due to the able statesmanship of King Edward VII. Throughout his reign he has ever been regarded with affection and respect in every part of this Empire. His Majesty was in fact a *Mabaf* of our community and we fully trust that his illustrious successor King-Emperor George V will extend towards us the same kindness as his great predecessor had done. When some months ago the appearance of a phenomenon in the shape of Halley's Comet was predicted the whole world in fact was placed under great consternation as to the prognostication foretold by this comet which is yet in the Heavens displaying its fearful tail. It seems to me

INDIA'S TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD VII

though I am far from being superstitious, that this comet was the fore-runner of some dreadful calamity and that it has fulfilled its mission by carrying away one endeared by all his subjects. I wish that this comet when passing the sun on the 19th May will disappear for ever. As one of the leading men of my community in the south, I beg to humbly convey through the medium of the press our sincere and heartfelt condolence to the Royal Family at the severe and irreparable loss they have sustained. May the Almighty vouchsafe unto them the timely consolation they so much need at the present time to bear the heavy loss.

ON THE DEATH OF HIS
Majesty KING EDWARD VII

THE TRUCE OF GOD

A KING'S BEQUEST

I.

What darkness deep as Wintry gloom
O'ershadows joyous Spring ?
In vain the vernal orchards bloom,
Vainly the woodlands sing.
Round Royal shroud
A mournful crowd
Is all now left of One, but yesterday a King.

II.

Thrones have there been of hateful fame,
Reared upon wanton war :
He we have lost still linked his name
With peace, at home, afar.
For peace he wrought,
His constant thought
Being how to shield his Realm against strife's baleful star.

III.

So let us now all seek to wrest
From fateful feuds release,
And, mindful of his wise bequest,
From factious clamours cease :
Treading the path He trod,
The sacred Truce of God,
The path that points and leads to patriotic Peace.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

II.

" He died in harness " : the impending stroke
Shook not his nerve nor his high courage broke.
Calmly he faced the sure descend of fate
Heeding it not for customed cares of State ;
Thrust anxious looks, imploring hands, aside,
Worked as he always worked ; then sank and died.
Firm thoughts should dwell in Kings : yet in the hour

When nature warns them of the date of power,
 How many at her awful voice have quailed,
 Ere life has languished, ere the breath has failed !
 Such weakness was not his : " no thought infirm
 Altered his cheek " beneath his closing term.
 No haughtier epitaph can Caesar claim
 Than to be known in all his acts the same :
 The *Semper Idem* on life's battlefield,
 And in death's last assault untaught to yield :
 Who, though upon time's boundary he stand,
 Makes time obey him while he holds command.

ANON.

III

"THE DEAD KING"

[Mr. Rudyard Kipling under this heading, has written a poem of seven stanzas. As the poem is copyrighted, we venture to quote below only two of the stanzas.]

To him came all captains of men, all achievers of glory,
 Hot from the press of their battles they told him their story,
 They revealed him a life in an hour and, saluting, departed,
 Joyful to labour afresh : he had made them new-hearted.
 And since he weighed men from his youth, and no lie long deceived him,
 He spoke and exacted the truth, and the basest believed him.
 We accepted his toil as our right—none spared, none excused him.
 When he was bowed by his burden his rest was refused him.
 We troubled his age with our weakness—the blacker our shame to us ?
 He heard that his people had need of him ; straight way he came to us.
 As he received so he gave—nothing grudged, nought denying.
 Not even the last gasp of his breath when he strove for us, dying.
 For our sakes, without question, he put from him all that he cherished.
 Simply as any that serve him he served and he perished.
 All the Kings covet was his, and he flung it aside for us,
 Simply as any that die in his service died for us.

R. KIPLING

IV

And thou art gone, my King, the world that owed
 Its peace to thee will mourn thy heavy loss
 And mourn for ever. Can another King,
 We fondly ask, fill up the space you filled
 And do the deeds you did. The answer comes,
 In all the heaviness of heart—" His Son."

God bless King George.

God give him strength and hope

To bear the loss millions do bear with him.
 God give our Queen, who loves us as her sons,
 Who, all too soon, descends her thronal state
 To seek the solitude and pray the prayer
 That fits the goodly woman that has lost
 Her lord, and in her lord the all that makes
 Life worth-living. To Him, who from on high
 The destiny of man directs, we bend
 For better days for us, our King and world.
 To Him we bend, in heaviness of heart,
 That weighs down with its weight, to see the day
 That dawns to-morrow, for that day will see
 The earthly remains of our Earthly God
 Join with the remains of the other Gods,
 That ruled and loved and died the death he died.
 The world is dark, but darker than the world,
 Darker than all the parts, is Ind. We are
 But simple men, with simple souls that love
 To live and die in simple simplicity.
 Upon us in all overpowering gloom,
 E'en as the mist upon the wintry sea,
 E'en as the darkness stealing o'er the land,
 The thought shall come too sweeping—" He is gone,
 The King we loved and prayed for—he is gone
 And yet we live." And then on us shall come
 The feeling of most wretched helplessness,
 Of gloom, of woe, of despair, till we ask,
 In muffled tones and scarcely uttered words,
 " And is he gone ? "

And can he really go
 Who did so much and died in doing so ?
 Will not the God in man assert and sway
 The world in spirit form ? Our Father, King,
 Our friend, all within one, can he so soon,
 Because the blood refused to flow, the breath
 Refused to breathe, forget us all—Not so.
 He lives, and warring monarchs shall beware
 That when they war, the sceptre of the King,
 Who living made the peace of all the world,
 Shall rise and scare them into peace again.

C. KARUNAKARA MENON,

V

Bereaved England, in thy hallowed grief
 All peoples of thy Empire ask full share,
 And all our hearts are stricken, like to thine
 In one great Sorrow that no human tongue
 Can tell in human speech—'tis past all thought.

Each wave that falls upon thy moaning shores
 Is but the beating of sad Nature's breast
 In lamentation. Ev'ry wind, that sighs
 To-day, low chants an English requiem—

So hurt, so many, are the anguished hearts,
 That, e'en the stars, themselves, do not suffice
 For reckoning the tears in English homes,
 This day of sorrow unto deeper Grief.

'Tis not a King alone whom we have lost
 And mourn. 'Twas not a mighty Potentate,
 Or Ruler of our hopes and destinies,
 That he was most revered, and cherished most.
 The Man in him surpassed the Kingly-state,
 The Peace in him outshone resplendent War,
 The kindness of his humanity
 Was Charity itself—and who would wish
 For greater gift than Charity? 'Twas Love,
 Not vassal-homage, that he sought of us,
 'Twas Friendship, not mere regal-graciousness,
 He gave to all his peoples, of the West,
 Or East, or South, wherever England chose
 To plant his Standard as the Flag of Peace.

And so, we feel, that, when his Summons came,
 He knelt before the only Judgment Seat,
 And bowing to the Question—asked of all—
 Replied, "*I did my duty as a King.*"

G. P. C.

VI

They tell me that the King is dead
 Methinks, they lie.

"To live in hearts we leave behind,
 Is not to die!"

Yea, rather say the King is gone
 To live for ever,
 In mansions of the King of Kings,
 That perish never!

Amongst the noblest of the earth,
 A King he stood,
 The highest purpose of his heart—
 His people's good;
 Adjusting tangled cords of State
 With statesman's skill,
 Promoting every useful end,
 Eschewing ill;
 Seeking with ardour to advance,
 The ends of peace,
 That thro' the earth's extended bounds,
 Stern war should cease!
 Then tell me not the King is dead,
 He dieth never,
 Who in a nation's loyal heart
 Shall live for ever!
 And thou, O, Queen, whose kindly deeds
 The poor have known,
 Whose virtues shed a lustre clear
 Around a throne!
 O, stay the auguish of thine heart
 Thus, stricken sore!
 Our Gracious Sovereign is not dead,
 "But gone before!"

WILLIAM STURGEON.

VII

ON THE FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD VII., KAISAR-I-HIND

On this the twentieth May's evening gloom,
 Bathed with thy millions of subjects' tear,
 Rest in the Westminster Hall's lonely tomb.
 'Mid esteem and honour accorded there.
 Hark round the world the weeping voices float,
 In tears with feeling all lament the fate,
 Hark, hark to the countless horde's mourning note,
 And all for thee, for thou wert good and great.
 Such feelings wide, sleep now in endless fame,
 At thy command once did crowned heads obey,
 Bright be thy place, thou left a noble name,
 With grief to-day free nations' praises pay.
 Hark to the tribute and to the loud roar

For thousand virtues, undefiled and pure
 Oh thou! mourned, lamented from shore to shore.
 Thee the lyre and laurels have been given sure,
 Sleep in the heart of thy Empire world-wide,
 Rest in peace, thou friend, best, bravest and kind,
 Thy works no doubt made thee the nation's pride,
 Sympathy's chains as thine were sure to bind.
 Rest, good Monarch, in thy last resting place,
 Sleep there in peace with all thy virtues own.
 Europe's Peace-maker with thy brighter face,
 Thy deeds might grow mightier than thy throne.
 May God grant thy soul perpetual peace,
 That thou mayst live peacefully day and night.
 Adore thy Maker with perfect release,
 O'er the blue firmament, beyond our sight.

J. N. MOOKERJEE.

VI

Toll, toll the deathbell, let all the peoples weep
 For a mighty King is sleeping his last and long sad sleep
 Bow every face in sorrow; let solemn dirge be sung
 Let every street and chapel with solemn black be hung.
 Sad, sad is England's heart to-day, since, one she lov'd is dead.
 A Nation now sits mourning, and lowly bows her head.

2

Let the sad requiem sounding, fill all the earth with woe
 While our sad tears are falling for the one who lieth low;
 One who was found so willing each worthy cause to aid,—
 The world's great, good Peace-maker, now in sad silence laid;
 Who was more energetic Old Britain's cause to plead
 Than our Good, Noble Edward, so great in word and deed.

3

Patient 'midst all the turmoil of wretched faction's strife,
 Pure in his conversation, and pure in heart and life,
 So Gentle, Noble, Stately, and yet without the pride,
 So often seen in others, calm, and yet dignified
 Woe worth the cruel day that saw a Nation's Hope laid low,
 And fill'd a Nation's sorrow with sad foreboding woe.

M. TINDALE.

VII

King Edward dead! Oh what a crushing blow!
 Thy Friend is no more, India! woe to thee woe!
 Broken-hearted are we, tears in every eye,
 Three-hundred millions all weep and sigh!

Our King, our Emperor, our Father, our Friend,
 Thy loss deeply bewails this sorrow-stricken Land.
 Though for a period short extended thy reign,
 The world's Love and Worship thou did'st gain;
 Bright golden-lettered was thy illustrious rule,
 To thy talents, who can pay tribute full?
 The all-worthy son of "Victoria the Good,"
 Good and able thou wert, with her nature imbued;
 The hideous demon of fierce dark-faced war,
 Thou hast always from thy domains kept afar;
 A Statesman great, a Politician skilled—
 Europe to thy Counsels did readily yield;
 As 'Edward the Noble,' 'Edward the Peace-maker,'
 Thou shalt be remembered reverently ever!
 The darling of people, the light of our eyes,
 The King and Emperor, now motionless lies!
 To lose such a monarch, is a calamity indeed,
 Our loyal hearts with bitter sorrow bleed!
 Our noble Queen-mother, drowned in sorrow's sea,
 Our heart's best sympathy goes out to thee!
 May God give thee strength, and power to bear,
 This great affliction, which we all do share.
 With clasped hands we all fervently pray,
 Fall on our knees, and most solemnly say:—
 "May the bright angels, and holy saints above,
 Guard and protect him with unflinching love;
 May all God's glory, mighty grandeur, and grace,—
 Encircle him, and to high heavens raise!"
 Rest in peace, Edward! in mourning deep,—
 Afflicted and disconsolate, India doth weep!

Now, with deep veneration and heart-felt feeling,
 We hail to thee, George V, our Emperor and King;
 India looks up to thee as her firmest friend,
 And to thee her blessings sincerely doth send,
 Long may thou rule, and glorious be thy reign,—
 Is our prayer to the Almighty; Amen, Amen!

H. P. CHAHAWALLA.

VIII

A BENGALI SONG

The following is an English translation of a Bengali song by Mr. D. L. Roy. This song was sung on the maidan by the members of the Calcutta Evening Club:—

When from the sky was rolling by the cloud's black deadly frown;
 When th' waters of the foaming cataract were calming down;

When o'er the world the throb of war-drum was about to cease ;
 Cruel Death came and he bore off an apostle great of peace.
 He never swerved a moment from his work to right the wrong ;
 Firm was his hope in a great result, his faith in love was strong ;
 His mission was to bring about a universal good ;
 His work to bring on earth a glorious realm of brotherhood.
 There is one brotherhood of man which nought can o'er divide,
 Though traversed by great seas and mountains, marred by human pride ;
 We pray for a millennium ('tis no idle dream we nurse)
 A wave of peace will surge upon this loveless universe.
 Dutiful, patient, independent, gentlemanly, kind—
 He's gone—the glory of Great Britain and a friend of Ind ;
 He's gone—the king of England, this flood of feud and strife stay ;
 Let sympathy be your religion—close all work to-day.
 He has come, O mother earth, now lay him on thy lovely bed ;
 Nature weep with shrouded eyes and ashen face and bowed head.

D. L. ROY.

IX

Say, Emperor, why left too soon,
 After granting so grand a boon,
 Hark thy swarthy sons' mourning sound,
 Rising from this most ancient ground.
 Hark the thunders of fort, of fleet,
 The deep sobs of crowd in the street,
 Flags drooping on turrets and towers,
 All are weeping for thou wert ours.
 Glorious was thy reign, all bright,
 All fresh, like the fresh dews of night,
 Here Reforms live thy praise to sing,
 Wherewith whole Hindustan did ring.
 Moahrs! thou acted well thy part,
 Wrote thy name on our grateful heart,
 Thy sympathy was pure and sweet,
 So it made a way us to meet.
 With ravished ears we heard it hear,
 Worthy son of a sovereign dear,
 No Queen like Victoria was seen,
 Her memory is ever green.
 When we are subject to death and birth,
 When nothing permanent on earth
 Live in the endless morn of light
 Mother and son, far from our sight.

Rest then, dear, were thy annals bright
 Let great historians them write,
 In letters of gold and of flames,
 To shine brighter over the Thames.
 Outside England we are not few,
 Accept our tears, our last adieu,
 See how Greater Briton here shines,
 O'er men of solar and lunar lines.
 Why we weep, cease then tears to flow,
 In our hearts let gratitude grow,
 Let pure affection's bright wreaths bloom,
 To give odours over thy tomb.
 We salute our good sovereign new,
 May he like thee be noble, true,
 At Mansion House we heard his sound,
 His sympathy there, there we found.
 O God ! preserve our firmest friend,
 Protect him, his Empire defend,
 Comfort him, and his mother dear,
 We, Hindus, Moslems, Jains desire.

MOOKERJEE.

X

"The King is dead!" "the King is dead!" they cry.
 And all the world in one white grief is prone—
 The Reaper swept with bended sickle by
 And named the King, earth's lordliest life his own,—
 "The King is dead!" "the King is dead!" we moan.
 Across the wave, out of the night it flies,—
 The swift sharp horror of this speedy thing ;
 The light is darkness and the music dies,
 While angels' silent brood with hovering wing,
 Where sleeps in palaced peace our Lord the King.
 Our Lord the King has fallen on the sleep,
 He does but sleep awhile and he will wake,
 Across the stillness driving shadows creep
 And each with each in sorrowing silent ache
 Through the grey mist our startled way we take.
 On her we think, his consort, England's Queen,
 The sea-King's daughter of the laureate's praise,
 The sweetest Queen of all that e'er have been.
 And then for him the heart whole prayer we raise,
 "God save the King and lend his length of days!"
 —"Dak" in the "Journal,"

APPENDIX.

I

INDIA AND THE KING-EMPEROR.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V'S. SPEECH.

On hearing of the death of His Most Gracious Sovereign King Edward the Seventh, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled on May 7, 1910 at St. James's Palace, and gave orders for proclaiming His present Majesty, who made a most Gracious Declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council.

The following is the DECLARATION made by His Majesty on the occasion :—

" My Lords and Gentlemen—

My heart is too full for Me to address you to-day in more than a few words. It is My sorrowful duty to announce to you the death of My dearly loved Father the King. In this irreparable loss which has so suddenly fallen upon Me and upon the whole Empire. I am comforted by the feeling that I have the sympathy of My future subjects, who will mourn with Me for their beloved Sovereign, whose own happiness was found in sharing and promoting theirs. I have lost not only a Father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser. No less confident am I in the universal loving sympathy which is assured to My dearest Mother in her overwhelming grief.

Standing here a little more than nine years ago, Our beloved King declared that as long as there was breath in His body He would work for the good and amelioration of His People. I am sure that the opinion of the whole Nation will be that this declaration has been fully carried out.

To endeavour to follow in His footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of those Realms, will be the earnest object of My life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the People of these Islands and of My Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in My dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

The following *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been published :—

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been pleased to send the following letter to the Princes and Peoples of India :—

" The lamented and unlooked-for death of my dearly loved father calls me to ascend the Throne that comes to me as the heir of a great and ancient line as King and Emperor. I greet the Princes, the Ruling Chiefs and all the other dwellers in my Indian Dominions. I offer you my heartfelt thanks for the touching and abundant manifestation that this event has called forth from all the diverse races, classes and faiths in India of loyalty to the Sovereign Crown and personal attachment to its wearers.

Queen Victoria, of revered memory, addressed her Indian subjects and the heads of Feudatory States when she assumed the direct government in 1858, and her august son, my father, of honoured and beloved name, commemorated the same most notable event in his Address to you fifty years later. These are the charters of the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule, and by that spirit, in all my time to come, I will faithfully abide by the wish of His late Majesty.

Following his own example, I visited India five years ago, accompanied by my Royal Consort. We became personally acquainted with the great Kingdoms known to history, with monuments of civilisation older than our own with ancient customs and ways of life, with Native Rulers, with the peoples, the cities, the towns and villages throughout those vast territories. Never can either the vivid impressions or the affectionate associations of that wonderful journey vanish or grow dim.

Firmly I confide in your dutiful and active co-operation in the high and arduous tasks that lie before me, and I count upon your ready response to the earnest sympathy with the well-being of India that must ever be the inspiration of my rule."

LORD MORLEY'S DESPATCH.

The following despatch, dated May 7th, 1910, was telegraphed by the Secretary of State for India to H.E. the Viceroy of India :—

" My Lord, It is my painful duty to communicate to Your Excellency-in-Council the melancholy intelligence of the death of our late Sovereign Lord King Edward VII, Emperor of India, which occurred at Buckingham Palace at 11-15 p.m. on May 6th last to the universal sorrow of all his subjects. The Lords of the Privy Council and others according to custom, will at once assemble and give orders for proclaiming his present Majesty King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of Faith, and Emperor of India. A copy of their proclamation will in due course be transmitted to your Excellency's Government and I shall soon communicate to you the date fixed

for the funeral of the late King-Emperor and the duration of public mourning but in the meantime it will be for your Excellency to issue such instructions as may appear to you proper in that behalf pending the receipt of further particulars. The sad intelligence which I have conveyed to you will, I know, be received in no part of the British dominions with deeper grief than in India, whose Princes and People of all races and creeds were at all times the objects of His late Majesty's gracious solicitude and who in their turn bore constant witness to their affection to his person and their loyalty to his throne."

THE VICEROY'S CONDOLENCE.

The following telegraphic correspondence passed between His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy, and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

From His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 8th May 1910.

The Government of India have heard with the deepest sorrow of the sudden death of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The expression of grief is universal. Messages of sympathy are pouring in from all quarters. The Princes and people of all races and creeds unite with the Government in lamenting the death of a beloved and revered Sovereign, of whose abiding affection for India they have received many tokens, and whose visit to them in years gone by has not been forgotten. On behalf of all classes we beg of you to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor this expression of heartfelt sorrow, and to offer him our respectful homage on his accession to the throne of the British Empire.

From His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 10th May 1910.

I am commanded by the King-Emperor to transmit to Your Excellency the following answer which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to the address communicated to me by Your Excellency for submission to His Majesty on behalf of the Government and the Princes and people of India :—

I have received with profound appreciation the expression of sympathy and loyalty conveyed in Your Excellency's message from the Princes and people of all races and creeds in my Indian Empire on the occasion of the death of my dearly loved father King-Emperor. I am deeply touched by this expression of their universal sorrow for his death. He always remembered with affection his visit to India and its welfare was ever in his thoughts. From my own experience I know the profound loyalty felt for my throne by the Princes and people of India to whom I desire that my acknowledgments of the homage they have tendered to me on my accession may be made known. The prosperity and happiness of my Indian Empire will always be to me of the highest interest and concern as they were to the late King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress before him.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S MESSAGE.

The following telegrams passed between His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, and the Secretary of State for India :—

From His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, dated the 7th May 1910.

I desire in the name of the Madras Government and the People of this Presidency to convey to Her Majesty the Queen Alexandra and to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of profound and respectful sympathy in the irreparable loss which has befallen Their Majesties and the Nation by the death of His Majesty King Edward VII.

From the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, dated the 10th May 1910.

I am commanded by the King-Emperor to express His Majesty's warm appreciation of the sympathetic message from your Excellency on the 7th May on behalf of the Madras Presidency and the Government of Madras.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

Queen Alexandra, in a letter to the nation, wrote :—"From the depths of my poor broken heart, I wish to express to the whole nation and our kind people that we love so well, my deep-felt thanks for the touching sympathy of all classes, high and low, in my overwhelming sorrow and unspeakable anguish.

Not alone have I lost everything in my beloved husband, but the nation too has suffered irreparable loss by the best friend, father and Sovereign being thus suddenly called away. God give us all His divine help to bear this heaviest of crosses which He has seen fit to lay on us. His will be done.

Give me a thought in your prayers which will comfort and sustain me in all I still have to go through. I confide to your care my dear son who will, I know, follow his dear father's footsteps, begging you to show him the same devotion which you showed his dear father. I know that both my dear son and daughter-in-law will do their utmost to merit and keep it."

of Parliament, Mr. Lewis Harcourt (who inherits his father's wit without its brusquerie) writes succinct accounts of the proceedings. The King has a knowledge of the *personnel* of Parliament which would surprise some of the Members themselves. He notes any outstanding speech, and remembers the speaker long afterwards.

HIS ASTONISHING MEMORY.

I had an instance one of very many of the King's remarkable memory in a little incident at Marienbad. He went into the post office to send a telegram. The man behind the counter saluted him, "Why, it is Payne", said the King and he shook the official cordially by the hand. About fourteen years had passed since Mr. Payne had been a page at Sandringham, but the King had not forgotten him. "Bring your wife to see me," said His Majesty and when he left the Paynes they received an autographed portrait as a further proof of the King's kindly recollection.

When the Marquess of Lansdowne's daughter, Lady Beatrix Fitzmaurice, was married, the King arrived at the church a few minutes before the mother of the bride. Afterwards at Lansdowne House he reminded the Marchioness with a smile that she had kept him waiting several years before, when he attended the christening of Lady Beatrix. Considering the enormous number of social functions the King has attended, it is marvellous how exact his memory is for even small details. This power of recollecting is of the highest importance to a Monarch who has to govern his actions very largely by precedent. When any public ceremony is being arranged, the King is able to criticise the programme from a wide experience, and clear memory of such proceedings.

A REMARKABLE ZEST FOR LIFE.

That leads me to remark what an astonishing zest for life the King himself possesses. I have never seen him go through any public ceremony perfunctorily. Is he laying a foundation-stone? He must have declared hundreds of stones "well and truly laid" in his life-time, yet he seems to realise the local importance of every event of this kind. He goes about his work with an energy which delights the crowd, which is watching everything with a scrutiny which would soon detect any sign of disinterests. Is a Lord Mayor being introduced to him? The King grasps his hand as if he were just the one man in the world he wished to meet. Is an address being read to him? He has had thousands of these dull and useless documents presented to him, but you would never guess it as you watch his courteous attentiveness. You would understand the Town Clerk or Recorder enjoying the rolling phrases and fulsome sentences, but you could excuse the King if he looked weary of it all. But he never does. When it is remembered that year by year he has gone through such functions with undiminished vigour, it speaks volumes for his good health and his good temper. Moreover, he always manages to do some little pleasant act of courtesy which is remembered for many a year afterwards. He hears that some invalid longs to see the King, and he orders a slight change

in the route of procession in order that he may pass the sufferer's window and acknowledge a sick woman's loyal greeting. Or, as he passes through crowds of celebrities, his eye lights on some old forgotten veteran and greets him with a cordial word. How many similar acts of thoughtful consideration for others King Edward has performed. He has been true to the motto of the Prince of Wales "I serve" in regarding his high position as a call to serve his subjects to the utmost capacity.

A SUPPORTER OF PHILANTHROPY.

The King has a keen sympathy for the poor and suffering. He has scrutinised the various philanthropies for which Great Britain is famous, and has never allowed his name to be given to any but those worthy of public support. His Hospital Fund has been a splendid achievement, and its success would have been impossible if the King had not personally enlisted the generous aid of several rich donors. The Salvation Army and the Church Army, Dr. Barnardo's work and the Homes for Little Boys—these and many other philanthropies have received the warm commendation of the King. I was talking not long ago to a man who has given his life to similar work to that just mentioned. He told me how one day the King sent for him to discuss his work with him. "I went to Buckingham Palace," he said, "in considerable trepidation. I was summoned to a small room in which the King sat alone at a desk. He was most cordial in his greeting, and began at once to question me as to the actual working of our society. His remarks showed he had followed our developments very thoroughly, for there was no one to prompt him or remind him of anything. At the close of our conversation, which was as animated as though I had been speaking to an intimate friend, the King said, "I sent for you, because I thought the fact might help your work a little. I wish you Godspeed in all you are trying to do".

Last Christmas the King sent Miss Agnes Weston an autographed portrait with a letter commending her splendid labours for the Navy, which will be an inspiration to even greater zeal on her part. Such an incident is of untold value, not only encouraging the workers, but in drawing public notice to a philanthropy. Not a newspaper in the land would fail to mention such an instance of the King's favour and people rightly say, "If the King says this is a good work, we ought to support it." What a revolution of public opinion toward the Salvation Army followed the King's reception of General Booth at Buckingham Palace. Before it society was inclined to sneer at the Army and its head, but after the King had shown this regard for the aged General, criticism was almost silenced and critics vied with one another in conferring honour on General Booth.

TACTFULNESS.

The King doubles the value of an honour by the happy way in which he confers it. For instance, when he intimated his decision to knight the late editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, he did it in this way. Mr. James Knowles was

SOME PHASES OF HIS LATE MAJESTY'S LIFE.

"I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser."—King George V.

SOVEREIGN, STATESMAN AND SPORTSMAN.

King Edward has written his name high on the roll of British Sovereigns of Europe and the world acknowledges him to-day, as without doubt, the most influential ruler on a throne. To measure this achievement, one has only to contrast the verdict of history if it had been pronounced on him as Prince of Wales and the verdict on him as King and Emperor. Adroit and tactful as he was in the difficult roll of heir to the throne until near his sixtieth birthday, King Edward has surprised the whole world by his sagacity and statesmanship, his passion for peace, and his sympathetic rule over a vast Empire of divergent races.

Ascending the throne in succession to the most beloved Sovereign of her century, the King has increased the devotion of the Empire to the Crown, and has added to the prestige of the British race. He has lived up to the high ideal he set before him when called to Kingship: "Encouraged by the confidence of that love and trust which the nation ever reposed in its late and fondly-mourned Sovereign, I shall earnestly strive to walk in her footsteps devoting myself to the utmost of my powers to maintaining and promoting the highest interests of my people, and to the diligent and zealous fulfilment of the great and sacred responsibilities which, through the will of God, I am now called to undertake." Those words were penned by the King himself at Windsor Castle a few days after the memorable funeral of Queen Victoria. The short address "To my People" had a dignity and an emotion which struck the imagination of the Empire. Every phrase was characteristic of the King, for he, like the Guelphs, has a very tender heart and also a very keen sense of dignity.

HOLD YOUR HEAD A LITTLE HIGHER.

Not long after the King's accession a photographer came to London from Denmark specially to photograph the King in his uniform as honorary Colonel of the Danish Hussars of the Guard. He went to Buckingham Palace and arranged his camera. Punctually to the moment, the King entered the room to the sound of jingling spurs and clanking sword. "Good morning, gentlemen; how are you to-day," he said to the photographer and his assistant. Then the operation, to which the King has long been inured, began. "Will your Majesty be so kind as to draw back your right arm?"

"Thank you." Now will you take two steps forward? "Thank you." Two plates were exposed successfully, but the photographer was determined to make the best use of his opportunity. "May I beg your Majesty to hold your head a little higher?" he asked. "Bravo! young man," replied King Edward with a laugh. "You are right. Heaven knows that now-a-days it is advisable to hold your head high!"

READING THE MINDS OF MANY.

With all his kindness the King has always "held his head high," and I pity the man who attempted to infringe his dignity. Yet he has always been delighted to meet all sorts and conditions of men with a frankness which soon sets them at their ease. Mr. Gladstone said that while the King was not a great reader, he gained a vast amount of information through conversation. "He has certainly much natural intelligence." It has been his policy all his life to gather facts from every one he meets and his wonderful memory enables him to retain very much of what he has heard. It is this love of conversation which has enabled the King to put his guests immediately at their ease. A man is always at his best if you talk to him about his pet subject, and this is what the King does. There is no opportunity for nervousness, for His Majesty is so pleasant and so obviously interested that shyness is impossible. "I left Sandringham," wrote Mr. Henry Broadhurst, the famous Labour leader, "with a feeling of one who had spent a week-end with an old chum of his own rank in society rather than one who had been entertained by the Heir-Apparent and his princess."

A WITTY RETORT.

While the King hears what men of all parties have to say, he is most discreet in keeping a non-partisan attitude. A great nobleman who was much concerned with the trend of the Church of England urged him very strongly, as "Head of the Church," to put his foot down and stamp out ritualism. A few minutes afterwards his equerry saw him looking for his hat, and asked if he should find it for him. "I am only looking for my mitre," said the King, with a smile at the Evangelical Peer.

A KEEN OBSERVER OF POLITICS.

The same aloofness from controversy governs the King's relations to his Ministers. Naturally, he has his personal likes and dislikes for statesmen, but he is remarkably free from prejudice and follows all the questions of the day with an open mind. As soon as a politician looks as if he were destined to greatness the King desires to meet him. In this way some years ago he expressed a wish that Mr. Lloyd-George should be at a dinner-party given by Lord Tweedmouth "to meet the King." That was before Mr. Lloyd-George had emerged from the comparative privacy of an M. P. into the publicity of a Cabinet Minister. The King is quick to mark ability in any walk of life, and admires "men who do things." Every night during the sessions

spending the week end at Sandringham as the King's guest. On Sunday evening the King said to him. "Knowles, I want you to be a Knight; will that please your wife?"

"I'm sure she will be charmed with your thought of her, sir," said Mr. Knowles.

"Well, then, send word to her in town."

Sir James Knowles was, later, in the evening, seen writing a letter. "No, no," said the King. "I've given it to the Court newsman, and your wife will very likely see it in the papers before she gets your letter. Write out a telegram, and I will see she gets the news to-night."

The new knight said afterwards "The honour was great, but it was not the honour that I valued so much as the way in which it was conferred by the King."

People who are inclined to criticise the King for his occasional devotion to sport should remember the incessant work, mostly of a dull routine character, which His Majesty does every day. In Queen Victoria's time it was computed that the Sovereign signed 50,000 documents a year. That fact alone is a reminder that monarchy is no sinecure. Every day, whether the King is at home or abroad, a heavy mail awaits his attention. Despite all the skilful assistance of Lord Knollys and a clerical staff, the King has to pursue an immense number of documents, many of them dealing with complicated affairs of State. Mr. Balfour was amazed at the accumulation of correspondence which only three days' illness of Queen Victoria created. The wheels of State were soon clogged by the inability of the Sovereign to affix her signature on all manner of papers. The King had a very large amount of correspondence before his accession, but he handles twice as much nowadays.

GIVING DAILY AUDIENCES.

The King sees far more personages in private audience than was possible in the days of Queen Victoria. Every day there is a list prepared giving all the King's appointments and each engagement is kept punctually. Perhaps the Prime Minister or a Cabinet Minister has an audience early in the day. He is followed by a returned Governor from some great Colony. Then arrives a General with a report as to some foreign manœuvres he has attended. A new Ambassador presents his credentials to the Court of St. James, and must be received with almost as much ceremony as though he were the Sovereign whom he represents. This interview will be conducted in French, the language of diplomacy. Following him are perhaps two humble miners who have been awarded medals for heroic actions. To them the King speaks with obvious enthusiasm, after their exploits have been described to His Majesty. "I wasn't a bit nervous when he spoke to me," says one afterwards "for he was so kind and shook my hand so warmly." Then an artist submits the drawing for some memorial in which the King is interested and receives congratulation mingled with shrewd criticism. A nobleman next attends, to

deliver up the insignia of the Order to which his late father belonged. The King speaks of his long acquaintance with the deceased Peer, and makes the son feel that His Majesty had a high regard for his father. And so the morning passes, hardly a minute unoccupied until lunch. Every "audience" has left its pleasant memory, and long afterwards there will be recalled little incidents or apt remarks made by the King to each caller at the Palace.

KNIGHTING A SURGEON.

An eminent surgeon told me the other day the circumstances under which the King conferred Knighthood upon him. The doctor had earned the distinction by long practice of his profession and by his personal contact with the Court. But when the Knighthood was gazetted, it happened that he was abroad on a holiday tour. On his return, a day was appointed for his attendance at Buckingham Palace. But on the previous day, a note was sent to him, by the King's command, saying that he need not wear Court dress, as the King was aware that the surgeon was due at the hospital, and would find inconvenient. That considerateness of the King was followed by another charming act. After His Majesty had conferred Knighthood he said to the surgeon—"Now, I don't want you to think of retiring from active work because of this honour. For our sakes, as well as for your other patients, I hope you will continue your practice." Could there have been a happier compliment?

A GOOD PATIENT.

Reference to this incident reminds me how excellent the King has proved as a patient. He takes illness with a calm philosophy which is a great aid to recovery. After he had been attacked in 1900 by Sipido he said in public: "All of us are in the hands of God, whether we lose our life through sickness, through accident, or through the hand of assassin, we must bow to His inscrutable decree." The same feeling pervaded the King's message on the eve of his actual coronation. "The postponement of the ceremony owing to my illness caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to all those who intended to celebrate it, but their disappointment was borne by them with admirable patience and good temper. The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer up my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as the Sovereign of this great Empire."

When the King injured his knee while on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild in 1898, he relieved the tedium of his convalescence by having the electrophone laid on his room. He was thus able to hear plays and concerts every evening. On Sunday, too, he heard the service being conducted at St. Michael's Chester Square. Canon Fleming knowing that the Royal invalid was listening two miles away made special reference to his Hospital Fund:—"We miss the advocacy of his voice and the kindly presence which he is ever so ready to devote to any good cause in his many-sided public life; but science comes to help him to while away some of his tedious waiting hours. Through the electrophone, which is one of the marvels of our day, he can listen to the

voices of others, and, so far as we know, he is an invisible listener to the service in our church this morning."

VISITING HOSPITALS.

No one derives much pleasure from visiting a hospital, yet the King has paid innumerable visits to these homes of pain, in order to show his sympathy with the sufferers. He has had more satisfaction, I believe, from increasing the public donations to the hospitals than in any other work he has undertaken. Doctors have found in the King a keen appreciator of their healing art. Not long ago, when a famous physician was on his deathbed, forgotten by the generation which he had outlived, a message came from the King which gladdened the dying man beyond expression. Nearly all the eminent doctors of the last fifty years have been introduced to the King, and he has delighted to honour their great profession. When the King goes to a hospital he is very thorough in his inspection. Passing through the wards he speaks kindly to the patients and nurses, and is interested in any new method of alleviating pain. When he was operated on for appendicitis, two highly-trained nurses were sent to the Palace from the London Hospital, and for the "London" (of which Queen Alexandra is the beloved President) the King has a special warm appreciation mainly because of Sir Frederick Treves' long connection with the great hospital.

A FINE CONSTITUTION.

If King Edward had not been blessed with a remarkably good constitution he would not be able to undergo such a great amount of travelling and all the strain of London seasons, with the endless calls upon his energy. It is, indeed, just because the King has been so punctilious in keeping his multitudinous engagements that the slightest variation in his programme creates a fear lest he is unwell. He enjoys an open air life and when he is at Sandringham, Marienbad, or Balmoral he is able to spend most of his time out of doors. A day's shooting is, of course, less pleasurable to him than it was when he was younger, but he is still a first-rate "shot" and keeps up with his guest with thorough enjoyment.

A man who was a member of the King's shooting party at Sandringham told me what a merry occasion it was. The King was in the highest spirits all day. Once there was a pause, and the King asked why they were waiting. "We are waiting for Count Gleichen, sir," was the reply. Just then the Count came slowly through the brushwood. "Forward, Grenadier Guards!" called the King, and Count Gleichen hurried to the front with a military alacrity.

THE BENEFIT OF CONSTANT CHANGE.

The King has found that the best way to keep well is to have frequent change of air. That is why he likes to pay visits to the homes of some of his favoured subjects or to run down to Brighton for a few days. He enjoys seeing new places and people, and at the end of a busy day—sometimes with two hours of arriving from the Continent, he is ready for a visit to a theatre

or the Opera. It is not restlessness so much as a perpetual interest in new things, and this is in itself a good sign of health. The delicate and weary folks want to be left quietly to themselves, but the well and strong are eager for new experiences. Fifty years have passed since the King wrote to Lord Alfred Paget looking eagerly forward to "sailor's fun," and ready for the "shake-down" on board a small yacht.

The King has always had a strong interest in science, and from his youth onwards he has been eager to hear about new discoveries. In the Royal Institution you will find an autograph letter signed "Albert Edward," which was written by the King when he was fourteen years old to Faraday. In this letter the young writer says how pleased he has been to attend Faraday's lectures and to count him as a friend. He promises to remember the lessons in science which he has learnt from the great Faraday.

A DARING EXPERIMENT.

When he was at Edinburgh University as a young man studying chemistry with Dr. (afterwards Sir Lyon) Playfair, the King took part in an interesting experiment. He was standing near a cauldron of lead at white heat when Dr. Playfair asked him "Have you any faith in science?" "Certainly," was the answer. Playfair proceeded to wash the Prince's hand with ammonia to remove any grease. Then he said "Will you now place your hand in this cauldron and ladle out some of its contents?" "Do you tell me to do this, and that it will be quite safe?" "I do," said Dr. Playfair. Forthwith the Prince carried out the experiment without hesitation. It has its obvious dangers, for if the lead were at a lower temperature there would be certain injury and in any case, such an experiment ought only to be carried out under expert guidance. But the incident shows that the King's courage so often tested in after life, was considerable in his youth.

ONCE A CRICKETER.

When the King met Prince Ranjit Singji, now the Jam of Nawagar, at Sheffield Park some years ago, he told him how fond he used to be of watching a game of cricket. At Sheffield Park, by the way, there is a photograph of an eleven of the Bullington Club at Oxford, taken after a match in which the King played. But he was not very expert at cricket, preferring racquets and lawn tennis. However, he has been kept up to date in all that has happened in recent cricket by the enthusiastic accounts given to him by the Prince of Wales and the young Princes, who are constantly spectators at Lord's and the Oval. I have seen the very kind letter which the King sent to Dr. W. G. Grace congratulating him on his wonderful record.

The King has not succumbed to the fascinations of golf although he has been initiated into its mysteries. He prefers a game of croquet, in which he is particularly expert. The new variations in the game have revived its popularity, and the King usually plays every day on his summer holiday, as it gives him exercise without fatigue. Football has never been an alluring game for him to watch although he has been present in past years at Cup Ties.

THE KING AND THE THEATRE.

I have alluded to the King's liking for the Opera and the theatre. There are well-defined rules as to the King's patronage of a theatre. One or two gentlemen have the responsibility of recommending plays which they think His Majesty will enjoy. The Royal box is booked in the usual way of business but at short notice as it is not desired that the King's intention to go to any particular theatre should be known to the public beforehand. Sometimes when he was Prince of Wales, the Royal box had been let to some one under the impression that it would not be required by Royalty. The Prince was always most considerate. "Why did you disturb any body on my account?" he would say, "I could have come here another evening. Please see that they are thanked for their courtesy."

The King does not care for special preparations, set in programmes, bouquets etc. He likes to be considered an ordinary play-goer. As a general rule, the National Anthem is not played or any special mark of honour paid on the arrival of the Royal party beyond the escorting to the box. Sometimes the King desires one or two of the artistes to be summoned to receive his congratulations. In any case, as will be believed, the play goes with particular life when the actors are stimulated by the presence of the King. He is generous in applause, and laughs heartily at every stroke of humour. It is a delightful experience to play before His Majesty at Sandringham actors have told me, owing to the infectious good humour of the King.

Once when "Fun on the Bristol" was running at the Olympic Theatre, the Prince of Wales, as he then was, arrived halfway through the play. The orchestra suddenly rose and played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Every eye was turned toward the Royal box, and the audience cheered His Royal Highness. The Prince, however, was much annoyed, and asked for an explanation. The manager was sent for, and told the Prince it was due to the overzeal of an extremely patriotic conductor, who was unaware of the etiquette of the occasion. It was afterwards intimated to managers of theatres that unless it was a State visit, there was to be no notice taken of Royalty. "Why should the amusement of every member of the audience be disturbed because I choose to go to the theatre?" said the King.

FOND OF CONJURING.

The King has always been particularly fond of seeing conjuring. All the great exponents of legerdemain have appeared before His Majesty, and have been inspired by his appreciation, to perform their greatest mysteries. Years ago, as Prince of Wales, Thursdays used to be reserved for private dinner parties. Very often, after dinner, a famous conjurer would appear and puzzle the Royal party by his cleverness. The King is quite content to be mystified

and has none of that awkward eagerness to find out how it is done. Thought-reading used also to be an amusement, and Mr. Alfred Capper and Mr. Stuart Cumberland have frequently amazed the King by their ability to discover the thoughts of others. Lord Randolph Churchill once acted as a thought-reader, when society was first startled and then amused by the idea. He kissed a certain lady in the assembly, to her indignant astonishment. "But I thought you wanted me to," was Lord Randolph's innocent explanation!

THE FASCINATION OF THE TURF.

I have left to the last the King's favourite recreation—attending race meetings. One would imagine His Majesty would tire of seeing races, when it is remembered how many thousands of such events he has witnessed. But I fancy the explanation is to be found in the unconventional and informal recreation which it provides for a man who is nearly always surrounded by form and ceremony. As a owner he has had the satisfaction of leading in the winner of the Derby more than once. At race meetings he can meet in a casual way many people who do not come to Court, and perhaps this is another reason for the King's frequent attendance.

A GENIAL, GENEROUS KING.

"A thorough English gentleman", is the title often bestowed on King Edward, and it is one he is proud to have earned. Every night, throughout the world, at thousands of tables on board battleships, in lonely military camps, wherever Britons meet, the toast of "The King—God bless him!" is greeted with enthusiasm. It is not because he is the hereditary ruler of the British Empire—many have been the rulers who have never evoked the love of their subjects. It is because we know the King as a great Sovereign and statesman, earnest to leave the lasting blessings of Peace as his legacy to the Empire. And we know him also as the kindly sympathiser with the poor and needy, the thoughtful, tactful encourager of philanthropy, and as the statesman who had striven to promote international amity and prosperity.

A DEMOCRATIC PRINCE.

Headaches and nerves, Mrs. Cresswell thinks, must be an unknown quantity to King Edward.

He loves a mob, a noise and a crowd, is always on the stir-about something and would find repose and quiet the most grievous infliction. I believe all England would be invited to Sandringham if they could be crammed in and every one from the highest to the lowest treated with hospitality and made to feel welcome and at home. Unbounded popularity is the result of this accessibility. Everything must be condoned and forgiven in a Prince who is all jollity and affability to all sorts and conditions of men and Norfolk stands first and foremost in fealty and obedience. It is his very private and particular kingdom. However much his power may be curtailed elsewhere, his word is law and his rule absolute,

he is allowed to meddle and manage exactly as he pleases. If he held up a field mawken (screecrow) to be worshipped, the inhabitants would fall down before it, whilst any individual who had unfortunately incurred the Royal displeasure, would be boycotted and hounded to the death. To my mind, this has rather spoiled the dear old country, and I think a certain amount of independence would be preferable. I look forward, not without misgiving, to the time when, if our ubiquitous Prince continues to fly about the country in all directions, opening parks and public buildings, dining with "savages" and newspaper staffs, mixing in every kind of society and making up between times to the "working man," the infection will spread until we are transformed into a nation of courtiers, a consummation the reverse of desirable for many reasons.

Here, again, is a description of one of the servants' parties at Sandringham :—

The house party, equerries, ladies-in-waiting, and all invited from the neighbourhood, were ordered to join in, no shiking or sitting out allowed, and when the sides had been made up, the Prince and Princess set off with their partners round and round, down the middle and up again, and so on to the end, the Prince the jolliest of the jolly and the life of the party, as he is wherever he goes. I never saw such amazing vitality. His own Master of the Ceremonies, signalling and sending messages to the band, arranging every dance and when to begin and when to leave off, noticing the smallest mistake in the figures, and putting the people in their places. In the 'Triumph,' which is such an exhausting dance, he looked as if he could have gone on all night and into the middle of next week without stopping, and I really believe he could. He is an antidote to every text and sermon that ever was preached upon the pleasures of the world palling upon the wearied spirit. They never pall upon him, and year after year he comes up 'to tune' with renewed capacity for revelry and junketings. Almost before one dance was ended the Prince started another, and suddenly the Scotch Pipers would screech out and the Prince would fold his arms and fling himself into a Highland fling, and so on fast and furious until far into the small hours of the morning.

This critical observer, it will be seen, found a great deal to praise in the customs of Sandringham, but even she would have preferred to see the line drawn at the wealthy nobodies who invaded the Hall at the time of the annual horse sales.

Without wishing the Princess of Wales to become strong-minded or lose her unique identity an occasional stand against some of the most notorious characters, instead of ignoring, condoning and receiving all alike, might be desirable in the interest of morality; and though the Princess suits the nations so well, the Duchess of Edinburgh would perhaps make a better leader

of society. That *tres grande dame* with her Romanoff temper and determination, would soon make a clean sweep within the precincts of the Court, which, as the Court reigns supreme in all social matters, might lead to better things.

THE INDIAN TOUR.

We need not dwell on the external events of the ten or twelve years of King Edward's life after his marriage. The most serious by far of those events was the attack of typhoid fever at the close of 1871. For many weeks H. R. H. lay almost in the shadow of death, but after a rapid convalescence, he recovered, and a National Service of Thanksgiving was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on February 27, 1872. Three and-a-half years later on October 11, 1875, the Prince left England, for his memorable tour in India returning on May 11, 1876, after an absence of exactly seven months. The idea of the Indian visit, like so many of the ideas that have borne fruit in the lives of Queen Victoria's children, originated with the Prince Consort, who long cherished the hope that the Heir-Apparent might at some time have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the great Eastern dependency of the British Crown. Lord Salisbury was then Secretary of State for India, in Mr. Disraeli's Government; and the Viceroy, under whose direction the Prince's journey was made, was the Earl of Northbrook. Memories of the event are so fresh in India that it is unnecessary here to do more than refer to it in outline. Throughout the whole of India the Prince's progress was a triumphal march. From the moment that he set foot in India, there was one continuous demonstration. "It was not only the Princes and Chiefs who assembled to welcome him but the whole population of Bombay swarmed along the road, and as the Royal procession slowly made its way through the dense masses who rose from the ground to the house-tops, the enthusiasm gained the crowd, and a welcome was given such as an Indian city had seldom seen."

His Royal Highness was shown, not all the terrors and sorrows of India, but all or most of its splendours and marvels; the great cities of North and South; the gardens of Ceylon; the prosperity of Madras and Calcutta; the ancient glories of Benares, Agra, Delhi; and for a vivid reminder of the appalling possibilities that lay beneath the gorgeous exterior of the Orient, the historic sites of Cawnpore and Lucknow. At every stage the Prince's journey was marked by the bestowal of gifts, incalculable in value; and it is said that H. R. H. made the acquaintance of more Rajas than any Viceroy had ever met. The return voyage was broken by a five days' visit to Egypt; and ten days before the Prince of Wales landed in England, Disraeli had realised his dream, and Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

KING EDWARD ON GAMBLING.

In a letter—most appropriately addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury—King Edward (then Prince of Wales) thus replied to the criticisms which

had been levelled at his connection with the Tranby Croft Scandal:—"A recent trial," he wrote, "which no one deplores more than I do—and which I was powerless to prevent—gave occasion for the Press to make most bitter and unjust attacks upon me—knowing that I was defenceless, and I am not sure that politics were not mixed up in it! The whole matter has now died out and I think, therefore, it would be inopportune for me in any public manner to allude again to the painful subject which brought such a torrent of abuse upon me, not only by the Press but by the Low Church and especially the Non-conformists. They have a perfect right I am well aware, in a free country like our own, to express their opinions but I do not consider that they have a just right to jump at conclusions regarding myself without knowing the facts.

"I have a horror of gambling and should **always** do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider that gambling like intemperance is one of the greatest curses **which** the country could be afflicted with. Horse-racing may produce gambling or it may not but I have always looked upon it as a manly sport which is popular with Englishmen of all classes—and there is no reason why it should be looked upon as a gambling transaction. Alas! those who gamble will gamble at anything."

KING EDWARD ON HAPPINESS.

A few years ago King Edward wrote as follows in the album of the Duchess of Fife when asked to describe his likes and dislikes:—"I am happiest when I have no public engagement to fulfil; when I **can** forget that I am 'Your Royal Highness'; when I can smoke a **really good** cigar and read (must I confess it?) a good novel on the quiet; when I can like plain Mr. Jones, go to a race meeting without it being chronicled in **the papers** next day that 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has **taken** ~~to~~ gambling very seriously and yesterday lost more money than ever he can afford to pay'; when I can shake hands with and talk to Sir Edward Clarke without it being rumoured that the Prince of Wales is violently opposed to the present war; when I can spend a quiet evening at home with the Princess and my family. I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache and have to attend some social function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I **never had a pain in my life.**"

THE KING'S MEMORY.

At the age of sixty-one King Edward began to study that difficult language Hindustani, and with such effect that at a review of Indian troops at Buckingham Palace he addressed the soldiers fluently in the native tongue. The possession of a really wonderful memory no doubt largely contributed to the King's success as a linguist. He never forgot anything. He recalled faces and names with unerring accuracy. In his boyhood, on her instructions, the King was made to repeat to his tutor every night before going to bed the names of the people he had met during the day and the circumstances under which he had met them.

HIS PRACTICAL REGARD FOR DETAIL.

To punctuality King Edward attached the greatest importance. He looked upon it as the courtesy of kings, and was never known wilfully or through indifference to keep anyone waiting after the appointed time. "Early to bed" was not, however, a royal motto, and suits often had recourse to a ruse in order to gain an hour about midnight.

"I happened one morning," writes a correspondent, "to be in a country house where the King was staying and looking at the clock, found that I had not time to reach the railway station in order to catch a train. 'I've missed my train' I remarked to a friend, who was one of His Majesty's suite. 'Oh no, you have not' he replied with a smile, 'We always put the clocks on an hour for the King's benefit.'"

Every detail of his son's tour in Australia, South Africa, Canada and India was carefully arranged by King Edward. He was never content merely to approve a programme, but studied it with the closest attention and with a practical eye to its success. His suggestions were invariably improvements.

In the designs for buildings on the Crown lands he took as keen an interest as if he had been an architect and the buildings had been intended for his own use ere occupation. The plans of one of the great hotels in London were laid before him again and again and bear unmistakable traces of his skill.

HIS SENSE OF JUSTICE.

The sense of justice was strong in King Edward. Some years ago a valuable ring was missed from the chamber of a guest in ~~the~~ place and suspicion fell upon one of the maids. Long afterwards the furniture of the room occupied by the visitor was sent to an upholsterer who found the missing ring under the cushions. The discovery was reported to His Majesty who immediately sent for the housekeeper and asked what had become of the maid. He was told that she had been dismissed long ago. "Find out immediately where she is" was the King's command "and offer her a place of greater responsibility in the household."

ROYAL VIEWS ON 'THE MAKING OF A GENTLEMAN.'

The *Quarterly Review* of the month contained an article on "The Character of King Edward VII" which is founded on private papers in the Royal Archives of Windsor Castle (by permission of the King) and letters from Sarah Lady Lytton (1797-1870) (privately printed, London 1873.)

The writer devotes much attention to the early life of the late King Edward, and reveals in a series of letters the minute care bestowed on his education by the Queen and the Prince Consort. A long memorandum headed "Confidential for the guidance of the gentlemen appointed to attend on the Prince of Wales" is printed and states:

"The qualities which distinguish a gentleman in society are:
1st. His appearance, his deportment and dress.

2nd. The character of his relations with and treatment of others.

3rd. His desire and power to acquit himself creditably in conversation or whatever is the occupation of the society with which he mixes."

Nothing was left to chance in the education and training of the Prince, says the writer of the article :—

"Not a week, not a day, not an hour of the time of this precious youth could safely or properly be wasted. Other lads might occasionally run loose in the spring time and for other boys it might be legitimate to plunge into the region of romance. But for this boy the pages even of Sir Walter Scott were closed and he must concentrate, ever concentrate, upon modern languages, upon history, upon the sciences, in short, upon laying solidly the intellectual and moral foundations which, in the eyes of his conscientious and high-minded father, alone could safely bear the mighty superstructure of the Throne. It is no exaggeration to say that every hour of the Prince of Wales' time, from his earliest boyhood until the death of his father, was mapped out by his governors and preceptors, and submitted for approval.

NO CHOICE OF BOOKS.

Although he never rebelled, the Prince passively resisted the high pressure of his father's system of education.

King Edward, in referring to those days regretted the decision which isolated him during the crucial years of his later boyhood from contact with his equals in age and intellectual attainments. It would not have been surprising if he had acquired no taste for books, because as he often himself complained he was never given any liberty of choice, and every book came before him as a task. History, for instance as he in latter life explained, was presented to him in its driest and most tabulated form.

Later, when he was at Edinburgh, an abridged edition of Gibbon and Schmitz's "History of the Middle Ages" appears to have been offered him as suitable recreative reading.

The late King often used to say that his university life at Oxford and Cambridge had been a mistake but he imputed no blame to the Prince Consort for deciding that for the Prince of Wales to leave a life of an ordinary undergraduate was impossible.

FIRST POCKET MONEY.

When he was fifteen the Prince was given a moderate allowance out of which he had to provide his own hats and ties and later on he was privileged to choose his own clothes, receiving a warning from the Queen not to wear "anything extravagant or slang." At seventeen he was allotted rooms for his sole use, and the Queen and Prince Albert, in an earnest letter, point out to him :—

A new sphere of life will open for you, in which you will have to be taught what to do and what not to do, a subject requiring study, more

important than any in which you have hitherto been engaged. For it is a subject of study, and the most difficult one of your life, how to become a good man and a thorough gentleman.

In the influences that go to make a gentleman, the Prince's parents realised the importance of companionship and the value to a young man of being thrown into a "good set". This comes out very markedly in the confidential memorandum addressed by Queen Victoria to the newly appointed equerries of the prince, in which the following passage occurs :

"The Prince of Wales must not only be a gentleman, but his rank and position point him out as the first gentleman in the country ; he can hold no intermediate position : if not the first gentleman in England he sinks at once to a level incompatible with his title of Prince of Wales."

Further on, it is said :—

"A Prince, particularly, should treat all around him with the most scrupulous good manners, civility and attention. He should return every mark of respect not only with the most punctilious exactitude but with an appearance of good will and cordiality. A salute returned with the air of its being a bore is rather an affront than a civility."

EARLY MEETING WITH THE SULTAN.

The lesson was thoroughly learnt, for King Edward's cordial manner in returning salutes was one great source of his popularity. How early he began qualifying for the title of "Le Roi Charmeur" which Lord Rosebery gave him is shown by a letter of Sir Henry Bulwer, written from Constantinople in January, 1862, during the Prince's visit there.

"But what pleased and struck me more than all, I must say, was our Prince's own manner. He is always remarkably easy, and knows perfectly how to make those little speeches which princes are called upon to have so frequently upon their lips. But this was not ill ; before arriving at the breakfast, I just gave His Royal Highness a little insight into the Sultan's character, and the things to say that would please him. The manner in which he took advantage of those hints surprised me. The oldest diplomatists could not have succeeded better, or in my belief as well."

Already it is clear the personal charm and tact that largely enabled King Edward to win his proud title of "The Peace-maker" was clearly visible to the experienced diplomatist.

The writer of the review in conclusion refers to the King's personal magnetism.

This magnetism which won the hearts of every one with whom he came into contact and of millions who never saw him was a national asset worth more to us in our King than the military genius of a Napoleon or the diplomatic gifts of a Metternich, because of its more abiding quality and more permanent results.

KING EDWARD'S EDUCATION.

The Prince's first important foreign tour was undertaken in 1859 when, in the company of Canon Tarver, and under the incognito of Baron Renfrew, he travelled through Spain and Portugal and paid a visit to Rome. Next, he was sent to Edinburgh, and judging by the list of his tutors and lectures, was made to work a vast deal harder than the average undergraduate. On completing his 18th year, the Prince attained his legal majority, and became nominally free from parental and tutorial control. But the event made little difference to his way of life. He entered Christ Church, Oxford; and after visiting America, became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. *Punch*, extending his humorous compassion to the Heir-Apparent, took up his hard case in a set of verses on "A Prince at High Pressure":—

To the south from the north, from the shores of the Forth
Where at hands Presbyterian pure science is quaffed,
The Prince in a trice is whipped to the Isis.
Where Oxford keeps springs mediæval on draught,
Dipped in grey Oxford mixture (lest *that* prove a fixture),
The poor lad's to be plunged in less Orthodox Cam,
Where dynamics and statics, and pure mathematics,
Will be piled on his brain's awful cargo of cram.

SOME ANECDOTES ABOUT THE
LATE KING EDWARD VII.

KING EDWARD VII AND MR. GLADSTONE.

His estimate of Queen Victoria was high but there is very real affection running through his references to the Prince who was to become King Edward the Peace-maker, a title which above all others the old statesman would have honoured.

Although Queen Victoria welcomed and appreciated Mr. Gladstone's personal devotion to her interests, yet there was for many years a certain constraint in their relations. The Queen would probably have subscribed to Archbishop Manners Sutton's celebrated charge to the Bishop of Calcutta—"Preach the Gospel and put down enthusiasm." Gladstone was the most enthusiastic of mankind, the Queen was constitutionally suspicious of innovations.

But there was no shadow over the intercourse between the Prince of Wales and the Minister, and there are many charming little word pictures in the Journals and letters which Lord Morley's Life of Gladstone has made accessible.

Their first meeting, perhaps, was in the year 1845, when the Prince was little more than three years old. In January of that year Gladstone writing to his wife on his return from Windsor mentions that the Queen has given him a private print of the Prince of Wales. "Also," he continues, "she brought the little people through the corridor yesterday after luncheon where they behaved very well and she made them come and shake hands with me. The Prince of Wales has very good countenance." The friendship inaugurated by this handshake closed only with death.

Twenty years later within a few days Gladstone was suing for an audience with a new Prince, the baby son of the Prince of Wales. "I have been most pertinacious," he writes from Osborne in 1865, "about seeing the baby Prince. I tried to make the request twice to the Princess, but I think she did not understand my words. Then I applied to the Prince who acceded with glee; but I don't know what will come of it." He goes on as in many other letters to record the good sense of the Prince's conversation on foreign affairs. From the first this aptitude which was to have so great a bearing on the peace of Europe seems to have been noted. "He has certainly much natural intelligence" is an entry a few years later.

In 1871, shortly before the Prince's illness, they met at Abergeldie. The Prince of Wales had his usual pleasant manners. After dinner he invited me

to play whist. I said, 'For love, sir?' He said, 'Well, shillings and half a crown on the rubber,' to which I submitted. The Prince has apparently an immense whist memory and plays well accordingly."

In January 1883 they were at Cannes together, and "the Prince as usual paid him kindly attentions," which were repeated a few months later at Sandringham, where he notes "Reception kinder if possible even than before."

A curious incident in the same year marks Gladstone's high sense of propriety in all the observances of Royal etiquette. "I am much shocked" he writes to the Prince, "at an omission which I made last night in failing to ask your Royal Highness's leave to be the first to quit Lord Alcester's agreeable party in order that I might attend to my duties in the House of Commons." He goes on to recall that in his early days the company remained united until the "exalted personage" had departed and that the same rule held good in the case of an Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the Journal for 1885 is another reference. "Much conversation with the Prince of Wales, who was hearty and pleasant even beyond his wont."

A difficult situation was created by the great split of 1886, when for the political "birthday dinner" hardly any peers of "the higher ranks" were available. Gladstone, in a letter to Lord Granville, explains his difficulty and points out how awkward it would be for the Prince, who generally dines with him on that occasion to "come and witness the great nakedness of the land." However, the Prince could not be present.

In 1887 there was another visit to Sandringham and another reference to the kindness with which he was received; and two years later on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's marriage he records the receipt of "a beautiful and splendid gift" from the Prince and Princess.

Very touching are the words in which Mr. Gladstone informed the Prince of his approaching retirement in 1894:—

"In thus making it known to your Royal Highness I desire to convey, on my own and my wife's part our fervent thanks for the unbounded kindness which we have at all times received from your Royal Highness, and not less from the beloved Princess of Wales. The devotion of an old man is little worth but if at any time there be the smallest service which, by information or suggestion, your Royal Highness may believe me capable of rendering, I shall remain as much at your command as if I had continued to be an active and responsible servant of the Queen." These are very noble and pathetic words, and the Prince acknowledged them suitably, recording at the same time how greatly he and the Princess had for a long number of years valued Mr. Gladstone's friendship.

On May 25, 1898, the sealed coffin containing the mortal remains of the great statesman was brought to Westminster Hall 'to lie in state' and the Prince performed the last offices of friendship when he was among those who bore the pall at the funeral in the Abbey.

And now the wheel has turned again and on the same spot, and almost exactly twelve years after Gladstone's lying-in-state, the Prince he loved so well and served so loyally was placed in his turn.

Friendships between Prince and Minister as pure and unaffected as this was are rare in history. It is not the least among the virtues of Edward the Peace-maker that he was able to attract to himself and to keep for fifty years the devotion of one of the noblest spirits that ever breathed.

KING EDWARD VII'S MEMORY.

"I have an excellent memory, a real treasure for a Prince," His late Majesty once remarked to a prominent author. He recalled faces and names with unerring accuracy. Whoever was presented to him, no matter how great or how humble a personage, or under what crowded changing surroundings, he was able to recall the exact circumstances of the presentations years afterwards. His method of knowing everything was to get some one to tell it to him in conversation.

IF DEPOSED!

His Majesty was once asked what he would do if his family were deposed. He replied:—"No doubt, if it really did occur, I could support my family by lecturing on the Constitution in America."

THE KING'S VISIT TO CASHMERE.

A Reminiscence regarding the visit to Jammu, the winter capital of Kashmir, of the late King as Prince of Wales sent by a Bengalee correspondent possesses a pathetic interest at this moment and we therefore publish it. Our correspondent writes:—

"I was a little boy when the Royal visit to Jammu came off. In 1875 the Dogra capital was very different from what it is now. The town was surrounded by a thick impenetrable belt of jungle. There was no bridge over the river Tavi (ancient Suryaputry) skirting the south face of the lovely hill, forming the very first range of the Himalayas, on which the town is situated. Travellers, from the south, were ferried over or crossed by the fords. The chief features which go to make Jammu so strikingly picturesque—for example the group of gold pinnacled temples of Raghunathji, the vast range of Palace buildings with its towers and battlements on the highest eminence, the Baghu Castle on the hill opposite the three-peaked Mount Trikuta overlooking all—were however just the same then as now.

The idea occurred to the Maharaja (Runbir Singh of blessed memory) whilst making preparations for the reception of the august guest to give a somewhat modern look to the ancient old-world town and put him up in a modern palace, which would be more pleasing to the British Shahzada. Orders were accordingly given. A huge house was constructed with magical rapidity for the accommodation of His Royal Highness and suite.

It is now called Ajub Ghar and is the home of the State Library and Jammu Club. A broad and straight street, on approved modern style, was laid down and built. The path through the belt of forest to the Southern Gate (the Gummat) of the town was widened and macadamised. Within a few short months the arrangements were completed by a Bengali official of the Maharaja and at last the great day arrived.

Thousands of people from every part of the Maharaja's extensive dominions—Kashmiris, Ladakhis, Chitralis, Photias, Iskardites, Gilgitians, men of Yasin, not to speak of Dogras the ruling race—had come to Jammu. In their national costumes they were massed under their own chieftains at different points along the route marked out for the Royal progress. The road for some 20 miles and the streets were lined by the Maharaja's regulars, irregulars and levies of the tributaries.

The Prince of Wales and the Maharaja seated side by side (if I remember aright Babu Nilamber Mukerjee, Maharaja's Finance Minister acted as Interpreter on the occasion) rode into the town on a gigantic elephant through the Gummat Gate. The temple bells tolled, guns thundered out the salute, the military bands played and the scores of colossal kettledrums and 'narsinghis' boomed out shaking the earth. A band of Pandits and Brahmacharis massed on the steps and terraces of the Temple chanted benedictory Sanskrit verses.

We schoolboys in gala clothes lined the main approach to the New Palace aforesaid. I distinctly remember the Prince of Wales looked at us with a benignant smile and as we saluted returned the *salam* with his hands. The Maharaja took leave of the Prince of Wales on reaching the Palace, the Royal Party staying there.

A batch of us youngsters, later in the day, managed to elude the cordon of sentries and creeping quite close to the Palace loitered about the grounds. A door in a verandah suddenly opened, two Sahibs came out and laughingly beckoned to us to approach. We obeyed with palpitating hearts. Think of our delight when instead of being made over to the guard, as we had expected, we were patted on the head (i.e., on our puggrees) loaded with apples, grapes, etc., and presented a rupee each. One of the two Sahibs said:—"Shahzada zumko deta—Geo." It was none other than the Shahzada himself who had patted us and who looked as if he was ready to come out to romp with us! We were transfixed with joy and wonder.

KING EDWARD'S KINDLY NATURE.

An instance occurred at Longchamp in May 1908 when he and President Loubet were at the races together. Just before the big event of the day the King lowered the glasses through which he had been examining the horses at the starting-post and turning to one of the officials in the tribune said, "A poor woman over there seems to be having a bad time with the

police. I wish you would be good enough to send over and order them to handle her more gently." The object of the King's sympathy proved to be a hawker who had inadvertently strayed into one of the reserved enclosures and was being hustled out with unnecessary violence. Thanks to the King's intervention she was allowed to remain until after the race and then took her departure in peace.

THE LATE KING AS A CHILD.

"The late Lord—, who had a deformed foot, was going to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne, and before his arrival the Queen and Prince Albert debated whether it would be better to warn the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of his physical peculiarity, so as to avoid embarrassing remarks or to leave it to their own good feeling. The latter course was adopted. Lord—duly arrived. The foot elicited no remarks from the Royal children, and the visit passed on anxiously but with success. Next day the Princess Royal asked the Queen: "Where is Lord—?" "He has gone back to London, dear." "Oh! what a pity! He had promised to show Bertie and me his foot!" They had caught him in the corridor and made their own terms with their captive.

KING EDWARD'S KINDNESS TO A SHAN CHIEF.

One of the Shan Chiefs, who was partly educated at a public school in England, will have special occasion to hold the late King Edward in loving memory. At a Court function held by Queen Victoria, the Shan Chief who was then a youngster of about 18 or 19 years old, was present in company with his father. In the august presence of Her Majesty, attended by a retinue of warriors and statesmen, some of them of world-wide celebrity, to say nothing of the galaxy of Royal Princesses and *dames d'honneur* the feeling uppermost in the minds of these Chieftains of Burma's northern wilds was one of overpowering awe, a personal sense of insignificance. But the Prince of Wales, who had met the young Chief before at his school, and apparently observing or divining all that was passing in his mind came up to him and patting him on the back in a friendly way, said "Well, how are you getting on, my boy?" This friendly greeting, accompanied by the cordial manner of the Prince and a short conversation with him, put the boy and his father completely at their ease, bringing sunshine into their hearts and countenances. This little episode in the life of King Edward, displaying his wonderful tact and consideration for every one, was narrated by the young Shan Prince himself, shortly after his return to Burma, as indicating his high appreciation of our late lamented Sovereign, and of the latter's ability to sow seeds of kindness and it might be added of loyalty wherever he went. The wonderful *bonhomie* and genuineness of feeling which were so patent in his intercourse with others made every one feel that he was every one's friend.

"MY NAME IS WALES."

When a boy the King often went down to Eton from Windsor, for he had many young friends at the school. On these occasions at the express

wish of the Queen, there was no ceremony. Once the Prince wandering away from the company of a gentleman-in-waiting was suddenly stopped by a boy, who asked the familiar questions, "What's your name?" "Where do you board?" "Who's your tutor?" With perfect gravity the Prince replied "My name is Wales; I board at Windsor Castle; and My dame—not my tutor—is the Queen." Then he shook hands with the inquirer, who not at all abashed, replied "You're in good quarters, Sir."

"SIX MORE AT HOME"

The King paid what was destined to be the first of many a happy visit to fair France during the concluding months of the Crimean War. The occasion was unique, and the people gave a specially enthusiastic welcome to the two Royal children, the Prince of Wales being a special favourite, partly, perhaps owing to the interest aroused by his Highland costume. The story goes that the Royal boy enjoyed the holidays so much that when he realised it was drawing to an end he begged the Empress Eugenie to ask his sister and himself to stay on after his parents had returned home. When she observed she could not seek to deprive Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of the company of their son and daughter, the Prince exclaimed: "Not do without us? Don't fancy that, for there are six more of us at home, and they can do without us quite well."

MARRIAGE A LOVE MATCH.

That King Edward's marriage was a love match no one can doubt who reads the letter the Prince wrote in answer to the congratulations of the Earl of Caithness:—

"I feel now what it is to be really happy. If I can make the future life and home of the Princess a happy one I shall be content. I feel doubly happy in the thought that my approaching marriage is one which has the approval of the nation and I only trust that I may not disappoint the expectations that have been formed of me."

KING EDWARD'S SENSE OF HUMOUR.

The late King enjoyed a good laugh, sometimes at his own expense. "A correspondent," wrote Grant Duff in his diary, "tells me that the Prince of Wales introduced Chamberlain the other day to a foreign Royalty as 'Mr. Chamberlain, the member for Birmingham.' 'Birmingham,' said the potentate, 'I vos there ven I vos young. It is a dirty 'Pole.' " At Homburg there was an American who evidently wanted to make up to the Prince, so that whenever he met the latter he would remove his hat with a sweeping bow. The Prince thus got to know the man by sight, and was much annoyed. At last the Yankee managed to get alongside H.R.H. at one of the springs, and seizing the golden opportunity said, "I guess, sir, that you know my face." The Prince looked at him for a moment, and then quietly said "I certainly seem to recognise the top of your head."

ROYAL DIGNITY.

No one could administer rebuke more quietly, yet more effectively, than our late King. Once after dinner in a country house while the male guests were grounded in the dining-room ere joining the ladies a male servant forgetful for the moment made as if to pass before His Majesty. The Royal hand instantly touched the man's shoulder and with a smile to King motioned the offender to the rear. The action was quiet and swift; it was a correction and reproof conveyed in silence.

KING EDWARD AS A SMOKER.

An amusing story, illustrative of the prejudice against smoking which existed among the upper classes some twenty years ago, is told in connection with His Majesty, then Prince of Wales.

Once when staying at a country house of a famous peer, the Prince, after dinner, suggested a smoke. His host replied that he much regretted not having a smoking-room and proposed that the guests should adjourn to the stables to smoke, if they chose. This they accordingly did, the first gentleman in the realm accompanying them.

His Majesty once laughingly confessed that the most exciting and tense moment of his life was when the pleasure of some of his friends depended upon his successfully lighting a match. It was during his visit to Canada in 1859 that, finding himself and his party stranded upon a prairie, miles from any habitation, the Prince proposed a smoke. Cigars were thereupon produced but to the mortification of the party only one match was forthcoming.

Lots were drawn to decide upon whom the responsible task of igniting this one match should fall and as fate would have it the lot fell to the Prince. One can comprehend the delicacy of the ordeal, but the Prince came through it with honours.

THE ABSCESS THAT STOPPED THE CORONATION.

We have received the following from our Rangoon correspondent, who says that the story has never yet appeared in print.

Nothing more dramatic, probably ever occurred in the royal annals than the sudden and desperate illness of the late King Emperor, within forty-eight hours of his coronation in 1902. He had come to London from Windsor at the noon of Monday. He had been acclaimed by the cheering thousands who lined the roads to the palace. The streets of London were a fairyland of flowers and flags and dense with rejoicing crowds recruited from every corner of his vast empire. All the biggest hotels had been commandeered by the Court for the dozens of Kings, Arch-Dukes and Princes who had come to the capital to attend the great ceremony. In the abbey on Wednesday the barracks were full and ten thousand troops of all arms were encamped

in Hyde Park and Kensington gardens, while contingents from India and Africa, from Canada, from the South Pacific, the West Indies, Burma and the Straits were housed in temporary quarters at the Alexandra Palace. Tuesday dawned a glorious English June day and a surging crowd was massed outside the palace bent on the thorough enjoyment of such national rejoicings as had no parallel, but the jubilees of Queen Victoria. Then with lightning suddenness, almost tragic and terrifying, flashed the news on Saturday morning from one quarter of the vast empire to the other, that the King was ill. 'Desperately ill' as could be seen by the six-line bulletin which was pinned on the red covered board hung on the railings of Buckingham Palace, "Desperately" as could be seen in the white frightened faces of the anxious crowd. For twenty-four hours the millions of London almost held their breath in intense excitement. No words can adequately picture those hours of national anxiety when men talked to men, strangers as old friends when British coldness had given place to an eager thirst for tidings, an urgent search for the comfort of friendly reassuring words amid the members of the crowd. No one believed that the sovereign could recover. No one dared hope that his constitution, strong as it was known to be, could rally from the ordeal through which it was passing. But among all those anxious millions, there were not half a dozen who knew that the operation, so marvelously successful in the skilful hands of Sir Frederick Treves, was but the sequel to a drama which had been played within the Palace when the King Emperor's life had hung on the thread of one resolute man's sense of duty. To one man and to one man alone King Edward owed his life. It was not the knife of Sir Frederick Treves which had really spared for what has proved close on a decade a life which has in the ensuing year become so priceless an imperial asset. It was to Sir Francis Laking, who stood on last Friday night by the bedside of the dying Sovereign, and to him alone that the nation owed this inestimable boon. For some three weeks before the coronation, the King had been indisposed. He had been about as usual, but he had had recurrent pains in the side and loins which had been temporarily diagnosed by Sir Francis as sciatica and lumbar rheumatism. The coronation was to take place on Wednesday, the 26th of June. On the Thursday previous, the King left Windsor for Aldershot to review the troops on Friday. The Queen and the Princess Royal stayed at the pavilion built by Queen Victoria at Aldershot for her own visits to the military headquarters. On Friday the review took place and the King seemed as active as usual. But that night Sir Francis, who was in attendance was called from his bed to the King, who was suffering great agony. Temporary measures, such as hot fomentations, were taken and on Saturday morning King Edward was slightly better. He was, however, so indisposed as to be obliged to keep his bed, and an official announcement was made that His Majesty the King was suffering from a slight chill with rheumatic pains and was confined to his room. Sir Francis was

extremely uneasy and suspected that the trouble was one which should be dealt with by a Surgeon rather than by himself—a physician. Therefore he urged upon the King the advisability of having surgical advice. But the King was obstinate. He declared that his sufferings were nothing and that under no circumstances would his health be allowed to interrupt the settled arrangements for the ceremony of the following week.

He had a fairly easy night on Saturday and on Sunday morning was able to fulfil his programme, by returning to Windsor, where he arrived shortly before one o'clock. On reaching the castle, he fainted dead away and was unconscious for an hour. On his recovery, Sir Francis again earnestly urged the necessity of further advice. Again the King refused, and though suffering considerable pain, he insisted that he would not listen to anything like the alarmist advice, which was given him not only by his physician, but his family.

After a fair night, he started out from Windsor for Paddington on Monday morning. It was now known that he was suffering continuous pain, but with that courage which he showed so amazingly to the last moments of his life, he faced the journey and betrayed little or no symptoms of his illness, as he passed through the streets of London to Buckingham Palace; but when he got there, he fainted away almost as soon as the Royal carriage had passed through the gates of the inner courtyard. It was considerably over an hour before he came round.

Then again Sir Francis begged him to look facts in the face. In his condition, Sir Francis urged, the coronation was out of the question. The King got angry and told his medical attendant very sharply that nothing could be done until the ceremony was over and then and only then he would surrender to medical advice. Sir Francis was dismissed from the room with the order that he should return at 6 o'clock. The afternoon was spent by the King in granting audiences to the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, to Lord Lansdowne, and to one of the Foreign ambassadors, and he also transacted State business with his Secretaries. At six o'clock Sir Francis Laking returned. He found the King seated on his sofa reading Despatches. Sir Francis was told he could make a further examination. On its conclusion, the King said, "Well, Laking, what do you think?" "I think, Sir," said Francis, "what I have always thought that you should allow me to call in surgical advice." "You know I will not have that, Laking, you must go now. I have work to do." "I beg and implore you, sir, to listen to me." "That is enough, Laking, go at once."

Sir Francis backed to the door. He knew well enough that the whole hopes of the empire rested in his hands. He is a man of a cold and dignified personality, not given to demonstrativeness—a man who dislikes showing his feelings. But here was a case in which he knew that he must for the moment change his whole nature, if he was to save the life of his Royal master. He walked back towards the King. The King looked up from his

papers exclaiming "Why, Laking, I told you to go." There was anger in the voice, but Sir Francis was resolute. "Sir," he began, "I beg and implore you to hear me." "That's enough," said the King, "I will hear you no more, go now at once."

Once more Sir Francis backed to the door. There between those two men—the greatest Sovereign on the earth and the most loyal of physicians—stretched half a dozen yards of space the crossing of which by Sir Francis seemed so little a matter, but meant so much. For half a minute, he stood with his back to the door watching the King. He knew exactly what he risked. He knew the nature of the patient whose life he was determined to save in spite of himself. A moment passed and then the King looked up. This time with real anger in his voice, the King said "Laking, how dare you stay here, when I told you to go." That was what Sir Francis had waited for. It was the last chance. Desperate in his resolution to save the King's life, he strode across the room and threw himself on his knees in front of the Sovereign. Taking the King's hand in both of his, he cried: "For the love of God, let me have surgical advice. If you refuse, I resign at once and you will be dead to-morrow."

"Laking," said the King, drawing back in amazement, "what do you mean, Laking?" And then as he looked into the face of the physician, he saw there his own death warrant and he surrendered. "Very well, Laking, as you wish," he said quietly. Sir Francis jumped to his feet and crossed to the door, opened it, and held his hand up in signal. He walked to Sir Frederic Treves who had been waiting in the passage for the summons, which Sir Francis Laking was determined he should have. The King saw it all, but he made no protest. He greeted Sir Frederic, as if it was the most natural thing in the world for him to be waiting in the palace passage.

"Laking tells me, I am ill, Treves," he said, "you had better make an examination." Sir Frederic did so, and briefly told the King the truth. "I must operate by eight to-morrow morning," he said, "or I will not answer for the consequences."

There was no time for much preparation. The greatest secrecy was observed. Hurriedly an operating table was improvised and as all the world knows the operation took place between 8 and 9 on Tuesday morning, the 25th June. A consultation over-night had taken place between Sir Francis, Sir Frederic and Lord Lister, and in the morning by 8 o'clock these three had been joined by Sir W. Broadbent, Sir J. Reid (present at the King's death on Friday night,) and Sir T. Barlow.

The King walked from his bed unaided to the table in the next room. He knew the utter gravity of his position. He knew that his age and his weight were both against the success of the operation, but his nerve never forsook him, and he showed unflinching courage. He actually climbed on to the

table himself. None of the Royal family were present, though the Queen and the Prince of Wales had visited him when he waked. As they were arranging the cushion for his head, he turned to Sir Frederic with the remark, "I dare say you do not care about this job." "I would gladly give £10,000 not to have to use the knife on you, Sir," said the great Surgeon.

At that moment, Lord Knollys (the King's Secretary) entered the room. The King held out his hand to him, saying "This is a bad job, Knollys." "Yes, Sir, it is" replied the Secretary, "but we must hope that you will get through it all right." "Oh damn me," the King said, "I am thinking of my disappointed people."

Then when Lord Knollys had shaken his master's hand again and withdrawn, the King was put under anaesthetic. As soon as he was quite unconscious, the door opened to admit the doctors, Sir Francis and Sir Frederic having alone been present with the nurses. Thereafter an examination was made of the King's side by all the doctors, with the result that Sir Frederic's diagnosis of an intestinal abscess was generally confirmed and he started to operate. At his side stood Lord Lister, the pioneer of antiseptic surgery. At the foot of the table were grouped the other medical men. Into the King's side Sir Frederic cut an inch. He looked up at Lord Lister, who nodded. He cut another inch. Again he looked up at Lord Lister who nodded. He cut the third inch. By this time the faces round the table were showing anxiety as well as astonishment. You must go on," said Lord Lister quietly. A fourth inch he cut into the King's side and again he looked at Lord Lister. The grave look on the faces of those, who were watching the operation, deepened. Would the knife so skilfully wielded never reach the seat of the trouble? Sir Frederic cut deeper still and then when his knife had reached nearly the fifth inch, of a sudden the abscess was reached. When the King had been carried back to his bed and the medical men were leaving the palace, after signing their bulletin, Lord Lister turned to Sir Francis Laking with the remark: "I don't think the King had seven hours to live. I thought I knew," he added, "something about surgery, but until I saw Treves use the knife this morning, I don't think I knew what surgery was."

GIFT TO CRIPPLED ORGAN-GRINDER.

The King had the Royal instinct for picking out the picturesque or worthy among the countless people he saw in his daily walks or drives. While he was staying at Marienbad in August 1907 a crippled organ-grinder took up his position in the woods on the way to the golf links. On passing him one day the King noticed that he was wearing the Austrian silver medal for bravery a rare distinction which ranks with our own Victoria cross. Thereupon His Majesty had inquiries made and learning that the organ-grinder had won the decoration in the war of 1866 for saving his Colonel's life he sent the worthy old fellow a present of money.

READ HIS OWN OBITUARIES.

The King possessed a curious memento of his serious illness when Prince of Wales. Most people know that the lives of famous people are kept all ready written, and generally in type in newspaper offices so that as little time as possible may be lost when it becomes necessary to announce their deaths. When the Prince lay dangerously ill at Sandringham, and his death was hourly expected, all the newspapers had his obituary notices set up in readiness. Upon his recovery this came to the Prince's ears, and he asked several of the leading newspapers to send him proofs of the notices. These were carefully preserved in a scrap-book, and were read with the greatest interest by the King and Queen.

A SURPRISED MARKET WOMAN.

When King Edward was Prince of Wales he was one day driving a dog-cart alone and unattended, when he encountered on a country road an old woman coming back from market, carrying a heavy casket. She seemed almost ready to drop, and the Prince stopped and talked to her. Then he offered to give her a lift, which the good dame gladly accepted.

Chatting as they went, His Highness asked the old woman what she had in her basket, "Eggs, butter, and vegetables, which I hope soon to find customers for," was the reply.

"I like fresh eggs," said the Prince, "and if you will let me have the lot I'll give you the portrait of my mother."

"The portrait of your mother!" exclaimed the poor woman in astonishment "what good would that do me?"

"Well, you never know," said the Prince of Wales, smiling; "just you let me have the eggs." And as they were nearing the old woman's cottage, the Prince laid his hand on the basket, took out half a dozen eggs and handed the astonished market woman a gold coin bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria.

THE KING'S PERSONAL COURAGE.

A story is extant of the King when quite a youth figuring in certain Army manoeuvres. He was attached to a well-known Hussar regiment, and led a wild charge up a hill only to find the whole of his men ruled out of action by a scientific old General who was acting as umpire. Said the latter, "We do not allow for Balaclava charges in our schemes." The King was however just the man to figure in a Balaclava charge.

His personal courage is vouched for by no less an authority than Lyon (afterwards Lord Playfair,) who had him among his students at Edinburgh in 1859. Playfair was explaining the immunity of Algerian conjurers who apply hot irons to their bodies. This can be done if the metal be raised to a sufficient temperature. "Now, sir," said the professor to the Prince, "if you have faith in science you will plunge your right hand into that cauldron of boiling lead and ladle it out the cold water which is standing by."

READ HIS OWN OBITUARIES

"Are you serious?" asked the Royal pupil. "Perfectly," was the reply. "If you tell me to do it, I will," said the Prince, "I do tell you," rejoined Playfair: and the Prince immediately ladled out the burning liquid with perfect immunity.

THE KING AS DUKE OF ROTHSAI.

"It may not be generally known that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is Duke of Rothsay as well as Duke of Cornwall which it would appear from the following incident that recently occurred was either unknown to or forgotten by his Royal father. One morning a card was presented at Buckingham Palace to H. R. H. upon which was engraved "The Duke of Rothsay" and an audience solicited. His Royal Highness seemed puzzled and repeated the name several times saying that he did not recollect having heard of the nobleman but he consented to give an audience and ordered the Duke of Rothsay to be shown in when he was agreeably surprised to see the Heir-apparent in full highland costume attended by Her Majesty's piper."

THE KING AND THE JEWS.

His Most Gracious Majesty the late King-Emperor Edward the Seventh was looked upon by the Jews in all the countries over the world as a special Monarch, a Protector and the best of friends. There is no country, however remote it might be, where the Jew did not look for help from the English Crown particularly from his late Majesty Edward the Seventh. No doubt the King of Kings singled out the late King-Emperor as a specially favored Intermediator and Peace maker. It is a well-known fact that Seven is the specially chosen and blessed number of the Heavenly Father and we see that this number played a great role in the life of the late King-Emperor. King Edward the Seventh was anointed for fully Seven years and died on Saturday the holy Seventh day in the seventh month (Sewan) in the year of Release (Shemetta Seventh) being the seventieth year of the Fifty Seventh century of the Jewish era (5670). Surely there is more than casual coincidence in the grouping of number seven in the closing life of so illustrious a King as His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward the Seventh.

FUN WITH A SCULPTOR.

At the age of five the young Prince sat to Burnard, the Cornish sculptor, for a bust of himself. He was a very restless model and to please him Burnard gave him some clay and a cast to play with. When he had filled the cast the Prince asked Burnard to look at it "and being full of fun he merrily dashed it in the poor artist's face." The incident is thus pleasantly recorded by his attendant at the time.

Miss Hillin was in duty bound to inform the Queen of this practical joke on Burnard, and the Royal mother insisted on the Prince apologising to the sculptor. Like the little gentleman he was the Prince did so, holding out his hand and saying, "Shake hands, Burnard, and forgive me: Mamma says I am a little donkey."

We beg your Royal Highness to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty and to accept for yourself and for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales the expression of our sincere devotion to the Throne, our attachment to the Royal Family and our grateful appreciation of the many blessings which Her Majesty's just, wise and merciful rule has conferred on this country.

Your Royal Highness will already, in traversing the Presidency, have witnessed many proofs of material prosperity, the fruit of long continued peace, temperate and upright administration, political and social tranquility.

These blessings are associated in our minds and in those of the subjects of Queen Victoria in every part of India with Her Majesty's illustrious reign and we rejoice to welcome in Your Royal Highness the representative of a dynasty which this country has such good reason to regard with gratitude and whose happy prerogative it has been to entwine around India the golden chain of affection and peace."

His Royal Highness read the following reply :—

Gentlemen, I thank you for your welcome. My tour through your Presidency has, to my great regret, been much curtailed owing to the necessity for avoiding Districts where cholera was epidemic. But I have been able to visit some of the most important Provinces.

I have seen some magnificent monuments of ancient art, and I have traversed plains rendered famous by the valour of our soldiers in former wars, fertilised by the science of Engineers in ancient as well as modern days, and now sustaining a vast industrious and peaceful population.

It has been a great pleasure to me to be everywhere welcomed by crowds whose appearance testified to prosperity and contentment. I draw from what I see and hear the conclusion that one result of our rule has been to unite all classes of the population with us in sincere loyalty to the Crown and that they regard their connection with the English Monarchy as their best security—to use the words of your Address—for temperate and upright administration and for political and social tranquility.

I will gladly convey to Her Majesty the Queen your expressions of loyalty and devotion to Her Person and Her Throne."

After witnessing a series of performances by native dancers and musicians, His Royal Highness left the Terminus about half past one.

On Saturday, being the day of the Prince's departure for Calcutta, food was distributed to 20825 of the poorest of the East Indian, Mahomedan and Hindu communities. His Royal Highness left Madras by sea in the evening, a large crowd being assembled at the Pier to witness his departure.

The decorations of the streets on the occasion of the Royal entrance into Madras and illuminations of the route to the public entertainment were entrusted to the following sub-committee :—

Mr. L. R. Burrows, Secretary, Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E. Major W. S. Hunt, Capt. A. R. Kenney Herbert, Mr. P. Somasundara Chettyar, Mr. I. Subbaroya Chettyar, Col. W. D. Swanston, Capt. J. H. Taylor.

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Besides the sub-committees above mentioned there were several others composed of gentlemen who cheerfully gave their time and worked hard in the common cause.

Shortly after his departure His Royal Highness sent a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be distributed in charity to the poor of Madras. His Grace the Governor through whom this munificent donation was sent, made the following distribution :—

	Rs.
Monegar Choultry	2,000
Mahomedan Triplicane Sengan Khana	500
Saint Thome Dispensary	500
Male and Female C. O. Asylum	1,500
Friend-in-need Society	1,500
R. C. Orphanage, Black Town	750
R. C. College, Saint Thome	750
Cordon Refuge	750
Sailors Home	500
Black Town Industrial School	500
St. George's Cathedral Alms Home	250
Black Town Parchery Schools	500
Total ...Rs.	10,000

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY DURING THE REIGN OF OUR LATE KING-EMPEROR.

The reign of our last Sovereign prematurely cut short as it has been, has witnessed like that of his illustrious mother, various and unparalleled improvements in almost all the departments of human knowledge and human activity; and amongst these, the scientific and industrial progress of the country occupy a rather important place. We accordingly propose to discuss the subject here to-day.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

It will be convenient to notice first of all the important scientific achievements of the last few years. Perhaps the most important and useful of all discoveries is that in connexion with the Wireless Telegraphy Installation of Receiving and Sending stations in Ceylon and other islands in the Indian Ocean and the extensive practical use of Marconi's principles form the leading features of the last ten years progress. The discovery and use of smokeless powder and the construction and completion of novel submarines and some of the biggest men-of-war of the type of the "Dreadnought," usher in a new epoch in the history of warfare. While the extensive use of the motor car and the gradually increasing installation of electric tramway and railway lines help us to cover distances upon the earth without difficulty. The inauguration of air-ship and aeroplane promises to give to man complete

HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

A REMINISCENCE.

A melancholy interest attaches to the following report of the visit paid by His late Majesty King Edward to the city of Madras in December 1873 (which was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair at the Public Meeting at the Banqueting Hall) :—

A Public Meeting at which the Hon'ble Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice, presided, was held at PACHAIYAPPA'S HALL on the 25th August 1875. It was unanimously resolved that an Address of Welcome should be presented to His Royal Highness, and a Committee with power to add to their number was appointed to collect subscriptions, to frame the Address and to make all other necessary arrangements in connection with the reception of His Royal Highness. As there was some uncertainty regarding the length of His Royal Highness' stay at Madras, it was further resolved that the Chairman be requested to convey to His Excellency the Governor, the earnest hope of the public that His Royal Highness may be solicited to be present at a public entertainment of such a character, as will afford the community at large an opportunity of seeing His Royal Highness and expressing their loyal feelings towards him. A subscription list was at once opened and in a short time a large sum was subscribed. When the list was closed the amount received from the public was shown to be Rs. 51, 803-14-0 to which the Government added a donation of Rs. 10,000.

His Royal Highness arrived at the Royapuram Terminus on the morning of the 13th of December where he was received by His Grace the Governor, accompanied by the Native Princes, the chief officials and several other European and Native gentlemen of the Presidency. The route to Government House by way of Thamboo Chetty Street and the Esplanade, was lined by a dense crowd of spectators assembled from all parts of the country. The street and roads were gaily decorated with flags, pandals and arches. Between Wallajah Bridge and Munro's statue upwards of 10,000 scholars and students belonging to the Madras Schools were assembled on galleries put up for their accommodation on both sides of the road. On the approach of His Royal Highness' carriage a choir of about 2000 voices sang the National Anthem and the hymn "God bless the Prince of Wales." The cortege halted during the singing and when it moved on again to Government House, the enthusiasm of the assembled crowds reached its culminating point.

On the same day His Royal Highness held a levee at Government House and in the evening drove to Guindy where he spent the next day, the anniversary of his father's death, in retirement.

On Wednesday, the 15th, the Prince, after honoring the Races with his presence returned to Madras. The Senate of the Madras University presented an Address to which His Royal Highness replied in person. In the afternoon he laid the memorial stone of the commencement of the Madras Harbour

Works, and in the evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen was assembled at the Banqueting Hall, by the invitation of His Grace the Governor to have the honor of meeting His Royal Highness. The fireworks display took place on the Island the same evening but owing to a shower which fell at about 7 o'clock the effect was less brilliant than was expected.

On Thursday morning the Prince went to meet the Madras Hounds ; was present at the Banquet given by His Grace the Governor in the evening and afterwards attended the Ball given in his honour by the members of the Madras Club. The shops on the Mount Road between the Government House and the Club was illuminated.

On Friday His Royal Highness visited the School fete at the People's Park which was very successfully organised and conducted by an independent Committee and afterwards reviewed the garrison troops on the Island. In the evening he attended the public entertainment at Royapuram. Under

Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, Secretary.
Mr. J. Deschamps.

„ Potbin Chetty Venkatachala Chetty.

Mr. N. Kamalinga Pillai.

Mr. P. Ramaswami Chetty.

Mr. Y. Venkatramiah.

Mr. M. Venkataswamy Naidu.

Mr. G. R. Watson.

the direction of the sub-committee marginally noted, the Railway Terminus had been very beautifully decorated by a native Artist from Tanjore, and all the other alterations necessary for converting the building into an audience Hall had been very kindly allowed by the Agent and Manager, Mr. B. B. Elwin and expeditiously carried out by Mr. G. R. Watson, the Railway Engineer, in charge.

The route from Government House to the Royapuram Terminus by way of the Island, the Esplanade and the North Beach was brilliantly illuminated. On his way to the entertainment the Prince alighted at the Pier and witnessed the illumination of the surf. On arriving at the Terminus where upwards of 2,700 of the principal inhabitants of the City and Presidency were assembled, the following Address which bore about a thousand signatures was read by the Acting President of the Municipality and presented to his Royal Highness in a handsome casket of gold and ivory designed by Captain Kenney Herbert :—

" To His Royal Highness Albert Edward,

Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., etc.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

With feelings of great loyalty and devotion, we, the undersigned inhabitants of the city and Presidency of Madras, beg to offer to Your Royal Highness a cordial welcome to the capital of Southern India.

In common with the many millions of Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects in British India, we heard with delight of Your Royal Highness' intention to visit this portion of the Empire, and we hail Your Royal Highness' presence amongst us to-day as one more of many proofs of the good-will felt by Her Majesty towards the people of this country.

mastery over the air in the near future. The daily growing use of electrical energy in driving mills and machineries, in lighting, in driving fans and pun-khas, in heating and other purposes, is one of the principal characteristics of the present age. Under purely Scientific discoveries, which are more confined in theory than in practice, come the far famed discovery of life in Metals and Vegetables by Dr. J. C. Bose and the discovery of the healing and other properties of the element, Radium. A rather new branch to which the energies of some Indians have been directed is the art of constructing phonograph sound-box, and gramophone discs, as well as the manufacture of telescopes, microscopes, eyeglasses and spectacles.

INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

We next pass on to the other subject, *viz.*, Industrial improvement. An examination of the Statistical Returns, at least so far as Commerce and Industry are concerned of 1900 and 1910 at once shows that not only business in all countries has increased on an average by about 50 per cent but a very large number of new and profitable industries have sprung into existence. The Swadeshi movement has no doubt given an impetus to almost all the native industries but the gradual awakening of the nation and the stirring example of Japan have in no small measure contributed this strange and unexpected growth of thousand and one industries all over the country. A glance at the returns shows the nature and comprehensiveness of this growth. At the end of the year 1900 there were in the whole of India only 1302 factories, 269 mills and 5,729 industries, but towards the close of 1909 the numbers rose so high as 2,341, 324 and 7,061, respectively. The number of cotton mills increased by leaps and bounds. The number of jute and woollen mills showed a steady increase. The comparative tables given below will show at a glance the amount of progress attained in the course of the last few years.

Mills.	Number at work in the year.	
	1901	1909
Cotton	194	230
Jute	36	54
Woollen	4	6
Paper	9	8
Breweries	26	26
	269	324
Industries	Number at work in the year.	
	1901	1909
Textile (Cotton, Woollen, Jute, Hemp, Silk, Rope, etc.)	1073	1476
Mines worked	329	830
Factories (Aluminium, Iron, Brass, Mica, Petrol, Salt-petre, etc.)	68	93

Dockyards, Tram and Railway works	...	...	138	145
Miscellaneous : Bone-crushing, cement, chemical Dye, Coffee etc.	...	...	163	202
Gas, glass, indigo, kerosine, lace, soap, tannery, pottery, tobacco	...	...	869	852
Government and Municipal factories	...	...	3,044	3,493
			5,729	7,016

NEW FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIES.

Among the new factories started during this period may be mentioned 2 sugar-mills in the United Provinces and a large number of weaving and knitting factories, a factory for dyeing yarns and various soap and perfume factories. Of the 16 new factories started in Bengal those engaged in bobbin-making, shoe making, cigarette-making and match-making deserve special notice. Only one company manufactures iron on European lines, while another in the Singhbhoom district, Bengal, has arranged for the erection of blast furnaces and steel-rolling mills.

Of the new industries worked by mechanical as well as hand power the following are the comparatively important ones, *viz.*,—2 hosiery and 7 silk factories, 4 aluminium and 15 mica factories, 3 tobacco and 5 soap factories, 1 glass works and 8 match factories, 1 forage press, besides a vast number of other factories coming under the general head "Miscellaneous."

Nor is this progress confined to British India alone. In frontier and native States we find a rapid increase of industrial enterprise. In Baroda, for example, 59 spinning factories and 5 cotton presses have come into existence.

Agricultural and mineral resources also show a steady increase and trade which is a sure index of industrial progress shows an increase of fifty per cent being about £. 150,000,000 worth in 1901 and more than £. 220,00,000 worth in 1909.—From the A. B. Patrika.

KING GEORGE V, EMPEROR OF INDIA

TWO GREAT SPEECHES DELIVERED BY HIS MAJESTY

"WAKE UP, ENGLAND."

On Dec. 5, 1901, after return from their colonial tour, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the City and were entertained by the Corporation at the Guildhall. An address of welcome from the Corporation was read by the Recorder and the Prince made a brief but cordial response. An adjournment then took place to the banquetting-hall where luncheon was served to nearly 900 guests sitting down. After luncheon the Lord Mayor proposed the loyal toasts referring in eloquent terms to the long and memorable journey of the Prince and Princess which it was the object of that gathering to commemorate.

The Prince of Wales, who on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—In the name of the Queen and the other members of my family, on behalf of the Princess and for myself, I thank you most sincerely for your enthusiastic reception of this toast, proposed by you, my Lord Mayor, in such kind and generous terms. Your feeling allusion to our recent long absence from our happy family circle gives expression to that sympathy which has been so universally extended to my dear parents whether in times of joy or sorrow by the people of this country, and upon which my dear mother felt she could ever reckon from the first days of her life here amongst them. (Cheers.) As to ourselves we are dearly sensible of the great honour done us on this occasion and our hearts are moved by the splendid reception which to-day has been accorded us by the authorities and inhabitants of the City of London. And I desire to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude for the sympathetic interest with which our journey was followed by our fellow-countrymen at home, and for the warm welcome with which we were greeted on our return. You were good enough, my Lord Mayor, to refer to his Majesty having marked our home-coming by creating me Prince of Wales. (Loud cheers.) I only hope that I may be worthy to hold that ancient and historic title which was borne by my dear father for upwards of 59 years. (Renewed cheers).

THE VOYAGE ROUND THE EMPIRE.

My Lord Mayor, you have attributed to us more credit than I think we deserve. For I feel that the debt of gratitude is not the nation's to us but ours to the King and Government for having made it possible for us to carry out,

with every consideration for our comfort and convenience a voyage unique in its character, rich in the experience gained and in memories of warm and affectionate greetings from the many races of his Majesty's subjects in his great dominions beyond the seas. (Cheers.) And here in the capital of our great Empire I would repeat how profoundly touched and gratified we have been by the loyalty, affection, and enthusiasm which invariably characterised the welcome extended to us throughout our long and memorable tour. It may interest you to know that we travelled over 45,000 miles, of which 33,000 were by sea, and I think it is a matter of which all may feel proud that, with the exception of Port Said, we never set foot on any land where the Union Jack did not fly. (Loud cheers.) Leaving England in the middle of March we first touched at Gibraltar and Malta, where, as a sailor, I was proud to meet the two great fleets of the Channel and Mediterranean. (Cheers.) Passing through the Suez Canal—a monument of the genius and courage of a gifted son of the great friendly nation across the Channel (cheers)—we entered, at Aden the gateway of the East. We stayed for a short time to enjoy the unrivalled scenery of Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula, the gorgeous displays of their native races and to see in what happy contentment these various peoples live and prosper under British rule. Perhaps there was something still more striking in the fact that the Government, the commerce, and every form of enterprise in these countries are under the leadership and direction of but a handful of our countrymen, and to realize the high qualities of the men who have won and who keep for us that splendid position. (Cheers.) Australia saw the consummation of the great mission which was the more immediate object of our journey and you can imagine the feelings of pride with which I presided over the inauguration of the first representative Assembly of the new born Australian Commonwealth, in whose hands are placed the destinies of that great island continent. (Loud cheers.) During a happy stay of many weeks in the different States, we were able to gain an insight into the working of the commercial, social, and political institutions of which the country justly boasts and to see something of the great progress which it has already made and of its great capabilities, while making the acquaintance of many of the warm-hearted, and large-minded men to whose personality and energy so much of that progress is due. New Zealand afforded us a striking example of a vigorous, independent and prosperous people living in the full enjoyment of free and liberal institutions and where many interesting social experiments are being put to the test of experience. Here we had the satisfaction of meeting large gatherings of the Maori people—once a brave and resolute foe, now peaceful and devoted subjects of the King. (Cheers.) Tasmania, which in natural characteristic and climate reminded us of the old country, was visited when our faces were at length turned homeward. Mauritius with its beautiful tropical scenery, its classical, and its literary and naval historical associations, and its population gifted with all the charming characteristics of old France was our first halting-place on

our way to receive in Natal and Cape Colony, a welcome remarkable in its warmth and enthusiasm, which appeared to be accentuated by the heavy trial of the long and grievous war under which they have suffered. (Cheers.) To Canada was borne the message—already conveyed to Australia and New Zealand of the Motherland's loving appreciation of the services rendered by her gallant sons. (Loud Cheers.) In a journey from ocean to ocean marvellous in its comfort and organization we were enabled to see something of its matchless scenery, the richness of its soil, the boundless possibilities of that vast and but partly explored territory. We saw, too, the success which has crowned the efforts to weld into one community the peoples of its two great races. (Cheers.) Our final halting-place was by the express desire of the King Newfoundland—the oldest of our colonies and the first visited by His Majesty in 1860. The hearty seafaring population of this island gave us a reception, the cordiality of which is still fresh in our memories.

THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

If I were asked to specify any particular impressions derived from our journey I should unhesitatingly place before all others that of loyalty to the Crown and of attachment to the old country and it was touching to hear the invariable reference to home even from the lips of those who never had been or were ever likely to be, in these islands. (Cheers.) And with this loyalty were unmistakable evidences of the consciousness of strength; of a true living membership in the Empire and of power and readiness to share the burden and responsibility of that membership. (Prolonged cheers.) And were I to seek for the causes which have created and fostered this spirit, I should venture to attribute them, in a very large degree to the life and example of our late beloved Sovereign. It would be difficult to exaggerate the signs of genuine sorrow for her loss and of love for her memory which we found amongst all races, even in the most remote districts which we visited. Besides this may we not find another cause—the wise and just policy which in the last half-century has been continuously maintained towards our colonies. (Cheers.) As a result of the happy relations thus created between the mother-country and her colonies, we have seen their spontaneous rally round the old flag in defence of the nation's honour in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) I had ample opportunities to form some estimate of the military strength of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, having reviewed upwards of 60,000 troops. Abundant and excellent material is available requiring only that moulding into shape which can be readily effected by the hands of capable and experienced officers. I am anxious to refer to an admirable movement which has taken strong root in both Australia and New Zealand—and that is the cadet corps. On several thousand occasions I had the gratification of seeing march past several cadets, armed and equipped, and who at the expense of their respective Governments, are able to go through a military course and in some cases with an annual grant of practice ammunition. I will not presume in these days of Army reform to do more

than call the attention of my friend, the Secretary of State for War, to the interesting fact. (Hear, hear.)

THE LESSONS OF THE TOUR.

To the distinguished representatives of the commercial interests of the Empire, whom I have the pleasure of seeing here to-day, I venture to allude to the impression which seemed generally to prevail among their brethren across the seas, that the old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competitors. (Hear, hear.) No one who had the privilege of enjoying the experiences which we have had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our colonies there were abundant signs of this need. Boundless tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden mineral wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable crops to the settlers. And these can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy living, liberal laws, free institutions in exchange for the overcrowded cities and the almost hopeless struggle for existence, which, alas, too often is the lot of many in the old country. (Hear, hear.) But one condition, and one only, is made by our colonial brethren, and that is “Send us suitable emigrants.” (Hear, hear.) I would go further, and appeal to my fellow-country men at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the motherland to her children by sending to them only of her best. (Cheers.) By this means we may still further strengthen, or at all events pass on unimpaired, that pride of race, that unity of sentiment and purpose, that feeling of common loyalty and obligation which knit together and alone can maintain the integrity of our Empire. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE GREAT GUILDHALL SPEECH.

HIS MAJESTY'S KING GEORGE V.'S SYMPATHY WITH INDIA.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by His Majesty King George V, then His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the great Banquet held at the Guildhall, London, in June 1906 to welcome him on his return from India:—

My Lord Mayor, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I wish to thank you, my Lord Mayor, with all my heart for the kind words in which you have proposed this toast, and I am much touched by the very kind and hearty reception which this distinguished company has given to it. My Lord Mayor, your feeling allusions to the Queen remind me how the recent sorrow of my dear mother was the one cloud which for a time overcast the brightness of our stay in India. On the other hand, one of our happiest experiences has been the glad and unexpected meeting with the King and Queen on our homeward voyage in the Mediterranean * * * As the Lord Mayor has reminded us, we are all looking forward to the return of my cousin Prince

Arthur, who I believe, is expected to arrive at Liverpool to-morrow. I know that the country has followed with interest the incidents connected with his special mission to Japan and his subsequent visit to Canada. It must be very gratifying to his parents, as it is to us all, to hear that he has everywhere won golden opinions in carrying out his important duties. The Princess of Wales and I wish to express our deep appreciation of the hearty welcome we received on our arrival in England last week, and again to-day here in the City of London. The seven months' absence has been to us a happy and interesting experience. Still, we rejoice to be home again and are thankful to God that He has spared us to return to our children and to those that are dear to us.

THE AMBITION OF A LIFETIME.

It is nearly five years ago that the Princess of Wales and I were entertained by the Lord Mayor and the City of London in this ancient hall on the termination of our memorable tour to our sister nations beyond the seas. We are met here to-day under similar circumstances, and the conclusion of our visit to the Great Indian Empire may, I think, be regarded as the completion of the mission originally entrusted to us by the King. It is a great satisfaction to us that we have been privileged to visit nearly every part of the British Empire. In thus accomplishing what has been the ambition of our lives the Princess and I desire to express our sincere gratitude to the country for having enabled us to make this long voyage in such a fine vessel as the *Renown*. No less warmly do we thank the Government of India for the admirable arrangements for our railway journeys of nearly 9,000 miles, which were made with every possible consideration for our convenience and safety. It may perhaps interest you to know that we spent 25 nights in our comfortable train. From the 9th November, the day of our brilliant reception on landing at Bombay, until the moment of our departure from Karachi on the 19th March, we were welcomed everywhere with a display of enthusiasm and affection which profoundly touched us, and the memory of which will never fade from our minds. We were still more impressed by the unmistakable proofs of genuine devotion and personal attachment to the King-Emperor. At every place we visited where my dear father has been 30 years ago, the event was spoken of with the keenest interest and pride, not only by those who remembered seeing him, but also by the younger generation. Although we were welcomed everywhere by happy, holiday-making crowds which thronged the gaily-decorated streets, we did not forget the misery and poverty which, alas! existed in certain Districts afflicted by famine through which we passed. When at Gwalior I had an opportunity of inspecting a famine camp, and saw with sad interest but with satisfaction, the excellent arrangements effectively carried out for mitigating the sufferings of upwards of 6,000 men, women, and children who were there employed, fed, and cared for.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Our visits to several of the great Feudatory States will always be reckoned among the happiest and most interesting of our experiences. We were

received by the respective rulers and their peoples with the warmest enthusiasm, with all the gorgeousness and circumstances of old Indian customs, and by them entertained with magnificent hospitality. I enjoyed social intercourse with many of these great Princes, and I was impressed with their loyalty and personal allegiance to the Crown, their nobility of mind, their chivalrous nature, and the great powers which they possess for doing good. I might mention that in several of these States the Imperial Service troops are an important feature. They are raised, equipped, and maintained by the Princes themselves, to be placed at our disposal in case of war. Though these States supply their own Officers, these Regiments are under the guidance and inspection of British Officers, and it is to be hoped that this excellent movement may be extended throughout all the Feudatory States. No one could possibly fail to be struck with the wonderful administration of India. Time did not permit of our leaving the beaten track for the interior of the country, and thereby gaining an insight into the machinery of that most efficient organisation, the Government of a District. But we had opportunities of seeing at the headquarters of the Presidencies and of the different Provinces the general and admirable working of the Civil Service. At the same time, we realised that it is a mere handful of highly educated British officials, often living a hard and strenuous life, frequently separated from their fellow-countrymen, and subject to the trials and discomforts of the plains, who are working hand in hand with representatives of the different races in the administration of enormous areas and in the Government of millions of people. During the month of December, in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi I had the pleasure of staying with Lord Kitchener in his camp of manoeuvres, and witnessed operations on an extended scale between two Armies numbering in all over 55,000 men, terminating in a review and march past of the largest force ever brought together in India in time of peace. I was struck with the general fitness and the splendid appearance of the British troops, with the physique and power of endurance of the Native Army and the dash of its Cavalry; while throughout the Army I found an earnest desire for increased efficiency and for readiness to take the field. I was specially glad to have this opportunity of being associated with our magnificent Army in India under such practical conditions. I am proud to say that during my tour I was able to inspect 143,000 troops. Having seen several Colleges and other educational institutions in different parts of India, I gained some slight idea of the efforts that are being made to place within the reach of all classes a liberal education. Let me take as an example the great Mahomedan College and School at Aligarh, which is supported and controlled by the private enterprise of Mahomedan gentlemen from all parts of India. A residential system similar to that at Oxford and Cambridge has been adopted. At the same time athletics are not neglected, and in all schools and colleges there is much emulation in cricket and football. Undoubtedly, such institutions must materially affect the re-formation of character in future generations.

A GENERAL IMPRESSION.

If I were asked to name any general impressions which I have formed during this exceptional but all too short experience, they would be that I have learnt to appreciate the fact that India cannot be regarded as one country. We talk casually of going to India. But the majority of us perhaps do not realise that it is a Continent with an area equal to the whole of Europe without Russia, containing a population of 300,000,000 of diverse races, languages and creeds, and many different grades of civilisation. I was struck with its immense size, its splendour, its numerous races, its varied climate, its snowcapped mountains, its boundless deserts, its mighty rivers, its architectural monuments, and its ancient traditions. I have realised the patience, the simplicity of life, the Royal devotion, and the religious spirit which characterise the Indian peoples. I know also their faith in the absolute justice and integrity of our rule. I cannot help thinking from all I have heard and seen that the task of governing India will be made the easier if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever abundant and genuine response. May we not also hope for a still fuller measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire and efforts to promote the well being and to further the best interests of every class? In speaking of my impressions I should like very briefly to record a few of those scenes and incidents which will be to us of lasting value.

A PICTURE OF THE TOUR.

Would that I were able in any way to picture our arrival in Bombay amid the greetings and hearty acclamations of its cosmopolitan population, dressed in every conceivable colour, and all beneath the clearest blue of an Eastern sky. Quitting Bombay in tropical heat, my thoughts carry me from there over hundreds of miles almost as far as from London to Constantinople to the rigorous climate of the Khyber Pass. The Union Jack, floating over the fortress of Jamrud, reminds us that British protection is guaranteed to the caravans that pass twice a week to and from Afghanistan throughout this 25 miles of neutral territory. At Lundi Katal, the further entrance of the Pass, five British Officers and a Regiment of Afridis—that tribe which only a few years ago was fighting against us—now garrison this lonely outpost of our Indian Empire. To the Historic strong-hold of Ali Musjid came the leading Khans, each bringing offerings of goodwill in the shape of the pick of their flocks of sheep and the finest specimens of their honey. Contrast such wild and semi-civilised scenes with Delhi and Agra, those centres of artistic wealth and of priceless architectural monuments, for the preservation of which and the great care bestowed upon them universal thanks are due to the late Viceroy, Lord Curzon. Imagine us next at Gwalior, and later on at Benares making our public entry under conditions impossible in any other part of the world, mounted as we were on elephants, gorgeously caparisoned, and passing amid escorts and troops clothed and equipped in all the picturesqueness of mediæval pageantry. But among all these varied and striking impressions none have

stirred our hearts as did the Ridge at Delhi and the grounds and ruins of the Lucknow Residency. They recalled with vivid reality those glorious heroes and those thrilling deeds which will for ever make sacred the story of the Indian Mutiny. I think you will all be interested to know that Colonel Bonham, one of the few survivors of the siege of Lucknow, is present here among us to-day. Although he was wounded three times during the siege, I am glad to say he is still fit and well, and was good enough to act as our guide when we were at Lucknow in December last. The new year saw us in Calcutta the capital of India, and the second largest city of the British Empire, where our reception was most cordial and sympathetic. Here I had the satisfaction of laying the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall, a great and national memorial—the inception of which is chiefly due to Lord Curzon to be a treasure house of relics and records of the life and reign of our late beloved Sovereign, whose memory is held in loving veneration by every race throughout the Continent of India.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

If time permitted I should like to dwell upon Burma, so different as it is to India in the nature of its people and its social characteristics, to speak of the famous golden pagoda at Rangoon, of the interesting sights at Mandalay and of three delightful days spent on the great River Irrawaddy. Let us change the scene to Madras and its historic associations, so closely connected with the foundation of our Indian Empire. Let us pass thence through the hot plains of Southern India, journeying northwards, through Benares, the metropolis of Hinduism, with its sacred river and famous shrines until at length we re-enter the region of frost and snows at Quetta with its outpost at Chaman, another gateway, in that wild and mountainous District which constitutes our North-West frontier of India. Leaving Quetta we retrace our steps through that triumph of engineering skill, the railroad through the Bolan Pass, and descending from an altitude of 5,500 feet we pass through the burning plains of Sind and reach Karachi, the rapidly-growing port of that Province. And here we bid farewell to the country where for many months we had found a second home and for whose people we shall preserve a lasting affection. But these are mere first impressions. I am fully aware how impossible it is to gain accurate and intimate knowledge of so vast a country by a visit of only four and a half months. Yet I would strongly suggest to those who are interested in the great questions which surround the India of to-day to go there and learn as much as is possible by personal observation on the spot. I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country, helping to break down prejudice, to dispel misapprehension, and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. Thus he will not only strengthen the old ties but create new ones—and so, please God! secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire.

or disquieted by reason of his religious belief or worship. All men have enjoyed protection of the law. The law itself has been administered without disrespect to creed or caste or to usages and ideas rooted in your civilisation. It has been simplified in form and its machinery adjusted to the requirements of ancient communities slowly entering a new world.

The charge confided to my Government concerns the destinies of countless men now and for ages to come, and it is a paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order.

Unwilling that this historic anniversary should pass without some signal mark of Royal clemency and grace I have directed that, as was ordered on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Darbar in 1903, the sentences of persons whom our courts have duly punished for offences against the law should be remitted or in various degrees reduced, and it is my wish that such wrongdoers may remain mindful of this act of mercy and may conduct themselves without offence henceforth.

Steps are being continuously taken towards obliterating distinctions of race as the test for access to posts of public authority and power. In this path I confidently expect and intend the progress henceforward to be steadfast and sure as education spreads, experience ripens, and the lessons of responsibility are well learned by the keen intelligence and apt capabilities of India.

From the first, the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when, in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my counsellors that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule claim equality of citizenship, and greater share in legislation and Government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. Administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects and with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs.

I recognise the valour and fidelity of my Indian troops, and at the New Year I have ordered that opportunity should be taken to show in substantial line and their faithful readiness of service.

The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By me ever since my visit in 1875 the interests of India, its Princes

and peoples have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear son, the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, returned from their sojourn among you with warm attachment to your land, and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and line only represent—and they do most truly represent—the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this kingdom.

May divine protection and favour strengthen the wisdom and mutual goodwill that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any State or Empire of recorded time.



THE MESSAGE OF NOVEMBER 1, 1908.

KING EDWARD'S GRACIOUS MESSAGES

TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

The Message of January 1, 1903.

The following is the text of His late Majesty's Message read by Lord Curzon at the Delhi Coronation Durbar on January 1, 1903 :—

It gives me much pleasure to send a message of greeting to my Indian people, on the solemn occasion when they are celebrating my Coronation. Only a small number of the Indian princes and representatives were able to be present at the ceremony, which took place in London, and I accordingly instructed my Viceroy and Governor-General to hold a great Durbar at Delhi in order to afford an opportunity to all the Indian Princes, Chiefs and peoples, and to the officials of my Government to commemorate this auspicious event. Ever since my visit to India in 1875 I have regarded that country and its people with deep affection; and I am conscious of their earnest and loyal devotion to my House and Throne. During recent years many evidences of their attachment have reached me: and my Indian troops have rendered conspicuous services in the wars and victories of my Empire.

I confidently hope that my beloved son, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales may before long be able to make themselves personally acquainted with India and the country which I have always desired that they should see, and which they are equally anxious to visit. Gladly would I have come to India upon this eventful occasion myself had this been found possible. I have, however, sent my dear brother, the Duke of Connaught, who is already so well known in India, in order that my Family may be represented at the Ceremony held to celebrate my Coronation.

My desire, since I succeeded to the Throne of my revered mother, the late Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India, has been to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration which secure for her in so wonderful a degree the veneration and affection of her Indian subjects. To all my feudatories and subjects throughout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of the rule, and which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and the greater happiness of its people.

The following is the text of King Edward's Message on the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (November 1, 1908):—

It is now fifty years since Queen Victoria, my beloved mother, and my august predecessor on the throne of these realms, for diverse weighty reasons, with the advice and consent of Parliament, took upon herself the Government of the territories theretofore administered by the East India Company. I deem this a fitting anniversary on which to greet the Princes and the people of India in commemoration of the exalted task then solemnly undertaken. Half a century is but a brief span in your long annals; yet this half century that ends to-day will stand amid the floods of your historic ages a far-shining landmark. The proclamation of the direct supremacy of the Crown sealed the unity of Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was arduous and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow, but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities and of some three hundred millions of the human race under British guidance and control has proceeded steadfastly and without pause. We survey our labours of the past half century with clear gaze and good conscience.

Difficulties such as attend all human rule in every age and place have risen up from day to day. They have been faced by the servants of the British Crown with toil and courage and patience, with deep counsel and resolution that has never faltered nor shaken. If errors have occurred, the agents of my Government have spared no pains and no self-sacrifice to correct them. If abuses have been proved, vigorous hands have laboured to apply a remedy.

No secret of Empire can avert the scourge of drought and plague but experienced administrators have done all that skill and devotion are capable of doing to mitigate those dire calamities of Nature. For a longer period than was ever known in your land before, you have escaped the dire calamities of war within your borders. Internal peace has been unbroken.

In the great Charter of 1858 Queen Victoria gave you noble assurance of her earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement and to administer the Government for the benefit of all residents therein. The schemes that have been diligently framed and executed for promoting your material convenience and advance—schemes unsurpassed in their magnitude and their boldness—bear witness before the world to the zeal with which that benignant promise has been fulfilled.

The rights and privileges of the feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs have been respected, preserved and guarded, and the loyalty of their allegiance has been unswerving. No man among my subjects has been favoured, molested