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A.H.O.

A KERALA SOUVENIR

OF THE VISIT

OF

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

1921-22



Published by

P. KRISHNAN NAYAR,

on behalf of the Directors of the

Manorama Printing Works, Ltd.

CALICUT

FOREWORD.

I am very glad to have this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Krishnan Nayar and the Directors of the Manorama Printing Works, Limited, on the production of the charming "Souvenir" account of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country. The little volume is admirably compiled and contains much interesting information of His Royal Highness's life history, besides the Indian visit, and an account of many men and matters connected with that most attractive part of the Madras Presidency, Malabar.

Let me add that the sentiments expressed by the Directors of the Manorama Printing Works, Limited, in the preface to the "Souvenir," deserve one word of mention. They say, "It is their ardent desire and hope that this Souvenir should reflect not only their own inviolable loyalty and attachment to the Imperial House and Government, but also their sincerest conviction that the visit of their future King-Emperor will knit still closer the bonds of trust, affection and respect between Great Britain and India and help to advance their motherland towards her cherished goal of full responsible *gouvernance* under the Flag which stands for freedom and liberty." These are fine sentiments, finely expressed, which I am delighted to read and cordially endorse. Loyalty to its ruler is one of the finest characteristics of the Indian race and we have all observed fine evidences of this loyalty to the King-Emperor during the long years during which our two countries have been intimately associated with each other. Notwithstanding the unrest and unsettlement which, for various reasons, has existed in India in these latter years, the knowledge of this fine characteristic has kept me optimistic, has given me full confidence that those ties which now bind us will keep our two countries for long years working together for the mutual benefit of both, and that East and West will find it possible to strive together to fulfil the great responsibilities which Providence has ordained that they should undertake.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MADRAS 15th October, 1922. }

WILLINGDON.



Preface.

We, the Directors of the Manorama Printing Works, Ltd., Calicut, have pleasure in issuing this little publication, as their own modest Souvenir of the recent auspicious and immemorable Eastern tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has been so aptly called the Empire's greatest Ambassador. It is their ardent desire and hope that this Souvenir should reflect not only their own inviolable loyalty and attachment to the Imperial House and Government, but also their sincerest conviction that the visit of their future King-Emperor will knit still closer the bonds of trust, affection and respect between Great Britain and India and help to advance their motherland towards her cherished goal of full responsible governance under the Flag which stands for freedom and liberty.

The Directors express their cordial and grateful thanks to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin, Messrs. E. C. Smith, I.C.S., and R. H. Ellis, I.C.S., and the several other ladies and gentlemen who have readily helped, in one way or another, in the production of this *memento* of a great and historic event.

KOLATHUR SULAPANI MOOPIL WARIAR,

President of the Board of Directors.

LIEUTENANT KAVALAPPARA MOOPIL NAYAR,

Director.

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Managing Director.

KANNAMBRA KUNJUNNI NAYAR,

Legal Advisor and Ex-Officio Director.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Their Majesties King George the Fifth and Queen Mary were married on the 6th of July, 1893, while the King was Duke of York, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the honeymoon being spent at Sandringham, where York Cottage became the favourite residence of the Duke and Duchess. The King's son and heir, Edward, the subject of this little sketch, was born on the 23rd of June, 1894, at White Lodge, Richmond, the other children of Their Majesties being Albert, born 14th December, 1895; Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, born 25th April, 1897; Henry, born 31st March, 1900; George, born 20th December, 1902; and John, born 12th July, 1905, who died 18th January, 1919, the death being sudden, although the Prince had always been a delicate child.

THE PRINCE'S NAMES.

The christening of the son and heir of Their Majesties took place, with all the time-honoured ceremonial, the rite being performed with water from the Jordan, which was placed in the same golden bowl that had been used for the christening of his father and grandfather. He was given seven names—Edward, Albert, Christian, George, Andrew, Patrick and David. These names were chosen in no adventitious or capricious manner, each having a significance of its own. The first three were names borne by his grandfather, King Edward, and his two great-grandfathers, while the other four were bestowed in honour of the Patron Saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The intensely loyal Welsh people take pride in the circumstance that it was by his last name that the Prince was known to his family. From his earliest infancy, little David was the prime favourite of his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, who gave him the curiously carved wooden cradle that had been made for her own first-born, and her treasured bridal veil was used as his christening cloak.

EARLY UPBRINGING.

The almost spartan austerity and simplicity which constitutes so marked a feature in the upbringing of English Royalty has grown into a tradition since the days of Queen Victoria. The severely exclusive early upbringing of her second child and eldest son, Albert Edward, afterwards King Edward the Peacemaker, are thus described by Mr. Penderel-Brodhurst, one of his biographers:—"He was educated upon pedantic and rigid lines, which made his boyhood a weariness and his adolescence a struggle for emancipation. His day was carefully mapped out; every hour had its allotted subject, and light reading was frowned upon; he was kept in on every side by governors and tutors, and allowed to associate intimately only with youths of his own age, carefully chosen for their high qualities. This method excluded much of the human side of life and left little room for the escape of the high animal spirits, which Edward VII possessed

almost to the last." King Edward and Queen Alexandra were also known to have brought up their children with the greatest possible strictness and care, gardening, by the way, being one of the many subjects they were seriously taught at home, but the rigours, against which Edward himself, as a child, had chafed were appreciably relaxed in the case of his own children. King George and Queen Mary, in the case of their children, have maintained, broadly, the Victorian model and tradition, but they have recognised, at the same time, the strong, irresistible advance of the democratic spirit and the influence it is exercising upon the Councils of nations and the thoughts of men. So, they have seen to it that, even in the Royal nursery, the doors have been left open wide enough for whiffs of the air of true democracy to penetrate. The Prince of Wales, with his brothers and sister, has been brought up in a home in which high traditions of duty, of personal conduct and of regard for others are strictly maintained, but in which there is none of the severity which would crush natural impulses. In a word, the Prince has been allowed to develop naturally, though with every care to ensure the most favourable conditions and the most wholesome influences. He has been brought up to do his duty, as the natural thing for any right-minded person to do, and not merely in accordance with a system and a time-table.

The Prince's early training and upbringing was most simple and as lacking in luxury as that of any other child, whose parents understand the value of the simple life in nursery land. Cake, for instance, was always a special treat, not an everyday article of diet, as in so many even moderately well-to-do homes, and any attempt to spoil the future Prince of Wales was severely repressed by his doating yet strict mother. The king himself exercised a wise discipline whenever necessary, but, for the rest, the six occupants of the Royal nursery were allowed as much liberty as was good for them in the conduct of their own affairs. Their visits to Balmoral, or "Granny's Castle," and to Buckingham Palace were invariably marked by escapades, which were a source of great tribulation to those in charge of them. The Prince himself was always a very self-possessed little boy and curiously cool-headed in any sort of an emergency, endowed with the natural gift for saying the right thing in the right way, in the fewest possible words. He had a very retentive memory, and it is said he still remembers every word of the Greek and Latin pieces, which he was taught as a very little boy and used to recite at the family gatherings on such occasions as his grandfather's birthday. On one occasion, at a children's party, being presented with a sword by his hostess, he was told by his father that he must express his thanks properly. Climbing on to a chair, little David stood up and said in clear, dignified accents:—"Thank you so much for this beautiful sword. I shall always keep it and remember to-night." "He can speak better than I do," was the king's pardonably proud comment, expressed aside.

THE PRINCE'S NAVAL EDUCATION.

In 1902, when he was eight years old, the Prince was placed in charge of Mr. H. P. Hansell, who had been tutor to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of



His Majesty The King-Emperor.

Connaught and was a Master at Ludgrove, the famous preparatory school. It was an admirable choice, and the Prince remained under Mr. Hansell's tutelage up to the outbreak of the great war, in August, 1914. It had been decided that the Prince should be prepared to enter Osborne and Dartmouth, going as an ordinary cadet and having no special privileges whatsoever.

MANLY SPORTS AND EXERCISES.

Of course, the Prince's education in games and open-air sports was not neglected. When quite a small boy, he was taught to swim, to ride, to cycle and to handle a boat in a fashion worthy of his sea-faring ancestry. He took part in football and cricket matches at Sandringham. He and Prince Albert were members of a "Football Eleven" of the village boys at Sandringham, who used to play matches with teams from preparatory schools in the neighbourhood. Later on, he learnt to play golf fairly well, but squash racquets is his favourite man-to-man game. Under the supervision of his father, who is one of the finest shots living, he was taught to use a shot-gun and a rifle. Hunting and steeple-chasing are also among his favourite outdoor pursuits, and latterly, he has shown a keen interest in polo, which he played with great zest, on several occasions, during his recent Eastern tour.

AT OSBORNE AND DARTMOUTH.

Osborne College, situated in the grounds of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, which latter was the favourite residence of Queen Victoria, who died there in 1901, was opened in 1903 for the training of cadets for the Royal Navy. After passing the entrance examination, cadets were sent to Osborne for two years, passing thence to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. Osborne College, it should be mentioned, was closed last year and the cadets and staff transferred to Dartmouth. The Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, was opened in 1905, and has accommodation for about 350 cadets, who, after a course of two years, pass to a final course of instruction at sea. Having passed the qualifying entrance examination for Osborne in the spring of 1907, the Prince remained there two years and then passed into Dartmouth. At both institutions, he lived the life of an ordinary cadet, his high rank being cheerily ignored by the other cadets, who, indeed, mildly ragged him on occasions, in order, as one of them afterwards declared, to let him see he was just one of themselves. It is extremely doubtful, though, whether any of these budding democrats dreamed of going the length of certain middies, who were contemporaries of the late Prince Eddie and of Prince George, now the King. The adventurous youngsters in question were accidentally detected, while just about to begin tattooing anchor marks on the cheeks of the two Princes, who, it is related, were willing accessories to the averted outrage. A few days after his investiture at Carnarvon as Prince of Wales, the Prince was gazetted as midshipman to His Majesty's Steamship *Hindustan*, in which battleship he served for three months under Captain H. A. Campbell, his father's old friend and shipmate, in the

North Sea, and, as this period of service was to complete his sea-time, an intensive form of Naval education was devised. His experiences on the *Hindustan* developed into a passion his love of the sea, and it was with a heavy heart he returned to his studies on shore, preparatory to going to Oxford.

INVESTITURE AS PRINCE OF WALES.

Before being created Prince of Wales, it was necessary that the Prince should be invested with the Order of the Garter, a British Order of Knighthood, the most ancient and illustrious in the world, originally instituted as a purely Military Order by King Edward III in or about 1348, but in more modern times more generally bestowed on Royal personages and on leading representatives of the British Peerage. The Prince of Wales was formally installed at a special service, held in June, 1911, at Windsor Castle, the Garter being tied about the leg by the King himself. A month later, the Prince was invested at Carnarvon, in the ancient castle, and on Welsh soil, with the insignia of his position, the ceremony being strictly in accordance with the old usage and deeply impressive. The Prince having made formal obeisance to the King, the Home Secretary read the Letters Patent and His Majesty, at appropriate points in the reading, invested his son with the sword, chaplet, ring and golden rod. The Prince then did homage to the King for the Principality of Wales and the Earldom of Chester, in the words of the ancient feudal pledge:—

"I, Edward, Prince of Wales, do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear you to live and die against all manner of folks."

The Letters Patent were then handed to the Prince, who took his chair on the right of the Throne, occupying formally the position he holds in the realm on all occasions of State. But a touching personal incident intervened, for the king, in whom the simple human emotions were deeply stirred, drew his son towards him and affectionately embraced him. Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, was Constable of Carnarvon Castle at the time and took a keen personal interest in the investiture, actually coaching the Prince in the delivery of the little speech he made in Welsh, and those of the people who were near enough to hear declared that the Prince of Wales spoke Welsh like a good Welshman.

AT OXFORD.

In October, 1912, accompanied by Mr. Hansell and his Equerry, the Prince went into residence at Oxford as an ordinary commoner of Magdalene College, and the conditions under which it was decided, after much anxious and careful deliberation, that he should spend the next two years there bear further and eloquent testimony to the influence of the spirit of genuine democracy on the King and Queen. King Edward had been an undergraduate at Christ College, which, originally founded by Wolsey, has educated a large number of statesmen, including ten Prime Ministers, but his



Her Majesty The Queen Mary.

position there was always exceptional. He had never occupied an undergraduate's room at the house and he wore a distinctive gown, while, whenever he attended a debate, everybody present stood up respectfully on his entrance. King George and the Queen decided, however, that their son should come up as an ordinary fresher, live as any other undergraduate and enjoy no special privileges of any sort. The experiment proved a complete success, thanks very largely to the good qualities of the Prince himself—his innate commonsense and genius for friendship—and thanks also to the good manners of gowmsmen and townsmen alike, who never infringed the tacit condition that they should recognise the man, but not the Prince. The Royal undergraduate, himself democratic at heart, lived in College, dined in Hall or at one of the University Clubs, joined actively and heartily in the athletic amusements of his fellow undergraduates and enjoyed the full, friendly, free life of an Oxford College. For all this, moreover, his stay at Osborne and Dartmouth had already prepared him, since, in those institutions too, democratic principles were recognised and upheld. It is related that, when he was at the Naval College, he was once unwell and certain delicacies, which were different from the food supplied to other cadets, were placed before him to tempt his appetite, but that he would not partake of them, although they had been sent by the doctor's orders. When asked by the Commander, the Prince answered, "My father told me that I was to have nothing different from the other boys and I must not disobey him."

When the Prince had been at Oxford a year, the head of his College said of him:—"We, too, have had experience of the Prince of Wales, whom the French, so happy in their application of names, called 'the sharming Prince.' He has, happily, completed a whole year with us. Last October, he began his course of study in our University, a youth of special amiability, modesty and courtesy, who has shown his wish to live as an undergraduate among undergraduates, and to take his stand on merit and not on privilege, and has preferred to be distinguished by no gold tuft or silken gown, but to find, so to speak, in his College cap, the cap of democratic liberty. What shall I say? We have seen him from day to day, now hurrying to a lecture, now running along the tow-path, cheering his College boats, now steering his bicycle or as his own chauffeur guiding his motor through our streets, now on the field or the links, propelling the ball with foot or club, now again bearing arms and acting the soldier, but as a tyro, not a tyrant, in one word, pursuing his studies, his games and his enjoyments, like the rest of our young fellows."

Although devoted to and taking his full share in manly, healthy games and exercises, the Prince was by no means neglectful of his studies. Languages, history, political economy, political science and constitutional law were the studies to which he particularly devoted himself. He wrote essays for the President of Magdalene and read them to him, and his study of Political and Parliamentary history was prosecuted under the late Sir William Anson, the Warden of All Souls and one of the most eminent and erudite of British jurists. The Prince's vacations were spent in foreign travel. He visited Germany in 1912 and again a year before the war, doing Norway and Denmark in 1914.

THE WAR.

The Prince would, no doubt, have returned to Oxford in 1914, but the outbreak of the European War meant a momentous change in all the plans that had been so carefully mapped out for him. War was declared on August 4th and three days later, the Prince was gazetted Second-Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards, the premier Regiment of the Foot Guards. He had been characteristically keen on his Officers Training Corps training and hoped to go out soon, like so many of his College friends, to fight the Germans, but was deeply distressed when, a few weeks after he had joined it, his Battalion went to the Front, leaving him at Home, in consequence of Lord Kitchener's decision. He made a personal appeal to the unbending and unemotional Secretary of State for War, remarking earnestly, "What does it matter if I am shot? I have four brothers." "If I were certain you would be shot, I do not know if I should be right to restrain you," was Kitchener's grim reply. "What I cannot permit is the chance—which exists until we have a settled line—of the enemy securing you as a prisoner." The Prince had to obey and recognise the fact that, as Heir to the Throne, his life was not his own to dispose of. Nevertheless, he went on trying to persuade the various authorities to let him share the dangers of his friends and comrades on active service. Eventually, as a concession, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John French, but it was found impossible to keep him out of danger, and, while secretly sympathising with him, the Generals found his presence a source of great and constant anxiety. For the next four years from then, his life was spent with the troops in the field, sharing their hardships, facing danger and death by their side. Early in 1915, his motor car, in which he had driven up to the lines, was destroyed by a shell, almost immediately after he had alighted, and his chauffeur was killed. The moment Sir John French heard of it, he ordered the Prince away from the Guards Division to join the Headquarters of the 11th Corps. Two days later, Sir John met him walking dejectedly alone. He stopped his car and spoke to him, and the Prince, with deep emotion, begged to be allowed to stay with the Guards, saying that, otherwise, he would never be able to look them in the face again. Sir John, himself much moved, ordered the Prince back to the Guards again. While on active service, the Prince was attached, in turn, to Army Corps, Divisional and Brigade Headquarters and was frequently under fire. He carried the despatch concerning the battle of Neuve Chapelle on his brief leave in April, 1915. In 1916, the Prince served in Egypt, as Captain on the General Staff, and also visited the Italian front at a time of crisis. During a short spell of leave, he went Home and took his seat in the House of Lords in February, 1918, being promoted Major in the same month.

One of his first visits, after his arrival in France, was to the Indian Corps, then battling against fearful odds on the Western Front; and a month later, when the King-Emperor himself went to inspect the soldiers from India, the Prince accompanied him. A year later, on the eve of the departure of the Indian Troops from France to serve in other theatres of the war, the Prince visited them once again and read to them the gracious message of thanks and appreciation from the King-Emperor.



His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales (*Royal Robes*).

Before going on active service, the Prince made an appeal for the National Fund to allay distress, and millions of pounds were subscribed. On the conclusion of the Armistice, he undertook many public duties and took up the Freedom of the City of London in May, 1919. Speaking on that occasion, in the Guildhall, the brave, simple-hearted Soldier-Prince said that, though his part in the war had been very insignificant, he had derived great benefit from his experiences. "In those four years, I mixed with men, in those four years, I found my manhood." He returned Home, after the war, as a simple Regimental Captain, and only after the war was over he was appointed Colonel of the Welsh Guards.

A MODEL LANDLORD.

The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is a fairly considerable landlord, with Estates in Cornwall and Devon, as well as in London, although, in former times, the Duchy owned properties all over England. His London Estate is Kensington, which, though under 100 acres in extent, yields a large proportion of the Duchy revenue, which latter, owing to the rise in land values, has been steadily increasing in recent years and amounted, in 1918, to £188,616-9-6. After his accession as Duke of Cornwall, the Prince devoted the revenue to the work of developing the Duchy Estates, a new departure having been the purchase of a derelict oyster farm which produces about 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 oysters a year, the main object of this acquisition being to provide work for the longshore fishermen of Falmouth, who had been hit hard by the war. In 1913, at his own suggestion to the Council, who manage the Duchy Estates and of whom the Prince himself is the President, a model farm was opened at Stoke Climsland, where the Prince breeds his famous prize-winning Shorthorns and Dartmoor sheep. His Royal Highness is no absentee landlord like most of his predecessors, but frequently visits his Estates, taking a keen and kindly interest in the welfare of his tenants, many of whom are among his personal friends. Nor does the Prince care to enhance the revenues of his Estates at the expense of the people or at the sacrifice of their sports and recreations. He has, for instance, firmly discouraged the idea of putting up buildings on the Oval, the ground of the Surrey County Cricket Club, opposite the splendid Kensington Park. His self-denial in this respect is the more noteworthy, since the Prince's income is a comparatively limited one, and he has so many calls upon his purse that, at times, he has to consider the matter of expenditure very carefully indeed. In 1920, the sum paid into his banking account after meeting the expenses of the Duchy administration was £42,000. Out of his annual income, he has regularly made a substantial annual contribution for the maintenance of his sister and younger brothers, who, it may be mentioned, receive no money whatever from the State, but are supported by the King and the Prince of Wales out of their respective incomes. In addition to the income the Prince receives from the Duchy, he receives the pay of his rank as Colonel of the Welsh Guards. It should be pointed out also that His Royal Highness pays taxes in precisely the same way as any private individual, while he is even rated for the portion of St. James's Palace he occupies, though this is purely an act of grace upon his part, since he could claim exemption on the ground that this is a Royal Palace.

PUBLIC DUTIES.

It was at Kensington in June, 1914, that the Prince performed his first public function by laying the Foundation Stone of St. Anselm's Church. To be strictly correct, however, the Prince's very first public ceremony was at the presentation of a silver oar to Dartmouth in March, 1911. Reference has already been made to his taking his seat in the House of Lords in February, 1918, and his receiving the Freedom of the City of London in May, 1919. His twenty-first birthday passed without public celebration by his own wish, but a separate establishment was provided for him in St. James's Palace. After the Armistice, he took up many public duties and toured through Canada and the United States of America from August to December, 1919. He travelled right through the land of Our Lady of Snows, receiving everywhere a magnificent welcome from all classes of the population, whose hearts went out to one who had endeared himself to all, who have come in contact with him, by reason of his bravery, his modesty, his kindness and sympathy. He left Winnipeg with his hand in a sling, owing to the rigorous hand-shaking of his innumerable new friends. In response to numerous pressing invitations, the Prince decided, with the approval of the king and his advisers, to visit Washington and New York on his return Home from his Canadian tour. He was as popular in the land of the Stars and Stripes as in the Colony of the Maple Leaf and had a most enthusiastic reception, though what amused the Prince was the way in which his rank was universally conceded. "They Princled me so," he laughingly observed on his return, "that, after a while, I felt that, instead of speaking, I should bark." He was also vastly amused at the speculations of certain outspoken journals, which wrote of him as "Young Wales" and discussed the question as to which of America's charming "buds" he would choose to be England's future Queen. These journalistic exponents of the democratic spirit were not, however, without precedent to go upon, for, was not Princess Patricia of Connaught, during a visit to the States a few years ago, democratically written of as Princess Pat, and many years previously, had not Artemus Ward, in an imaginary interview with the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward the Seventh, made kind enquiries relative to "Mrs. Victory and the kids"? But if the Prince was both amused and charmed by his Yankee hosts, the latter themselves were fairly astonished at discovering, in their illustrious young visitor, one who was every whit as democratic as the most democratic of themselves. On his return from Canada and the United States, the Prince was given a wonderful public reception by the citizens of London. In March, 1920, the Prince set out again, in His Majesty's Steamship *Renown*, on an extended tour through Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the West Indies. This proved another triumphant success, the Prince being enthusiastically welcomed everywhere and the Australasians taking special pride in acclaiming him a Digger. Again, it was his simple directness of speech, his geniality, tact and unaffected consideration for others that took all hearts by storm. Of his thoughtfulness and consideration for others, a characteristic instance has been given. At a ball in his honour, in the West Indies, the Prince casually learnt that the following day would be the birthday of one



Group Photo of British Royal Family.

of his fair partners. When the clock struck the midnight hour, the Prince sought out the young lady in question and smilingly wished her many happy returns of the day. In Australasia, the one and only grievance of the people was that they were not able to see a great deal more of their charming visitor. The little Australian girl, who was asked if she had seen the Prince and wistfully replied, "Yes, but only once," uttered a characteristic and significant saying. The Prince, on his return from this his second tour of outlying portions of the Empire, reached London on 10th October, 1920, and found again a wonderful reception awaiting him.

INTEREST IN INDIA.

The occasions which have been mentioned above are by no means the only ones which testify to the deep, intelligent and kindly interest which the Prince of Wales, the future Emperor of India, evinces in the true welfare and progress of India and her peoples. Early last year, in unveiling the memorial erected by the people of Brighton, Sussex, England, to the memory of the Indian soldiers who died in that city, the Prince said :—

"We are met to dedicate a memorial to brave men, our fellow-subjects, who, after the fire and stress of Flanders, received the last sacred rites of their religion on this high eminence. It is befitting that we should remember, and that future generations should not forget, that our Indian comrades came when our need was highest—free men and voluntary soldiers who were true to their salt and gave their lives in a quarrel of which it was enough for them to know that the enemy were the foes of their Sahibs, the Emperor and their King."

In the course of his Guildhall speech, on his return from his Canadian and American tour, the Prince referred as follows to India and her people :—

"Now, among these new nations of the British Empire, recognised as signatories at Versailles, is India. India occupies a special position. Like the Dominions, she played a gallant part in the war and we owe much to her soldiers and Government and men for all they endured in the common cause. I am looking forward to the day when I shall be able to pay a visit to that wonderful country."

It had been originally arranged that the Prince should pay India a visit immediately on the conclusion of the Australasian tour, but the strain of the numerous public and social engagements of that tour had not been altogether without effect on an iron constitution and indomitable will, and the king, acting on advice, was reluctantly induced to have the Eastern tour deferred, and the news of the postponement caused keen disappointment throughout India. Since then, however, the Prince of Wales, following in the footsteps of his grandfather and his parents, has toured through this "wonderful country," to use his own phrase, and his memorable visit has knit closer, with the silken threads of sympathy, regard, trust and understanding, the bond which unites and, let it be fervently prayed, will unite for ever the two countries and peoples, who, between them, are destined, under Providence, to play a great and leading part in the world's march towards the goal of the brotherhood of men—the real, living democracy of liberty, equality and fraternity.

The Great Eastern Tour.

THE CALL OF THE EAST.

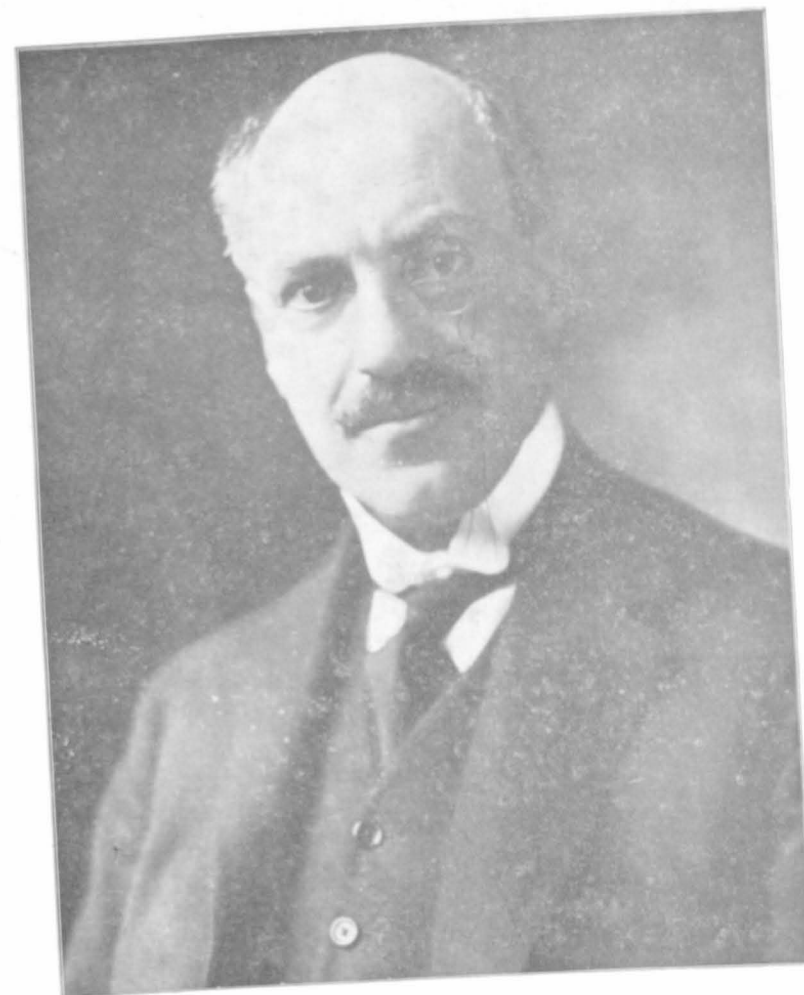
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Victoria Station, London, on the 27th of October, 1921, on the start of his Eastern tour, after taking leave of the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family and of all the Cabinet Ministers. The same day he boarded His Majesty's Steamship *Renown* at Portsmouth, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired from the *Victory*. The *Renown* sailed at 4 P.M., the Prince on the deck acknowledging the cheers of the vast throngs ashore. After a breezy and foaming voyage through the Bay of Biscay, the Prince landed safe and well at Gibraltar, where he was accorded a magnificent reception, representative organisations of the mercantile and labouring classes presenting a Welcome Address, to which the Prince replied suitably. The Prince motored through the town, visited places of interest, inspected troops, school-children and other bodies, attended a round of social functions and then embarked for Malta, which was reached on 1st November. The booming of guns, the peeling of bells and thunderous cheers from the assembled multitudes greeted the illustrious visitor, who, on landing, received and acknowledged an Address of Welcome. The Prince performed the memorable function of opening the new Maltese Parliament, and, in doing so, made a stirring speech, in the course of which he warmly referred to the splendid loyalty of Malta and to its invaluable services in the war. A busy programme of inspections and social functions included a sudden visit of inspection to the dockyards, where the Prince found messages of welcome chalked up everywhere. His Royal Highness was photographed with an *impromptu* gathering of long-service Maltese dock workmen. The Italian Colony, in an Address, presented their devoted homage, and referred, in warm terms, to the Anglo-Italian friendship. Leaving Malta, the Prince reached Port Said on 5th November, landing privately, as the visit was informal. The Prince gave a dinner on board, the guests including representatives of the Sultan's Government. Suez was reached on 7th November. The following day, the Prince, attended by a large field, took a fast gallop into the desert. Afterwards, the Prince had tea at the Indian Officers' Mess, when he chatted with all the officers, taking especial care not to miss anyone, even the most bashful. A gratifying incident of the passage through the Suez Canal was the request of the Indian Battalion at El Kantara for permission to form the Guard of Honour on the bank. The Prince highly appreciated the turn-out.

THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

On the morning of 17th November, the *Renown*, with her illustrious passenger on board, steamed majestically into the Bombay harbour, the Gateway of India. From a very early hour of the morning, great multitudes of people, representing every caste

and community and all stations in life, began to gather at the Apollo Bunder, in and around the Amphitheatre and at all vantage points and approaches. The ships of war and merchantmen in the harbour were gay with bunting and full of animation and expectancy. On the *Renown* being signalled from the Lighthouse, a Royal Salute boomed forth from the Saluting Battery, and as the stately vessel approached the anchorage, His Majesty's ships in harbour fired a Royal Salute of thirty-one guns. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief went on board the *Renown*, being the first to do so. Then followed His Excellency the Viceroy and staff, also the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and several high dignitaries, including Sir N. Chandavarkar, President of the Legislative Council, His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala and other Ruling Chiefs attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales, the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Honourable Mr. Paranjpye, the Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta and others, all of whom were presented to His Royal Highness by the Viceroy. Shortly after 10 A.M., Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor, with their staffs and the Staff of His Royal Highness, came ashore and awaited the coming of the Prince on the Bunder steps. In a few minutes, the Prince's launch came alongside and His Royal Highness stepped solitary ashore, dressed in the uniform of a Naval Captain and looking in the best of health. He was received by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, and, after a short pause for several introductions, moved off in procession to the Pavilion. It was noticed that the Prince had more than a formal word for at least some of those who were introduced, notably the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (Ranji). In the Pavilion, awaiting the Prince, was a brilliant galaxy of Ruling Princes and Chiefs, high Civil and Military Officers and other eminent personages, who were presented. Leaving the Pavilion, the Prince stepped out to inspect the Naval Guard of Honour and the Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry. Thunders of cheering greeted the Prince, who graciously bowed his acknowledgments and then moved into the Amphitheatre, where he took his seat on the dais, amidst a renewed tumult of applause and cheers. Stepping forward, the Prince delivered a message to the Princes and peoples of India from His Majesty the King-Emperor. Permission was then sought and given for presentation of the Municipal Corporation's loyal and respectful Address of Welcome, which was read by Sir Sassoon David, the President. His Royal Highness, in the course of a feeling reply, said:—"Coming from the West to the East as a young man to this ancient and vast country, I feel some awe, at the difficulty which I may experience in getting to know India. But I am fortified by the thought that sympathy begets knowledge and my sympathy with India has been aroused since my childhood."

The Municipal Commissioners having been presented, the Prince drove to Government House, the entire route being densely lined with people, who enthusiastically cheered and greeted the illustrious visitor. The demonstrations were as spontaneous as they were tremendously enthusiastic, a feature of the crowds being the large numbers who were wearing Gandhi caps. Arrived at Government House, Malabar Point, the Prince rested for a few hours, to prepare for the reception at night, which was attended



Right Hon'ble E. S. Montague.

by over 3,000 guests, with all of whom the Prince warmly shook hands. The next day, the Prince granted interviews to several Ruling Chiefs and, in the afternoon, witnessed a polo match, with which was associated a garden party, this being followed by another garden party, given in honour of the illustrious visitor by the President of the Municipal Corporation. Shortly after midnight, the Prince left for Poona, Sir George and Lady Lloyd being among those who saw him off. The reception on Saturday, 19th November, at Poona, was as magnificent and spontaneous as Bombay's splendid welcome. The functions in Poona were the presentation of an Address by the Local Municipality, the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Mahratta War Memorial, a similar ceremony in connection with the Sivaji Memorial, an inspection of war veterans and pensioners, and attendance in State at the Royal Race meeting. On Sunday morning, 20th November, the Prince returned to Bombay, spending the day quietly, in accordance with the traditions of the British Royal House. On Tuesday, 22nd November, His Royal Highness opened a busy programme by receiving an Address from the Senate of the Bombay University, in the Stately Convocation Hall. Next, the Prince inspected Bombay ex-service men, the boy scouts and girl guides, the Bombay City and District Police and the 7th Rajputs. In the afternoon, he witnessed a Polo Tournament for a little while and then had a look at the cricket match between the Englishmen and Parsis, displaying his wonted camaraderie at each of these events. At night, after dinner at Government House, the Prince drove through the principal streets of the City, between lanes of eager citizens, to Victoria Station, where His Royal Highness entrained for the next stage of his tour of friendship and understanding. Fervent wishes for his welfare and happiness followed him.

Bombay accorded the Royal Visitor a welcome and hospitality worthy of the illustrious guest and of the great City, but unhappily, the demonstrations of respect and affection were not wholly unmarred. The pacific counter-demonstrations, which the non-co-operators had been preparing, degenerated into serious riots and bloodshed by millhands and the lower orders in some portions of the City. About twenty persons, including three police constables, were killed and some hundreds injured, while considerable damage was done to buildings, motor cars, etc. Mr. Gandhi issued proclamations, deeply deploring and severely condemning these excesses.

AT BARODA.

Baroda had the honour of being the first of the Feudatory States to be visited by His Royal Highness, who arrived on the morning of 23rd November, and received a formal yet loyal and magnificent reception at the station, from where the Prince drove to Laxmi Palace. The first ceremony at the Palace was the *Mizaj Pursi*, which prescribes that four of His Highness's officers should call at His Royal Highness's residence and amidst an elaborate exchange of courtesies, enquire after his health. Then followed His Highness's visit to the Prince, who soon afterwards returned the visit and took the opportunity of inspecting the State jewels, a wonderful and famous collection, including

some of the most magnificent and historic gems in the whole world. In the afternoon, the Gaekwar held a Garden Party and also gave a Banquet at night, in the beautiful Banqueting Hall of the Palace. Before leaving Baroda, the Prince was afforded an opportunity of seeing something of that unique form of oriental sport—a cheetah hunt.

AT UDAIPUR.

From Baroda, the Royal Visitor proceeded to Udaipur, but, on reaching Rutlam, he received a message that His Highness the Maharajah was ill and would be unable to welcome his illustrious guest. Yet, the welcome at the railway station lacked nothing in pomp and circumstance, those present to do honour to the Prince including a number of Rajput Nobles. In Udaipur, the Prince found himself amidst novel but most charming surroundings. Soon after his arrival and after the Maharajah, partly recovered, had called on him, the Prince went for an enjoyable motor boat excursion on one of the incomparably lovely lakes. The lake was studded with little islets, on which were built miniature palaces and pavilions, in one of the latter of which the Prince had tea. Afterwards, crossing the lake, the Prince and party proceeded to Odikhas, the picturesque shooting-box built by the late Maharajah. Here, attracted by the peculiar call of a shikari, hundreds of wild pigs came rushing in from the jungle and greedily devoured bags and baskets of grain which were emptied upon the rocks. At night, there was a State Banquet, which the Maharajah, though still unwell, attended in time for the king's toast and to propose the health of His Royal Highness, the Chief Minister reading a simple and dignified speech on behalf of the chivalrous Maharajah. On Sunday, 27th November, the Prince had a quiet day, attending Divine Service. The Maharana, observing the immemorial custom, sent the Prince Maha Dershad (Puja offerings) from the temple of Gossaviji. The Prince was delighted. In the evening, His Royal Highness, having taken leave of the Maharana, the Maharaj Kumar and other Sirdars, left the State.

AT AJMERE.

Early the following morning, the Prince arrived in Ajmere, where the first function was the reception of the Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana, followed by the presentation of the Municipal Address. In the afternoon, after a game of lawn tennis, followed by lunch, the Prince motored out to inspect the Ajmere pensioners and ex-service men, some 500 war-stained veterans, many of whose breasts glittered with medals and decorations. The Prince next drove to the Mayo College, to preside over the prize distribution. His Royal Highness was met at the gates by a mounted escort of the Kumars in the uniform of the Imperial Service Cadets. He was then conducted by the Principal and staff to his seat, a silver arm chair posed on a platform at the end of the hall and surrounded by the seated Kumars. The prize distribution was followed by a garden party, the Prince warmly shaking hands with all present. After dinner at the residency, the Prince left for Jodhpur.



His Excellency Lord Reading.

AT JODHPUR.

Arriving early on the morning of Tuesday, 29th November, on a three days' visit to prosperous Jodhpur, the Prince drove in a stately procession, to the beautiful Ratanda Palace, where, having snatched a brief interval of repose, he went through the agreeable, if tedious, ordeal of interchanging ceremonial visits. The following morning, waking betimes, the Prince, with a party of sportsmen, went out on his first pigsticking adventure and had exceptional luck, two pigs falling to the Royal spear. In the afternoon, the Prince reviewed the Jodhpur Imperial Lancers, whose brilliant record was so splendidly enhanced during the late war, first in Flanders and afterwards in the Jordan Valley under Allenby. The Prince warmly complimented the Young Maharajah and then presented a number of decorations won by officers of the Regiment in the war. At night, there was a Grand State Banquet, when the Prince, in generous terms, proposed the health of the Maharajah and of that gallant and courtly veteran, Sir Partab Singh, and also acknowledged the splendid services of Jodhpur, its Ruler and its people during the war.

AT BIKANER.

From Jodhpur, His Royal Highness went on to Bikaner, arriving on the morning of Friday, 2nd December, and being welcomed at the railway station by the Maharajah and his sons, after which, escorted by the quaintly picturesque but wonderfully serviceable Bikaner Camel Corps, the Prince drove to the City, through streets alive with eager, respectful groups of people, who salaamed with respectful dignity. The most impressive of the day's ceremonies was the Prince's visit to the Maharajah, at the Old Palace, where the leading Sirdars were presented and gave *Nazars* in token of fealty. In the afternoon, the Prince reviewed the Bikaner troops, a splendid body of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Camel Corps, besides Boy Scouts. The function included an inspection of Bikaner's pensioners and ex-service men, numbering at least 1,000. At night, there was a grand Banquet, when the Maharajah and his illustrious guest toasted each other in appropriately eloquent speeches. The Banquet over, a move was made to the courtyard, where the Prince was deeply interested in a Weird Dervish dance, a group of fakirs chanting wildly as they danced madly around and amidst heaps of glowing cinders, many of the performers clutching up burning coals and holding these between their teeth. A more pleasing function—a graceful dance by a bevy of nautch girls—closed the day's programme. Up betimes the following morning, fresh and fit, the Prince, accompanied by his chivalrous host and a small party, went out to the neighbouring lakes on his first duck shoot in India, and did great execution among the sand grouse, wild duck and demoiselle cranes, for which Bikaner is famed. During the next two days also, the Prince devoted the better portion of his visit to shikar, immensely enjoying the relaxation thoughtfully provided by the Maharajah.

AT BHARATPUR.

On the forenoon of Wednesday, 7th December, His Royal Highness arrived at the railway station, Bharatpur, and drove in procession, escorted by the State Cavalry and other troops and by an aeroplane, to the Palace, where battalions of school girls waved flags and cheered lustily, and a score of baby elephants frisked and gambolled with evident delight. The Maharajah had arranged a novel and most enjoyable programme. On the evening of his arrival, the Prince gave the lead in an exciting scratch pony polo match, the animals being diminutive tats, while, at night, there was a realistic military pageant. Very early the following morning, the Prince was out duck shooting, elephants being employed to go into the water and induce the flocks to rise. The morning bag amounted to 2,000 birds, of which the Prince's gun was responsible for 64. Returning in the afternoon from the duck lakes, the Prince, as fresh as ever, took a turn at squash racquets. The Bharatpur visit was a brief one, but full of interest and His Royal Highness warmly thanked his host before departing for Lucknow.

AT LUCKNOW.

His Royal Highness arrived on Friday, December 9th, at Lucknow, where the Municipal Council presented a Welcome Address at the railway station, after which the Prince drove in State to Government House, the long route being everywhere lined with throngs of eager spectators, it being computed that nearly half of the city's population of a quarter of a million had turned out to catch a glimpse of the illustrious visitor. On the way, the Prince visited the Legislative Council Hall and received a Welcome Address from the President and Members. In the evening, there was an American polo match, the Prince captaining his own team, which came off victors. A large concourse assembled and shouts of Prince Kijai filled the air. The following night, the Governor gave a Ball in honour of the Prince, who immensely enjoyed himself, even taking a hand at the music. The Lucknow programme included a Gymkhana Meet, in which the Prince himself rode in four races, superbly winning in one. Presentation of prizes to the winners in the Medical College sports, the reception of an address from the Lucknow University, presentation of new colours to the Third Battalion of the Worcesters (one of French's Contemptibles), an inspection of 20,000 pensioners, including an old man and an old woman, who, as combatant and nurse, had taken part in the Defence of Lucknow, a visit to the historic but now crumbling Residency, where the Prince sent a wreath to be placed on the tomb of Sir Henry Lawrence, were other items in the programme. Another important item was a grand entertainment held in the Prince's honour by the Talukdars of Oudh, who also presented an address, which the Prince eloquently acknowledged. Lucknow City was gaily decorated for the Royal visit and the illuminations at night were remarkably brilliant.

AT ALLAHABAD.

From Lucknow, the Royal visitor went on to Allahabad, being the first heir to the British Throne to visit that City. It was an informal and flying visit, and perhaps,



His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

this was well, for the non-co-operators had successfully organised a boycott. The Prince received an Address from the Allahabad University, and referred, in the course of his reply, to his deep interest in Indian students and all that concerns their life. He visited the High Court, where he was received by the Chief Justice and the Judges, practically all the members of the Bar being also present. On the drive back, the Prince received a great ovation from about 5,000 school children, assembled in Alfred Park. The last function was the presentation of an Address by the Municipal Board, and the following passage in the Prince's reply is well worthy of reproduction:—"I look with reverence on the spot which the junction of the great rivers has for centuries consecrated as a Holy place for the Hindu community and to which millions from all parts of India make a pilgrimage. It is with no common interest that I see the town where Asoka, twenty-three centuries ago, gave forth his edicts, where Akbar created the centre of Provincial Government and built his great fort and where Jehangir lived before he ascended the Imperial Throne of the Moghuls more than 150 years ago. This was the scene of Queen Victoria's famous Proclamation, the Magna Charta of India. The principles then announced have been repeatedly affirmed in the messages of my grandfather and my father to their people in India, and the policy then inaugurated is now bearing its harvest in the realisation by India of a progressive advance to self-government in the Empire." On his return from the shamiana, where the Address had been presented, the Prince, with a keen eye for soldiers, observed several Indian ex-officers among the spectators and asked an Aide-de-Camp to bring them to him. These sturdy and delighted veterans were presented and were charmed to find that he knew their Regiments and something of their history. His Royal Highness, as he walked to Government House, was cheered to the echo. After a quiet dinner, the Prince again set forth on his pilgrimage of peace and goodwill.

IN SACRED BENARES.

Revered, ancient, mystic, sacred Benares was the next stage in the Prince's itinerary, and the outstanding, memorable function in this venerable City was the opening of the new buildings of the Benares University, the Foundation Stone of which Lord Hardinge had laid six years previously. His Royal Highness drove over in a silver coach and escorted by the State Cavalry of the Maharajah of Benares. He was received by the Chancellor, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and other University dignitaries and was conducted to his place under a crimson and gold canopy. Some thousands of people filled the buildings and approaches, demonstrating the deserved failure of the boycott which the non-co-operators had worked hard to organise. The Chancellor read an Address, saying, among other things, that just as the Prince was a Canadian to the Canadians, and an Australian to Australians, so, among Indians, he was, if not in outward form, at least in spirit and sympathies, an Indian to Indians. The Prince replied in a most admirable speech, which was frequently interrupted with bursts of cheering, which rose to a perfect tornado of applause, when,

having assumed the rose of letters, the Prince put on the pink turban, which is the distinguishing mark of a Pandit of the Benares University. The ceremony of formally opening the buildings and that of accepting the University's Degree of Doctor-of-Letters being over, the Prince left, amidst wildly enthusiastic cheers. Later, the Prince was the principal guest at a State Luncheon given by the Maharajah of Benares at Ramnagar Fort. On the way back, the Prince went down the river in a motor launch. Vast and eager crowds lined the banks, the ghats and wherever else there was standing room, to watch the Royal visitor glide past on the bosom of the sacred stream, and to cheer him on his journey.

A HAPPY HUNTING GROUND.

His Royal Highness spent a week in the beautiful Nepal country, most of the sojourn being in the Camp City of Bhiknathoree, the jumping off-place of the shikar area, which covered about thirty-five miles, connected by motor roads, telephones and signalling. About 500 elephants were employed for the shikar excursions, and the Royal sportsman had exceptional luck. His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by his sons, the Generals of the State and other leading gentlemen, assembled at the railway station to take leave of the illustrious visitor, who shortly before his departure, inspected the fine collection of Tibetan animals presented to him. They included a baby elephant, rhinoceros calf, black leopard, Himalayan black bears, clouded leopard, sambhur, musk-deer, horned sheep, Tibetan shawl goat, python, Tibetan mastiff, and a good collection of birds only found in the Nepal forests. They now form, most of them, interesting and valuable additions to the London Zoo.

AT PATNA.

From Khatmandu, the capital of a singularly historic State, the Prince travelled to Patna, the capital of what is now a British Indian Province, but, in the past, had witnessed great religious awakenings and revivals, great dynastic changes, and, with it all, great vicissitudes. Arriving on the 22nd of December, the Prince was warmly welcomed by the populace, the threatened hartal having proved only an inconsequential success. Under a handsome shamiana, the Prince received and replied to a loyal Welcome Address from the people of Behar and Orissa, saying, in the course of the reply, how deeply he regretted Lord Sinha's illness and resignation and how much he was disappointed at being unable to see Lord Sinha there at the head of his own administration. Polo in the afternoon and a Reception at Government House, at night, completed the day's programme. The next morning, the Prince received, at Government House, the Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa and also inspected troops and Boy Scouts. He left at night for Calcutta.

THE CITY OF PALACES.

Christmas Eve saw the Prince's Calcutta programme open with the reception and acknowledgment of the Municipal Address of Welcome, replying to which, the



Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

Prince said he had seen many cities, but few could vie with the interest which centred round Calcutta. He also highly eulogised the energy and efficiency with which the civic administration was carried on, notwithstanding the moderate incidence of taxation. In the afternoon, the Prince attended the Race course, where throngs assembled to catch a look at the illustrious visitor. On Christmas morning, the Prince, with Lord Ronaldshay, attended Divine Service at the Cathedral. Afterwards, the Prince visited His Majesty's Steamship *Southampton*. His Indian staff and retinue offered His Royal Highness Christmas Greetings and the Prince shook hands with the senior members of the retinue and was photographed with all of them. On Boxing Day, the Prince gave interviews in the morning to Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Cooch Behar and Manipur, lunching subsequently with the Governor of Assam, Sir William Marris, through whom he conveyed a greeting to the people of Assam and his regret at not being able to visit their beautiful Province. Mr. Borooah, who had given a generous donation of a lakh to be devoted to technical and industrial education in Assam, in honour of the Prince's visit, was among those presented to His Royal Highness. At night, the Prince attended a grand and successful Ball at Government House.

Very early on the morning of 27th December, the Prince took part in an exciting paper-chase, soon after which, a more serious item in his programme was gone through. This was his acceptance, in the Throne Room of Government House, of the Degree of Doctor-of-Laws of the Calcutta University, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, representing all branches of culture and learning. Speaking rather nervously, the Prince expressed his gratification at the honour conferred on him. In the afternoon, the Prince attended a great pageant, vast crowds sending up roars of cheering as he drove up. The preliminary item was the presentation to the Prince of seven gold plates, containing articles symbolical of fertility and plenty. Then followed mystic music, a Tibetan dance, an exhibition by dancing girls and a Nawroz procession, the whole function being of a deep religious significance.

On 28th December, the Prince opened the Victoria Memorial in State. Lord Ronaldshay read an Address, in reply to which, the Prince said how profoundly gratified he was to declare open a great monument of his great-grandmother, and the foundation stone of which had been laid by his father. He referred feelingly to the all-embracing love of Queen Victoria for her Indian peoples. As the Prince declared the building open, the large gathering present broke out into lusty cheers, which were taken up by the vaster throngs outside, and as the Prince started to go round the beautiful and spacious building, the first gun of a Royal Salute of 101 guns boomed forth.

On the morning of December 30th, before a large gathering, the Prince unveiled the Calcutta War Memorial on the Maidan, paying a profoundly eloquent tribute to the brave men, in whose memory the Memorial had been raised. Inspections, presentation

of King's Police Medals, lunch at the Bengal Club and other minor functions made up the final day's programme in Calcutta, the Prince declaring that he had spent a most excellent time and was sorry to leave.

Up to within an hour of the arrival in Calcutta, grave fears were entertained that the boycott which the non-co-operators had been indefatigable in arranging would succeed and mar the Royal visit, but, as the Prince drove along the lengthy route from Howrah to Government House, all fears vanished, for crowds turned out to see the illustrious visitor and conveyances of all sorts plied everywhere. All the out-door functions of the visit drew large and eager throngs, and the City of Palaces lived up to its reputation for hospitality, courtesy and vivacity. On his departure, though it was private, the Prince was given a magnificent send-off at the Outram Ghat.

THE LAND OF PAGODAS.

After a refreshing voyage across the Bay, His Royal Highness, on board the Royal Indian Marine Steamship *Dufferin*, arrived in Rangoon Harbour on 2nd January; the guns of the escorting cruisers and shore forts thundering forth the Royal Salutes. The Lieutenant-Governor boarded the *Dufferin* and bade the Prince welcome to Burma. Immediately on landing, the Prince received the Welcome Address of the Rangoon Municipality, enclosed in a beautiful little casket; and he acknowledged it in the warmest terms. Great multitudes of people gave His Royal Highness a tumultuous and spontaneous ovation wherever he appeared. In the evening, the Prince drove to the University College, where lady students presented bouquets and the Senate an Address. The Prince replied briefly. He then drove to Dalhousie Park, where ex-service men of Burma were reviewed. A dinner and a reception at Government House wound up the first day's programme. Except for the Proclamation Parade, social festivities made up the second day's programme. Polo in the morning and attendance at the races in the evening were the chief activities of the Prince on the third day of his stay in the City of Peace.

AT MANDALAY.

The Railway journey from Rangoon to Mandalay was a triumphal progress, gay-eager crowds cheering the Prince at every station, the ovations reaching their climax as the train steamed into the City of Sunshine and Pagodas, the capital of Upper Burma. Under an artistic pandal, the Prince received the Municipal Welcome Address, read in Burmese, and he acknowledged it in his wonted generous and felicitous terms. He then drove slowly to Government House, happy multitudes greeting him all along. A Burmese regatta formed one of the chief events of the Prince's stay; but the outstanding item was certainly the pageant of tribes from the Shan Hills, some hundreds of them, dressed to represent the wild and domestic animals of their hills. Thus metamorphosed, they danced and chanted in wild glee and mimicked the call of birds and beasts and creeping things. Mandalay, indeed, was a delightful revelation to the Royal visitor,

who, not without regret, returned to Rangoon on 8th January; the arrival, by special request of the public, being public and dense, eager throngs turning out to greet once again their charming and illustrious guest, whose remaining hours in Rangoon were enhanced by a magnificent water fête on the Royal Lakes, an excursion, in a Royal Barge, on those lovely waters, and a display, serio-comic, of Burmese boxing. On 10th January, the Prince again boarded the *Dufferin*, almost his last words, in Rangoon, being that he would gladly comply with the Lieutenant-Governor's request to assure Their Majesties that all was well with Burma.

IN OLD MADRAS.

On the morning of 13th January, the moment the *Dufferin* was sighted, three guns were fired, at intervals of ten seconds, from the Fort, while a Royal Salute of thirty-one guns announced that the *Dufferin* had reached the Harbour. His Royal Highness landed at the West Quay, being welcomed by Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, two guards-of-honour being present and the landing being announced by another Royal Salute. The Prince's staff were presented to Lady Willingdon, and His Excellency then presented his personal staff, each of whom the Prince shook warmly by the hand. The Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Members of the Governor's Executive Council, the President of the Legislative Council and other officers were next presented. Ruling Chiefs and the Prince of Arcot, Judges of the High Court, Darbari Zemindars and other high officials and non-officials were also presented; the Prince, after these formalities, receiving the Corporation's Address, which was read by the veteran President, Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty, and was then handed to the Prince in a beautiful casket. Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chetty and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Thambi Marakkayar, the Honorary Secretaries of the Prince's Reception Committee, having been presented, the latter read the people's Address, which was afterwards handed over in its handsome casket. Acknowledging the Municipal Address, the Prince felicitously remarked that, seeing Madras and Georgetown before him, he felt he was among old associations, and the kind welcome extended to him made him feel he was among friends. Concluding, the Prince felt sure that Madras City would remain in the forefront in moulding that great destiny, which the future held in store for India.

Replying to the people's Address, the Prince said, among other things:—"You have your aspirations and your desire to advance. I welcome such aspirations and sympathise with them. You would be but a lifeless people, if you were not stirred by some such feelings. I shall watch your progress with keen interest." After alluding feelingly to the services of Madras in the war, the Prince said:—"Peace has now come; but the Empire still has need of you. Your words carry weight in her Councils; and if I mistake not, the high mental qualities of your sons mark out for you a high place in the destinies of this great land."

Reception of the two Addresses over, the Prince drove in State procession to Government House, large crowds being present in the Harbour vicinity and all along the route to see and cheer the illustrious and charming visitor. The Scout Officers present on the Island during the Royal procession included Mrs. Besant, in her uniform as Honorary Scout Commissioner for India. At Government House, His Royal Highness was received by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, while a guard-of-honour presented arms. One of the first public institutions the Prince honoured with a visit was the Legislative Council, whither he was accompanied by, among others, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar and Dewan Bahadur T. Desika Chari, who were attached to the Prince's personal staff during the Madras visit. The Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Chari, the President, received His Royal Highness at the door of the Chamber and conducted him to the dais. The Members rose and after the Prince had taken his seat, permission was sought and given for them to resume their seats. The President read an Address, and the Prince, in his reply, expressed his great pleasure at learning that, in the brief space of a year, the Council had justified the extension of the wide powers given to them. The function was attended by a large and influential company, including Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin, the Dewan of Cochin and many European and Indian ladies. The Prince next drove to the University buildings, where the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, read a brief Address, to which the Prince graciously replied. Hundreds of students gave the Prince an ovation. The Prince also presented killats to about twenty erudite oriental scholars. He was garlanded and lady students presented a bouquet. As he was leaving, another bouquet was presented by the tiny little grand-daughter of the Vice-Chancellor. His Royal Highness granted interviews in the forenoon to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin, the Rajah of Sandur and the Prince of Arcot. In the afternoon, at the Banqueting Hall, the Madras Landholders' Association presented an Address, which was read by the Maharajah of Bobbili, the Rajah of Kollengode being among the deputation. In the course of his reply, the Prince said that their position and status fitted the Zemindars for a leading part in directing the country's fortune, and he was glad that their aspirations were to advance along lines that would strengthen their ties with the British Empire. At night, Their Excellencies gave a Ball, when about 2,000 of the citizens of Madras and the mofussil, Indian and European, had the honour of presentation to the Prince, who cordially shook hands with all. The Prince danced many dances, Lady Willingdon being his partner in the opening dance. Most portions of the City were grandly illuminated at night in honour of the Royal visit.

The outstanding event on Saturday, 14th January, was the magnificent entertainment given by the Cosmopolitan Club, on their premises, which were wonderfully transformed, to the Prince, who was received by Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty and other leading members and conducted to the dais, where he took his seat on a State Chair,

itself a splendid work of art. Several of the numerous gentlemen who attended were presented. The Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin, the Rajah of Kollengode, Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, Dr. Koman and Messrs. Vengayil Kunhikrishnan Nayanar and C. Madhavan Nair were among the guests. The Prince watched with keen interest the presentation of scenes from the Mahabharata and listened intently to a performance on the veena by Mr. Udaya Varma Rajah. On arriving and leaving, the illustrious guest was rapturously cheered. His simple, winning ways, but most of all, the total absence of side, took the hearts of the entire gathering by storm. On Sunday, having attended Divine Service, the Prince visited the scene of the feeding of great numbers of the poor by the Reception Committee. Monday morning opened with an enthusiastic rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, drawn from all over the Presidency, the Prince being keenly interested in the efficient and clever display. The Prince then proceeded on horseback, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, to the Island and inspected a gathering of some 15,000 school boys and girls, who were transported with delight in the smiling and amiable presence of the youthful Prince, who afterwards reviewed the Police, a Battalion of Leinsters and a large number of ex-service men. Polo and social functions, including a brilliant dance at the Madras Club, made up the rest of the visit, and the Prince, convinced of the deep loyalty and traditional courtesy and hospitality of the Southern metropolis, left for Bangalore.

The Madras visit was deplorably marred on the opening day by grave disorders among the rowdy elements in a portion of the City, one man being killed and many injured, while much damage resulted. The disorders quickly ended, however, and, on the whole, Madras had every cause to be proud of the way in which it honoured and entertained its future King-Emperor.

THE CITY OF BEANS.

Greeted by enthusiastic and eager groups, who lined the drive from the railway station to the Residency, the Prince made a brief halt in Bangalore, receiving a Municipal Address in Cubbon Park and reviewing a large number of troops. He then proceeded by train to Mysore City, receiving a wonderful welcome. The Municipality having presented a Welcome Address, the Prince and his princely host interchanged ceremonial visits. On 20th January, the Prince visited Seringapatam, a great land mark of history, and saw some of the sights, including the beautiful Darya Daulat, Tipu's favourite Summer Palace. The previous night, the Maharajah gave a Banquet, at which the European residents and many Indian gentlemen were present. Toasting His Royal Highness, the Maharajah assured him that nowhere in the British Empire would His Royal Highness receive a more loyal and enthusiastic welcome. Responding, the Prince spoke eloquently of the remarkable moral and material progress of Mysore since the Rendition and even more eloquently of the State's splendid contributions to the war, the gallant exploits of the Mysore Imperial Service Troops being specially

eulogised. The two concluding days of the Mysore visit were devoted to a tiger shoot from *machans*, to witnessing the final stages of a Kheddah operation and to an exciting bison hunt.

THE HYDERABAD STATE.

Early on the morning of 25th January, the Prince arrived in Hyderabad City, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the many thousands gathered along the route to Falaknuma Castle, where he stayed during his visit. Ceremonial visits were interchanged. His Exalted Highness the Nizam first calling on his illustrious guest, who returned the visit soon afterwards. At night, the Nizam gave a Banquet at which he felicitously toasted the Prince, who, in an equally felicitous reply, expressed the desire that the traditional friendship between his House and the Rulers of Hyderabad may ripen, in his own case, by personal acquaintance into closer regard and esteem. The City was beautifully illuminated. The next morning, the Prince rode out to Secunderabad and reviewed the troops, comprising mostly all arms. The following evening, after polo, the Prince dined at the Chowmahalla Palace.

NAGPUR AND INDORE.

From Hyderabad to Nagpur, where, despite the efforts of non-co-operators, the populace extended an enthusiastic welcome, and from Nagpur to Indore, were the next stages in the Royal tour. A Durbar at the Daly College, when several Central India Chiefs were presented, and a Garden Party, in the evening, were outstanding functions, another being the Prince's visit to the Nagpur Legislative Council, whose members presented a loyal Address, which the Prince generously responded to. The Maharajah of Holkar, toasting the Prince at a largely attended Banquet, expressed his pride at the intimate relations existing between the British Crown and the Princes of India ever since the Mutiny. In responding, the Prince referred to Indore's splendid war contributions in men, money and material, and spoke of his pleasure in renewing, by his visit, the friendship long subsisting between his family and the House of Holkar.

IN BHOPAL.

From Indore, the Prince proceeded to Bhopal, which the genius and sagacity of the only woman Ruler in India, has made the second Muhammadan State in India. The Begum and her people extended a great welcome to the Prince. Ceremonial visits were interchanged soon after the arrival. At night, the Begum gave a Banquet in the *Sardar Manzil*, a beautiful building in saracenic style. Speaking in Urdu, the Begum proposed the toast of the Prince, who responded with more than his wonted generosity and chivalry. Her Highness made several presents to the Prince, including a beautiful sword, with a richly chased scabbard. On the night of 7th February, His Royal Highness left Bhopal, but not before two glorious days of shikar, the bag being three tigers, one panther, eleven sambhur, one cheetah and two nilgai.

GWALIOR STATE.

A pleasing incident imparted a special significance to the arrival in Gwalior, on the morning of 8th February, the little son and daughter of the Maharajah presenting the Prince with rose leaves and incense on bronze platters. Outside the station yard, were nineteen huge and caparisoned elephants, into the golden howdah on the back of the largest of which, the Prince and the Maharajah entered and were borne off in procession, escorted by State mounted and foot troops, standard bearers and picturesque men-at-arms. In the Durbar Hall of the Jai Bilas Palace, the Prince received the homage of 200 of the State nobles and gentry. In the afternoon, the Prince, with a golden key, unlocked the gates of the beautifully laid out King George Park. He also received and replied to an Address from the Lashkar Municipality. At the State Banquet at night, the Prince, after thanking his host for his princely hospitality, said it was a special pleasure to meet, in his own home, that trusted friend of his house, whom His Majesty the King-Emperor holds in such high esteem. The Prince paid a deserved tribute to the Maharajah's splendid war services and numerous men and money contributions for varied war needs. Inspection of State troops, polo, tennis and other games, but for the most part big game hunting, took up the concluding days of the Gwalior visit, the Prince leaving for Agra, which was reached on 13th February.

IN AGRA.

On the way to Agra, the Prince halted to have a very brief look at the beautiful but crumbling ruins of Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar's deserted capital. In Agra itself, the only functions were a review of pensioners and a party by the Chiefs of the United Provinces, the Prince being given as much time as possible to visit the sites, including, of course, the tomb of Shah Jehan and that "dream in marble," the Taj Mahal.

HISTORIC DELHI.

Reaching Delhi on the afternoon of 14th February, the Prince was received, with simple yet stately ceremony, by His Excellency the Viceroy at Salimgarh station, and introduced to the Members of the Executive Council. The first public function was the Delhi Municipal Address, which the Prince received, seated on a gilded throne. In the course of his reply, he said:—"Delhi has been connected with the Crown of India since the dawn of time. Whatever changes and vicissitudes took place in the history of India, it was written in the fate of Delhi to be the Imperial City." Despite the hartal which had been proclaimed, an eager throng of humanity turned out to see the Prince drive in procession to Viceregal Lodge. The following morning, in the King Edward Memorial Park, the Prince unveiled the fine equestrian statue of King Edward the Seventh, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including Her Excellency Lady Reading and many other ladies. The Prince was received at the gate by the Viceroy and conducted in State to the dais. On behalf of the Memorial Committee, the Viceroy read a

short Address. In the course of a feeling reply, the Prince said :—" May this statue and the beautiful garden, which surrounds it, stand to remind future generations of his reign, of his strong sense of duty, of his love of peace and of his noble endeavours to lead India forward in the path of her high destiny in the Empire. May this memorial recall his deep sympathy with the people of India and love and devotion with which his name is cherished." The Prince then pressed a button and, amidst the thud of guns and the blare of the National Anthem, the shrouding Union Jacks slowly fell away revealing the nobly proportioned equestrian figure. On his return, the Prince was vociferously cheered by large crowds outside the park and by groups along the way back to Viceregal Lodge. At a most impressive Durbar, fifty-three Ruling Chiefs, gorgeously robed and resplendently jewelled, solemnly affirmed their homage, along with the Government of India and the Imperial Legislatures. In the course of his speech, welcoming His Royal Highness, the Viceroy said :—

" His Royal Highness comes, not as the representative of any Government or to promote the interests of any political party, but as the heir to the British Throne, anxious to acquaint himself with the thoughts and wishes of India. It is in this spirit that we greet His Royal Highness to-day. We feel that, during the past three months, the goal of mutual understanding and trust has already been reached throughout the greater part of the Indian Empire."

The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Bikaner, Patiala and Nawanagar next affirmed the homage and loyalty of the Ruling Chiefs and Princes, the President of the Council of State doing likewise on behalf of the Imperial Legislatures. Subsequently, the Government of India gave a Garden Party in the grounds of the Fort, 4,000 guests being present. As darkness descended, the beautiful gardens and waters were transformed into fairyland, through wonderful illumination effects.

On 17th February, the Prince laid the Foundation Stone of the Kitchener College, for the training of Indian youths as Military Officers. The following day, the Prince reviewed the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and was afterwards the guest of the Indian Officers of the Indian Army at a Garden Party, while, at night, the Ruling Princes entertained him at dinner, from which he went on to a dance given by the Gymkhana Club. On Monday, 20th February, the programme included a Police Inspection, watching a tent-pegging competition, captaining a polo team of Maharajahs, who were beaten by one captained by the Commander-in-Chief, watching the finals of the Polo Tournament between Patiala and Jodhpur, the latter winning by six goals to five, play on both sides being magnificent. The Prince, in presenting the Cups, called for three hearty cheers for the teams, and there was a deafening response. A few hours before his private departure, the Prince attended a People's Fair, to which the general public were admitted without reserve. His Royal Highness moved freely amidst the huge masses, who literally chased him round the grounds, though only by way of showing their devotion and loyalty. The Fair was voted the Prince's biggest personal triumph.

IN PATIALA.

Arriving at Patiala on the morning of 22nd February, the Prince received a most warm welcome from the Maharajah, his officials, officers of the Political Department and a number of European ladies and gentlemen. After the guard-of-honour had been inspected and high State officials presented, the Prince drove in State procession, to Motibagh Palace. Later, the Prince reviewed the Patiala troops and inspected ex-service men. The visit was mostly devoted to pigsticking and polo, his thoughtful host being anxious that the Prince should enjoy a spell of relaxation after his trying time in Delhi. At a brilliant State Banquet, the Maharajah and the Prince toasted each other.

ON THE FRONTIER.

The Prince reached Peshawar on 4th March and rode up the Khyber Pass the following day, seeing the path through which centuries of invaders had swarmed into the fertile plains of India. On his way back, he lunched with the Officers of the Landhi Kota Garrison. The Prince also inspected the Jirga of Maliks, as representative of the whole Afridi Nation. They presented sheep and goats to His Royal Highness. The State drive through Peshawar was abandoned, owing to Khilafat disturbances, but the Prince motored to Hastings Square and received a Welcome Address, to which he replied suitably. There was a largely attended People's Fair in honour of the Royal Visit. On the morning of 7th March, there was a review of Police and afterwards of the troops of the Peshawar District, the Prince being tremendously ovated as he left. The next four days were spent on the Mardan Borderland, the Prince being greatly impressed with the frontier defences. On the return journey, the Prince halted at Taxila and visited the excavated ruins of the great Buddhist Monastery at Jaulian.

AT RAWALPINDI.

On the morning of 10th March, Rawalpindi formally welcomed the Prince with an Address, after which, the illustrious visitor reviewed the troops in garrison, ten thousand men parading. Polo in the afternoon and a Ball at the Club at night closed the day's programme. The Pindi visit included horse races, the Prince riding in five and winning in three. At night, the Prince, before his departure, visited a Ball given by the Sergeants of the Garrison and danced several dances.

IN KAPURTHALA.

His Royal Highness next visited Kapurthala, staying just eleven hours, but crowding a number of events into this brief space, including lunch, privately, with the Maharajah, a visit to the Durbar Hall and Library, a row up the river in a motor boat, a visit to the People's Fête and a Banquet at night in the beautiful Durbar Hall, when the Prince, responding to his toast, generously acknowledged the invaluable services of the Maharajah, his State and people during the war. At night, the illustrious visitor

departed for Dehra-Dun, where during a stay of only three hours, he reviewed British and Indian troops, opened the Prince of Wales' Royal Military College, inspected pensioners, presented a Cup to winners in a Football Tournament and presented Colours to the Royal Military School, Sanawar.

AT KARACHI.

Travelling across the hot desert, His Royal Highness arrived in Karachi on the morning of Friday, 17th March, being received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Guard-of-Honour being inspected, the Prince received a Welcome Address from the Municipality. The Prince then drove to Frere Hall, where Colours were presented to the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, and the Baluch War Memorial was unveiled. The Prince, after presenting the Colours, addressed the troops in Hindustani, making his longest Vernacular speech and being rapturously applauded. After lunch, the Prince was engaged for hours in bidding good-bye to Secret Service Officers, who had helped to protect him during his tour, also to many others who had accompanied the tour, including the representatives of the Indian Press. In the evening, His Royal Highness visited the Children's Fête, receiving an ovation such as only children can give. Next, he attended, for a little while, the Garden Party given in his honour by the Muhammadan Jagirdars and Zemindars of Sind.

ENVOI.

Friday evening, 17th March, His Majesty's Steamship *Comus*, manned and dressed, is moored alongside the Kimari quay at Karachi. Crowds on shore await the arrival of the Prince. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and many Ruling Chiefs and distinguished Indians are among them. Escorted by Cavalry and Artillery, the Prince drives up in his State carriage and a great roar of cheering goes forth. His hand at the salute, the Prince alights, inspects the Guard-of-Honour, furnished by the Royal Air Force, and then, returning to the forefront of the crowd, bids good-bye to the Maharajahs present and to the dignitaries of Karachi, then to the Military Officers and last to his Indian Staff and the Governor. Then, climbing the gangway, the Prince mounts to the poop of the *Renown*. The Band on board strikes up God Save the King, and the strains are caught up and echoed by the multitudes on shore, who cheer wildly. The Prince stands on the poop, smiling and saluting. Slowly, the vessel moves away and Auld Lang Syne comes peeling from the ship's band, followed by the strains of the ditty, good-bye. The vessel slowly fades into the distance. The last scene, indelibly impressed on the memory of all privileged to behold it, is the trim sailor figure on the poop, saluting the land and the people that have gone out to him in fervent welcome during the past four months. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came to India at dawn. He left it at evening, as the sun sank to rest, his work performed and his duty done.



His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.

H. H. The Maharajah of Travancore.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan, Maharajah Raja Ramarajah Bahadur, Shamsher Jhung, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharajah of Travancore, was born on the 25th September, 1857, and ascended the Musnad on the 19th August, 1885. The descendant and representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties, which, at one time, exercised sovereignty in Southern India, His Highness rules over a most picturesque and progressive Principality, with an area of 7,625 square miles, over half of which is covered with hills and forests, and a population of 4,006,062, over five-eighths of whom are Hindus, while more than a fourth are Christians and over one-fifteenth are Muhammadans. The spirit of religious toleration, which has been a conspicuous feature of the Rulers and Government of the State from very early times, is well attested by the fact that, during the decade ending 1921, the Christian and Muhammadan communities increased numerically by 29·8 and 19·4 per cent. respectively, whereas the increase of the Hindu element, in the same period, was 11·3.

The revenue and expenditure of the State, which have both been steadily increasing during the present reign, have now reached, in each case, almost Rs. 20 millions annually, the disbursements growing, indeed, at a pace which threatens to surpass income, though the main reason for this is the Durbar's earnest desire, never stifled or discouraged by the enlightened and large-hearted ruler, to advance the moral and material prosperity and welfare of all classes of the population. The great strides which education is making is evidenced by the fact that, in the past decade, general literacy has advanced from 150 to 241 per mille of the population (from 248 to 330 in the case of males and from 50 to 150 in the case of females), and literacy in English from 8 to 13 per mille. There are very nearly 4,200 educational institutions in the State, Departmental, recognised and unaided, and they include four Government colleges, three of these being His Highness the Maharajah's College for Women, the Training College and the Sanskrit College, and there are also three private colleges, maintained by Christian Missions and bodies. There is, moreover, a law college. Special attention is devoted to Vernacular, female and primary education, as well as to the education of backward and depressed communities, and the importance attached to the great problem of the people's educational efficiency is reflected in the net annual expenditure, which has now reached little short of Rs. 2½ millions.

But education is by no means the only direction in which the present illustrious and remarkable reign has earned for Travancore the reputation of being the Model State. The motto of the Royal House being "Charity Our Household Divinity," it goes without saying that, in Travancore, the needs of sick and suffering humanity are not neglected. The State maintains no fewer than 32 hospitals and 32 dispensaries, the

former class of institutions including women and children's hospital, an ophthalmic hospital and a hospital for mental diseases. In addition, over a dozen private medical institutions are aided from public funds. The State has always been generous in the encouragement and support of Ayurveda, and, during the present reign, a great impetus has been given to the national system of medicine by, among other things, the establishment of an ayurvedic college, hospital and dispensary and pharmacy. The laying out of a hospital garden has also been sanctioned. Over 80 private ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries receive annual grants-in-aid, nine of these institutions being exclusively devoted to the treatment of snake-bite poisoning.

For the improvement and development of agriculture, the premier industry, a Department of Agriculture was organised a little over a decade ago, a Fisheries Branch being added later on. The department runs several experimental and demonstration farms, devoted mainly to important food and commercial crops, such as paddy, cocoanut, pepper, sugarcane, tapioca and cotton. It also runs a silk farm and a cattle farm, and, by way of veterinary relief, there are five veterinary hospitals and seven dispensaries. The Fisheries Branch devotes attention to the conservation and development of backwater and inland fisheries, the extension and improvement of fishery industries and the educational and socio-economic advancement of the fisher classes. The insistent clamour, all over the State, for more farms and veterinary institutions is the best proof that the labours of the department are being appreciated and are proving of practical benefit. For the quickening of the process of industrial development, a Department of Industries was organised a few years ago, following on a fairly exhaustive Industrial Survey of the State. Other efficient branches of the administration, mostly created in the present reign and concerned with the moral and material progress of the people, are the Departments of Co-operative Credit, Public Works and Geology. The demands of culture are provided for by a Public Lecture Committee, a Museum and Public Gardens and a Public Library, stocked with over 23,000 volumes.

The growth of civic consciousness and of urban conditions was recognised about a quarter of a century ago, when Municipal administration, on a restricted basis, was introduced in a few towns, since when twenty towns have been constituted municipalities and their administrative and financial powers and opportunities have been appreciably enhanced by a liberal legislative enactment, which received the Royal Assent a few years ago. Similarly, Sovereign and Durbar have wisely and liberally responded to the growth of political consciousness, and, a year or so ago, the Legislative Council of the State was reformed and reconstituted on a genuinely popular basis. Under the present constitution, the Council is composed of 50 members, of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, only 15 of the latter being officials, so that a distinct non-official majority is assured. The Dewan is President of the Council, but the appointment of a Deputy President, who may be a non-official, to preside in the Dewan's absence, is also provided for. The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the Budget, moving

Resolutions and asking questions. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both electorship and membership. The first Legislative Council in the State was established in 1888, but its constitution afforded the people no opportunity of expressing direct to the Durbar their wants and wishes and representing their views on administrative measures. Therefore, to enable the Durbar to learn at first hand how their actions affected the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter, His Highness was pleased to command the creation of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, with effect from 1904. To begin with, the members were nominated, but in the second year, the privilege of electing their representatives to the Assembly was granted to the people. Notwithstanding the recent substantial reform and enlargement of the Legislative Council, the Assembly continues to exist, which may be regarded as an indication that the Durbar considers it an institution, which still has a useful part to play.

Born under the ascendancy of the star Mulam, His Highness is, therefore, known as Mulam Thirunal. His early education was in the exceptionally capable hands of Mr. Raghunatha Rao, who afterwards rose to the position of a Dewan Peishkar in the State. The Royal pupil made notable progress in both English and Sanskrit, and still remains a deep and serious student of books and men, his insight into human nature being acknowledged, by all who have had the privilege of intimate contact with him, to be one of his many admirable attributes and traits. His Highness characteristically signalised his accession to the Throne by the issue of a Royal Proclamation, remitting old revenue arrears aggregating about Rs. 3½ lakhs and making an annual grant for repairing and constructing wells. His subjects were also assured that the free religious institutions of the land would be maintained. In honour of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, His Highness subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute in London and Rs. 2,000 to the Technical Institute in Madras. The Victoria Jubilee Town Hall and the Victoria Medical School and Hospital for Women were founded in Trivandrum and Quilon as memorials of the wise and beneficent reign of the great queen. In 1888, the distinction of K.C.S.I. was conferred upon His Highness and a year later, Sovereign, State and people had the high and rare privilege of welcoming His late Royal Highness, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the first occasion on which a member of the British Royal House set foot on Travancore soil. His Highness had previously had the privilege of meeting Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, while at Bombay. In fitting commemoration of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee, the Victoria Orphanage and the Diamond Jubilee Public Library were founded. Two years later, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to increase the Salute of the Maharajah from nineteen to twenty-one guns. On the memorable occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer on His Highness the additional title of K.C.I.E., and the same year, the Viceroy presented His Highness with the Delhi Durbar Medal. The Silver Jubilee of His Highness's reign was enthusiastically celebrated by his loyal subjects in

August, 1910, while, five years ago, all Travancore was rejoicing over the Shastiabdi-purthi of its enlightened and kindly Ruler. Travancore has throughout been a staunch friend and ally of the Paramount Power, and it demonstrated its attachment and fealty by the generous way in which the Ruler and his Government and people contributed, in men, money and materials, towards the cost of the great war. On the memorable occasions of the visits of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras, His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore was most conspicuous in the galaxy of eminent personages, who gathered to greet and honour the illustrious visitors.

A succession of able and high-minded Dewans have undoubtedly helped greatly towards the remarkable moral and material advancement which has marked the present reign, but it is no secret that progress has been due, in very large measure, to the sagacity, statesmanship and liberal principles of a Ruler, whose knowledge of and insight into the administration and the needs and requirements, the aims and aspirations, of all classes of his subjects is profound. Simple in his tastes, courteous and chivalrous by disposition, charitable in thought and word and deed, His Highness seeks and finds his happiness in that of his beloved subjects, and therein lies the secret of the prosperity which Travancore has known these past four decades nearly, as well as of the silken bonds of love and trust which unite Ruler and ruled.



His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin.

H. H. The Maharajah of Cochin.

His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., Maharajah of Cochin, was born on the 6th October, 1858, and ascended the Musnad on the 21st January, 1915, on the abdication and retirement into private life of his cousin, His Highness Rajah Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Like his Royal brother of Travancore, His Highness claims to hold his territory by right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, first on behalf of one of the three great South Indian dynasties of earlier times, and afterwards as independent Ruler. During the earlier periods of European adventure, Cochin entered into commercial and friendly relations with the Portuguese and the Dutch. Later on, the country was conquered by Hyder Ali, but the yoke of the Mysorean invaders was thrown off with the help of the British, whose faithful and loyal ally Cochin has since been. His Highness is Ruler of a picturesque and well-favoured land, with an area of 1,418 square miles, 596 of which are clothed with rich forests, and a population of 979,019—66 per cent. of whom are Hindus, 27 per cent. Christians and 7 per cent. Muhammadans, and that the spirit of religious toleration is as marked in Cochin, as in the sister State of Travancore, is readily evident from the fact that there are 2,325 temples for the various sects of Hindus, 256 churches for the various denominations of Christians, 146 mosques for the Muhammadans and as many as seven synagogues for the Jews, who number in all only 1,167.

Governed and administered efficiently on modern progressive lines, the revenue and expenditure of the State have been steadily expanding and have now reached, in each case, a little over Rs. 6 millions annually, but untoward contingencies are provided for by a net reserve of something more than Rs. 3 millions.

Cochin pardonably prides itself on being one of the most educationally advanced areas in either British or Feudatory India, with a literacy proportion of 185 for every thousand of the population, while the proportion of literacy in English is 18·5 for every thousand persons, the proportion in each case being a distinct advance on the previous decade. There are 1,020 educational institutions distributed throughout the State, and the fact that 576 of these are private and unrecognised, may be regarded as evidencing a general desire, among the people themselves, for educational facilities, and that the Durbar is generous in its response to this desire is shown by the rate at which State expenditure on education has been mounting up in recent years, until it has now reached a net outlay annually of over Rs. 6,66,000, more than 66 per cent. whereof is devoted to the spread and improvement of mass education, the Durbar's aim being to make education universal within the shortest possible time, but without resort to compulsion. The present reign has already witnessed a great stimulus imparted to the education of the backward and depressed communities,

So many important and well conceived schemes, aimed at the moral and material betterment of the people, had been either undertaken or inaugurated in the previous progressive reign, that His Highness and his advisers have determined to pursue, for a time, a policy of consolidation and building up, without, however, giving room for stagnation. A programme of medical relief is being steadily worked out, which, ere long, will render it needless for any subject of the State to go outside to obtain any form of medical relief and treatment, the special needs of women and children finding a prominent place in the programme. Systematic work is being done to improve and develop the agricultural industry, particular attention being devoted to a much larger home production of paddy, the staple-food of the people, and to the development of cocoanut cultivation, the various products of the cocoanut palm representing one of the country's most valuable economic assets. The State's industrial policy exhibits two main features—the pioneering of important and suitable industries, with financial and other aid to private enterprise, and the revival and extension of minor and cottage industries. A stoneware factory is about to be opened for actual operations and the establishment of the paper pulp industry is under investigation. Facilities are provided for the industrial education of the artisan classes. The co-operative movement has made very encouraging headway all over the State. Roads and communications are being extended and improved, irrigation facilities are being extended, and schemes of railway and tram extension and the generation of hydro-electric power are seriously in contemplation.

In response to the growth of civic consciousness, Municipal institutions and village panchayats have been created, while, recognising the quickening of the spirit of democracy, the Durbar, with the sovereign's complete and ready approval, has drawn up a very liberal scheme of constitutional reforms, which will give the people a really representative Legislative Council, with a wide franchise, in which women are included.

At a very early age, His Highness received the usual rudimentary instruction under a capable tutor, afterwards studying Hindu astronomy and astrology and Sanskrit, chiefly poetry and rhetoric, as well as English, to which language he took enthusiastically. Of studious habits from the very beginning, he pursued his Sanskrit and English studies assiduously, attaining a high degree of proficiency in both. He has always been a serious student of political economy, sociology and kindred subjects. Besides, His Highness has acquired a deep knowledge of *ashtangahridayam*, the national medical system, specially in the treatment of hydrophobia, snake-bite and poisoning generally. While he has at no time practised regularly, he has been ever prompt in placing his special knowledge at the disposal of patients brought to him, especially of the poor and indigent class, and it was only when he became the Elaya Rajah, or Heir-Apparent, that, for utter want of time, he reluctantly gave up this humanitarian work.

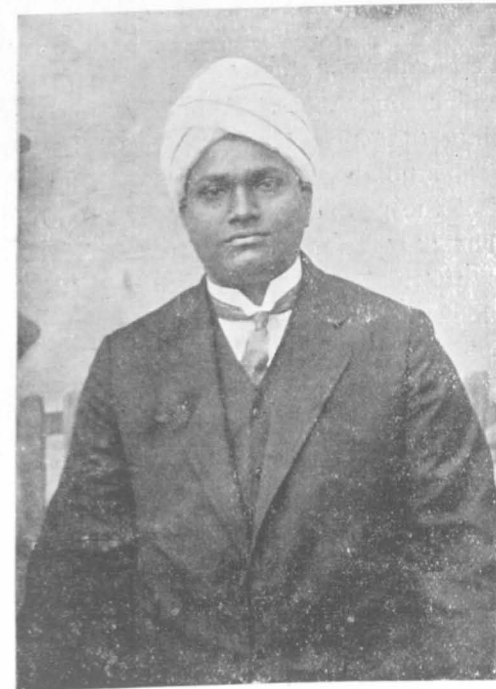
His Highness is simple and regular in his habits, is the model of an affectionate son, husband and father, scrupulously avoids all ostentatious display, and is the very embodiment of courtesy and kindness, never having been known to use a harsh word to even the meanest and lowliest. He has widened his outlook and expanded his knowledge and experience by travel, not only in Southern India, but in several other portions of the Peninsula, including the States of Baroda and Benares.

His Highness attended the first Delhi Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs, convened by His Excellency the Viceroy in the winter of 1916 and impressed all those present by his dignity, wide knowledge of affairs and sagacious statesmanship. The distinction of G.C.I.E. was conferred upon His Highness on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday in 1918. In the same year, His Highness celebrated his shastiabdipurthi, the solemn and joyous occasion being marked by enthusiastic loyal demonstrations throughout his State. The year 1921 was truly memorable in the annals of both the State and the Royal family, for the hereditary title of Maharajah was conferred on the Rulers of the State as a further gracious mark of Imperial recognition. His Highness proceeded to Madras in the beginning of this year in order to join in extending a most loyal greeting to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and like the Ruler of Travancore, was one of the most conspicuous in the brilliant galaxy which the Royal visit drew to the capital of Southern India.

Sreemathi V. K. Parukutty Neittayar Amma, the Consort of His Highness, occupies a very high place in the affection and esteem of the people. She was married to His Highness in 1890, when a girl of only 15, having received some rudimentary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, Sanskrit, religious hymns and poems, singing and dancing, the facilities for the education of girls having been limited in those days. After her marriage, with the help and encouragement of His Highness, she applied herself diligently to the study of English, Tamil and Hindustani, acquiring much proficiency in the first and obtaining a very workable knowledge of the two latter. A loving and dutiful spouse, an affectionate mother and a kindly and sympathetic friend and mistress, the Consort has invested her home with a halo of real sanctity, but she has always found time to devote to useful and charitable work outside the palace walls, especially in the way of advancing the moral and material welfare of the women and children of the country. Her charities have always been large but discriminating, and her efforts on behalf of war objects during the great war earned her the special recognition of the Madras Government, who conferred upon her the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. She is, indeed, a power for good behind the Throne.

THE DIRECTORATE OF
The Manorama Printing Works, Ltd., Calicut.

SRI KOLATHUR SULAPANI MOOPIL WARIAR AVERGAL.



Kelathur Sulapani Moopil Warier,
President, The Manorama Printing Works, Limited.

History records that the Kolathur Warier was originally sent from Nileswaram by the Zamorin of Calicut to help the Rajah of Walluvanad in subjugating refractory hill tribes, who were harassing the Rajah. The Wariars were renowned even then for their bravery and the Rajah of Walluvanad, in grateful recognition of their services, gave them residential sites at Kolathur, and persuaded them to settle down permanently as his Military Commanders. There are still indications of this special relationship between the Warier and the Rajah. Later, the Wariars had to seek refuge in Travancore during Tippu's invasion. The Maharajah of Travancore extended his traditional hospitality to them.

The next point of interest in connection with this Swaroopom is in respect of several Mopla outbreaks, so much so that Kolathur is popularly associated in the average Malayalee mind with militant Mopla fanaticism. But there were brave men in

the Swaroopom who preferred death to the betrayal of conscience and honour. The first Kolathur outbreak lasted full five days, from 22nd to 27th August, 1851, and was due solely to the then Moopil Wariar's refusal to permit the erection of a mosque on his land. Mr. Logan thus graphically chronicles the tragic episode in his *Malabar Manual*:—"Thence they proceed to the house of the Kolathur Wariar, an influential jenmi, who had opposed the erection of a mosque. They were in the meantime joined by five others. On their arrival, the attendants and the family escaped, all the women and children were told by the fanatics to go away. They next killed two servants of the Wariar. Two of the junior Wariars escaped. But the old Wariar, a man of 79, probably shut himself up in a room of his house where the fanatics eventually discovered him. The Hindus sent for the Mopla chiefmen of the place and others. About fifty persons appeared, two of whom joined the insurgents, calling out 'the chief fig is inside.' The old Wariar was then brought into the paddyfield adjoining his house, and one Puppatta Kuttiattan and another there, in the sight of the people assembled, hacked him to pieces, severing his head from the body." The next outbreak occurred in 1873, apparently on a similar pretext, but the fanaticism was more sternly punished this time, the amsoms involved being fined Rs. 42,000, which was spent in compensating victims, in constructing two cart-roads and in establishing a police-station at Kolathur. Besides, the Government allowed the Moopil Wariar the services of two constables, at his own expense, for his personal protection. This concession was discontinued lately in the belief that it had become superfluous.

The Kolathur Swaroopom ranks among the most important in Malabar. The Wariar owns extensive jenm lands, a large portion whereof are held by kanom tenants. He pays a revenue of over Rs. 10,000 to the Government, including about Rs. 1,500 on his estate in Madura. No other Malabar jenmi owns estates on the east coast, and this circumstance heightens the Wariar's prestige there, as well as among his compeers themselves.

The present head of the family, Sri Sulapani Moopil Wariar Avergal, is barely 25 years of age and succeeded as karanavan, head of the family, four years ago. He has had an English education and is a diligent student of public affairs and a discriminating seeker after knowledge. One of his first acts, on assuming management, was to overhaul and systematise the estate accounts, which he found irregularly maintained. The general administration of the estate was also reorganised on sound business lines. All this satisfactorily accomplished. The Moopil Wariar turned to make himself useful to the public at large. Recognising the true value of joint stock enterprises, he has liberally yet prudently applied his resources in the furtherance of genuine co-operative concerns and has also financed many newly established industrial enterprises, being, among other things, President of the Board of Directors of the Manorama Printing Works, Ltd., Calicut. He stood for election to the Malappuram Taluk Board and was returned after a strenuous contest. Soon afterwards, he became a member of the District Board.

His prompt and downright measures for averting danger from Kolathur during the recent Mopla rebellion deserve special notice. Most truly might it be said of this young gentleman, that the occasion showed the man. The rebels took the earliest opportunity of trying to bully the Moopil Wariar into humouring them. The Moopil Wariar however, refused their insolent demands, and with true courage, preferred to treat them as enemies of State and Society and not as conquering heroes. He banded together around him, in true feudal style, every available adult male—Hindu and Muhammadan—and efficient night patrols were organised which preserved the safety of Kolathur. When the military arrived, British soldiers were invited to stay at the Variam and this, with the night patrols, reassured the safety of the locality, including that of the police-station and the village records. His strong courage and coolness proved, indeed, more than a match for the brute ferocity and fanatical hatred of the rebel hordes. His mansion, for weeks, was the asylum of large numbers of the people about. There is surely a bright future before this affable, high-minded and public-spirited scion of an ancient Wariar house.

SRI KARAKKAT KUMARAN RAMAN APPUKUTTAN UNNI, KAVALAPPARA
MOOPIL NAYAR AVERGAL, M.L.A. (SECOND LIEUTENANT).



Lieutenant Kavalappara Moopil Nayar, M.L.A.,
Director, The Manorama Printing Works, Limited.

Is the head of an ancient and illustrious "Naduvashi" (Ruling Chief) Family known as the "Kavalappara Swaroopom" in the Walluvanad taluk of South Malabar near Shoranur railway station. The tract of country from which the family derives its name is a great Brahmin centre, having within a two-mile radius of the house, no fewer than forty Namboodiri Brahmin Illoms and it has from a remote period been regarded as of some sanctity. The family owns extensive landed properties in Walluvanad and Palghat taluks and also in the Cochin State, most of which are held under the peculiar kanom tenure.

Of various theories regarding the origin of the Estate, the one generally accepted is that referred to on page 469 of the Malabar District Gazetteer. The ancient history of Malabar is replete with incidents, showing that, as independent chieftains, members of the family played a prominent part in internal feuds between the Zamorin and the Rajahs of Cochin and Walluvanad, and that it was as an ally of the Rajah of Cochin and the Maharajah of Travancore, that the Kavalappara Nayar figured in those times. As evidence of this, the family house of the Nayar still bears the dignified appellation of

"Kottaram," a distinction accorded by the Maharajah of Travancore as a protective warrant against the inroads of adversaries. Another well-known incident is that an ancestor of the family, having protected a large number of Namboodiri women from loss of caste and humiliation during Tipu's invasion, the senior member of the family was admitted by Namboodiris to the rare privilege of Pankthibhojanam or partaking food with them. At all Yagas performed by Brahmins of Kavalappara, the Moopil Nayar is the protector of the sacred rite. From those ancient times, no Moplas have been allowed to settle in the Walluvanad portion of the Estate, the forbidden area being popularly known as "Kavalappara Mukkathom" (a radius of twelve miles).

The Kavalappara Nayar is known by different titles in different parts of his Estate. In Cochin, he is the "Ayyazhi Pada Nayar" and "Vadakkum Nambidi," while in the old Nedunganad portion of the taluk, he is the "Kanjur Pada Nayar." The family follows the Marumakkathayam system peculiar to Malabar and the senior member, styled the Moopil Nayar, draws a Malikhana from Government of Rs. 4,567-10-3. The family has always had a great reputation for charity, and the free feeding houses "Oottupuras" or choultries maintained at the important centres of Lakkidi and Kavalappara are still conducted on a generous scale. On the demise in 1872 of the then Moopil Nayar, there was only a girl of six years left in the family, and the Court of Wards assumed management of the Estate.

The present Moopil Nayar, Sri Appukuttan Unni, had his early education at the Estate school in Kavalappara. In 1900, he was sent to Newington. He matriculated privately in 1906 and joined the Madras Christian College, from where he passed the F.A. examination in 1908. After a term of the B.A. course, he had to leave college to undergo the usual training preliminary to assuming charge of his Estate. During his school career, he distinguished himself in several respects. He was well-known on the cricket field and the tennis court and carried off many cups and medals. He hunted regularly at Madras and Ootacamund, and, in 1907, won the Madras Hunt Point to Point races. Newington afforded him the unique benefit of travelling much and seeing most of India and Burma. On the 13th August, 1910, he assumed charge of the Estate from the Court of Wards, which, during thirty-eight years of efficient management, had brought it to a flourishing condition.

On assuming charge, the Moopil Nayar began to evince a lively interest, not only in matters affecting his Estate, but also in those concerning the district in general and the jenmis in particular. The home farm, which the Court of Wards had opened on the Estate, received his special attention, and diverse schemes for the general improvement of the Estate were evolved and worked up satisfactorily. As a district and taluk board member, he has done much for the welfare of the public, in the way of improvement of communications, etc., in the district.

For the vacancy in the Madras Legislative Council of the landholders' seat for Malabar and South Kanara, caused by the sudden and lamented death of the

Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar, the Moopil Nayar was a candidate and was returned by an overwhelming majority. At the general election in July, 1916, he was re-elected the landholders' representative for the same group by a large majority, his rival candidate then being another leading Malabar jenmi. Though a big jenmi himself and a strong supporter of the jenmis' cause, he had nevertheless the interests of the people most in view and into whatever concerned their well-being in and out of the Council, he threw himself heart and soul. He was as liberal with his purse in the jenmis' cause as in all philanthropic ventures.

As an old Newingtonian, he took a keen interest in the welfare of that institution. In 1914, he was unanimously elected as a member of its Advisory Committee and held the office for a time. He took a prominent part in the movement for developing the institution into a Rajkumar College, and, besides making a liberal donation, accepted membership on the Council and the Executive Committee. Unfortunately, the proposal had to be abandoned for the time being. In October, 1916, on the occasion of his tour in the district, His Excellency Lord Pentland honoured the Moopil Nayar with a visit to his Kottaram and expressed extreme satisfaction and pleasure with the magnificence of the Kottaram and its appurtenances and with the traditionally generous hospitality of his host. The Moopil Nayar was one of the first Directors of the Kerala Ayurveda Samajam, which has established a hospital at Cheruthuruthi (Shoranur) near the Kottaram and he evinced a keen interest in the welfare of that institution. By his efforts in getting the hospital opened by His Excellency Lord Pentland, he gave it a prominence which no other institution of its kind in the district can claim.

On the outbreak of the war, he offered his personal services and made large and liberal contributions both to the war funds and war loans, in addition to his regular subscription towards the maintenance of the Hospitalship "Madras," and was one of the foremost, if not the very first, jenmi to pay the largest contribution in the district. In February, 1918, he was given a commission and underwent the necessary military training. In recognition of his valuable recruiting services, his commission has since been made permanent and he is now an honorary Second Lieutenant in His Majesty's Indian Forces.

In 1919, though hardly recovered from a serious attack of influenza, he responded readily to the call of the hour, and to that of his brother landholders in particular, and joined the latter's deputation to England to place their views on the important question of Reforms before the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament.

In the general election to the reformed legislative bodies, the Moopil Nayar stood as a candidate for the general constituency for the Indian Legislative Assembly for the group of districts, *viz.*, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara, and was elected by a large majority. By virtue of that election, he is still a member of the Legislative Assembly.

By his efficient administration, the income of his Estate has almost doubled since the rendition, and both the Estate and the tenants alike enjoy prosperity and contentment.

The part played by the Moopil Nayar in connection with the relief works necessitated by the Mopla rebellion has evoked the highest praise. A relief camp was informally started at Kavalappara after the middle of September over and above the relief liberally at the Kottaram from the beginning of the outbreak. This was affiliated to the Calicut Central Relief Committee on the 10th October. An idea of the actual work done may be gathered from the fact that the daily number of refugees at the camp had been over 1,500 for about one full week. The maximum number reached on one day was 1,523. The total number (counted per head per day) to whom relief was extended was 144,426. The total expense during the period from 10th October to 26th February amounted to nearly Rs. 9,000, excluding the various donations given by the Moopil Nayar and other members of the Kottaram.

Mr. P. Sankunni Nair, B.A., Estate Manager, was in charge of the camp and ably served his master throughout the anxious period.

SRI T. N. MANAVEDAN *alias* SENIOR RAJAH AVERGAL OF NILAMBUR.



T. N. Manavedan *alias* Senior Rajah Avergal of Nilambur.
Director, The Manorama Printing Works, Limited.

Assessed, to Government revenue, aggregating over half a lakh annually, the Nilambur Swaroopom stands out as one of the wealthiest and most ancient of the aristocratic houses of Malabar, its landed possessions including magnificent forests, stocked with teak, rosewood and other valuable trees and abounding with big and small game. Gold dust has been obtained, by a primitive process of washing, from the principal stream running through the Estate. There are extensive plantations of tea, coffee and rubber, principally in the famous Ouchterlony Valley. The Estate, which is mainly situated in north-east Ernad, extends right up to the Mysore border and to about twenty miles west of Ootacamund.

The Senior Thirumalpad of Nilambur, M.R.Ry. Manavedan *alias* Senior Rajah Avergal of Nilambur, was born in 1055 M.E., and received his early education in the Zamorin's College, from where he went to the Victoria College, Palghat. Indifferent health prevented him from continuing his studies beyond the Senior F.A., but a passionate thirst for knowledge and culture has helped to add greatly to the learning he had received at College. He is a proficient Sanskrit scholar, well versed in the Sastras and Vedantas, and is also deeply skilled in the Ayurvedic system of medicine, having specialised in toxicology under the erudite seventh Prince of Cochin, His Highness Rama

Varmah. He was trained, moreover, in astrology and mathematics under the late lamented Kochunni Thampuran of Cranganore.

Twelve years ago, while a junior member of the family, he was called upon to rescue the affairs of the Swaroopom from the disastrous consequences that would inevitably have attended the policy of drift which had been pursued for some time. Having successfully accomplished his task, he withdrew, handing back the management to the then Senior Thirumalpad. His first notable public appearance was as an active member of the deputation who waited upon the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu at Delhi. He acquitted himself very creditably as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the eventful Manjeri Conference in 1920. As President of the National Home Rule League, Malabar, he is a force on the side of moderation and constitutionalism. It was he, who was chosen to lead the Jenmi Deputation that waited upon Lord Willingdon, when His Excellency visited Malabar during the rebellion.

A gentleman of rare moral courage, endowed with the instinct of doing the right thing at the right moment, animated by sympathies which are catholic, the Rajah was mainly instrumental in inaugurating relief measures in Calicut during the rebellion, and he was also one of the pioneers of the reconstruction movement. Relief and reconstruction work, but for his indefatigable energy, would admittedly not have been so excellently performed. With characteristic largeness of heart, he signalled his succession, during the insurrection, to the dignity and position of Senior Thirumalpad, by commanding that all the paddy in Nilambur should be distributed free among the unfortunate Hindus of the locality, whom the rebellion had reduced to hunger and starvation. The improvement of the Swaroopom's great heritage and the enhanced contentment and welfare of the tenantry and people generally are regarded as fully assured under his capable and sympathetic management, and the hope is fervent and general that he may be spared to carry forward the good work he has already done.

BRAHMASRI PUDAYOOR MANAKKAL MAHESWARAN
NAMBOODIRIPAD AVERGAL.



Brahmasri Pudayoor Manakkal Maheswaran
Namboodiripad.

Puranic lore records that the great sage Parasurama, when he reclaimed Kerala from out of the depths of the sea inhabited it with Brahmin and established 64 Gramams for housing them. Perinchallur Gramam, in North Malabar, to which is attached the Pudayoor Mana, is reputed to be one of the foremost among them. The Namboodiripad is the present head of the Mana, and is a rich landlord owning extensive landed property in the five taluks of Chirakkal, Kottayam, Kurumbranad, Calicut and Ernad. Born in the year 1058 M.E., corresponding to 1883 A.D., Maheswaran Namboodiripad is now but 39, and is one of the most respected and loved of Jenmis in Malabar, his wide sympathies and broad outlook winning for him the admiration and affection of all who have occasion to move in close contact with him. Deeply learned in Vedas and Shastras, the Namboodiripad was from his very early days religiously inclined, and he has visited on pilgrimage all the most important Hindu shrines in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. His family further holds the Tantric rights over about 600 shrines and temples in Malabar. Maheswaran Namboodiripad is also the President of the Co-operative Bank of his locality and takes immense interest in the welfare of the agricultural classes.

M.R.R.V. KANNAMBRA CHACHUNNI VALIA NAYAR AVERGAL



Kannambra Chachunni Valia Nayar,
Director, The Manorama Printing Works, Limited

Kannambra is among the more distinguished of the Nayar families of Malabar. The members of the Swaroopom enjoy certain honorific distinctions peculiar to Naduvashis. The family owns fairly extensive jenm lands paying a Government revenue of about Rs. 10,000 and distributed among Palghat, Walluvanad and Calicut taluks of British Malabar and the Native State of Cochin. The Valia Nayar was born in 1872 and succeeded to the stanom in 1917. He has met a much-felt want by establishing a dispensary at Kannambra. There is another at Alatur, founded mainly by the late Valiya Nayar. Mr. Nair had been a member of the Palghat Taluk Board for about three years. Practical sympathy with the needy and distressed is one of the Moopil Nayar's outstanding traits. He contributed liberally towards the Malabar Relief Fund, and, during the war, was no less liberal in his support of war objects.

BRAHMASRI KANJOOR MANAKKAL NARAYANAN
NAMBOODIRIPAD AVERGAL.



Kanjoor Manakkal Narayanan Namboodiripad,
Director, The Manorama Printing Works, Limited.

Kanjoor Mana is among the foremost of the Namboodiri Swaroopoms in Malabar, both in point of wealth and of status. The Mana owns extensive jenm lands assessed to a revenue of about Rs. 18,000 and most of these are outstanding with the tenants on the Kanom tenure. Mr. Narayanan Namboodiripad is a prominent member of the Kanjoor Mana. He was born in the year 1890, had the usual early education, religious and secular, which every Namboodiri generally receives. He was from the first, much inclined to study English and he managed to obtain a working knowledge of that language, mainly through his own enthusiastic endeavours. He is not the head of the Swaroopom, but has been entrusted with the management of the family affairs. The public activities of the Namboodiri Brahmins had been more or less limited until a few years ago, but reaction has surely set in and they have already begun to accept life's battle more serious by than hitherto, by taking to various kinds of productive enterprises. Mr. Narayanan Namboodiripad, with keen insight, has chosen to enter the industrial field and in particular, has established a thriving tile factory at Ottapalam. Tile works have been proved to be a profitable undertaking in Malabar, and this in spite of their large number. Nevertheless, it required no little courage to sink thousands of rupees at the time that Mr. Namboodiripad began his work. But that requisite gift was forthcoming and we now find a flourishing concern established and all within the course of less than half a dozen years. Success breeds success which Mr. Namboodiripad has realized, and we have reason to believe that he is already revolving schemes of extended activities in other directions. More important than the personal gains to such courageous organisers is the influence these works must exercise upon timid capitalists in the direction of inducing them to come forward and undertake similar work as much for their own success, as for the general good of the country. We have no doubt that Mr. Narayanan Namboodiripad would be regarded as having done substantial service towards the awakening of the Namboodiri community of employing capital in the right way.

M.R.Ry. KANNAMBRA KUNJUNNI NAYAR AVERGAL, B.A., B.L.



Kannambra Kunjinni Nayar, B.A., B.L.,
Legal Advisor,
The Manorama Printing Works, Limited.

He is the third member of the Kannambra Swaroopom. Born in 1875, he had his early education in the Zamorin's College. He had a brilliant educational career, passing out as first in the first-class in Malayalam and first-class in philosophy at the B.A. Degree Examination. He was the recipient of the Vizianagram prize awarded for proficiency in philosophy. In due course, he took his B.L. Degree and has succeeded in building up a good practice at the Trichur Bar. He was awarded a gold medal on the occasion of the Shashtiabdiipurthi celebration of the present Maharajah of Cochin.

His literary tastes are illustrated in his interesting sketches of various characters immortalised in the puranas and in history, his chief productions being the studies of Bishma, Vidura, William Tell and Pratap Singh, their elegant style and choice diction helping them to fill a void in Malayalam literature. He is the Director of more than one company and is always ready to do his bit for the general weal.

M.R.RV. PARAKKAT KADUNGUNNI MOOPIL NAYAR AVERGAL.



Parakkat Kadungunni Moopil Nayar, Director,
The Manorama Printing Works, Limited.

Parakkat Swaroopom is one of the most ancient and respected model Nayar families in South Malabar. The members had been Naduvashis of old and indications still survive, which mark them out from the ordinary Nayar. The Swaroopom owns fairly extensive jenm lands and is assessed to a revenue of over Rs. 6,000. Mr. Kadungunni Nayar, the present karnavan, was born in the year 1059 M.E., and had his early education at an English school. He could not continue his studies long, but had to accept the heavy responsibilities of family management. The Nayar is a very kind hearted gentleman, ever anxious to do what he can to make others happy.

M.R.RV. PULIYAMPETTA KRISHNAN NAYAR AVERGAL.

Mr. Krishnan Nayar comes of an old and genteel Nayar family of Temmalapuram in South Malabar, and received his early education in the Zamorin's College,



Puliampetta Krishnan Nayar, Managing Director,
The Manorama Printing Works, Limited.

where he studied up to the First in Arts stage. The call of journalism came to him about ten years ago when he was barely 25, obviously through the influence of his uncle, the late Mr. Puliampetta Kunhikrishna Menon, an eminent Malayalam Journalist and one of the founders of the "Manorama" newspaper, the acknowledged organ of the landed class. On the retirement of his uncle, Mr. Krishnan Nayar purchased his rights over the "Manorama" and succeeded as its Editor and Proprietor. He also underwent a course of training in English journalism under an experienced European Journalist. In his hands, the "Manorama" continued to prosper and became a recognised exponent of independent and moderate public opinion. The Journal was started to voice the special interests of the landed classes, and this fact was never overlooked by Mr. Krishnan Nayar. He took his paper successfully through the trying

war period and this is more than could be said of several similar concerns that had to be closed down temporarily during those anxious days. About three years ago, Mr. Krishnan Nayar started a Joint Stock enterprise, the Manorama Printing Works, Ltd., which very soon attracted the strong support of the landed aristocracy of Malabar. Mr. Krishnan Nayar has brought it into an excellent working condition, and these printing works have already become one of the premier houses in this district. In due course, the Company acquired the "West Coast Spectator," the leading and oldest tri-weekly English newspaper on the coast, and later still, the "Manorama" newspaper also. The success of this scheme has appreciably raised Mr. Krishnan Nayar's reputation as a business man in Malabar. He is a Moderate in politics and has identified himself with many important political movements.



V212 NR1
NR2

Selections from Speeches and Messages.

DELIVERED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF
WALES IN INDIA.

REPLY TO BOMBAY CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

Let me first thank you for the very warm welcome which you have extended to me. I need not tell you that I have been looking forward to my visit and have been eagerly awaiting the opportunity of seeing India and making friends there. I want to appreciate at first hand all that India is, and has done and can do. I want to grasp your difficulties and to understand your aspirations. I want you to know me and I want to know you.

Coming from the West to the East, as a young man and a stranger to this ancient and vast country, I feel some awe at the difficulty which I may experience in getting to know India; but I am fortified by the thought that sympathy begets knowledge; and my sympathy with India has been aroused since my childhood. I was brought up in the tradition of the great love which Queen Victoria bore to this land and its peoples.

King Edward, prompted by that love, visited this country as Prince of Wales, and the knowledge which he gained of Indians during his tour made him till his death their understanding friend. My Father and Mother have twice visited India and I think you know well what a deep affection they feel towards India and how close to their hearts your welfare lies. It is in this atmosphere of sympathy that I set foot on the shores of India; and your warm welcome will help to ripen this sympathy into knowledge.

I envy you, gentlemen, your responsibilities. The duties of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are, I feel sure, no light burden; but they are a task in which you may well take pride. I look forward to seeing your schemes for the development and improvement of this great city. The position which Bombay occupies is unique. Other towns in India may challenge your city's pre-eminence in trade or industry: they may dispute her title to excel in progress and efficiency: they may boast to surpass her in antiquity or in historic interest; they may even claim to be more richly endowed by nature or by art; but round Bombay a halo of romance floats which none can wrest from her. This is the Gateway of India; and through this gate a stream of men have passed, who knit the East and West together and made a place for India in the British Empire.

I look back with admiration on the many Indians who have left this port for England, to learn what the West could teach, and returned again to Bombay to give India the fruits of a larger experience and a wider knowledge. It is to this port that hundreds of the sons of Britain have come to help India on in the path of progress, prosperity and peace. It is on the lights of Bombay astern that they have looked, when after long years spent in India they have returned ever to unfold to the people of Great Britain the tale of her advance and development.

The Empire will not forget that it was Bombay which gave Godspeed to thousands of India's soldiers who left her docks to fight the battle of the Empire in the Great War, and that it was Bombay which received and tended them war-worn or wounded on their return; and I take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Bombay for all their help in the war.

For these reasons, Gentlemen, your city has a very special connection with India's place in the Empire and with the advancement of this great country; and the welfare of Bombay will always secure my closest sympathy and interest.

I thank you again for your very cordial welcome. I shall convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor your expressions of loyal greeting. I feel sure that I shall take away with me the most pleasant recollections of your beautiful city.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE BENARES UNIVERSITY.

I thank you for asking me to this ceremony to-day and for the high honour which you are about to confer on me by giving me the degree of your University and making me one of yourselves. I might enlarge on the theme of the great responsibilities of those who are entrusted with the good Government of this University and of the staff, whose teaching will mould future generations in India. But not so many years have passed since I was at a University myself—one of the taught and not one of the teachers—so it is to the students in particular of this great foundation that I will address my remarks.

This city has an honoured name for learning, but your University differs from older Universities, like Oxford and Cambridge, because they have centuries of fair traditions behind them. The latter can claim, despite the changes time and fashion have established, an atmosphere which still attracts the young men of Great Britain and the Empire in each succeeding generation, which is justly regarded as setting a special stamp on mind and character. If I can communicate to you to-day something of what I felt as an undergraduate about my University, it may help you in your careers and make you still prouder of your University, of which I am sure you are already proud.



His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales
(in the Uniform of Colonel of the Welsh Guards).

HAPPIEST YEARS OF LIFE.

I think all English University men look back to their time at the University as the happiest years of their lives. When they go up, they have left behind them for the first time the sheltered care of home and the narrow discipline and the limited experiences of school life. They are for the first time out in the world. It is a world full of interest, full of splendid possibilities, with everything fresh. There has been no time to get tired of anything or to be disillusioned. The mind and spirits are in their most enthusiastic receptive stage. Unhampered by doubts, they can definitely pronounce each thing as good or bad and take or leave it. They readily receive a direct appeal to the imagination, fine ideas or of high standards of character and conduct. They have a delightful intimacy with hundreds of young men similarly situated, out of which life-long friendships spring up.

As the terms went by, we undergraduates began to feel the unseen presence of those who had left our college and made good in the world. Their influence was with us in our daily round, hundreds of them, men who had been undergraduates like ourselves, who had played in the same parks, who had rowed on the same river, who had attended at the lecture halls and who had worshipped in the same chapel. They had left the college and Varsity, they had gone out into the world, become great statesmen or soldiers, poets or painters, writers or divines, men of science or learning or pioneers of industry or commerce. These were the men who had helped to make the Empire and helped to make us proud of it. This goodly company spurred us on.

We made up our minds that no act or omission of ours should lower those great traditions. We knew that not everyone can be good at books or good at games or popular as a leader in college, but we also knew that everyone can try his best to be or to do, all or some of these things. And we resolved that one who tried should be honoured and respected by his fellows, whatever their taste, because he was keeping up the traditions of the college and university.

A SELF-IMPOSED STANDARD.

We went further and determined that the men who did not try were no use to their college or the university. I think that this self-imposed standard, which we had inherited from countless previous generations of undergraduates, enabled us to get the best out of university life. I believe that it is these influences which give distinction, defying time or change, to the training at the older universities.

Out in the world, or empire, an university degree commands respect, but taken alone, its value is only relative, for there are other ways of acquiring knowledge and other tests of efficiency than a degree. If, however, a degree is coupled with the certainty that

a man has had a university life of the right kind as well, its value is infinitely enhanced. Then, whatever your attainments may be, your fellowmen feel certain that you have the standard character and conduct which wins through any walk of life. In danger or difficulty, whether in private life or the life of a citizen of the Empire, they can rely on you to apply the clean tests and not to shirk the issue. You students of this university are to-day making traditions. To-morrow, I trust that you may be able to feel about your university what I felt about mine and that this feeling may be a source of strength and comfort to you in your lives and help to place your University among the great universities of the world.

REPLY TO THE BIHAR AND ORISSA PUBLIC ADDRESS.

I thank you most warmly for the kind address which your Committee, representing so many varied interests and communities in this Province, has presented me. I shall convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the expression of your loyal devotion. I am very glad to have been able to visit Patna. Though your Province is the youngest Province in India, Patna and Rajgry are connected with mists of ancient history and the dawn of old civilisations and Empires. The sacred places of Budh Gaya and Jagannath recall association with two of the dominating systems of religious belief, in the East, while in the public library at Patna is stored a treasure of literature, dealing with the religion and history of the Muslim peoples of the world. On historical and religious grounds, therefore, your Province occupies a position of more than common interest.

Apart from these features, my visit makes a special appeal to me because Patna was visited by my grandfather and by my father, and it was by my father's command that this Province took its present shape as a separate entity and that Patna became the metropolis of a local Government.

APPRECIATION OF LORD SINHA.

In addition to this, I am gratified by this visit to a Province where, till recently, an Indian, after a distinguished career in India and in England, and after rendering conspicuous service to the Empire in the war, held the high position of Governor. I am proud to think that Lord Sinha stood marked out by the confidence of His Majesty's Government as head of the local administration, in the ranks of those who are next to and only below His Majesty the King-Emperor's Viceroy and Governor-General in India. It is with deep regret that I have heard of Lord Sinha's illness and resignation, and it is a great disappointment to me not to have been able to see him here in his own administration and at the head of his own Province. I deem your Province fortunate to have been the first to receive the most signal proof of that trust in the people of India and that desire to associate Indians more closely with the Government in India, which has been repeatedly announced and affirmed by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

THE PROVINCE'S RESOURCES.

This Province is possessed of vast resources and wealth. I need only mention a few of its products, the output of white sugar, the lace industry, the mineral deposits in iron, steel, coal, copper and mica and the manufacture of country cloth. Under the reformed Constitution, the future of this fair Province lies, to a large extent, in the hands of the enlightened classes among the people themselves. It is my prayer that you may be rightly inspired to develop and improve your resources and promote the well-being of your fellow-citizens in Bihar and Orissa. I know that I shall take away the most pleasant recollections of my visit to Patna and you may count on my warm interest, with which I shall always watch and follow the future history and fortunes of your Province.

REPLY TO CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

I thank you for your loyal and hearty greeting on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta. This city has extended a warm welcome to my father and my grandfather and other members of my family, grateful recollection of which is still treasured. I can assure you, gentlemen, that I have been looking forward with special interest to my visit here. I have seen many cities in the Empire, but few cities can vie with the interest which centres round Calcutta. The expansion of a small fishing village into a great manufacturing and commercial city, with a port full of shipping and vast exchange mart in daily touch with the Far East and America on one side and with Europe, Australia and Africa on the other, forms a memorable chapter in our Empire's history, of which both Great Britain and India may well be proud. The great part which this city has played in the History of India itself makes a powerful appeal to the imagination. Whether viewed as the stronghold of the European commercial community, or as the Capital of Bengal and the chief city of our Bengalee speaking subjects or in the more restricted but important aspect of a great student centre, Calcutta arrests attention and is invested with importance peculiarly its own.

Further, if we add to the city-proper suburban Municipalities and Howrah with which it is connected with continuous lines of roads and buildings, Calcutta can claim that, with the exception of London, no city in the Empire has a larger number of inhabitants, while few, if any, have a more cosmopolitan and heterogeneous population. Gentlemen, you have alluded with becoming modesty to your responsibilities and the spirit in which you discharge them. It is, however, patent that the vast area and population entrusted to you are no light burden. That you arrange efficiently for water-supply, lighting, communications, drainage, sanitation, food supply, health, medical relief for this vast charge amid the special difficulties and complexities which are absent in the case of other large towns and with a taxation figure per head of moderation unknown in

cities of this class, speak volumes for your energy and organisation. Notable work has also been done in town-planning and improvements by your sister body, the Improvement Trust. With great schemes still before you to lead through to successful issues and vast projects of Port Trust, public life in Calcutta offers a fascinating field indeed to those who are ready to devote their energies to the improvement of the welfare of their fellow-citizens.

That the citizens of Calcutta of various races and creeds have worked together in this Corporation in the past with such harmony and efficiency and shown such admirable results is of bright augury for the British in India as a whole. If gradual development of self-governing institutions in India is attended and inspired by as happy a spirit of united effort to secure the well-being of the people as animates your Corporation in Municipal affairs, the future is indeed full of hope. I thank you once more for your address and your kind wishes. I am confident that I shall take away most pleasant impressions and recollections from your great city.

SPEECH, ACKNOWLEDGING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS,
CONFERRED ON HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS BY THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I thank you for the very high honour you have conferred on me by granting me the Honorary Degree of your University. My Father, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, received this honour at your hands in 1906 and six years later recalled the pleasure which the ceremony had afforded him in his reply to the loyal Address presented to him by the representatives of your University, and on the latter occasion, His Majesty dwelt on the high ideals which should animate the Universities in India and his confidence that the labours of your governing body would be inspired by these noble standards and that you would shoulder your responsibility with a courage which would command success. At the same time, His Majesty's deep interest in the cause of education was shown by his special commands to his Governor-General regarding the expansion and improvement of education generally in India.

I am gratified to hear that his wishes in the latter respect have borne fruit. It will be of interest to His Majesty to learn from me that his confidence in you was not misplaced and that, in the rapid expansion of educational facilities which has occurred, one of the most important features has been the co-operation of bodies such as your University, in measures calculated to extend and improve the system of higher education in India in proportion to the expansion and progress which is taking place in other departments of education in this country. That this co-operation is cheerfully given in the face of financial and other difficulties, redounds to your credit.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I trust that the Honorary Degree with which you have presented me to-day will form a real bond of union between me and the University of Calcutta.

REPLY TO RANGOON MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

I thank you very warmly for the address of welcome which you have presented to me. The name which your city bears, "The City of Peace," or more literally "The End of War," is an appropriate testimony of what the Pax Britannica has done for Burma and Rangoon. No more romantic page in the annals of the development of the Empire can be found, than the history of the growth of a small town of thatched huts, which passed under British occupation in 1852, into this vast metropolis and prosperous port of to-day. Where yesterday wilderness, mud, labyrinths and hovels met the eye, the fair capital of the richest province of the Empire to-day lifts up her proud head. Here the railways and crafts of the two great river valleys of Burma deliver up the spoils of your mines, your oilfields, your rice plantations and your forests to the factories and docks of this city. The shipping of all lands seeks your port to carry your products to the four corners of the world.

ROMANCE OF THE TOWN.

There is romance too in many nationalities which throng your streets and docks at the first sight. Amidst the multiplicity of creeds and tongues of your citizens, the only common tie would seem to be the bond of adherence to this British Empire, under whose protection they live and prosper. In spite of such a diversity of elements, your city is essentially part and parcel of Burma, and in a true sense the capital of Burma, for in your midst stands the great pagoda, the oldest of all holy places of religion, claiming a larger proportion of followers among the human race than any other, and this building is the supreme expression of the genius of the Burmese people. The fortunes of your city are entirely bound up with those of the province, for, as the main outlet for the riches of Burma, on her growing prosperity and welfare, rests your increasing strength. The great position which this city has attained in the Empire owes much to those among you who laboured in civic affairs and to the successful efforts of your Port Commissioners and your Development Committees. Great opportunities and responsibilities still lie ahead of you. I feel sure that they will be met in a spirit of mutual co-operation for the welfare of Rangoon and Burma, which has animated you in the past.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your Address. I know I shall take away from Rangoon most pleasant recollections of my stay.

REPLY TO MADRAS CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

I thank you most heartily for your kind Address. As I entered to-day the harbour, of which my grandfather laid the foundation in 1875, and passed the stone which commemorates the landing of my father in 1906 and saw before me Madras and Georgetown, which gave such a cordial reception to my uncle last year, I felt I was among old associations, and your kind welcome has made me feel I am among friends.

I have been looking forward to my visit to Madras, the birthplace of British India. Historic buildings and famous names link your city with the great men and events of the past. Time has sped since the inauguration of your Corporation in 1688 and since the days when your members enjoyed the exclusive privilege of using umbrellas and riding on horseback in the old Fort of St. George, but in spite of these old time associations, your Corporation has not stood still, and the years that have passed have been years of steady advance and progress. To-day, with your modern institutions, an elected Council, and women suffrage, you may challenge comparison with most up-to-date municipalities in the world.

I am much interested in town improvement, and am gratified to hear that you have large schemes in hand for the extension and development of your ancient city. You are fortunate in possessing the priceless asset for your task of fresh air and open spaces. I feel confident that your efforts will be wisely guided, and that you will strive to secure by every means in your power the welfare and health of your fellow-citizens. Some jealous person once described Madras as a withered beldame brooding on an ancient fame. Even if her beauty is of an old world type, I think I shall fall a victim to it. You are naturally proud of your old history, but I know also that Madras, with all her manifold activities, both in war and peace, has been, and is, making history every day, and that your city will remain in the forefront in moulding that great destiny which the future holds in store for India.

REPLY TO MADRAS PEOPLE'S ADDRESS.

I thank you heartily for your warm welcome and for the kind expressions which you have used concerning me. I receive your address with special pleasure, because it represents the sentiments of the many castes and creeds which go to make up the people of this great Presidency. I shall gladly convey to the King-Emperor your message of devotion. While, with the advance of civilization, conflicts of ideas are inevitable, it is to me an inspiring thought that personal loyalty such as yours provides a ground on which every community can unite.

You have your aspirations and your desire to advance. I welcome such aspirations and sympathise with them. You would be but lifeless people if you were not



His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras.

stirred by some such feelings. I shall watch your progress with keen interest. I feel sure that you only need that co-operation and goodwill, to which you have referred, to ensure the brightest future for the Madras Presidency. My only regret is that my time with you is so short. As the home of the old Dravidian stock, Madras appeals to me as the most Indian part of India. As a student of history, I am fascinated by a land whose story begins in the mists of the ancient times, when Rama came here to seek his bride. Through the history of great kingdoms, great names and great events, one passes to years which first saw on this soil the dawn of the Indian Empire of to-day. From the struggles of the early days of our connection with Madras, my thoughts turn to the recent Great War. In that struggle, you stood by our side and played a noble part. You shared in that common sacrifice, which bound the Empire together. Great Britain will not forget those services, and I have come here to see again some of those who went forth from this land to serve that cause.

Peace has now come, but the Empire still has need of you. Your words carry weight in her Councils, and if I mistake not, the high mental qualities of your sons mark out for you a high place in the destinies of this great land. I thank you once more for your warm welcome. The future progress of the people of Madras will always command my sympathetic interest. I much appreciate your kind thought in associating my name with the hospital which you are generously erecting for the children of Madras.

REPLY TO DELHI MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

I thank you for the warm welcome you have extended me in your address. With feelings of deep interest, I find myself within the gates of your historic city. Few cities can hold out the vivid appeal which Delhi makes to me. Delhi has been connected with the Crown of India since the dawn of time. Whatever changes and vicissitudes took place in the history of India, it was written in the fate of Delhi to be the Imperial City. From the days of the Pandavas to the times of Prithwi Raj, a Hindu Empire held sway here. From the twelfth century to our own times, a succession of Muhammadan Dynasties ending in the spacious days of the Imperial line of the great Moguls, chose Delhi as their capital. The scene of successive Imperial assemblages, in British times, Delhi was to rise again as an Imperial City by the pronouncement of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, by which the seat of the Government of India was transferred to your ancient capital. Last year, with the inauguration ceremonies which were performed here by His Majesty's command, your city became associated with another great event in history. It is now the headquarters of the Central Government, in which Hindus and Muhammadans alike, and indeed all classes and communities in the Indian Empire, have a direct share and take a definite part.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

I shall enjoy my visits to the historical buildings in and about Delhi, which recall great names and events of the past, and perpetuate the taste and skill of the art of bygone days. I am anxious to see the fine buildings which are being erected in the new capital area to the south of your city. But these are a part of the past or the future, and I am no less keenly interested in what belongs to the present and is essentially your domain—the Delhi of to-day. I have heard much of the labours of your Municipal Committee. I have learnt how you have worked to better the conditions of life in your city; how you have improved streets and communications; how you have embellished the town with public buildings and have striven to advance education and public health. I have heard of your work in the planning of the city extensions and in connection with the housing of the poor and the relief of congestion. There can be no nobler task than this, to work together in harmony, keeping the welfare of your fellow-citizens before you, and having as your goal to make your city worthy of the great past and fully equipped for the great position in the future.

ALL EYES ON THE CAPITAL.

Municipal duties are in some ways a thankless task. When your schemes do not materialize as rapidly, or do not in all respects operate, as they were expected to do, there is often undeserved blame; and when they succeed, there is too often lack of appreciation of the effort and organisation which they involved. I sympathise with the difficulties which you must experience in your complex and arduous task. I trust that you are fortified by the thought that the eyes of India are turned towards the capital and that the good results which you can achieve here, have an effect which passes beyond the limits of your city itself. You may feel assured that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor continues to take a very warm interest in the progress and well-being of this city, and that I shall always watch your achievements with keen attention and sympathy.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kind Address. May your labours on behalf of Delhi prosper.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TELEGRAPHED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
ON LEAVING KARACHI FOR CEYLON.

I bid farewell to India to-day with feelings of the deepest regret. I prize the hand of friendship which India has extended to me, and shall ever treasure the memories of my visit. In future years, by God's help, I may now hope to view India, her Princes and peoples, with an understanding eye. My gathered knowledge will, I trust, assist

me to read her needs aright, and will enable me to approach her problems with sympathy, appreciate her difficulties and appraise her achievements.

It has been a wonderful experience for me to see the Provinces and States of India, and to watch the machinery of the Government. With interest I have noted signs of expansion and development on every side.

It has been a great privilege to thank the Princes and peoples of India for their efforts and sacrifices on behalf of the Empire in the Great War, and to renew my acquaintance with her gallant fighting forces.

Finally, my warmest thanks are due to Your Excellency, to the officials of your Government and to the Princes and peoples of India, by whose cordial assistance I have been helped at every stage of my journey to secure my cherished ambition.

I undertook this journey to see and know India, and to be known by her. Your Excellency's welcome at the outset, and the encouragement which I have constantly received on all hands since landing in India, has given me heart for my task. I have received continuous proofs of devotion to the Throne and Person of the King-Emperor, and on my return to England, it will be my privilege to convey these assurances of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty.

I trust that my sojourn in this country may have helped to add some grains to that great store of mutual trust and regard and of desire to help each other, which will ever form the foundation of India's well-being. On my part, I will only say that, if the memories which I leave behind in India are half as precious as those I take away, I may indeed feel that my visit has brought us closer together. That India may progress and prosper is my earnest prayer. I hope it may be my good fortune to see India again in the years to come.

EDWARD PRINCE.

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The Manorama Printing Works, Ltd., Calicut.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

*Proprietors of:—*The Manorama, The West Coast Spectator, The West Coast Press and The Manorama Book Depot.

*Managing Agents of:—*The Malabar Law Journal.

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Legal Advisor and Ex-Officio Director.

Origin and Detail.

This was registered under the Indian Companies' Act No. VII of 1913 in 1918 with the main object of improving and standardising Malayalam Literature and Indian Journalism. With this idea in view, the Company purchased the Manorama Press and the West Coast Press, the Manorama Newspaper (one of the oldest bi-weekly newspapers of this coast) and the West Coast Spectator (which was originally named the "Malabar and Travancore Spectator"). These two are the most prominent papers on the West Coast and have the largest circulation in the four neighbouring districts. Company are also the Proprietors of the Manorama Book Depot and the Stationery Stores. Further developments are under contemplation, the chief being commercial and industrial. The Directors hope to develop the stationery trade by direct import from western countries, and to engage experts from the west for the manufacture of printing materials, as far as practicable.

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For further particulars, please apply to—

MANAGER,
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CALICUT,
5th October, 1922. }