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Reports & References in the Press

RELATING TO

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales'

Tour in India

1921-1922

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPTT.

Programmes, Speeches, Addresses, Reports & References in the Press

RELATING TO

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Tour in India

1921-1922

Compiled in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India

By M. O'MEALEY

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Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' tour.

Date.	Day of week.	Place.	Approximate timings.		Remarks.
			Arrive.	Depart.	
Nov.					
17th	Thursday	Bombay	Morning	...	
18th	Friday	Halt.			
19th	Saturday*				* Visit to Poona.
20th	Sunday				
21st	Monday				
22nd	Tuesday	Bombay	...	22-30	
22rd	Wednesday	Baroda	08-30	...	
24th	Thursday	Baroda	..	14-15	
25th	Friday	Udaipur	10-00	..	
26th	Saturday	Halt.			
27th	Sunday	Udaipur	...	18-30	
28th	Monday	Ajmer	08-30	23-00	
29th	Tuesday	Jodhpur	08-30	...	
30th	Wednesday	Halt.			
Dec.					
1st	Thursday	Jodhpur	...	23-00	
2nd	Friday	Bikaner	10-00	...	
3rd	Saturday	Halt.			
4th	Sunday				
5th	Monday				
6th	Tuesday	Bikaner	...	15-00	(Hanumangarh), *via* Bhatinda and narrow gauge.
7th	Wednesday	Bharatpur	09-30	...	
8th	Thursday	Bharatpur	..	23-00	
9th	Friday	Lucknow	10-00	...	
10th	Saturday	Halt.			
11th	Sunday	Lucknow	...	23-00	
12th	Monday	Allahabad	09-30	23-00	
13th	Tuesday	Benares	09-30	19-30	
14th	Wednesday	Bhikna Thori (for Nepal)	08-30	...	
15th	Thursday	Nepal Shoot.			
16th	Friday				
17th	Saturday				
18th	Sunday				
19th	Monday				
20th	Tuesday				

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' tour—*contd.*

Date.	Day of week.	Place.	Approximate timings.		Remarks.
			Arrive.	Depart.	
Dec.					
21st	Wednesday	Bhikna Thori	...	19-00	
22nd	Thursday	Patna	10-00	...	
23rd	Friday	Patna	...	22-00	
24th	Saturday	Calcutta	10-00	...	
25th	Sunday	Halt.			
26th	Monday				
27th	Tuesday				
28th	Wednesday				
29th	Thursday				
30th	Friday	Calcutta	...	After-noon.	
31st	Saturday	Voyage.			
Jan.					
1st	Sunday				
2nd	Monday	Rangoon	08-00	...	
3rd	Tuesday	Halt.			
4th	Wednesday	Rangoon	...	22-30	
5th	Thursday	Mandalay	16-30	...	
6th	Friday	Halt.			
7th	Saturday	Mandalay	...	22-30	
8th	Sunday	Rangoon	16-30	...	
9th	Monday	Halt.			
10th	Tuesday	Rangoon	...	12-00	
11th	Wednesday	Voyage.			
12th	Thursday				
13th	Friday	Madras	08-30	...	
14th	Saturday	Halt.			
15th	Sunday				
16th	Monday				
17th	Tuesday	Madras	...	22-45	
18th	Wednesday	Bangalore	08-30	23-45	
19th	Thursday	Mysore	08-30	...	
20th	Friday	Halt.			
21st	Saturday				
22nd	Sunday				
23rd	Monday	Mysore	...	23-00	
24th	Tuesday	In train	...	...	Change gauge at Guntakul, 16 Hours.
25th	Wednesday	Hyderabad	08-20	...	

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' tour—*contd.*

Date.	Day of week.	Place.	Approximate timings.		Remarks.
			Arrive.	Depart.	
Jan.					
26th	Thursday	Halt.			
27th	Friday				
28th	Saturday	Hyderabad	...	18-00	
29th	Sunday	In train.			
30th	Monday	Nagpur	10-00	...	
31st	Tuesday	Nagpur	...	08-30	Change gauge at Khandwa.
Feb.					
1st	Wednesday	Indore	08-30	...	
2nd	Thursday	Halt.			
3rd	Friday	Mhow	...	18-00	
4th	Saturday	Bhopal	08-30	...	
5th	Sunday	Halt.			
6th	Monday				
7th	Tuesday	Bhopal	...	23-00	
8th	Wednesday	Gwalior	08-30	...	
9th	Thursday	Halt.			
10th	Friday				
11th	Saturday				
12th	Sunday	Gwalior	...	23 00	
13th	Monday	Agra	08-30	23-00	
14th	Tuesday	Delhi	15-30	...	
15th	Wednesday	Halt.			
16th	Thursday				
17th	Friday				
18th	Saturday				
19th	Sunday				
20th	Monday				
21st	Tuesday	Delhi	...	23-00	
22nd	Wednesday	Patiala	08-30	...	
23rd	Thursday	Halt.			
24th	Friday	Patiala	...	23-00	
25th	Saturday	Jullunder	09-30	12-00	
		Lahore	15-30	...	
26th	Sunday	Halt.			
27th	Monday				
28th	Tuesday				
Mar.					
1st	Wednesday	Lahore	...	23-00	

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' tour—*concld.*

Date.	Day of week.	Place.	Approximate timings.		Remarks.
			Arrive.	Depart.	
Mar.					
2nd	Thursday	Jammu	09-30	...	
3rd	Friday	Jammu	...	12-00	
		Jhelum	17-00	19-00	
4th	Saturday	Peshawar	08-30	...	
5th	Sunday	Halt.			
6th	Monday				
7th	Tuesday	Peshawar	...	22-00	
8th	Wednesday	Rawalpindi	08-30	...	
9th	Thursday	Halt.			
10th	Friday				
11th	Saturday	Rawalpindi		22-30	
12th	Sunday	Kapurthala	12-00	23-00	
13th	Monday	Dehra Dun	09-30	13-00	
		Gajraula (for Kadir Cup)	19-00	...	
14th	Tuesday	Halt.			
15th	Wednesday	Gajraula	...	19-00	
16th	Thursday	In train.			
17th	Friday	Karachi	08-30	After-noon.	

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay in November 1921.

Thursday, November 17th		Morning Arrival.
	10-15 A.M.	His Royal Highness lands at the Gateway of India, and receives an address from the Municipality.
	11-15 A.M.	His Royal Highness leaves the Gateway of India, for State drive through the city to Government House.
	12-40 P.M.	His Royal Highness arrives at Government House.
	1-30 P.M.	Luncheon.
	8-30 P.M.	Quiet dinner followed by a Reception.
Friday, November 18th	11-30 A.M.	His Royal Highness receives at short informal interviews all first class Chiefs and then all others collectively.
	1-30 P.M.	Luncheon.
	4-30 P.M.	His Royal Highness watches the semi-finals of the Commemoration Polo Tournament.
	5-30 P.M.	His Royal Highness will have tea with the President of the Bombay Municipality in the Malabar Hill Gardens.
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner at Government House and Ball.
Saturday, November 19th	0-30 A.M.	His Royal Highness leaves Victoria Terminus for Poona.
	9-30 A.M.	Arrival at Poona Station. Public arrival.
	10-0 A.M.	Attends Mahratta demonstration and lays foundation stone of War Memorial.
	1-15 P.M.	His Royal Highness lunches with the W. I. T. C. at their offices on the Race Course.
	2-30 P.M.	His Royal Highness attends the Races.
	7-0 P.M.	Private departure from Kirkee.
Sunday, November 20th	Morning	Free.
	1-30 P.M.	Lunch at the Orient Club.
	5-0 P.M.	Visit the Seamen's Institute.
	5-30 P.M.	Tea at the Yacht Club.
	6-30 P.M.	Evening Service at Cathedral.
	8-30 P.M.	Quiet Dinner.
Monday, November 21st	Morning.	Free.
	9-30 A.M.	Rally of Boy Scouts and Gathering of school children.
	10-15 A.M.	Informal visit to Prince of Wales' Museum.
	12-0 NOON	Receive address of Legislative Council at Government House.
	12-30 P.M.	Receive address from Parsi Community.
	1-30 P.M.	Luncheon.
	4-30 P.M.	Grand Sports Tournament on the Maidan.
	8-30 P.M.	Quiet Dinner.
	10-0 P.M.	Ball at the Byculla Club.
Tuesday, November 22nd	Morning	Meet Students at the University and receive an address. Review of Police.
	4-30 P.M.	Polo at Willingdon Sports Club, at which Ruling Princes will be "At Home", and witness finals of Commemoration Polo Tournament and present Cups.
	8-30 P.M.	Dinner Party at Government House.
	10-0 P.M.	Fireworks. Drive through illuminated streets to Victoria Terminus.
	10-30 P.M.	Private departure from Victoria Terminus.

No. 748-R.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretariat, Fort Bombay, 11th November 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 17th November in His Majesty's Ship "*Renown*"

2. As soon as the "*Renown*" is signalled from the Light-house, three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of ten seconds. On the "*Renown*" approaching the anchorage a Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired by His Majesty's Ships in harbour.

3. At 9 A.M. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief accompanied by his personal staff and the Captains of His Majesty's Ships in harbour will wait on His Royal Highness on board the "*Renown.*"

4. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by his staff will arrive at the Apollo Bandar at 9 A.M., and will proceed on board the "*Renown*" On his embarkation a Royal salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will proceed on board at the same time and will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. At 9-15 A.M. His Excellency the Governor will leave the Apollo Bandar to proceed on board the "*Renown*" under the usual salute from the Saluting Battery, and will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied on board by the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Members of Council and the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, and the Chief Secretary to Government, who will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency.

6. At 9-45 A.M. His Excellency the Governor and the officials who accompanied His Excellency will leave the "*Renown*" to return to the Apollo Bandar.

7. At 9-50 A.M. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave the "*Renown*" to return to the Apollo Bandar.

8. At 10 A.M. His Royal Highness attended by his suite will quit His Majesty's Ship "*Renown*"

9. All arrangements for the disembarkation of His Royal Highness, the embarkation and disembarkation of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine in consultation with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

10. At 10-15 A.M., His Royal Highness will land at the Gateway of India. A Royal salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Naval Guard of Honour and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up at the Bandar.

11. His Royal Highness will be received at the steps of the Bandar by His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council and the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command, and the Chief Secretary to Government, and in the Reception Pavilion by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the President of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Commissioner in Sind, the Rear Admiral, Bombay, and Director, Royal Indian Marine, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the Secretary to Government, Political Department, and the President of the Municipal Corporation.

12 Ruling Princes and Chiefs assembled in Bombay in honour of His Royal Highness and the Consular Representatives of foreign powers are also invited to be present in the Reception Pavilion and will be presented to His Royal Highness. The First Class Sardars of the Deccan and Gujarat will be accommodated in the Amphitheatre.

13. To all the above cards of admission will be issued by the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

14. His Royal Highness will, after inspection of the Guards of Honour, proceed to the *dais*. An address of welcome will be presented to His Royal Highness by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

15. Seats will be reserved in the Amphitheatre for the Members of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly resident in the Bombay Presidency and for Members of the Legislative Council and for all Gazetted Officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine and Officers belonging to the Indian Auxiliary Force. Cards of admission to the Members of the Councils and the Assembly will be issued by the Secretary to Government in the Political Department and will, on application, be issued to all others by the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

16. As far as further accommodation is available, it will be allotted to any ladies and gentlemen who may intimate their desire to be present to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, by whom cards of admission will be issued on application.

17. His Royal Highness will, after the presentation of the address, proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, attended by an escort detailed under orders which will be issued by the Military Authorities, *viâ* Apollo Bandar Road, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Girgaum Road, Princes Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chawpati, Walkeshwar Road, and Government House. The route as far as Government House will be lined by naval and military forces under orders of the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, in consultation with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief. The seating in the carriages of the Royal Cortége will be regulated under the orders of the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness.

18. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

19. On arrival at Government House His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency. His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guard of Honour. A Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Royal Highness alights from his carriage.

20. Full dress (white) will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform and morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

DETAILED SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED CEREMONIAL ON SHORE.

His Excellency the Governor and Personal Staff, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Personal Staff, the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council and the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command and Personal Staff and the Chief Secretary will await the Royal Barge at the steps of the Bandar. The Ruling Princes having permanent salutes of eleven guns and over will await His Royal Highness at the head of the steps and will be introduced by the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay. After His Royal Highness has been introduced the Ruling Princes and the officials, except those referred to in paragraph 2, will make their way to their seats in the Amphitheatre.

2. On the Royal Salute from the shore battery commencing all present in the Reception Pavilion will rise. As His Royal Highness appears at the head of the steps the Guards of Honour will salute. His Royal Highness will take his seat at the western end of the Pavilion. The Political Secretary to Government will advance and with His Royal Highness' permission will introduce the remaining Ruling Princes and Chiefs and the Consular officers. The High Court Judges will be introduced by the Chief Justice. The Rear Admiral and Director, Royal Indian Marine, will be introduced by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief. The General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, will be introduced by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command. The Chief Secretary to Government will similarly introduce the officials and others present in the Pavilion. After introduction each Prince, Chief or official will bow and retire and make his way to his seat in the Amphitheatre. The Deputy Secretary, Home Department, will see that the officers to be introduced are brought up in proper order.

3. A procession will be formed and will include His Excellency the Governor General, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with their staff and the Royal Suite. The order will be :—

(1) The Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

(2) The Staffs of His Royal Highness and of the Governor General.

(3) His Excellency the Governor.

(4) His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor General.

The procession will halt opposite the Royal Standard and His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour. On conclusion of the inspection the procession will then advance to the *dais*.

4. As soon as His Royal Highness has taken his place and he so commands, the President and Members of the Corporation will approach the foot of the steps in front of the *dais*. The President, Sir Sassoon David, on permission being granted, will read the address of the Corporation. Sir Sassoon David will then mount the steps and present the casket. The Deputy Secretary, General Department, will be in attendance to assist in marshalling the members of the Corporation.

5. His Royal Highness will reply. The Corporation will return to their place after, if His Royal Highness so desires, the members have been presented by the President.

6. His Royal Highness will then proceed to his carriage. The suite will find the places assigned to them by the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness in the cortége which should move off very slowly till all are seated. As soon as His Royal Highness' carriage moves away His Excellency the Viceroy will move back past the front of the *dais* to his own motor car which will be drawn up to the left front of the *dais* and he will proceed to the Admiralty House. His Excellency the Governor's motor car will be marshalled immediately behind His Excellency the Viceroy's and he will proceed direct to Government House.

7. The Police will bring up the carriages of all the gentlemen who were present in the Reception Pavilion as soon as possible after His Excellency the Governor has departed. These carriages will take up where they set down, *i.e.*, under the arch connecting the Pavilion and the *dais*. The Military will keep the Apollo Bandar Road clear until the Police give them the signal that it is no longer necessary.

Public Arrival at Poona.

(1) His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Poona station at 9-30 A.M. on November 19th, 1921.

(2) His Royal Highness will be received at the station by His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command and Staff, the General

Officer Commanding, Poona District and Staff, the Commissioner, Central Division, the Collector of Poona, the District Judge, Poona, and the Secretary to Government, Political Department. The Military Officers will be introduced by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, and the Civil Officers by the Political Secretary to Government. On His Royal Highness alighting from the train a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired under the order of the General Officer Commanding, Poona District.

(3) After the introduction, His Royal Highness accompanied by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, and the General Officer Commanding, Poona District, will inspect the Guard of Honour of British Infantry drawn up opposite the station porch.

(4) A carriage procession will be formed under the orders of the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness.

(5) The escort will consist of the Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, the Kolhapur Lancers and parties of Indian State Irregular Mounted Forces, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior. Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur will be second in command. Other Indian Princes and Chiefs who have been invited to take part in the procession will also ride in attendance on His Royal Highness.

(6) His Royal Highness will proceed *viâ* Sassoon Road, Wellesley Road, Bombay Road, Ganeshkhind Road and New Road to the Shanwar Wada in Poona City. On the way the procession will halt opposite the District Judge's Court where the President, Poona Suburban Municipality will, with His Royal Highness' permission, present an address of welcome. His Royal Highness will reply to the address and the procession will advance.

(7) At the Shanwar Wada, His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Military officers mentioned in paragraph 2, the Commissioner, Central Division and the Commissioner, Northern Division, who will have proceeded in advance of the procession by motor, and by the Officers Commanding the Maratha Regiments present in Poona and by such of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs as have not taken part in the procession. On His Royal Highness' arrival the band will play the National Anthem, the Guard of Honour will salute and His Royal Highness' flag will be hoisted.

(8) His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the General Officer Commanding, Poona District, the Commanding Officers of the Maratha Regiments, the Commissioner, Central Division and the Commissioner, Northern Division, and such Ruling Princes and Chiefs as may be present will proceed to the site of the War Memorial. After the inspection of the Guard of Honour the senior colonel of the Regiments present will briefly explain the purpose of the memorial and read out the inscription which it will bear. The senior Indian officers present will read out the inscription in Marathi. His Excellency the Governor will formally request His Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone. The Swami of Chafal will pronounce a blessing in Sanskrit and His Royal Highness will lay the stone. The troops will come to the salute and the last post will be sounded.

(9) His Royal Highness will then be conducted by the Commissioner, Central Division, to the Shanwar Wada where Mr. Banerji of the Archæological Department will explain to him the features of interest.

(10) Meanwhile His Excellency the Governor will proceed to the site of the Shivaji Memorial.

(11) After his visit to the Shanwar Wada, His Royal Highness' procession will be reformed and will proceed to the site of the Shivaji Memorial. As the procession moves off the troops will come to the salute.

(12) From the Shivaji Memorial His Royal Highness will proceed by motor *viâ* Wellesley's Bridge, Sassoon Hospital, Wellesley Road, Arsenal

Road, Elphinstone Road, Stavely Road, and Sholapur Road, to the Willingdon Soldiers' Club where His Royal Highness will inspect Indian War veterans.

The pensioners will be formed up on three sides of a square facing the Willingdon Soldiers' Club.

The representatives selected for presentation to His Royal Highness formed up in front of the centre face. On arrival His Royal Highness will be cheered by the pensioners taking the command from Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Steen.

His Royal Highness will then be conducted round the parade by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command and the General Officer Commanding, Poona District. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Steen will present representatives to His Royal Highness.

On the termination of the inspection of the pensioners His Royal Highness proceeds to the Willingdon Soldiers' Club, where His Royal Highness is met by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club.

(13) After lunching with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, His Royal Highness will attend the races driving up the course in state at 2-55 P.M.

(14) His Royal Highness will leave the races at about 4-55 P.M. and will motor *viâ* Bund Bridge to Government House.

(15) His Royal Highness will leave Kirkee station for Bombay at 7-00 P.M. The departure will be private. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the General Officer Commanding, Poona District, the Commissioner, Central Division and the Collector of Poona should attend at the station.

(16) The routes from the station to the Shanwar Wada and from the Shanwar Wada to the Willingdon Soldiers' Club will be lined throughout with troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Poona District, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police.

(17) Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform will wear full dress while at all functions before lunch. Morning dress will be worn at the departure.

Address of Welcome from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in the name and on behalf of its citizens, welcome the privilege of being the first of His Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects to tender to you most cordial, sincere and loyal greetings on your landing at the Gate of India. This great City has for generations been intimately connected with the Throne of England, for it became a British possession not by conquest or commercial treaty, but as part of the dowry of the Portuguese Bride of a King of England and we rejoice that Your Royal Highness, like your revered grandfather and your illustrious parents, has honoured Bombay by making it the starting point of your Indian tour.

We have closely followed Your Royal Highness' progress in other parts of the British Empire and noted the triumphs of a gracious personality and we are confident that your visit to India will be no less successful, for the heart of India is devoted to the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Royal Family. We indeed regard the Throne of England as the enduring symbol of the principles of equity, justice and liberty.

The part Your Royal Highness played in the Great War in defence of those principles was a source of pride and admiration to the Empire and your example stimulated and inspired all loyal subjects to still greater endeavours. As the chief port of embarkation and the principal hospital centre of the East, Bombay has a War record second to none in India. The unity displayed by all classes during the War was conspicuous in every phase of life, and all those activities which bring together the various classes which form the population of our City.

At the present time the City of Bombay is passing through one of those periods of transition which have characterised its growth since the time it was taken over by Humphrey Cook on behalf of the British in the year 1665. From a collection of small villages Bombay has grown in a truly amazing manner to be one of the foremost cities of the Empire. Its harbour, its natural advantages, the energy and enterprise of its citizens, and the security it has enjoyed from foreign aggression have produced its present material prosperity. Nor are we unmindful of our future needs. Extensive schemes of development and improvement are actually in progress involving the expenditure of many crores of rupees. One of the largest reclamation schemes in the world is being carried out on the foreshore, the suburbs and the harbour are being developed, vast works of drainage and water supply are in train, thousands of tenements for the working classes are being erected, hills are being levelled, low lying lands filled in, and new residential and industrial areas are being formed. We believe that there is no City in the world that has such huge schemes in hand, and in the execution of these great undertakings we are fortunate in having a far-seeing and energetic Governor to guide and assist us in the person of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd.

You, Sir, come amongst us at a time when a new era has recently been inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught whereby we have taken upon our shoulders a larger share of responsibility in the government of this great land. Under the guidance of our Viceroy, His Excellency the Earl of Reading, we look to the future with eager anticipation. The political advancement of the country has been accelerated by the great War, which shattered old ideas and ideals, and did not leave India unaffected. The inevitable result is that there is diversity of opinion in the body politic, and that many believe that the country is already ripe for a more democratic form of government. We therefore trust that your Royal presence amongst us will still the voice of discord and leave an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill. May you be the harbinger of peace and contentment throughout the land. We are confident that India will soon be unreservedly admitted to the Councils of the free and unfettered nations comprising the British Empire and that we shall stand side by side as equal partners therein with the great Dominions of Canada, Australia and South Africa.

We respectfully request Your Royal Highness on your return to England to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor our loyal greetings and our sense of gratitude for his having once again shown his deep interest in the well-being of his Indian subjects by sending his Royal Son and Heir to become personally acquainted with the Princes and Peoples of India.

We wish you Godspeed in your progress throughout India and a safe return to your own native land fraught with the happiest of memories. Your Royal Highness' visit will, we are confident, leave behind the remembrance of graceful acts, kind and inspiring words and duty nobly done. It is our fervent prayer that the knowledge you will gain of our country will stimulate in your respect for its ancient civilization, love for its peoples and sympathy with their ideals and aspirations.

Reply of His Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of welcome presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

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 to 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 battles 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 recollection of your beautiful city.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Poona Suburban Municipality.

We, the President and Members of the Poona Suburban Municipality, on behalf of the Poona Suburban residents, respectfully beg to tender to your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome to this first city of the Deccan, once the historical capital of the Maratha Rulers and now the Headquarters of the Bombay Government for a part of the year, and permanent Headquarters for the Southern Command Army. We recall with pleasure the visit of His late Majesty King Edward the VII as Prince of Wales and also the long association with our City of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

2. Our Municipality is a small one but with the assistance and encouragement of our Governor His Excellency Sir George Lloyd we have recently taken in hand schemes for the development and amelioration of the areas within our jurisdiction.

3. We are certain that Your Royal Highness' visit will prove of the utmost service to India and that wherever you go you will be received with that love and pride which have welcomed you throughout the Empire.

4. Our earnest prayer is that you will enjoy during your tour the blessings of health and strength, that you will find in this great country a whole new world of interest and enchantment; and that you will return to England with a store of memories as happy as those which you will leave behind you. We pray that Your Royal Highness will convey to Their August Majesties the assurance of our humble devotion and loyalty to their Persons and Throne.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address welcome presented by the Poona Suburban Municipality.

I thank you for your loyal address of welcome. It gives me great pleasure to visit Poona. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has often spoken to me of his long association with Poona and the very pleasant memories which he retains of his stay among you. I am glad to hear of the efforts which you are making under the able guidance of your Governor to develop the areas in your charge. I thank you for your kind wishes and I shall convey to Their Majesties your message of loyalty and devotion.

Speech delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the War Memorial at Poona.

This ceremony appeals to me with particular interest because this is the first War Memorial to men of the Indian Army of which it has been my privilege to lay the foundation stone in India.

This memorial is not confined to any caste or creed; Mahrattas and Muhammadans, Mahars, Berads, Bandaris, all will find in it a common object of enduring pride.

It is right that this memorial should stand in the hill country of the Western Ghats—the cradle of the fighting races of the Bombay Presidency. Poona is the home of Shivaji's boyhood who not only founded an Empire but created a Nation. By the influence of this country a peasant population was transformed into a race of soldiers. Around us stand the hills which bred the hardy footmen of those times and the river valley from which the horses came for their forays.

The echoes of the great crisis, in which the latest descendants of these races gave the highest proof of their manhood, have only lately died away; and we are assembled here to-day to lay the stone of a memorial which enshrines a great tradition of valour worthily maintained.

Many countries and continents saw the brave deeds and hold the remains of the brave men whose memory we perpetuate here. In unknown countries, and amid the horrors of modern warfare and the rigours of alien climates these men remained true to their salt even to death. They upheld the honour of the army in which they served and the race from which they sprung. May the pillar, which will be erected here, stand to inspire future generations with their courage and devotion.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur's speech at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Shivaji Memorial at Poona.

It is with feelings of the greatest pride and gratitude that I welcome Your Royal Highness on behalf of the Mahratta community,—a community, which backward as it may be in education, has never been backward in its loyalty to the Throne and to the Empire. From the mythical times of Rama and even earlier, the doors of learning were closed to us till the advent of the British Raj. We owe to your Royal House an everlasting gratitude for inaugurating a wise and liberal policy of throwing open to all

alike the doors of knowledge and creating in us a sense of self-respect and a spirit of true citizenship, which are the natural consequences of a liberal education. We Mahrattas owe a deep debt of gratitude to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of revered memory, King Edward VII, the beloved of all, and to His Majesty King George, whose constant and all-understanding solicitude for the welfare of his subjects has given to all classes a feeling of security and well-being, to which they had been strangers for centuries,—I may say since India was India.

We welcome your Royal Highness in a double capacity as the Heir-apparent to the glorious British Throne and as a brother soldier. The one thing that a Mahratta will never forget, nor the historian will ever fail to do justice to, is the fact that your Royal Highness fought shoulder to shoulder with the Mahratta soldiers. This is a unique honour, which will ever remain fresh in our minds and in the memory of the generations to come.

Your Royal Highness can well imagine the intensity of the feelings of reverence and pride with which the Mahrattas cherish the memory of the great Shivaji who has immortalised the name Mahratta in the pages of history and who has instilled into them the soldierly qualities which were manifested in the great world war. It was this great statesman who by introducing the system of eight ministers, foreshadowed the system of Cabinet Government in India, and it is he who first conceived the idea of founding an Indian Navy.

Your Royal Highness cannot fail to admire the strength of character of this statesman and warrior who was also a bold religious reformer and who combated bravely the prejudices of his times. With all his zeal for the Hindu religion, he had, like the great Akbar the same toleration for all castes and creeds. As your Royal Highness is aware, the Mahrattas have been warriors since the birth of the race. To this day, the great Mahratta ditch of Calcutta stands a silent witness to their prowess.

It was not, however, until the great war, with its acid test of the loyalty and the fighting values of the various peoples of the Empire, that the Mahratta has come into his own,and we believe that we have now won the right to a place in the Empire's battle line with the best and the bravest of the fighting races. It now rests with us to take full advantage of the educational opportunities and the equality, which all peoples of whatever religion enjoy as their birth right under the paternal rule of our revered and beloved King Emperor, and now we must leave no stone unturned to fit ourselves for our place, not only in the field, but in the Council Chamber and to dedicate to the service of the Empire not only our sword but also our pen.

We are deeply conscious of our debt to your Royal Highness for all the trouble that you have taken to grace this occasion and trust you will convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor on behalf of the Princes the chiefs and the people of the Maharashtra our most heartfelt and undying sentiments of loyalty to his person, to the Throne and to the Empire. And now in conjunction with my brother Maratha prince—a prince who has kept alive the glorious traditions of his illustrious ancestor, Mahadeji Scindia who dictated the policy of the Mahrattas, after Shivaji,—I mean His Highness of the Alijabahadur Maharaja of Gwalior, to whose forethought and zealous care the present occasion owes much, I request Your Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the memorial to my illustrious ancestor, Shivaji the Great.

Speech delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone of the Shivaji Memorial at Poona.

It gives me great pleasure to lay the foundation stone of this Memorial to one of India's greatest soldiers and statesmen. A few minutes ago I laid the foundation stone of a Memorial to the Maratha soldiers who laid down their lives in the Great War, men who proved that the spirit which animated the armies of Shivaji still burns bright and clear. From this spot the statue of the founder of Maratha greatness will look with pride at

the pillar across the river which commemorates the latest exploits of the abiding valour of his people. And what could be more fitting than that these monuments of the glory of the past and of to-day should be inaugurated in the presence not only of the representative of the house of Shivaji but also of those Princes and Chiefs who are descended from the soldiers and statesmen of the Empire which he founded.

It is with special pleasure that I learn that you intend to associate the name of Shivaji with important educational institutions; and that your aim is to make the Maratha people no less renowned in the arts of peace than in those of war. It is my earnest prayer that the Maratha people will be found ready and eager to make use of the advantages of education, by the aid of which alone they can hope to maintain in the modern world the position to which they are entitled by their present importance, their past glory and their innate qualities of sturdy commonsense and self-reliance.

I will convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the loyal sentiments which His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has expressed on behalf of the Princes and Chiefs and people of the Maratha race.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Bombay Legislative Council.

We, most dutiful subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty George V, and members of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, beg leave to offer to Your Royal Highness our humble and loyal welcome, and to lay before you our homage to our Most Gracious Sovereign, by whose will and pleasure as also by Your Royal Highness' warm impulses of love and sympathy for the people of India Your Royal Highness has undertaken this visit to our Motherland.

II. We beg to assure you, Sir, that Your Royal Highness comes amongst us as no stranger. The royal qualities of head and heart, of which you have given signal proofs, the readiness with which you entered the battle-field during the last war and heartened His Majesty's Army in defence of the Empire, and your visits to many parts of the British Empire where you have won golden opinions, have already made your name a household word amongst us as that of one determined to serve and strengthen the bonds of the Empire by your noble example of a strenuous life. Wherever Your Royal Highness has been—whatever part of the Empire you have honoured by your visit—you have by your human-heartedness struck the imagination and captured the hearts of His Majesty's subjects as the Future Hope of the British Commonwealth.

III. Nearly four hundred years ago, His Majesty, King Henry VIII of glorious memory, dreamt of and defined that Commonwealth as "a body politic, knit together," with the King and people dependent on each other, both parts of one whole, "by all godly and politic means seeking the Commonwealth of the people and therefore called the British Commonwealth." Since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the British Crown, that spirit of the Commonwealth has formed the bond of aspiration and hope between the Royal Family and the people of this country. Your Royal Highness' great-grandmother Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria the Good, drew the hearts of the people of this country to the British Throne by her Proclamation of 1858 and her unceasing interest in their happiness and prosperity. Your Royal Highness' father, our Most Gracious Sovereign, the King-Emperor George V, has twice visited India, His Majesty has moved freely among the people, and given them out of the abundance of his royal heart messages of sympathy and hope which still are cherished with devoted affection. And now Your Royal Highness' visit affords one more unmistakeable proof that the heart of the Royal Family is with the people of India, and that undeterred by difficulties, living a full life of royal duty for the good of this ancient land as for the rest of the British Commonwealth, Your Royal Highness has come amongst us to bid India Godspeed in the arduous work of national advancement that lies before her.

IV. In the speech which His Majesty the King-Emperor addressed to both Houses of the British Parliament on the 15th of February last, His Majesty, referring to India, was graciously pleased to say:—" The Duke of Connaught has inaugurated the new Councils in India and I pray that the assumption by my subjects in India of new political responsibilities may secure progress in administration and an early appeasement of political strife." In joining in and repeating that prayer of His Majesty, while offering our humble and loyal welcome to Your Royal Highness, we assure You, Sir, that we are deeply conscious of our responsibilities as members of the new Parliament of this our Presidency. We recognise that a new spirit is abroad in the country and that it should be wisely directed by laws enacted to secure the progressive objects of sound and stable Government, removing all barriers of racial or political distinctions. Towards that end we realise the force of what Milton, one of the most unflinching supporters of civic liberty in England, said nearly three hundred years ago: " Freedom is the only safeguard of Government. So are order and moderation necessary to preserve freedom." In striving to discharge our responsibilities towards that end we hope to derive inspiration from your own princely example of selfless service for the good of the Empire, and from His Majesty's and your royal affection for the people of India.

It is our humble and devoted prayer that Your Royal Highness' visit to India may prove both a source of happiness to you, Sir, and a lasting blessing to the people—the harbinger of peace towards all and of progress towards the realisation of India's status as a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address presented by the members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

I thank you for your warm welcome and for the kind terms in which you have alluded to me. I will convey your loyal expression of homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Your position and duties connect you in a direct manner with national progress in India. You may rest assured of my deep interest and sympathy in the advancement of this great country. It is my earnest prayer that your efforts in this behalf may prosper and that right instincts and true inspiration may guide you to secure the well-being of the people of this Presidency.

You have mentioned my experiences in the war. If I tell you something of the impressions which I took away from that struggle, I think it may have a bearing on your task. My comrades in the Great War came from many diverse parts of the Empire; but they had only one aim. They fought to vindicate Justice and Right, and to secure freedom, happiness and peace in the world for their fellow citizens in the Empire. For this cause they were prepared to make any sacrifice and even to lay down their lives. They trusted each other: they worked with each other. Personal considerations and feelings, likes and dislikes, were laid aside; they all laboured together with patience and endurance, one single purpose guiding them to a single goal. The sacrifices, which these men made, were not in vain. The cause for which they worked prevailed. They won freedom, happiness and peace for their fellow men in the Empire.

The days of peace have now come. The work which lies before you is instinct with a no less noble aim than that for which the comrades in the Great War fought and fell. Your efforts to secure your aim will call for the same qualities of unselfishness and sacrifice, of patience and endurance and of mutual trust which helped those men to make good. May you be fortified by their example and may your work for the welfare of the people of this Presidency be crowned like theirs with success.

Gentlemen, I thank you once again for the good wishes with which you speed me in my task. The encouragement, which I have received from public bodies in Bombay, strengthens me at the outset of my journey. I

trust that my experiences, as I proceed, will help me to know and love India better and enable me to carry to His Majesty a gratifying account of the progress of this great country.

Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayát.

We, the Trustees of the Parsi *Punchayat* Funds and Properties, beg to approach Your Royal Highness on behalf of our community and in accordance wih its cherished desire, to bid you a hearty welcome and convey to you our glad greetings on your landing on India's shore in our great City.

Your Royal Highness comes to us as the son of our beloved King-Emperor and Heir to the Throne and as the representative of the Monarchy, which is the outward and visible symbol of that unity which underlies and constitutes the strength, the greatness and the glory of the British Commonwealth of Nations of which India is a recognised member.

Our community is a small portion of the vast population of India, but it has shared with India's people, to its utmost, the blessings and benefits of British Rule. In the words of the requisition addressed to us on our community's behalf:—

> " Under the King-Emperor's just, benign, and righteous sway and that of his renowned ancestors for these two hundred years and more, the Parsis in India in every direction and in every walk of life, have lived and flourished and are this day so prosperous, so advanced and so well conditioned, in the fullest enjoyment of all civic and other just rights, of perfect protection of life, freedom and property, and of their sacred religion."

We beg to express our profound conviction, which we believed is shared by the large majority of India's people, that perfect loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor is not only consistent with, but absolutely necessary in the best, the highest and the lasting interest of the land which has been our home for the last twelve hundred years.

We trust Your Royal Highness' visit to this country will still the voice of discord and dispel the forces of unrest and succeed in conveying even to those sections of the people who have taken up an irreconcileable attitude that British Rule in India stands firmly and irrevocably for even-handed justice, and for a due realisation of the nation's aspirations for such a measure of self-government as His Majesty's other dominions enjoy.

We feel the deepest thankfulness and gratitude to Their Imperial Majesties, your august parents, for their graciously permitting your visit at risks and sacrifices of which we are only too conscious, and to Your Royal Highness for the good will and regard which have prompted this visit with all its many strenuous demands when rest and recuperation were so obviously and greatly needed. This aspect of your visit has stirred in us the deepest emotions, which can only add to the fervour and sincerity of our prayer to Heaven for your health and well-being wherever you may go, and also that the result of your coming among us and becoming personally acquainted with the Princes and people of this ancient and renowned land may be to further strengthen and secure the bonds that knit India to the British Monarchy and British Empire.

In the words of our holy Zend-Avesta—

Afrînâmi daréghêm jva, ushta jva, aranghê naram ashaonam, azanghê duzarshtavârezam.

Atha jamayât yatha âfrînâmi o.

> " We pray, ' May you live long, may you live happy to help the righteous and punish the unrighteous.' Amen."

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of welcome presented by the members of the Parsee Community.

I thank you for your address of welcome and for the kind expressions you have used regarding myself. I am glad to have had the opportunity of meeting some members of the Parsee community. The business ability of your race has brought you to the fore; but you are even more widely and more deservedly known by your devotion to public duties and by the open-handed charity and benevolent philanthropy which you practise. You have, I know, been largely responsible for the growth and prosperity of this great city and of those parts of this Presidency which you have made your country by adoption. You have produced some of the greatest among those who have, from time to time, led the political life of the country. Men like Dadabhai Navroji, so aptly termed the grand old man of India and Sir Phirozeshah Mehta are an honour to any race and community. It is with pleasure that I learn that you are to-day treading the path which they marked out, that you are intent on combining the growth of political freedom with that respect for law and order which is the mark of those nations which have contributed most to the evolution of successful self-government. No less than you I am convinced that British rule in India stands and has stood for even-handed justice; and I regard it as a matter full of hope that a race so cosmopolitan and so distinguished for moderation and commonsense as the Parsees, should stand firm in loyalty and devotion and should look forward to taking an increasing share in the business of the great Empire of which India is so important a member. I thank you again for your good wishes and I shall gladly convey to Their Majesties your expression of loyalty.

Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the University of Bombay.

We, the Members of the University of Bombay, beg to offer to Your Royal Highness our loyal and cordial welcome to these shores with our homage to Our Most Gracious Sovereign, His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Your Royal Highness' visit to India has at this moment a special significance when viewed from the standpoint of the Indian Universities. In the first place, those Universities are bound by an enduring bond of attachment to the British Throne because, shortly after the Mutiny of 1857 and just before the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, the establishment of these Universities was the first fruit of the far-seeing statesmanship and of the policy declared in the Proclamation of Your Royal Highness' illustrious ancestor, Her late Majesty Victoria the Good. The beneficent effects of that Proclamation, which India's people cherish as their Great Charter, have been visible in no direction more than in the work of the Universities, inspiring our countrymen of all classes and creeds with a fervent desire to make the Universities increasingly the vehicle of their highest national culture and noblest aspirations. The realisation of these aspirations has been facilitated by the transfer of education to Indian Ministers responsible to the Legislative Councils under the scheme of Reforms inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, whom this Presidency of Bombay was proud to welcome as an old and devoted friend.

Thus the Universities of India have formed a bond of union between the East and the West, earnestly pursuing a great common ideal under the *ægis* of the British Empire, overcoming racial and religious differences and promoting the cause of brotherhood and humanity among the people.

The great war has devastated the world but it has left behind it one bright spot as a beacon of light to that world's future. The spirit of humanity and patriotism of the young men of the Empire, who readily gave their lives in its cause for the world's freedom, has furnished an inspiring illustration of the truth of what Lord Morley has said:—" An age touched by the

spirit of Hope inevitably turns to the young, for with the young lies fulfilment " You, Sir, stand now as a personification of that spirit. The courage, tact, good temper, self-restraint and industry which have marked your youthful career have brought you wherever you have been the love and respect of all classes of His Majesty's subjects. You have lived and are living true to the letter and spirit of the classic and ancient motto of Your Royal rank as the Prince of Wales embodied in the simple words " I serve." In this you are following the living example of Your Highness' august father and mother—our Sovereign and His Gracious Consort of whom it was rightly said in the House of Commons when that House adopted an humble address of congratulations to His Majesty on the conclusion of the Armistice that Their Majesties " have always felt and shown by their life and their conduct that they are there not to be ministered unto but to minister " rejoicing with joys and sympathising with sorrows of their people. To the youth of India the future hope of this country your example cannot but be a worthy inspiration and model. India's re-awakened life, though it be no less chequered than that of all nations striving for greatness, is manifest in the enthusiasm of service to the Motherland which now animates her youth. They only crave for ampler opportunities, a free and fair field for that service. Our Universities are among the higher agencies fitting them for the pursuit of that ideal and its realisation. Our youth look upon you, Sir, as their Royal brother, brought home to their hearts by your strenuous life with its practical ends and high ideals. Nothing has touched them more than your desire to meet them and make friends of them during your tour in India. That enhances the value of the visit and in bidding you welcome we pray, Sir, that the Almighty may in His Grace make your presence among us fruitful of blessings to you and blessings to the Empire at large.

We beg Your Royal Highness to be graciously pleased to convey to Their Majesties your august father and mother the devoted loyalty and affection of the University of Bombay.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address from the members of the Bombay University.

I want to thank you for the very kind things which you have said about myself; but I more especially prize your reference to my Father and Mother; and I am deeply gratified and touched by the thought that you appreciate their life of unselfish public service. If I can one day prove worthy of their high example, I may justly deserve all the kind expressions which you have used with reference to me. It will give me great pleasure to convey to His Majesty your loyal expressions of homage and devotion.

I must also thank you for giving me an opportunity of getting into touch with the students of your University to-day through you; and the remarks, which I now make, are addressed to them in particular.

In my journeys about the Empire it has been my special desire to meet and mingle with the youth of each country. I want to understand what is passing in their minds. I want to know to what they are looking forward. I should like them to have some insight into the ideals which I hold in reverence.

As the years advance, experience is enlarged and greater practical responsibilities fall on our shoulders. It is important that we should know enough about one another to be able to march together in sympathy towards a common goal and that we should have a mutual understanding as to what we hold to be honourable and true.

You are particularly fortunate in your equipment for the tasks of life. You have a University training. You have drunk at the fountain of knowledge. You have learnt the value of work. You have lived in institutions where order and discipline are part of the system and you have experienced their advantages. You have joined together with each other in games which promote a friendly rivalry and in which individual play must be combined to work for the success of the side.

All that your University career gives you will be of particular service to each of you both as men and citizens. The qualities which you have acquired here make for success in a great city like Bombay. They will be of inestimable advantage in commercial and civic life and in the wider spheres of the political life of this Presidency. They are qualities on which the British Empire has set the seal of approval and by the exercise of which its unity and strength rests assured. It is the privilege of youth to be able to some extent to mould the future. Let us make a beginning here now and see that, as the years go on, the ardour of youth is preserved and sustained in the practice of these high qualities. Let us keep undimmed our love for learning, for hard work, for discipline and order and for friendly co-operation. Let us have our bond of brotherhood in our common enthusiasm to serve our country and our King.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. May the years to come strengthen the ties of sympathy, of trust and of understanding between us. I wish the University all success. May it prosper in its mission for the promotion of culture, good-will and concord. May it help the youth of this historic land to a realization of what India, the home of ancient civilization and learning, may accomplish for the Empire and mankind.

Speech delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the presentation of Colours to the 7th Rajputs.

The presentation of Colours is at all times a memorable event in the history of a Regiment, and the solemnity of this ancient ceremony is increased when the Colours constitute the visible emblems of a Regimental tradition cherished, as yours has been, for more than a hundred years. I am very glad that this opportunity has fallen to me so soon after my arrival in India of giving new Colours to a battalion which bears the name of my uncle, a name well known and revered in India, in memory of comradeship on the field of battle. The exploits of your Regiment in Egypt and your services in the Sikh Wars and in two expeditions to China are recorded on these Colours. To these have to be added your arduous campaign in Mesopotamia during the Great War. May the proud recollection of the hardships and sufferings unflinchingly endured in that country stimulate your resolution to maintain that reputation for steadfastness and gallantry which your predecessors so amply earned. I entrust these Colours to your keeping and exhort you to remember that they bear silent witness to loyalty and devotion you owe to your King-Emperor and serve to remind you all, from the recruit when he takes the oath of allegiance on these Colours to the grey bearded veteran of many fights, that the 7th Rajputs have a standard of fidelity and martial ardour in which you will give place to none.

" Times of India ", 22nd November 1921.

Aden, November 12th.—To-day will be a red letter day in the history of Aden. The preparation to welcome the Royal Guest was fitting to the unique occasion and was as perfect as could be desired. The weather was brilliant—fresh, cool and bright—and the young sun has just begun to bathe the whole town with his golden rays, giving the sure signs of that advent of the auspicious day.

The whole of the Crescent was decorated with flags, streamers, bunting and flowers, and the harbour presented an extraordinary sight with its gay, and magnificent decorations and was full of life, beauty and dignity. The Prince of Wales Pier, where His Royal Highness was to land, was richly carpeted, giving an excellent groundwork for the bright colouring of the official uniforms. The Memorial Hall which has been erected by the inhabitants of Aden in memory of officers and other ranks of the Aden Field Force, who were killed or died of wounds during the operation against the Turks in the Aden Hinterland between 1915 and 1919, augmented the glory of the harbour by its inspiring loftiness and grandeur.

In front of the statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was erected a big pavilion presenting a semi-circular view, in the middle of which was prepared a *dais* where His Royal Highness was to receive the address.

The arrival of H. M. S. " *Renown* " was announced by the firing of a Royal salute. Just before 9 A.M., the pavilion was a scene of much animation. The troops in the garrison of Aden were drawn up in review order on the parade ground opposite the *shamiana*, and there also ex-officers and men who had taken part in the Great War were also drawn up. Every vantage-point was taken advantage of on the *dais* where the address was to be given and where officials and non-officials were to be presented, was placed a throne of gold specially prepared on the occasion of the visit of their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress, in 1911.

His Royal Highness and his staff left H. M. S. " *Renown* " at 9 A.M., escorted by the Aden Air Force. The launch steamed in the harbour exactly at 9-30 A.M. The Political Resident advanced to receive His Royal Highness and the Royal Salute was fired as the Prince stepped ashore. He inspected the guard-of-honour of the Royal Navy furnished from H. M. S. " *Comus* " and accompanied by the Political Resident and Staff walked through the Memorial Hall and inspected the guard-of-honour of the Second Battalion Royal Fusiliers and the Second Battalion of the 19th Punjabis. Then all motored to the Residency, where the political chiefs were presented to the Prince.

At 10-15 A.M., the Prince motored to the *shamiana* and on the way was welcomed by children who sang the National Anthem.

After the Royal Salute the Prince entered the *shamiana* and received an ovation. Standing on the *dais* he received Foreign Consuls, Chairman and members of the Reception Committee, Trustees of the Port Trust, Members of Settlement Committee and Bishop of Aden and other officers. After this ceremony was over the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw, stepped forward and read the address to which His Royal Highness made an appropriate reply. His Royal Highness and his staff motored to the Pier and embarked.

At 1 P.M., luncheon was given on board H. M. S. " *Renown*," and notable officers were invited.

At 3-15 P.M., His Royal Highness landed again and motored to the Crater to see the Tanks. The route was gaily decorated. He returned *viâ* Esplanade Road, bidding good-bye to the members of the Reception Committee and embarked on H. M. S. " *Renown* " and left Aden at 5-15 P.M.

" Pioneer Supplement ", 18th November 1921.

Bombay, November 17th.—The " *Renown* " presented a charming spectacle as she was slowly steaming in the early morning sun along the harbour for a distance of about seven miles.

All the ships, merchantmen, warships and other transports were gaily dressed and vociferous cheers broke out as the " *Renown* " approached her anchorage under a Royal salute of 31 guns.

Lord Reading, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief, the Maharajas of Patiala, Jodhpur, Dhar and Rutlam, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur and the Nawabs of Palanpur and Bhawalpur, the Governor of Bombay and other high officials including the members of the Executive Council and Ministers boarded the ship and exchanged greetings with His Royal Highness, who after breakfast on board landed at 10-15 A.M., at the Apollo Bunder.

After being received on the steps of the Gateway by Sir George Lloyd and other high officials, the Prince came into the pavilion, where he was received by more than 50 Indian Princes and Chiefs and others. After inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the Royal Navy and the 1-125th Rifles, the Prince proceeded to the Royal *dais* where he received an address of welcome from the Corporation.

The ceremony lasted nearly an hour and excited keen interest and evoked great enthusiasm among the vast crowd who occupied every available space in the huge amphitheatre.

Bombay, November 17th.—Bombay was fully ready this morning to welcome her Royal guest, in spite of much adverse influence. The long days of preparation were over and the decoration along the route of the procession were just being completed, with one or two finishing touches here and there. Public buildings and commerical houses have been gorgeously decked with flags and festoons, tricolour playing a prominent part.

The streets, which were bustling with pedestrians from early morning, are looking exceptionally bright and picturesque. Although the procession was timed to pass after 11 A.M., people were taking up their positions along the Esplanade and Apollo Bunder way, from the early part of the day.

The following message from His Majesty the King-Emperor was read by the Prince of Wales before he received the address from the Corporation:—

" On this day, when my son lands for the first time upon your shores, I send through him my greetings to you, the Princes and people of India. His coming is a token and a renewal of the pledge of affection which it has been the heritage of our House to reaffirm to you. My father, when Prince of Wales, counted it is privilege to see and, seeing, to understand the Great Empire in the East over which it was his destiny to rule, and I recall with thankfulness and pride that when he was called to the Throne, it fell to me to follow his illustrious example.

" But I have the same hope, and in this same spirit, my son is with you to-day. The thought of his arrival brings, with a welcome vividness, to my mind the happy memories I have stored of what I myself have learned in India, its charm and beauty, its immemorial history, its noble monuments, and above all, the devotion of India and its faithful people since proved, as if by fire, in their response to the Empire's call in the hour of its greatest need.

" These memories will ever be with me as I trace his steps; my heart is with him as he moves among you, and with mine, the heart of the Queen-Empress, whose love for India is no less than my own. To friends, whose loyalty we and our father have treasured, he brings this message of trust and hope.

" My sympathy in all that passes in your lives is unabating. During recent years my thoughts have been yet more constantly with you. Throughout the civilised world the foundations of social order have been tested by war and changed. Wherever citizenship exists it has had to meet the test, and India, like other countries, has been called to face new and special problems of her own. For this task, her armoury is in the new powers and new responsibilities, with which she has been equipped.

" That with the help of these, aided by Lord Reading's guidance, my Government and its officers, you will bring these problems to an issue worthy of your historic past and full of happiness for your future, that all disquietings will vanish in well-ordered progress, is my earnest wish and my confident belief. Your anxieties and your rejoicings are my own. In all that may touch your happiness, in all that gives you hope and promotes your welfare I feel with you in the spirit of sympathy.

" My son has followed from afar your fortunes. It is now his ambition by his coming among you, to ripen good will into a yet fuller understanding. I trust and believe that when he leaves your shores your hearts will follow him and his will stay with you, and that one link more will be added to the golden chain of sympathy which for these many years has held my Throne to India; and it is my warmest prayer that wisdom and contentment, growing hand in hand, will lead India into ever-increasing national greatness within a free Empire, the Empire for which I labour and for which, if it be the Divine Will, my son will labour after me."

The morning was pleasant and free from mist, with a cool breeze blowing, when the " *Renown* " was signalled from the Prong lighthouse at 6-45.

Immediately three guns, fired from the Saluting Battery, indicated that the " *Renown* " was within sight of the harbour. Within half-an-hour the " *Renown* " and her escorts were visible from the Bunder as they slowly steamed into the harbour, the " *Renown* " flying His Royal Highness' flag, until they were obscured by the smoke of the guns from His Majesty's ships in harbour, as they roared out a Royal Salute of 31 guns.

All the ships of the East Indies Squadron and the vessels in harbour, dressed ship as soon as the " *Renown* " moored opposite the Apollo Bunder.

At 9 A.M., His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his personal Staff and the Captain of His Majesty's ships in harbour, proceeded on board the Royal ship.

Soon afterwards His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at the Bunder with his Staff, escorted by Indian Cavalry and Hussars, and set out for the " *Renown*." Once again the guns roared out the Royal Salute as he stepped on board the " *Renown* " and once again ships were decked.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Ruling Princes attached to His Royal Highness' Staff also proceeded to the " *Renown* " at the same time and were presented to the Prince by the Viceroy.

At 9-15 A.M., His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left the Apollo Bunder to proceed on board the " *Renown* " under the usual salute from the Saluting Battery. He was presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor was accompanied on board by the Chief Jutsice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, Members of Council, the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, and the Chief Secretary to Government, who were presented to the Prince by the Governor.

At 9-45 A.M., the Governor and the officials accompanying him left the " *Renown* " and returned to the Apollo Bunder. About this time the reception amphitheatre was full of bustle and animation, as the privileged guests had already arrived and were taking their places in the allotted order. By the time the Viceroy was due the pavilion presented a mass of colour, with the brilliant robes of the Chiefs and the handsome uniforms of Government officials and Consuls, who represented at least a dozen nationalities.

Precisely at 10 A.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy and attended by his suite, left the " *Renown* " and a quarter of an hour after landed at the Gateway of India. There was an atmosphere of strained expectation inside the pavilion. A Royal Salute again boomed from the Saluting Battery as His Royal Highness stepped on shore.

At the foot of the steps, the Prince was received by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, Members of Council, Ministers, the General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, the Chief Secretary to Government and other dignitaries. A few moments were here passed by the Prince in conversation.

At the head of the steps, in the reception pavilion, His Royal Highness was received by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the President of the Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Commissioner in Sind, the Rear Admiral, Bombay, and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioner of Revenue and Customs, the Secretary to Government, Political Department, and the President of the Municipal Corporation.

The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Consular representatives were then presented to the Prince.

After inspection of the Guards of Honour provided by the Royal Navy and the 1-125th Rifles, His Royal Highness was conducted to the Royal Dais, which faced the amphitheatre, providing seats for 3,000 representative citi-

zens including many ladies of rank belonging to the British, Parsi and Hindu nationalities. Indeed no gathering could have been more representative of the people of the Presidency.

The Prince of Wales looked in the best of health in spite of the long voyage here.

After the presentation of bouquets and the garlanding of the Prince, the ceremonies attendant on the landing were over.

Then commenced the Royal procession through the streets of Bombay to Government House. His Royal Highness left the Bunder to the strains of the National Anthem. The procession was headed by one squadron of the 7th Hussars, with their band and colours: Then came the 93rd Battery, the Bombay Light Horse, the Governor's Bodyguard and then the Royal carriage.

In the carriage the Prince was seated with Lord Cromer and Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey. Behind the Prince's carriage there were three other carriages containing His Royal Highness' Staff, and then came the Governor's Bodyguard and the 2nd Lancers.

The procession was an imposing one. The route taken was round the Wellington fountain to Victoria Terminus, thence to Princes Street, through Girgaum to Queen's Road, thence along Queen's Road to Sandhurst Bridge and along Chowpaty to Government House, Malabar Point. The street decorations along the route were of an elaborate character. In the general scheme of decorations pylons played an important part, adorned with beautiful paintings by the students of the Bombay School of Art.

On arrival at Government House, His Royal Highness was received by His Excellency the Governor. His Royal Highness then inspected the Guards of Honour. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired, as the Prince alighted from his carriage.

" Pioneer ", dated the 17th November.

Just before 7 A.M., the " *Renown's* " arrival in Harbour was announced by the firing of guns.

16th November.—Bombay has worked herself well up to a state of excitement for to-morrow when the firing of three guns from the Saluting Battery will announce the signalling of the " *Renown* " from the lighthouse. The streets are crowded and elaborate decorations from the "Gateway of India" and right down Hornby Road and the route to Government House are being feverishly finished. During the past few days there have been many practice parades for the troops and others taking part in the coming ceremonies, and on all sides there is ample evidence that the Prince will receive a Royal welcome from the people of this island city. So far as the press arrangements go everything appears to have been thought out to the last detail. The Director of Information has provided correspondents with the most minute particulars of the various functions including a most useful handbook on Bombay itself.

In this hand book some space is devoted very naturally to the great improvement schemes. The ultimate value of those schemes is obvious, but at the moment when everyone wants to be " tidy " one cannot help regretting that on to-morrow's route there are several unsightly patches—notably at the corners of Medows and Churchgate Streets—which will mar the general effect of the gaily decorated buildings. When night falls, however, and the illuminations hold the eye, this unevenness will not be apparent and, beautiful as Bombay can look at night, there is every promise of her surpassing herself, if one can judge from the trial glimpses of the lighting effects that have been given us the last two evenings.

Needless to say the influx of so many distinguished visitors—the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief arrived this morning—has greatly accentuated the rush of motor traffic, always a striking feature of Bombay streets to the visitor from up country, and the enterprising taxi-driver is ready to reap a harvest from the coming week's activity.

Along the line of route for to-morrow the offices and houses promise to be crowded with specially invited visitors, and the Bombay Club is opening its austere doors to ladies invited to breakfast and to see the Prince, with an eye to profit from the event. We learn from the local newspapers that Mr. Gandhi is holding a rival attraction in a distant part of the city in the shape of one of his bonfires of " foreign clothing." Ten o'clock in the morning is rather an uninspiring time for an amusement of that kind and it does not therefore suggest a very keen sense of tactics on the part of its organiser. Indeed, from the interest taken in all the preliminary preparations by people of all classes—an interest which at the moment is well exemplified by the crowds visiting the Apollo Bunder—there is every reason to think that even the Gandhi cap will be in fairly representative force among the spectators lining the route to-morrow. The Prince's portrait, generally of him in naval uniform, is greatly in evidence in the streets and shops and when its original appears in our midst to-morrow he should receive a welcome that will give his tour a most auspicious start.

The following Princes and Chiefs have come to Bombay to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kolhapur and Idar, the Mir of Khairpur, the Nawab of Junagad, the Maharajas of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar and Rajpipla, the Nawab of Palanpur, Radhanpur, Cambay (minor), His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Thakore Saheb of Gonda, the Nawab of Janjira, the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, the Sultan of Sher and Makalla, Sardesai of Savantvadi, the Rajas of Dharampur, Bansda, Chhota Udaipur, Baria, the Nawab of Balasinor, the Raja of Sunth, the Nawab of Sachin, the Raja Saheb of Vankaner, the Thakore Sahebs of Palitana, Limbdi, Rajkot, Waddwan, the Chief of Sangli, the Raja of Jawhar, the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, the Chiefs of Jamkandi, and Aundh, the Raja Saheb of Akalkot, the Chiefs of Phaltan, and Jath, the Nawab of Sanur, the Chiefs of Miraj (Senior and Junior), the Chief of Ramdrug, Meherban, Nana Saheb Patwarhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Junior), the Chief of Surgana, the Thakore Sahebs of Sayla, Chuda (minor) and many other Sardars of Gujrat and the Deccan.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Raja of Sukhet and the Nawab of Banganapalle will also be present.

" Statesman."

Bombay has lived up to its great traditions. By a demonstration of loyalty, enthusiasm and cordiality which, if it has been equalled, has never been surpassed within living memory, it has welcomed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the shores of India. Whatever scenes remain for the Prince to see, whatever impressions are to be formed by him in the future, surely there can be no scene which will reach his heart with a closer appeal nor any impression more vivid and refreshing than the multitudes which gathered yesterday to greet him and the spontaneous gladness of their greeting. Before the storm of cheers which yesterday met the Prince foreboding has melted away into the darkness of the pessimism where it dwells. They prove, these cheers, in the clearest possible manner, that the heart of India is sound and that its people, left to themselves, will make manifest their love and veneration for the Crown.

Yesterday it seemed that there was only one thought in the mind of every man in Bombay— to see the Prince and give him a truly princely welcome. From the earliest dawn, despite the thousands of placards displayed in every nook and corner of the city appealing in the name of Mr. Gandhi for a boycott of the Prince's visit, people of every class and community began to flock towards their chosen points of vantage along the route fixed for the Royal procession from Apollo Bunder to Government House, providing a fitting answer to the appeals of the placards, contemptible in their discourtesy, vain in their effects. For the tribute of a glance, if even as much as that, was all that they elicited from the passing throng whose minds were bent solely upon doing honour to the young Prince who will one day be their ruler.

Upon the Apollo Bunder itself a mighty crowd was slowly assembling from shortly after the rise of the sun. Scarcely had the sun's first rays penetrated the mists of early morning than the tramp of feet heralded the approach of the troops who were to line the first part of the processional route. Soon after the first of the sight-seers began to arrive and shortly after eight o'clock there was scarcely a place surrounding the amphitheatre and the reception pavilion which was not packed to its utmost capacity. The amphitheatre itself in which were seated the invited guests rapidly filled and those invited who had lingered over breakfast found that their resolve to make a success of the first meal of the day cost them dear. For by nine o'clock there was no space in the long tiers of benches big enough to seat a terrier and many had to be content with standing room on the gangways. Fortunately for them, and indeed for all who had to wait through the preliminaries of a Royal reception, the weather was in tolerably good mood. Assuredly it was hot. For when is Bombay not hot in November? But the heat was tempered by a fairly robust breeze which fanned perspiring cheeks and foreheads and gave the illusion if not the reality of coolness.

But there were compensations even for lengthy waiting. For those who were assembled in the amphitheatre had a prospect of unsurpassable beauty spread before their eyes. In the far background were the hills and islands which have made Bombay Harbour famous among the world's beautiful roadsteads. In the middle distance was the sparkling blue of the sea, its laughing waves glittering in the early morning sun. Nearer still were the grey hulls of the ships of the East Indian Squadron and the darker masses of merchant and passenger steamers all of them gaily dressed with flags. And in the foreground was the wide open space of the Bunder with the dazzling white of the pinnacled and domed reception pavilion at its seaward end. It was into this setting that the "*Renown*" slowly steamed about eight o'clock, its outline still indeterminate in the haze which always obscured the first hours of a Bombay day. As the vessel bearing the Prince, neared its anchorage the first guns of a Royal Salute boomed out from the Middle Grounds Battery. Immediately the waters became active with small craft. Fussy launches purred and droned their way swiftly from shore to ship and from ship to shore. These bore the first visitors to His Royal Highness and included His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the first to go on board, the Viceroy, Lord Rawlinson, the Governor of Bombay and several high dignitaries including, it is interesting to note, the President of the Legislative Council, as well as His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala and other Ruling Chiefs attached to the staff of the Prince of Wales, the Honourable Sir Norman McLeod, Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Honourable Sir Narayen Chandavarker (President of the Legislative Council), the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Honourable Mr. Hayward, the Hon'ble Mr. Lawrence, the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon'ble Shaik Gulam Hussein Hydayatallah, Mr. P. J. Mead, and the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command. A Royal Salute was fired as the launch bearing the Viceroy darted across the water to the "*Renown*."

Shortly after ten o'clock Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor had left the "*Renown*" with their staffs and the staff of His Royal Highness. These awaited the coming of the Prince on the Bunder steps. They had not long to wait. For prompt to the minute, at a quarter past ten, a burst of cheering borne faintly over the water announced to the vast crowds on shore that His Royal Highness had set forth. A few moments passed and then there appeared dancing lightly over the harbour waters a launch, the first of the three which escorted the Prince's launch. But before heading for the shore, the launches visited all the ships of the East India squadron which were in the harbour the passing of the Prince being marked by lusty cheering from the sailors who manned the decks of the warships. The last of the ships passed, the launches circled round from a point opposite the Middle Ground Battery and made for the shore. They were travelling fast and it seemed but a few moments before they had traversed the intervening distance. The first launch manned only by a few seamen who stood at attention swept past the Bunder steps. The second launch contained the

Prince. To moor it to the steps was the work of a few moments and His Royal Highness stepped solitary ashore to the accompaniment of the thud of guns from the shore saluting battery. Dressed in the uniform of a naval captain, he looked in the best of health, with cheeks tanned by the sun and the sea breezes. He was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and after a short pause for several introductions, His Royal Highness moved off in procession to the pavilion. It was observed that the Prince had more than a formal word for at least one of those who were introduced to him, notably the Maharaja of Nawanagar an old friend, who, as "Ranji," must have been an object of the Prince's boyish admiration.

Within the pavilion itself, there was a gorgeous spectacle. All the Ruling Chiefs and Princes who had come to Bombay to pay homage to His Royal Highness were therein assembled. Their ceremonial dress enhanced the magnificence of the surroundings. Jewels sparkled and glinted. Every note of colour was struck in the pagris. And the robes themselves were of dazzling hues. Over against the Ruling Chiefs were ranged the more sober-suited officials, civil and military who were presented to the Prince.

When the ceremony of presentation was over His Royal Highness preceded by the combined staffs of Their Excellencies and his own issued forth from the pavilion. At once from every throat there arose cheers which made the welkin ring. For full two minutes they continued and swelled to a long sustained shout as the Prince saluted in response. His Royal Highness then proceeded to inspect the Naval Guard of Honour which stood at attention outside the pavilion and also the Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry. This completed, His Royal Highness entered the amphitheatre and took his place on a dais amidst a renewed tumult of applause and cheering. It was long before this outburst of enthusiasm died down.

On the conclusion of His Royal Highness' speech the members of the Municipal Corporation were presented by Sir Sassoon David and the Prince departed to the accompaniment of cheers reiterated time and again. He drove to Government House in a State carriage shadowed from the sun by a gilded *chhatri*. He was preceded by an escort consisting of British Cavalry, Artillery, the Bombay Light Horse and the Governor's Bodyguard and behind his carriage rode several squadrons of Indian Cavalry.

Along the whole route the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. From the Bunder to Sandhurst Bridge the densest crowds lined the streets. It was notable that there were among them thousands who wore the Gandhi cap which, one concludes, may sometimes cover a wise head. And the crowds were not miserly in their applause. The approach of the Prince's carriage was everywhere the signal for outburst of cheering which must have been an object lesson to any of the extremist leaders who may have happened to be unwilling witnesses. For they have formed the bad habit of claiming for themselves all that there is of enthusiasm in this country. Yesterday's display cannot but have disillusioned them.

Over no part of the route could a better view of the procession be obtained than in Esplanade road. The width of the road and the curve formed at the junction of Hornby and Esplanade roads offer exceptional advantages to the sight-seer, and soon after 8 o'clock the shaded side of the road from Bori Bunder down to the Elphinstone College was lined by a continuous and ever-growing stream of spectators. By 10 o'clock, when the cavalry regiment forming the first part of the Escort took up its position about 100 yards south of the Flora Fountain, the crowd had grown uncomfortably dense. Every point of vantage was occupied—the plentiful balconies of either side of the road, the roof of Gresham buildings, the scaffolding of the new Tata Bank buildings, temporary stands next to the Paper Currency Office and elsewhere. One seething mass of people stood patiently and in good humour, defying the heat and inevitable discomfort of a crowd, waiting eagerly for a sight of His Royal Highness. There was no hint here of a boycott, no discordant note beyond the hurried passage just before ten o'clock of a Hindu funeral party and later, the comic appearance of a

gentleman in fantastic clothes advertising his own eccentricity as well as his employer's wares.

The first sign of the procession beginning to move forward was the signal for a rustle of expectation among the crowd which at the last moment was joined by many late-comers who rushed up from side streets and sought in vain for vantage points from which they could see over the heads of the earlier arrivals. Something, it was soon rumoured by those who could see southward down the road, had happened to the Battery forming part of the escort, a limber or a gun was out of action, but what had really happened was not apparent and the incident was soon forgotten in the excitement caused by the approach of the Body Guard, a vivid splash of scarlet in a setting of brown. Fortunately there was no difficulty in detecting which was the Royal carriage. The Prince would have been recognised at once even if it had been for the gold of the *chhatri* carried above him, and he was greeted with volleys of cheers which echoed among the neighbouring buildings just as the salutes had done earlier in the day. Those cheers and the bows of His Royal Highness remain firm in the memory, and with them an impression of the scene, viewed from a first floor balcony as the procession passed on into Hornby Road through crowds, denser and in more confined spaces—a scene deservedly memorable, impressive as a pageant and even more impressive on account of the noble tribute rendered by Bombay to the Prince.

Around Bori Bunder the usual scenes of enthusiasm prevailed before and during the passing of the procession. Every available inch of room from which any sort of a view could be obtained was occupied. Every window along Hornby Road was crowded with spectators, as were the galleries and corridors of the Municipal offices. Quite a number of people obtained an excellent view from the verandah of the Victoria Station frontage, enthusiasts had vantage points on the Esplanade maidan trees and clung tenaciously to the stalls of the People's Fair. The crowds along both sides of Hornby and Cruickshank roads were five and six deep and behind the lines of sightseers others were assembled on forms and chairs borrowed from shops and offices.

The pipes and drums of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders whiled away the time with stirring music from the time the procession left Apollo Bunder. The advance guard came into sight a few minutes after eleven o'clock and a muffled roar of cheering heralded the approach of the Royal carriage. The roar grew in volume as His Royal Highness drew into sight, and continued as the party trotted down Cruickshank Road.

The scene at Dhobi Talao when the Prince crossed the square and entered the Girgaum Road and then again drove along Princess Street in continuation of his journey was most animated and will long live in the memory of the present generation. From Bori Bunder junction to the corner of Princess Street in Queen's Road solid masses of humanity, more than four deep, lined both sides of the roads along the route. There were men, women and children of all communities, and the most distinguishing feature of the large assemblage round about Dhobi Talao was the great numbers wearing Gandhi caps, either white or coloured. To many the presence of so many Gandhi-ites was inexplicable, but there was an explanation given to a representative of this paper by some elderly followers of Mr. Gandhi. They told him that their *Shastras* enjoined them to see the face of their ruler or future ruler at least once in his life-time and that it was a sin if an opportunity of having a look at the heir to the throne was purposely neglected. One of the men emphatically declared that despite Mr. Gandhi's great influence the heart of the people had asserted itself and they had come to pay loyal homage to the eldest son of their King-Emperor. In fact, this seemed to be the dominating feeling among the people, particularly among Gujrati Hindus, who boldly passed a cordon of picketers who made frantic efforts near the southern end of Kalbadevi Road to turn them back from their journey towards Dhobi Talao in the name of Mr. Gandhi and the country. The reception given by the vast crowds to the Prince varied in its outward manifestation. At places there was the traditional solemn silence so peculiar to Orientals, then

there were clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs; and lastly, there were bursts of applause and hurrahs in the western fashion.

The crowds which lined the route of the Royal procession along New Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge and onwards along Chowpatty and Walkeshwar Road were as remarkable for their representative character as for their density. Several hours ahead of the time that the procession was expected to pass along that portion of the route, people began to assemble and take up their positions with the result that the late-comers had to content themselves by standing behind rows of eight to ten deep. The rows all along the route were indeed so continuous and without a break that it was impossible for a late-comer to find standing room anywhere whence he could get a view of the procession. Wherever there were cross-roads along the route of the procession clusters of motor cars and other vehicles were drawn up behind the crowds of people and each such vehicle was turned into a human pyramid by people standing on every portion of the vehicle which afforded a foothold. The most remarkable feature of the crowds in this part of the route was the number of women and children in holiday attire drawn mostly from the lower, middle and the labouring classes.

Two exciting scenes were witnessed near the Opera House coinciding in time with the passage of the procession along this spot. The first incident occurred when the foremost part of the procession had passed Sandhurst Bridge and the Royal carriage was approaching the Opera House, the sudden and tremendous ovation which burst forth from a thousand throats was evidently too much for the nerves of a horse of a mounted sowar stationed near the foot of the Sandhurst Bridge. The horse became restive and began a wild dance in the middle of the road putting the horsemanship of the sowar to the severest test. The scene lasted for quite two minutes and a collision with a portion of the procession which seemed imminent was avoided by the sowar regaining control of the horse just in time and taking it off the middle of the road with only the loss of his "pugree." The other incident was that a motor fire engine evidently bound for Walkeshwar in answer to a fire alarm, came at full speed along Lamington Road and pulled up opposite the Sandhurst Bridge finding the barricade of motor cars and the row of people immovable heedless of the furious ringing of the bell of the fire-engine, which was completely drowned by the tremendous shouts which were just at that moment greeting the Royal carriage.

Public interest in the State procession of the Prince, from the Gateway of India to Malabar Point, could scarcely have been greater.

After the ceremonies associated with his arrival, pleasant and gratifying we all hope but very trying in spite of that, His Royal Highness was able to snatch a few hours' welcome rest, and the only other public function was the reception at night at Government House. Of past receptions at Malabar Point many have the pleasantest of memories, but on none will the memory linger with greater pleasure than this, which gave some thousands of guests an opportunity of coming into closer contact with the Heir to the Throne than was possible at the necessarily formal ceremony at the Gateway of India. At any time the grounds of Government House make the most charming of retreats from the noise and the bustle of a busy city; last night the cunning hand of the electrician had waved over it a fairy wand. Varicoloured electric lights, semi-concealed, coquettishly peeped out from the foliage and outlined the paths, and as if to bestow a benediction on the gathering and to smile her encouragement to His Royal Highness at the commencement of a tour which may be arduous but will nonetheless provide for him a storehouse of happy memories, the lantern of the skies, serene in the fullness of her majesty, sent down her rays to add to the beauty of the surroundings and incidentally to lighten the lot of those who later searched for cars to whirl them home past artistic buildings limned in light, fairy palaces which must have reminded them of the pleasures just experienced and the pleasures yet in store.

For Bombay the 17th of November has been a memorable day, yet only the precursor of memorable days to follow.

" Pioneer ", dated the 19th November 1921.

" I want you to know me and I want to know you." These words of the Prince of Wales. in his reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were proudly cheered and they struck a note which made for the complete success of his arrival here. Let it at once be said that the belief in the warmth of his reception conveyed in the brief message sent you yesterday has been overwhelmingly justified. Well before eight o'clock the streams of foot passengers and motor cars proceeding to take up their places to see the Royal Visitor had already filled the streets. The " *Renown* " had made her way into the Harbour just before seven and she came to anchorage amid the booming of the guns, curiously flattened, as the sound carried from the gaily-dressed ships in the neighbourhood and the walls of the big buildings on the Apollo Bunder, sent the echoes back again. Traffic exigencies made it necessary to keep the drive along the Bunder, free of spectators, but all the windows of the Taj, Green's and the Yacht Club early displayed eager knots of sight-seers, looking out into the grey haze of the morning, to the squat yet impressive vessel well away in the middle of the Harbour.

During the next two hours the scene grew in animation. The arrival of the Viceroy provided the first stimulus to the excitement of the amphitheatre; which was rapidly filling, and as he drove up, simply clad in grey frockcoat,. brightened by the Star of India, he received a very hearty cheer. With Lord Rawlinson, he lost no time in embarking and a few minutes later, after his launch had been lost in the haze, the Saluting Battery thundered out the news of his having met the Prince. With him was a knot of Indian Princes, resplendent in their State dresses and jewels, conspicuous figures being Patiala in a wonderful grey blue silk tunic giving out shades of mauve and blue in turn, set off by the famous pearls, and Rutlam in an old gold robe no less bejewelled. After Sir George Lloyd had followed— dapper in dark blue and gold—and subsequently returned to the landing stage, expectancy increased. The Viceroy and his party of Chiefs, and Lord Rawlinson, also came back, so that it was seen that the Prince would arrive by himself.

At a few minutes after ten the sound of cheering and bands playing the National Anthem told us that the moment was approaching. Those who could pierce the distance between the shore and the " *Renown* " could descry a thin line of launches making a round of the waiting ships in a semi-circle and the sound of hearty cheering came across the waters

The launches turned just opposite the Yacht Club, in front of which the scores of yachts at anchor and fully dressed, made a brave show. The closer the line came it was easier to distinguish His Royal Highness' launch with his gorgeous standard at the prow and her gleaming funnel. The pilot launch passed on and then from up the steps of the red carpeted gangway, a slim figure in white duck naval uniform, wearing across his chest the pale blue ribbon of the Star of India, lightly rose to shake his hosts by the hand with a boyish smile of pleasure.

The Royal salute again came forth from the battery and slowly the Prince ascended, shaking hands with the other welcomers *en route* and disappearing into the reception pavilion for the official presentations. The delay there was brief, but not brief enough for the waiting crowd at the amphitheatre beyond, for no sooner had the Prince emerged from the pavilion, than the Royal salute of the battery and the guards of honour were accompanied by a volley of cheering and hat-waving from the buildings all round, the latter being packed with spectators even to the roofs. In the shadows of the gateway he stood at the salute, and when the band had ceased he proceeded to inspect the guards. one of sailors and the other of the 125th Napier Rifles. Then he proceeded to the *dais* and as he walked up the steps to his seat he received a thunderous cheer from the immense crowds which had been impatiently waiting there, to cheer him, ever since they could see him in the distance of the reception pavilion and the gangway beyond.

So far the reception had been most successful but the best was to come. From the Yacht Club to Hornby Road, the closely packed crowd cheered the Royal visitor as was expected that they would, but when the procession came

further down Hornby Road and debouched into Cruickshank Road it was beyond all expectation to see and hear the enthusiasm coming from the dense masses of Indians of all classes lined on both sides of the streets, the buildings burstling with spectators. A special volume of welcome was met with at Dhobi Talao. There the narrowness of the streets prevented a reproduction of the lavish decorations which marked the preceding and succeeding portions of the route, but the houses on their own responsibility had done what they could and the windows, balconies and roofs—even held up tramcar roofs—were filled with cheering crowds, some clapping, others waving their hands. Princess Street took up the story and when the procession came over Sandhurst Bridge into Chowpatti on the final stage to Government House, there was no possibility of doubt that not only had the Prince been seen by thousands of the people of Bombay but he had been thoroughly welcomed by them in no uncertain manner.

Gandhi caps dotted here and there along the route showed that the feeling of good-will was more universal than the significance supposed to be attached to that very economical and efficient form of headwear would have led one to expect, and such was the good humour and pleasure of the crowds that, if the owner of the white cap was seen to cheer—and many of them were—he was heartily forgiven. If he wants to know the Prince and the Prince to know him, the cap won't stand in his way—at least it did not to-day.

Those of us who know how strange a feeling it is after the long sea journey to land in Bombay and how feverishly rapid is the panorama of humanity and landscape that passes before our eyes in the few short hours of arrival, will appreciate, perhaps faintly, the nature of the ordeal through which the Prince has so successfully passed. His personality has begun most happily to assert itself and if it is the first step that accounts most, then the first step has been well taken.

The Prince has been the topic of Bombay to-day. It is good to know that he is delighted with his reception, which has been enthusiastic beyond the most optimistic hopes. This afternoon as a relaxation after strain of the morning's events, he played four chukkers at polo on the Willingdon Sports Club ground and this evening he faced an enormous crowd, who had gathered at Government House to greet him at the reception arranged by Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

From the time of gun fire, the ships in the harbour and the buildings around started to show what they could do in the way of illuminations. The French cruiser " *Destress* " was conspicuous with a wondrous illuminated Prince of Wales feathers and the other ships picked out in the usual naval style presented a striking picture, contrasted by the " *Renown* " austerely unilluminated in the distant background. At the Yacht Club, Lord Reading evidently enjoyed a brief moment of obscurity as the guest of Sir Hugh Tothill and watched with interest the gradual development of the illumination as the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Ballard Pier began to stand out in the gathering blackness.

By nine o'clock, when, streams of cars were making their way to Malabar Hill, Bombay was a veritable fairy land and the Clock Tower, the University and the Secretariat, in addition to the buildings already mentioned, giving a wonderful effect with the black land behind and the silvery Back Bay as a potent reflector. As one approached Malabar Hill one saw in the distance a similarly sparkling display of which the chief feature was an enormous illuminated Prince of Wales' feather, and as the cars drove along, the tropical luxuriance of the Government House drive the many coloured lights gave a fitting setting to the event of the evening. We were driving through fairy land to see the Prince. The waiting crowded was as cosmopolitan as any he will meet on his journey, Princes in attendance Patiala—dazzling in pink —Dawalpur and Jodhpur, were ablaze with jewels. When the Prince arrived it was clear that he intended to shake hands with every one and the ceremony was no mere perfunctory one. Ever and anon, he stopped a passerby and asked him a question. A little Raja was delighted with a brief series of questions. An Indian guest who had a

bandaged head received a sympathetic enquiry and in particular soldiermen with long rows of decorations were singled out by His Royal Highness for special attention. Soon he came down from the dais and stood on the floor level the better to dispose of the stream of bowing men and courtesying ladies. On each side of him were orderlies in the uniforms of the Marines and the Welsh Guards, the latter with their busbies giving many an onlooker a distinct feeling of homesickness.

It has been a great evening and a fitting end to a very successful day. It is regrettable to have to report a jarring note. The cordial reception which the Prince has received was apparently too much for the rowdies who attended a meeting in an outlying district addressed by the fatuous prophet of non-violence. They showed their sense of the reality of his message by various deeds of violence, of which full details are not yet to hand. So far as can be ascertained, some tram cars have been burnt, an Auxiliary Force private has been assaulted and severely injured, some illuminations, specially prepared in the mill quarters have been destroyed, and other violent assaults have been committed. Europeans in cars in the neighbourhood of Parel have been stoned, one of them being badly cut in the head and some lamps in the Byculla Club have been smashed. There are rumours, apparently well substantiated, of some loss of life having occurred but no confirmation is obtained at the moment. It is said that some of the non-co-operation leaders are distinctly perturbed by the results of their foolish tactics but having sowed the wind they must not complain of the reaping is according to precedent.

The glorious welcome that the Prince has received has shown the folly of their actions and if their dupes have translated their disappointment into misdirected violence that is their own fault. The essential fact remains and that is that the Prince has come and Bombay is out for him and for no one else.

Delhi, 17th November.—The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

From the Commander-in-Chief to the Prince: "On behalf of the Army in India, I desire to tender to Your Royal Highness our cordial and respectful welcome to these shores. There are many thousands in the Indian Army, who have served both in France and in other theatres, keenly looking forward to the honour of parading before their Soldier Prince."

From the Prince to Lord Rawlinson: "I thank you sincerely for the cordial message of welcome you have sent me on behalf of the Army in India which I greatly appreciate. Please inform all ranks how much I look forward to seeing as many of them as possible during my visit to India."

The Prince of Wales established a record on the first day of his stay in India. At the reception at Government House he shook hands with every guest,—and there were something like three thousand of them. It took him two hours to do it, and it really seemed as though he could have gone on for another couple of hours. The last guest received as pleasant a smile as the first. The Prince showed a delightful absence of formality which put all at their ease. He took a real interest and pleasure in what would have been to most a very trying task. For everybody there was a cheerful word, and that the thoughts of the Prince are very often with those who shared with him the hardships of active service was demonstrated by the fact that he had always an eye for the war medals which so many wore and that the wearers were often detained for more than the usual gracious word of greeting while a question elicited information. The people of Bombay have begun to appreciate at first hand the characteristics which have made His Royal Highness beloved through the Empire.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, quickly falling into Indian customs, was up betimes this morning and took exercise. The form which the exercise took was a game of polo which, one learns, in his favourite recreation. About an hour in all was spent at the Willingdon Club Polo

Ground after which His Royal Highness returned to Government House where he breakfasted. After breakfast the Prince received in audience a number of the Ruling Chiefs of the Presidency now in the city. For the rest the morning was a quiet one.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave private interviews to the following Ruling Princes at Government House during the morning: His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, His Highness the Nawab of Junagad, His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur, His Highness the Nawab of Cambay (minor), His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal and His Highness the Nawab of Janjira.

Subsequently His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, received the following Princes in the drawing room: His Highness the Sultan of Sher, and Mokalla, His Highness the Sar Desai of Savantvadi, the Raja of Dharampur, the Raja of Bansda, the Raja of Chhota Uddepur, His Highness the Raja of Baria, the Nawab of Balasinor, the Raja of Sunth, His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, His Highness the Raja Saheb of Vankaner, the Thakor Saheb of Palitana, the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, the Chief of Sangli, the Raja of Jawhar, His Highness the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Aundh, the Raj Saheb of Akalkot, the Chief of Phaltan, the Chief of Jath, the Nawab of Savanur, the Chief of Miraj (senior), the Chief of Miraj (junior), the Chief of Ramdurg, Meherban Nana Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (junior), the Chief of Surgana, the Thakor Saheb of Sayla, the Thakor of Chuda (minor), the Chief of Jasdan (minor), the Chief of Manawadar (minor), the Thakor of Kadana, the Chief of Lathi (minor), the Chief of Bajana (minor), Vala Mulu Surag of Jetpur, Vela Kanthad Naja of Bilkha, the Chief of Patdi, Vela Shri Ram Mulu, and Vala Shri Ram Harsua.

In the afternoon the Prince attended at the Willingdon Club to witness the semi-final games in the Commemoration polo tournament.

The teams were those of Rutlam, Jodhpur, Patiala and a team of English officers who rejoiced in the name of the Enthusiasts, they played in the order named.

The Willingdon Club enjoys an ideal situation. Although it is within easy reach of the City and is only half a mile from the very centre of the mill district it has all the aspect of an English country club. Its spreading lawns, its spacious polo ground, its roomy terraces, the ground occupied by the golf course and its outlook towards the sea give it an airiness and a wideness of prospect enjoyed by few clubs in the East. Always it is a pleasant resort especially during the sunset hour and the hour before dinner.

Although the hour chosen for the start of yesterday's polo was rather early from the point of view of club habitues, and although the afternoon sun still retained much of its hot weather fierceness, by the time the games were due to commence a large number of club members and their friends had arrived. They found that the club committee had been not unmindful of their comfort. A temporary stand had been erected on the south side of the polo ground and comfortable chairs set thereon. Lest the guests might find the declining sun too hot upon their backs a screen in the mauve and white colours of the club ran the whole length of the stand providing grateful shade the effect of which was enhanced by a cool breeze which blew in from the sea. One guesses that the array of guests—there were at least as many ladies as men present—was not produced without some sacrifice. Those beautiful gowns, those elegant coiffures, those hats adjusted to the ultimate degree of coquettishness must have been the occupation of the hours usually dedicated to post-prandial siesta. Let us hope that they did not fail to produce their desired effect. Even the club servants, always spick and span, betrayed by the unusual elegance of their apparel the festive occasion which they served. The waiters had waistcoats of purple and white and the

chokras, who like all people of their age, generally prefer comfort to elegance were resplendent for the occasion in spotless shorts and shirts of the Willingdon mauve and white.

The Prince arrived shortly after four o'clock, dressed in a grey lounge suit with a white *topi*. He was received with enthusiastic applause which he acknowledged. He was just in time to witness the concluding *chukker* of an excellent game in which Rutlam, conceding a six goals start to Jodhpur, and playing with magnificent dash and precision, won by eleven goals to nine. His Royal Highness stayed to see the opening *chukker* of the second game (which ended by the way, in an easy victory for the Enthusiasts) and left the ground about a quarter past five to attend the Garden Party given in his honour by the President of the Municipal Corporation.

The sun had lost its fierceness and was casting long shadows across the green sward of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens on Malabar Hill when His Royal Highness arrived to partake of tea at the invitation of the President of the Bombay Corporation. A cool breeze which blew straight from the sea fanned the cheek, and the thousand or more of the residents of Bombay who accepted the invitation of Sir Sassoon David to join the members of the Corporation in meeting the Prince found an ideal setting for passing a pleasant hour or two.

Under ordinary circumstances these gardens, which immortalise a man whose memory will ever be held dear because of what he did for his city and his country, form a delightful rendezvous for a gathering such as that of Friday afternoon, but when the art of the gardener had been enhanced by the art of the electrician and the decorator, when appropriate devices had been wrought in flowers and foliage and outlined with many electric lights which as dusk fell twinkled in the twilight, when the pennons of the bannerettes caught the breeze, and military bands were playing soft music to the tinkling of the tea cups, then it really seemed that this could not be Bombay, but must be Arcadia.

Half an hour the Prince stayed in these sylvan surroundings, and his first words on entering the gardens were of appreciation of their beauty. He was received by Sir Sassoon David and the members of the Corporation, with whom he shook hands warmly, but not before he had been presented with a charming bouquet by Miss Florence David. Flowers may appeal less to the masculine mind than to the feminine, but His Royal Highness appeared very loath to part with his, and there was a moment's hesitation before he could be induced to hand them over to a member of his staff. The warmth of his reception demonstrated once more how deeply he has won the affection of those with whom he has come in contact, and his anxiety to learn everything there is to learn about the country to which he has come was evidenced by the eager converse which he entered into with the Corporation President as he passed to the *dais* where in the shade of luxuriant foliage he was to have tea with a few distinguished guests who included His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Lady Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Municipal Commissioner and Mrs. Clayton, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

The remainder of the guests partook of tea at tiny tables dotted about the lawns, and afterwards the Prince strolled round the grounds in company with Sir Sassoon David and conversed with a number of those present, eventually leaving with His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd to ringing cheers which were led by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, an *ex*-President of the Corporation. Many of the other guests lingered longer in the pleasant grounds to watch a gorgeous Indian sunset over the sea and to appreciate to the full the illuminations of the gardens. Not easy was it for them to tear themselves away from such surroundings, with a glorious expanse of sea on the one side and the beautiful bay on the other, but the homeward drive in the gloaming had its compensations, for there was still the city of light to be seen and the Bombay illuminations can scarcely look more beautiful than from the heights of Malabar Hill.

In the evening a ball was given at Government House. There was a large and brilliant assemblage and the floor space of the two ballrooms at Government House, extensive though it be, was hard put to accommodate the hundreds of dancing couples. When a dance was in the height of its progress a brilliant scene was enacted before the eyes of the observer. Costly and beautiful ball gowns worn by even more beautiful women passed in dazzling succession before his eyes. And even the men, usually black-coated and dingy when present at the gayest and most joyful festivity which the wit of man has evolved, added a brilliant note of colour. For in this they had the help of their services. The British Army has many notable things to its credit. Full justice has been done to many of them. But we think there still lacks a pen to describe the real artistic merit of the evolution of ceremonial military uniforms. For when the weary warrior takes his recreation in the ballroom he outdoes the best of nature's plumage.

At Government House last night very many regiments and many branches of the service were present which is to say that there was an unending succession of brilliant uniforms. His Royal Highness, heralded by the playing of "God Save the King," joined the throng at about ten o'clock. An enthusiast of the ballroom, he danced in the first available dance. The Prince, who by the way likes his partners, not too tall, but otherwise the prettiest girls in the room will do, is a graceful and accomplished dancer. Evidently his taste in partners was fully met, and it appeared that as far as he was concerned the ball was a success. There were few dances which His Royal Highness failed to dance before the necessity of travelling to Poona overnight compelled him Cindrella-like to leave Government House at midnight.

Before there were any signs of His Royal Highness' arrival at Bori Bunder crowds of Indians had gathered around the station. By midnight gharries and taxis had gathered there too. Lancers lined the approach and the local police were also on duty. Twelve thirty saw the arrival of Sir George and Lady Lloyd, and five minutes later, the Prince's car emerged from Waudby Road, and entered the station by the St. George's Road entrance. The Royal Train, in a coating of cream, chocolate and gold, was drawn up on the right of the main fairway. The usual red drugget marked the passage into the Prince's compartment. A fawn dust coat covering his "glad rays" and a light grey homburg on his head His Royal Highness stood conversing a minute or two with the Governor of Bombay. The syren shrieked and the Prince entered his carriage. As the train moved from the platform Britain's Boy stood in the doorway and raised his hat in salutation to the small party assembled to see him off to Poona. From the entrance to the station a roar of cheering mingled with the *chug-chug* of the engine. And the Prince had left Bombay for a while.

"Pioneer", dated the 20th November 1921.

Bombay, 18th November.—With the garden party in the municipal gardens this evening and the State Ball at Government House at night, the first stage of the functions organised in honour of the Prince of Wales concluded to-day, and he left for Poona a little after midnight.

At Government House last night, a gorgeous scene was repeated in the brilliant State Ball. About 800 guests were invited to take part in the last function to-day before the Prince left for Poona. The following danced in the State quadrille. Lady Lloyd and the Prince, Hon'ble Mrs. Adam and the Governor, Lady Macleod and Lord Cromer, Mrs. Hayward and His Excellency the Admiral, Mrs. Lawrence and the Chief Justice, Lady Marshall and the Hon'ble Mr. Haywood, Mrs. Marten and Hon'ble Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Pratt and Sir Percy Loraine. Dancing was kept up until a late hour. The floor was excellent and the music perfect.

The departure for Poona was private and the Prince was seen off by the Commissioner of Police, the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Sheriff of Bombay.

" Pioneer ", dated the 19th November 1921.

Poona, 17th November.—Thousands of sight-seers of every age and condition were out from an early hour this evening moving along the route which the Prince of Wales' procession is to take on Saturday morning. Men, women and children all seemed anxious to view the decorations which the great occasion has called forth, and though Gandhi caps and khaddar clothes were seen mingling freely with others, it was quite evident from the crowds seen moving about, that the injunction to stay indoors, issued by the non-co-operators, is more likely to be observed in the breach than in any other way.

" Pioneer ", dated the 20th November 1921.

Poona, 17th November.—Poona railway station and its approaches have been tastefully decorated with coloured bunting and foliage plants and from here the whole roadway on both sides has been hung with steamers and flags strung on posts, while the roadway has been specially sanded and watered to keep down dust.

Three magnificent arches of solid teak, tastefully decorated with star sparkles on a white background and the Prince of Wales' plumes at the top of each buttress, bear aloft in letters of gold the simple word " welcome." These three triumphal arches stand one at the foot of the railway over-bridge and the other two at each end of Wellesley Bridge at the confluence of the rivers Mutha and Mulla.

Passing on from here the Royal Procession will move past the District Court where an address from the Suburban Municipality is to be presented by the College of Engineering. At the Veterinary Hospital the procession will turn sharp left handed and get to the new road which has been cut through the heart of the suburban area, known as Bamburda. The brick-making fields hereabouts have been cleared way, and in a prettily decorated enclosure with seating accommodation for eight or ten thousand spectators is the site of the Shivaji Memorial. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will lay the foundation stone of the memorial, which will eventually take the form of an equestrian statue of Shivaji, round which are to be grouped schools and hostels for Mahratta boys.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior have taken this part of the function under their patronage, and the Chief of Kagal has had the supervision of the arrangements under his special charge. The result is a pretty amphitheatre, admission to which is through a towered arch.

The arrangements inside the enclosure are quite in harmony with its surroundings. At the time of the visit the Chief's retainers were going through the form of presenting *nazars* to the Prince on a *dais* specially erected for the reception of His Royal Highness. The memorial stone stands on the centre of a grass plot immediately in front of the *dais* on which the Prince is to be seated in full view of thousands, who appear to have applied for tickets to view the ceremony at this spot. A quarter of a mile further away is the new bridge over the Mulla river in course of construction. It leads directly on to the old Peshwa's Palace, known as Shunwar Wada. As it is incomplete a strong trestle bridge has been thrown across the river at this spot over which the Prince will pass to lay the foundation stone, on the city bank of the river, to the Mahratta soldiers killed during the war.

The decorations on this site are not so profuse, but His Royal Highness is to be taken round to view the battlements of Old Shunwar Wada. Here, as elsewhere, during the evening, thousands of people were assembled and the men of the 3rd Sappers and Miners who were guarding the trestle bridge had a lively time with the chaff and banter of the crowds who were prevented from crossing over the bridge. It is quite evident from the many thousands seen out this evening that the Prince of Wales' visit is exciting a tremendous amount of interest among all classes of the community both in

the cantonment and city. In the cantonment the main route by which the Prince will return from the city is one continued mass of flags and coloured bunting.

" Statesman ", dated the 21st November 1921.

The good people of Poona evidently believe in the validity of those mottoes which inculcate the need of making hay while the sun shines, improving the shining hour, and being *fortiter in re*. On Saturday they had His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales among them for exactly nine and a half hours. Into that time they contrived to pack five events all of considerable magnitude. These were the presentation of the suburban municipality's address at the Poona District Court, the laying of the foundation stone of the War Memorial to be erected to the memory of the Mahratta soldiers who gave their lives for the Empire in the War, a similar ceremony in connection with the Shivaji Memorial, an inspection of War Pensioners, and an attendance in State at the Race Course. Surely a full day enough. But His Royal Highness went through it and finished the day apparently as fresh and unfatigued as he began it.

One of the perhaps apocryphal stories concerning His Royal Highness which is current relates how he was once out with a friend in a two-seater car. A tyre punctured. As the Prince and his companion were engaged in the pleasant task of jacking up and fixing the spare tyre, they were passed by two pedestrians of evidently communistic tendencies. " There," sneered one of them, " goes one of the idle rich." He was overheard. " Rich perhaps," said the Prince, " idle be damned." And if the day spent at Poona is a typical leaf from the book of a Royal life, none will disagree with his retort. For, from the hour of arrival at Poona station till half an hour before luncheon—three hours in all—the Prince traversed Poona from end to end, received and replied to an address, laid two foundation stones and inspected war veterans. To an observer, the events passed with such rapidity and there was such a multitude of varying impressions, that something like confusion of mind was the result. Moreover the swift sequence in which the events followed each other had the further disadvantage that by the greater number of Poona's inhabitants a choice between them had to be made. They would willingly have attended all. But the inability of the human body to be in more places than one at the same time and the impossibility except to officials of immense altitude of arranging transport sufficiently rapid to annihilate space and time, prevented them from attending more than two.

Naturally, they chose the most spectacular events. Hence few were present to hear His Royal Highness' first words to a Poona audience. These were spoken in reply to the municipal address and were as follows :—*

On the conclusion of the speech His Royal Highness' procession drove to the Shunwar Wada on the outskirts of Poona City. The passage of years has done little to impair the massive strength of the old walls of Poona. They will frown in majestic grimness upon the passerby and speak to the understanding ear of " old, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago." But of the Shanwar Wada itself, once the noble palace—fortalice of the Peshwas, little remains. First fire, and then corroding hand of time working upon the ruins, have reduced it to a few heaps of stones and debris, several acres of wilderness. But restoration has been busy during the last few years, and the future will see something, if not of the palace itself, at least of its surroundings. Some such gardens as those which once sheltered the meditations of ancient rulers will bloom again, such fountains as made the air musical with the splash of falling water will refresh the eye and the ear, and there will be the same terraced courtyard. And dominating these revitalised scenes will tower the memorial raised to the memory of the gallant soldiers of Mahratta regiments who gave their lives in the War. This memorial which will be erected by the Mahratta regiments and

*See pages 12 and 13 *ante*.

Ruling Chiefs will take the form of a plain obelisk. On Saturday His Royal Highness the Prince, with simple but fitting military ceremonial laid the foundation stone.

A benediction was then read over the foundation stone by the Swami of Chafal, a picturesque old figure who is a lineal descendant of Ram Das, the *guru* of the great Shivaji. If the good wishes contained in that benediction materialise, fortunate indeed will be the Prince, the War Memorial and all connected with it.

The Royal Procession was then re-formed and retraced its steps over the Moola river which is at present spanned by a narrow wooden bridge but which will soon be crossed by a fine stone bridge, the piers of which are built. A few minutes' journey from the site of the Mahratta War Memorial was the venue of the next and perhaps the most impressive, certainly the most popular, ceremony of Saturday's functions, namely, the laying of the foundation stone of the Shivaji Memorial.

Shivaji, the warrior chieftain, who in his day humbled to the dust the power of the Mahomedan invaders of Hindustan is the great national hero of Maharastra. He is to the Mahrattas what William Tell is to the Swiss and Wallace to the Scots. And legends of his prowess linger throughout the Deccan highlands where the battlemented strongholds which he built still crown many a precipitous crag. Not always, indeed, have the Mahrattas, in outward seeming at least, been mindful of their hero. For they allowed his tomb to fall into a ruinous state. Now, however, they mean to perpetuate his memory in material as enduring as bronze and raise in his honour a memorial worthy of his fame. And it is in keeping with modern sentiment that tradition has been deserted in this memorial. For, in modern days, it is not the warlike prowess of a ruler that brings him fame, but his accomplishments in the arts of peace. Doubtless had Shivaji lived in more peaceable times, had he not been compelled to live by the sword and to be ever vigilant against the aggression of fierce enemies, he would have handed down the ages a name famed for the encouragement of the humanities and all the arts. Now that war is not the chief occupation of men and is a calamity the possibility of which recedes ever into the background, the Mahrattas have determined to associate the name of their hero with widespread educational schemes and projects of social uplift.

The memorial inaugurated on Saturday is part of this wider scheme. And it was inaugurated with all the pomp and circumstance fitting to the greatness of the occasion. The route from the Shanwar Wada to the site of the memorial, which will indeed be separated only by the breadth of the River from the Shanwar Wada, was lined with cheering crowds and was profusely decorated. Visions of old India were recalled by the irregular cavalry of Gwalior, who lined part of the route and who still wear the uniform of a former day when breastplates were proof against the missiles of the enemy and hauberks and helms warded off death. Even to-day their aspect is as fierce as it was in the centuries of turbulence, their martial ardour cooled only by disuse, the magnificence of their blue and gold and red and yellow uniform dimmed not a whit, and their ponies still as hardly and enduring. Strange mutation that has brought it about that the deadly striking force of a hundred years ago should be at the mercy of a few men with a couple of machine guns. Even more reminiscent of India's days of chivalry were the immense elephants, gigantic among beasts as the sons of Anak among men, which lined the road, drowsily swaying, and swinging their trunks in equable rhythm.

Through such scenes the Prince drove to the enclosed square where the ceremony was to be enacted. On three sides of the square had been built stands fit to accommodate a multitude. In the middle stood the basic structure on which the foundation stone was to rest. Fronting it was a canopy beneath which were set three golden thrones. Within the stands ten thousand of Poona's inhabitants had gathered. Outside, taking advantage of any rising ground which nature offered, were ten thousand more. Among the foremost of the seated spectators were the descendants of those noblemen who made brilliant the Court of the Peshwas. But differing in station

as were those assembled, they all shared a common loyalty and a common love for the Throne which found deep toned voice as the carriage of the Prince, escorted by the Gwalior State Lancers under the command of the Maharaja himself, swung through the entrance archways into the Square. As the Prince alighted and seated himself on the centre throne the cheers and the applause were deafening and every now and again the multitude broke into full-throated shouts of " Prince-ki-Jai." It was indeed a stirring reception and the enthusiasm overflowed and would not be contained even by the strenuous efforts of numerous ushers, so that the speeches were heard with difficulty.

During the ceremony the crowd frequently broke into shouts of " Prince ki-Jai " and " Maharaja Shivaji-ki-Jai " and manifested an even greater enthusiasm when the Prince added to the official programme by going the complete round of the stands and smilingly acknowledging at close quarters the plaudits of the people.

The inspection of the War pensioners was carried through on the Maidan near the Willingdon Soldiers' Club. There were some twenty-five hundred men on parade, many of them with decorations other than the service medals. The Prince was nothing if not thorough in his inspection. The pensioners were drawn up in a hollow square and His Royal Highness missed not one of them in his progress and with many of them he chatted, asking them for details of their war experiences. He spent more than half an hour in the company of the ex-soldiers who cheered him as only soldiers can when he departed for a well earned lunch.

There were the same scenes of enthusiasm at the race course in the afternoon. The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club had organised a special race programme in honour of His Royal Highness' visit. There were six races on the card one of them, the premier race of the day, being for a cup presented by His Royal Highness. Poona turned out in its thousands and nearly as many again came from Bombay in the special trains run by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Before the first race was run, the stands and the lawns of the Turf Club were full while the second enclosure was a seething mass of motley humanity. Nor was this all. Many thousands who either would not or could not pay for admission thronged the rails on the inner side of the course all eager to get a glimpse, even a distant microscopic glimpse, of His Royal Highness.

The latter arrived after the first race, driving in state up the course. His appearance was the signal for such an outburst of cheering and tumultuous shouts as comes only from full hearts and out of sincere joyfulness. The Prince was plainly moved by the warmth of the reception. And he made ample return for it. He was not content to stay in the Royal Box. From there he witnessed the second race but, when it had been run he left the Box and made a tour of inspection of all the race course buildings. But he did not stop there. Along with His Excellency the Governor and their staffs he crossed the race course and walked along the whole length of the great crowd behind the inner rails. It was a humble crowd. Among these people there was no people in fine linen. Their lot in life compelled them to work hard for a meagre pittance and the day's *tamasha* was of incomparable significance in the toilsome monotony of their lives. But none could have welcomed the Prince with more generosity of feeling. Every step of the journey was accompanied by a running crowd which cheered and cheered until every throat must have been hoarse. And the culminating point came when His Royal Highness recrossed the race course and entered the Second Enclosure, which rose as one man to do him honour, almost overwhelming him with their plaudits and pressing in their eagerness so close upon him that it was with difficulty that a road was cleared for his return to the Royal Box. While out on the course His Royal Highness conversed with a number of veteran officers and ex-service men who had suffered wounds in the War.

The chief race was run at half past four. All the eighteen Arabs which had been entered lined up at the mile and a half starting post. The occupants of the grandstands witnessed an excellent start and for the first half

mile the horses kept well together. Soon, however, four began to assert themselves and, making a very hot pace, neared the winning post abreast. A quadruple dead heat seemed inevitable. But Mr. Wahab's Lamington got its head in front of the others and won a thrilling race. Mr. Heath's Dilawar ran second, while Mr. Goculdass' Tyrant dead heated with the Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's Kusra for third place.

The other important race of the Day the Prince of Wales' Steeplechase, for a cup presented by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior was won by Mr. Heath's O. C. Honeymoon, only four of the nine starters getting safely over the sticks and passing the winning post. At the conclusion of the fifth race His Royal Highness presented the cups to the successful owners and congratulated the trainers and jockeys. He won the hearts of the latter by visiting their quarters and talking informally to them for a few moments.

After the presentation of the cups His Royal Highness left the race course and drove to Kirkee where he boarded the Royal Train. The train departed at seven o'clock and arrived in Bombay at nine on Sunday morning.

"Pioneer."

Poona, 19th November.—Leaving Victoria Terminus soon after midnight, the Royal special train arrived at Poona in the pleasant coolness of the morning at 9-30. Poona, which has played so conspicuous a part in Mahratta history, was astir from early morning. The booming of guns firing the Royal salute announced the arrival of the Royal guest. The railway station was gaily decorated. On alighting from the train the Royal visitor was received by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Minister in attendance, Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Marshall, General Officer, Commander-in-Chief, Southern Command and his Staff, Mr. W. F. Hudson, Commissioner, Central Division, Mr. A. Montgomerie, Secretary, Political Department, the Collector and the District Judge of Poona. The military officers present were introduced to the Prince by General Marshall and civil officers, Chiefs and Sardars by the Political Secretary. After the introduction, His Royal Highness accompanied by General Marshall and the General Officer Commanding, Poona District, inspected the Guards of Honour of British Infantry drawn up opposite the station porch. A carriage procession was formed, the Prince taking his seat in the Royal carriage, with His Excellency the Governor and some of his own staff. The escort consisted of the Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, who looked smart and picturesque in their blue and white uniform, and Kolhapur Lancers, and parties of Indian State irregular mounted forces. The whole escort was under the command of Lieutenant-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, with Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur as Second-in-Command. The Indian Princes present, and many chiefs who have specially come here to greet the future Emperor of India also took part in the procession, which was impressive in the extreme. The party emerged from Station Road amidst a manifestation of enthusiasm by the crowd collected on both sides of the road and open spaces along the route. The procession proceeded *viâ* Sassoon Road, Wellesley Road, Bombay Road, Ganeshkhind Road and New Road to Poona City.

Hardly could the organisers of the Prince's visit to Poona have thought of a series of more closely allied ceremonies than the three of which he was the central figure this morning, and his first experience of the India of up country was marked by the enthusiastic receptions at all turns. There was no trace of sophistication in the plans laid, nor in the manner in which they were carried out. Early in the morning his train was stopped at the cool height of Malavli, and thence it left for Poona at about five o'clock. The unveiling of the Mahratta Memorial on the other side of the river was a fitting prelude to the ceremony which followed later, within a few hundred yards of the old Palace of the Peshwas. Thus, in the laying of the stone

of the memorial to the famous Shivaji, the Prince not only represented the power which has taken up the mantle of Indian greatness in modern times, but he had close by the spirit of the famous rulers who followed Shivaji in carrying on the Mahratta tradition. The scene in the huge decorated enclosure provided a picture, of mediæval Indian history. The Mahratta chieftains and Princes grouped to the left of the Royal dais made a strikingly romantic figure in their martial garb, of which the *dhas tani* was a quaint feature. To the left, at right angles to the dais, was a huge seated concourse of Gwalior and Kolhapur notables, in their national dresses, of Parsees and Europeans, while behind them a sea of red puggrees showed the presence of the general public. On the opposite side a noticeable sight was a vast bevy of Indian ladies, and behind them again the humbler folk contentedly awaited the Prince. So large was the crowd of would-be spectators, that an overflow enclosure of some 15,000 was to be seen just outside the pandal. Near them nine elephants in full war paint were drawn up in line. The first cheer arose from the arrival of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, a massive figure in pale mauve. When at last the Royal Salute proclaimed that the Prince was coming, the vast crowd stiffened in expectancy. The State carriage drove through the gateway opposite the dais, and to the accompaniment of vigorous clapping from all round the pandal, the Prince drove to his allotted place. In the white uniform of the Welsh Guards, the Prince gravely acknowledged the welcome, and after the inspection of the smart Guard of Honour of the Kolhapur Infantry, he accepted the Maharaja of Kolhapur's invitation to lay the foundation stone.

Then came a spontaneous outburst not only from the front seats of the galleries, but on each side of the pandal, from the whole crowd. The movement of the Prince to the stone appeared to appeal especially to their enthusiasm, and when the brief ceremony of laying was over, he returned to the dais, read his brief speech and then after its translation by the Maharaja of Dhar, and the presentation of the *pan* and *attar*, and the customary garlands, he broke through the routine of the programme. To the delight of his welcomers, he slowly walked round the pandal and his progress was marked by handclapping, salaaming and cheering of the most unaffected description. The Prince was obviously delighted with the reception and at the end a batch of Mahratta worthies with complete success swiftly merged their salaams into three very English cheers. Heavily garlanded with a magnificent gold garland His Royal Highness looked very princely, and in the setting of many coloured uniforms and dresses his white tunic relieved by the pale blue ribbon of the Star of India, a colour which suits him to perfection, he played his Royal part well. The scarlet clad figure of the Maharaja of Gwalior, the uniform of the Governor showed up the plain neatness of the Prince's.

Driving from the pandal to the ground where the pensioners were awaiting him, he was received tumultuously by various waiting groups, Indians here, Europeans there, and finally just in front of the Willingdon Soldiers' Club where a big crowd of European ladies and children were ready to give him an English welcome, he alighted. The pensioners in three sides of a square gave him three lusty cheers, and he proceeded to shake hands with a party of veterans specially drawn up by the side of the road. There were veterans of all wars, and to each one, the Prince had a few words to say with the assistance of Colonel Steen. Not content with this, he then proceeded to make the round of the hollow square, and as he passed to the left, the little daughters of the British soldiers of the station eagerly watching his movements were particularly pleased with this close view of him. Just near them a Parsee and a Jewish troop of Boy Scouts, looking as capable and alert as a Boy Scout invariably appears to manage to look, were no less delighted. His first few steps along the line of pensioners brought him to a party of disabled men and here he lingered long, gradually quickening his pace until he had actually made the whole round of the 2,000 odd veterans, ever and anon pausing to ask a question and talk to a man. It should be emphasised that it was to the men of the rank and file that the Prince went as well as the ex-officers, as he thus was brought very closely and effectively for the first time into direct contact with the humble classes who have

asserted their loyalty to the Empire in unanswerable fashion. The ceremony was ended as it has begun, with three more cheers from the gratified pensioners and the Prince's first visit to Indian ex-service men on Indian soil had been made.

Looking back on the morning's events, one could not help feeling that great as was the reception in Bombay, we were at Poona, coming to grips with the real India, which stands solid behind the Throne and the Empire. The lining of the routes for the different functions provided an example of Imperial unity in miniature. Kilted Scotchmen, smart men of the British Line, Imperial Service Troops, Indian Infantry, all well-besprinkled with war medals, and India's latest military effort in the shape of a contingent from the University Training Corps, met the eye as the procession sped on its way. The dashing uniforms of the Governor's Body Guard, the brilliant escort of the Kolhapur and Gwalior cavalry provided the touch of military ceremonial just as the khaki of the route lining troops indicated the workmanlike purpose of their presence. Yet, despite this military display when the Prince walked past the thousands in the pandal he was well ahead of his hosts and staff, and the cries of " Badshah-ka-Jai " that rang out to his passing, told the tale of confidence and affection, which found a fitting climax in the even more intimate talk with the pensioners, clothed in their everyday garb of civil life, yet upright in the memory of the old days and deeply honoured by the smiling and affectionate attention of one, who like them, has the right to call himself a soldier of the Great War.

When the Prince drove off from the Poona Race grounds in his State carriage to the strains of " God bless the Prince of Wales," which one could hear, ladies from the grand-stand singing to the playing of the Lincoln's Band, he had set the seal on an outstanding success. In the course of the afternoon he made a characteristic deviation from the programme by suddenly leaving his box, and with the rapidity to which we have almost become accustomed, he made with a few of his staff and the Governor, for the course, on the other side of which a huge crowd of Indians had gathered—the typical race course crowd that may be seen on any course in this country. As the figure in the grey morning coat was seen to approach the cheering—it was real cheering—became intense, and for the full half mile of the long line he passed along rapidly, thoroughly enjoying this opportunity of seeing Indian humanity in its cheeriest mood at a close quarter. A big cluster of pensioners engaged his attention for some time, and then he turned to watch the start for the Prince of Wales' steeplechase close by the first fence.

After the race was over he proceeded to enter between two lines of his Indian pensioners of the morning's ceremony and for some time he stayed and chatted, the crowd on the outskirts rushing to the spot to have another plimpse of him. Then perhaps came the most striking phase of this very democratic adventure. The Prince made for the enclosures where the humbler class of paying race-goer foregathers. There he mingled quite freely with them and loud cheers greeted his really Royal progress. Finally he came to the members' enclosure for his tea, and was there greeted with the discerning applause of those who had witnessed and admired a very charming triumph. His motto on the dais at the Apollo Bander—" I want to know you "—was being acted upon with a vengeance, and the sight of the Prince moving freely without any kind of inconvenience among all classes of Indians was indeed the crowning point of Poona's success. Later he had as rapturous a reception in the paddock where he presented his cup to the winner of the fifth race, and the effect of his presence can without exaggeration be described as magical. Going into the third class enclosures, after he had passed through, one could not help being struck by the jovial friendship of all around. A private of a British regiment in his enthusiasm was shaking hands with an Indian in plain clothes, but wearing a row of medal ribbons, and though it was obvious that neither could speak the other's language, they understood their case perfectly. The Prince has been thorough, he had not stayed aloof in the comfortable box in the Grand Stand, but he was out to share his racing pleasure with all. Bombay began well, Poona has done even better, and the Prince leaves for his first port of call

to-night, a happy man, for the reality of the loyalty of all around him, through the whole of this day he could never have had a shadow of a doubt.

" Times of India," dated 22nd November 1921.

The writer considers that it may interest the public at large to know what actually happened at the site of the Memorial. On the arrival of His Royal Highness he was welcomed at the pandal by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

His Royal Highness proceeded, on alighting from the State coach, to inspect the Guard of Honour and very kindly spoke to a few of the men of the Guard of Honour. After the inspection, His Royal Highness returned to the pandal and took his seat when His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur read a speech requesting His Royal Highness to be so gracious as to lay the foundation stone of the Shri Shivaji Memorial. Having done so, His Royal Highness once again returned to the Pandal and made a very touching speech in reply.

Pansupari was then distributed. The Maharaja of Kolhapur had the honour of giving *pansupari* to His Royal Highness, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lloyd, while other Ruling Princes and Chiefs performed the agreeable duty of giving *pansupari* to the Staff of His Royal Highness and the Governor.

The outside public would rejoice to know the fact that His Royal Highness, on his own initiative, decided, at the last moment to go round the pandals to see and be seen by the people assembled, an action which afforded much gratification to the King-Emperor's loyal subjects.

There were over eight thousand people in the pandals (amongst whom there were many distinguished people from Bombay) and a far larger number in the vicinity of the Memorial grounds.

One remarkable episode of the function which is worth recording was that immediately after the departure of His Royal Highness the crowds rushed at the chair in which he sat to pay their tribute of respect and affection and actually did homage by prostrating themselves before the chair. The chair and carpet were saved with difficulty from the effects of this exhibition of loyalty.

The writer is only publishing these facts in the hope that the public at large would not believe what has been said in some papers about the " show " being a feeble one. It may be the business of a section of the Press to be little the success of functions from which their readers—a class by themselves—have abstained, but the writer believes that the public at large like to know the truth. The truth, then, is that the function so far from being a pale one was characterised by great enthusiasm and was an unqualified success in every sense of the phrase.

" Statesman," dated 21st November 1921.

After his very busy day in Poona on Saturday, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales passed a quiet day on Sunday, making of it, in accordance with the tradition of the Royal Family, a real Day of Rest. There was no formal function. A flying visit paid to the Seamen's Institute of which the new building was completed and opened for the use of British seamen in the port about a year ago and tea with the committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club filled the afternoon. Later the Prince attended divine service at he Cathedral and heard the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay preach from the text " If thou hadst known in this day, even thou the things which belong unto peace! But they are hid from thine eyes."

On Sunday His Royal Highness lunched with the members of the Orient Club—the first Club of its kind founded in Bombay as a social meeting place for Europeans and Indians. The Prince, accompanied by the Earl of

Cromer and his staff, arrived at 1-30 and was received by the President of the Club, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who presented the members of the Committee. His Royal Highness then shook hands with the members present, of whom there were about 150 including His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Hidyatulla, His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur, Sir Norman Macleod, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir L. A. Shah, Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Justice Marten, Mr. Justice Kanga, Mr. Phiroze Sethna, and Colonel GlenListon. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior had intended to be present but telegraphed on Sunday regretting that he was unavoidably prevented from attending.

After proposing the health of the King-Emperor, Sir Jamsetji proposed the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales which was received with loud applause. His Royal Highness briefly replied. After the lunch the Prince signed the Visitors' Book in the Club and left to the accompaniment of enthusiastic cheers. He had been entertained by a really representative Bombay gathering—one at which the leading men of each important community were present.

His Royal Highness paid a visit to the new Seamen's Institute yesterday afternoon, despite the onerous programme that he had carried out during the week end. The Prince was "on his legs" and out in the sun almost throughout the day at Poona on Saturday and it appears that he does not sleep well in the train, so that he can have had little rest during Friday and Saturday nights. It was at one time hoped that His Royal Highness would formally open the new Institute, built as it has been by the people of Bombay with some assistance in the form of subscriptions from Ahmedabad and other places, as a tribute to the Merchant Service for their heroism in the war. Government were ready to recommend the inclusion of such a ceremony in the Prince's Bombay programme. But when the details of that programme came to be settled a few months ago the inclusion of a big ceremony at the Institute was found to be impossible, in view of the pressure of other engagements, and thus His Royal Highness' visit yesterday was informal in character and brief.

The Prince was due at the Institute at half past five, but for more than an hour before that crowds collected at vantage points along its approaches. The Town Hall and other buildings in the neighbourhood were gaily decorated with flags and the Port Trust offices, next door to the Institute, and the Customs House, on the opposite side of the road, were both merrily beflagged and crowded with sight-seers in their windows and verandahs. The Institute itself had three large flags hung out, but had otherwise avoided decorations, which would have destroyed the view of the fine architectural features of the building, which is one of the handsomest in the vicinity. The approach to the building and its entrance was red carpetted and ornamented with a number of handsome palms lent from the Secretariat and High Court grounds.

His Royal Highness was preceded by a few moments by His Excellency the Governor, who has taken a warm interest in the completion of the Institute, and was received on alighting from his motor car by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, President of the Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute Society. The Bishop presented the members of the Committee.

The Prince then made a tour of the building, under the guidance of the Chaplain Superintendent. The Institute was filled with a large gathering of masters, officers and seamen from the merchant ships in port, and His Royal Highness showed the keenest interest in every part of it. A short description of the Institute and of the building scheme of which it is the outcome had already been submitted to him in album form.

The Prince first visited the Entertainment Hall. His Royal Highness was next shown the reading, writing and billiard rooms for seamen and stewards, which occupy the remainder of the ground floor.

On the first floor the Prince saw reading and billiard rooms allotted for officers and cadets, of whom a large number awaited him.

The Prince stopped to talk with several officers whom he noticed wearing war decorations and three rousing cheers were given as he left their rooms. Outside he quickly spotted a row of war ribands worn by Mr. Mackeith, the Assistant Superintendent of the Institute and had a short chat with him about his services with the K. O. S. B. regiment in Gallipoli.

His Royal Highness next saw the excellent sleeping cubicles and dormitories on the second floor and above that visited some pleasant rooms given for the use of shipmasters. A large number of masters had gathered here and with several of them also His Royal Highness exchanged a few cheerful words.

Lastly the Prince visited the flat at the top of the building occupied by the Chaplain-Superintendent as his residential quarters. Here he was received by Mrs. Martyn-Roberts, who presented the wives of several members of the Committee. Here, too, His Royal Highness made a first entry in a Visitors' Book and signed a portrait of himself.

His Royal Highness who expressed himself delighted with all that he had seen, and was evidently impressed by the fine appearance and arrangement of the Institute then returned to his motor car. By this time the officers and men whom he had seen in their rooms had gathered outside the entrance to the building and as His Royal Highness appeared there and entered his car and drove away round after round of tremendous cheers told him everyone's wishes and prayers for God-speed upon his way.

At 5-25 P.M. His Royal Highness and party left the Yacht Club and motored along Esplanade road to the Cathedral. At many points on the short route small crowds of spectators had gathered, and around Flora Fountain, the sight-seers were many thick. The cars drew up outside the Cathedral punctually at 6-30 P.M. and the Royal party proceeded at once to their seats. All other seats, needless to say, were occupied.

The Bishop of Bombay delivered an impressive sermon and took as his text. "And when he drew nigh he saw the city, and wept over it" saying. "If thou hadst known in this day, even thou, the things which belong unto peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes." (Luke 19, 41, 42.)

"Times of India", dated 22nd November 1921.

It was originally intended that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should come to India last cold weather and open the newly established reformed councils. Unfortunately that proved to be impossible and the close association of the Royal House with political development in this country was marked by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Although there is no political object in the present visit of the Prince of Wales to this country it is well that he should make acquaintance with those institutions which he himself would have inaugurated had fortune so willed it. An opportunity to do so was given him on Monday morning when he received the Bombay Legislative Council and accepted from them an address of welcome in the Durbar Hall, Government House. The ceremony took place at noon. The Prince was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, and as soon as he was conducted to his seat, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, President of the Legislative Council, proceeded to read the address. In this after extending a loyal welcome to the Prince, the Council assured him that he did not come amongst them as a stranger, as he had already made his name a household word amongst the people of India by the personal part he had played in the great War and by his visits to the different parts of the Empire. References were then made to the unceasing interest that had been taken by His Royal Highness' great-grand mother Queen Victoria the Good, and His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor George V in the happiness and advancement of the people of India.

About fifty leading members of the Parsee community headed by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and including representatives of the Parsee residents of Karachi, Surat and other parts of Gujarat, then presented an address to His Royal Highness on behalf of the Parsee community.

Sir Jamsetji read the address.

In the afternoon the Prince went to the Bombay Gymkhana for an hour to witness the final of the quadrangular cricket between the Englishmen and the Parsees. His Royal Highness was received by the President and Committee of the Gymkhana who were introduced to him by His Excellency the Governor. It was not long before His Royal Highness made manifest that quality of Chamaracherie which has earned for him the soubriquet among others of the People's Prince. For he not only during a pause in the play visited all the stands and mixed with the spectators, but he crossed to the wicket to converse with the players. Then occurred one of those unrehearsed effects which have so endeared the Prince to all hearts. At the time Hirst and Rhodes were batting. The former, after the Prince had shaken hands with him, offered his bat. The Prince shaped for the ball and the Parsee bowler sent down a couple of balls. The Prince missed the first? but he despatched the second neatly past cover point to the vast delight of the spectators. The Prince stayed for an hour in all watching the cricket, leaving the Gymkhana amidst tumultuous cheers to go to the military display near by.

Few people, we imagine, have observed how indispensable is the Army in India to affairs of pomp and circumstance. By the provision of the escorts it confers on ceremonial processions much of their pageantry. By lining the streets it ensures clear passage to the procession and order and safety to the spectators. And in virtue of its being able to do almost anything at very short notice it does many of those innumerable odd jobs behind the scenes at the magnitude of which one only guesses from the excellence of their effects. Important and too little appreciated as are these things, they are yet only subsidiary to the main display. And they are far from exhausting the capabilities of the Army to contribute to the general enjoyment at a time like the present. But on Monday afternoon the Army was raised from its hitherto subsidiary capacity into the chief rôle. And who of the many thousands were present in the Maidan Stadium on Monday afternoon can doubt that the rôle of protagonist was admirably filled? It is true that the Army had the help of the Senior Service. But that was to a minor extent and amounted only to the provision of one item in the programme. The whole of the show was predominantly the show of the Army. It was from beginning to end a thorough and admirable performance.

In the first place, the venue of the military display was excellently constructed and arranged. All who came to see the display had a clear and uninterrupted view of the proceedings, their enjoyment of which they manifested in the most unmistakeable possible manner.

His Royal Highness arrived in state at a quarter to five and at once took up his position on a large dais covered with a canopy. His arrival was the signal for the commencement of the tournament. All the troops who were to take part in this display paraded before His Royal Highness and saluted him. When they had marched out of the arena the 93rd Battery. Royal Field Artillery drove in and performed marvels of horsemanship. They drove in figure eights. They crossed and recrossed their own tracks. Each gun to each, they provided alternate thread and needle's eye and, with a timely judgment and a physical hardihood which were almost lost sight of in the success of the manœuvre they threaded the eye with wonderful accuracy. A single mistiming, a single hesitation would have involved the whole manœuvre in inextricable confusion. But it went from beginning to end in as perfect rhythm as the music with which it was accompanied.

As an example of judgment, long training, and accurate driving it was admirable. But it was just a little eclipsed by the horsemanship of the cavalry who followed. The men taking part in the second display were

picked men from the 2nd Lancers, the 20-29th Royal Deccan Horse and the 33-34th Cavalry. All sit a horse as if they had sat on horses from babyhood. Some such riders were the original Centaurs. And they made it appear that a horse at full gallop is the most natural place in the world from which to pick up unconsidered trifles. Ordinary tent pegging they dismissed with contemptuous ease. Again, with an almost equal facility, they stoop from their saddles and seize scarfs lying on the ground. Not content with this they ride three or four abreast, and support a horizontal bar on which a comrade whirls himself in gymnastic ecstasy. At another time they convert a few horses into a dancing floor upon which they jazz heartily if a little gingerly. But their finest feat of all is that in which the men while going at full gallop, stoop low from their horses, seize a lance upon the ground and with it transfix a peg fixed not ten yards from where the lance lay. Not all the men succeeded in this. It is not to be wondered at, and the successful performance of the feat is ground for just pride.

When the cavalry had left the ring two teams of Naval men, each with a field gun, trotted in. They at once proceeded to show that there are more things to be done with a field gun than to fire it. Nor did the gun as they brought it in seem to satisfy them. They took it to pieces and they put it together again. They cleaned it and they caressed it. Then there was a wheel which they did not like. So with the speed of lightning they took off the offending article and they substituted another. And when they appeared to have exhausted their ingenuity and the possibilities of dismantling and refitting they fired a salvo which gave the birds of the air the shock of their lives right into the "brown." This contented them, and they trotted off, accompanied with great applause.

The musical ride, performed by the Governor's Bodyguard, followed. It was accomplished with customary skill and pleasing effect. The *Piece de resistance* followed. Into the arena were brought jagged pieces of grey canvas, some large, some small. At first it was not clear what these might be. But when they were set upright at once we knew. These were the crags and rocky scarps which are the home of the fierce Scallywagzai, and the building behind that is not a mere wooden hut with a canvas screen round it. It is the fortified palace of the Scallywagzai's chieftain. Soon in this empty wilderness things begin to happen. The ploughman is seen homeward plodding his weary way. But the mild looking ox beside him smells a rat, refuses to go on, and the ploughman retraces his steps and apparently goes to spend the night with a distant relative.

But a cheery caravan which has apparently been attending some jovial festival is not in the mood to yield to craven fears. It goes on right into the jaws of the Scallywagzai's stronghold—oxen, camels, goats and dogs. Miserable wretches! Too late they discover that each rock shelters a tribesman. Too late they find the potency of fire-arms in the hands of Scallywagzai. The latter make only one mistake. They omit to kill or capture all. One man lives to tell the tale. Off he toddles and pitches it hot and strong to the nearest outpost. The beginning of the end. Up comes the outpost, and with it a flying column. There is a bombardment, most realistically mimiced with mortars, star shells and ground fires. The infantry advances. There are volleys and rushes, alarums and excursions, attacks and counter-attacks, culminating in a great finale of in-fighting before the Scallywagzai, are compelled to lie down and take the count, give up the ghost, leave their chief's fortalice and go to adorn a centurion's triumph in that picturesque country, No On Nosware.

A torchlight tattoo brought to a conclusion an excellent programme which His Royal Highness as heartily enjoyed as the other spectators. Need we conclude by saying that His Royal Highness was received with the same display of enthusiastic affection as his other appearances in public have elicited.

At night a very successful ball was given at the Byculla Club, which was attended by His Royal Highness.

" Statesman ", dated 23rd November 1921.

Bombay, November 21.—The fact that the Prince's reception was in no way affected by the rioting of the Gandhi-ites was shown clearly to-day, when he was present at a military display in a stadium on the Maidan.

Fully fifteen thousand Indians massed in open tiers of seats facing the Royal pavilion, grave the Prince a great ovation as the car drove slowly into the enclosure.

There was not a single discordant note in the reception. His Royal Highness watched with deep interest the long and varied programme wherein British and Indian troops participated. This was the most important event of the day.

In the morning the Prince received addresses at Government House, including one from the Parsis, and dined with the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

The disaffected native quarter was quiet to-day. There was no serious outbreak of rioting or looting, due to the energetic action of the authorities, as well as to the efforts of the joint pickets of Parsis, Hindus and Muhammadans, which patrolled the bazaars in conformity with an agreement reached last evening at Mr. Gandhi's residence. Trams have resumed running, and most of the shops reopened.

From the interesting narrative of our special correspondent, Sir Percival Phillips, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the Prince of Wales possesses the same instinct for doing the right thing as well as for saying the right thing, which has always characterised his father and his grandfather. Apparently there was no official sanction for his going among the people at the Poona Races on Saturday, but his doing so was not only an admirable inspiration in itself, but exactly in keeping with the best traditions of Oriental sovereignty. The incident recalls the unexpected turn given to the proceedings on the Calcutta Maidan ten years ago by Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen after the pageant. Instead of following the prescribed official route, Their Majesties immediately after the pageant, drove round the enclosure, thus coming into close touch with many thousands of loyal subjects for whom this was probably their one opportunity of seeing the Imperial visitors at close quarters. This unrehearsed incident was enormously popular, and it is safe to say that the Prince of Wales, if permitted further opportunities of thus endearing himself to his future subjects, will have done much to fulfil the objects of his visit.

" Pioneer ".

Bombay, 20th November.—There are two Bombays, one that distracted and sordid area where so much hooliganism has been active in the sacred name of non-co-operation during the last three days, and the other the more presentable districts where Indians from the city have gathered in good force whenever the Prince was out and about, thus showing that a close study of his movements has been general. This is specially remarkable, for to-day except for his appearance at the Orient Club, he has really devoted himself to his own folk. A private visit to the Seamen's Institute, a happy half hour at the Yacht Club and then church, made it a particularly English programme. Yet the crowds gathered, and as he drove from church to Government House, he received at the junction of Church Gate and Hornby Roads a rousing cheer from a very considerable crowd of Europeans and Indians gathered there. To the Briton, who instinctively likes to preserve in a foreign land a little enclave that is just England and nothing more, the Royal Yacht Club of Bombay is perhaps the most treasured sign of that sentiment. It is to most of us our first refuge, when on landing in Bombay. We realise that we have for the time being cast our lot under Eastern skies. It is the last place of call before we board the steamer from which we take the finest view of Bombay's appealing beauty. Therefore the visit of the Prince to the Club had

a unique flavour. For the moment he could lay aside his rôle of Ambassador, he came among his own people for a brief taste of England. The green laws of the Club, backed by the very English clubhouse helped to complete the picture, while in front the harbour spoke eloquently of the presiding genius of the British homeland. For yachts in the foreground and the warships beyond them, with a friendly and inevitable P. and O. boat in their midst, composed a scene that might easily have been reproduced in any English port.

Yet India had her look in and in doing so one more proof was given of the fatuity of the attempted boycott. The Apollo Bunder, long before the Prince arrived, was packed with Indians of all classes, and they never moved till the strain of the National Anthem and the hauling down of the Yacht Club flags, proudly topped by the Royal Standard for the occasion, heralded his departure. The crowded lawns could see then a wild dash by the waiting crowd, and the sound of a vociferous cheer told that they had rushed to the club gates to cheer the greycoated figure as he left. On the lawns all European society in Bombay was present, and even a masculine eye could tell that the display of frocks was dazzlingly effective. The Bombay climate makes Englishwomen pale but it is a paleness that does not spell unfitness, and if the brown face of the Prince contrasted sharply with the white and sallow men round him, it did not want for a pleasing setting in the many beautiful and well dressed types of English beauty gathered to see him round the tea tables during the course of a brief stay of half an hour—for the Bishop was waiting for them at the church—he had conversation with several ladies brought up to him by Captain Headlam, the President of the Club and every effort was made to give him a really restful time. Except that the occupants of the fifty odd tea tables stood up on his arrival and departure, there was no cheering for the spirit of the visit was born of a desire to make him feel at home. In fact Bombay took the tip from the topical verse in the musical comedy played at Simla. He was allowed to get free of officialism and the introductions made to him were entirely of social character. As darkness came on we were made aware of the interest of the harbour in the honour paid to the club its sailor men like best, for the warships all came out in their fairylight dress. The "Southampton", as befitted the flagship, had the Admiral's flag picked out in coloured lights and doubtless the Prince in the course of very merry conversation with the jovial Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies complimented him upon the display. The "*Renown*" superbly aloof in the background, was a striking figure. The lights showed up her superb lines to perfection, and she sported a Prince of Wales badge in token of her proud errand to these waters. There were no illuminations ashore owing to its being Sunday, so the ships had it all their own way, and the French warship " *Destress*" was no whit behind the vessels of her allies in flashing out from hundreds of tiny lights a welcome to the Yacht Club's Royal guest. It was a very happy half hour, and as the flags came slowly down from the Club flagstaff everyone felt that they had had the Prince to themselves in a peculiarly personal way which cannot perhaps be equalled in the course of his tour.

21st November.—This morning two ceremonies at Government House were very brief, but they were specially of interest in showing that the Prince was rapidly getting more at ease with his Indian friends and there was a confident assurance of manner, as he shook hands with the two deputations, and, chatted first with Sir Narayan Chandvarkar, the President of the Legislative Council, and secondly, with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who led the Parsi community in their address and the presentation of a casket which was no less beautiful and provided just as exquisite an example of the Indian silversmith's work, as the one presented a few minutes before by the Provincial Council.

Early in the morning the Prince had had a game of squash rackets and had been on the polo ground for a little practice, so that when he entered the Durbar Hall in a grey morning coat, adorned with a small white buttonhole, he wore the healthy pink flush that sets off his personality so well.

In addressing the deputation, he had to overcome the acoustic difficulty ever presented in India by the electric fan, and he did it with ease, for his voice slender in tone, had a carrying quality of its own and essentially a typical accent of the modern young Englishman, which is very pleasant to the ear.

This speech, brief as it was, struck a characteristic note. In addressing the legislators he did not attempt to take the ground of political experience, but he drew his illustrations from the battle-fields he had known. His comrades in the war had one aim—the vindication of justice and right, and they trusted each other. The Council in its way had an aim, no less noble. It called for the same qualities of unselfishness, patience, endurance and trust, which had helped the warriors to " make good."

The little touch of youthful slang was well in keeping with the firm, yet diffident bearing of the speaker, and the hearty applause which broke out from the audience, representative of all shades of opinion in the Council, indicated how greatly the simple appeal of the speech was appreciated.

Then followed the presentation of the whole assembly gathered there and the Prince bowing once more with smiling countenance, to the stately and bewigged figure of the President, left the hall.

The members had hitherto shown a decorum, due to their position, but, as he passed out, they broke out into cheers, which showed the conquest he had made. One burly Mahomedan was heard to say " he has the nicest smiles on the faces of them all." This remark, as they dispersed was eloquent of their delight.

The Prince had shown the greatest interest in their varied types. Perhaps the presentation of a black bearded Baluch Sirdar, tall and straight, struck him most for one could see him following the retiring figure with approving eyes not free of wonderment.

Later on returning to the hall to receive the Parsi address, he appeared even more at his ease, owing possibly to the smaller numbers. The 50 present, fully represented the community, and the Prince delighted them equally by the frequent questions he put to them.

Doctor Choksi's Order of the Crown of Italy and his medal for plague work for instance, called forth a Royal question, as also did the presentation of a tall and venerable Parsi, dressed entirely in white and wearing the Durbar Medal—Sardar Davar Mody of Suri.

After careful examination of the casket and a further chat with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the Prince joined his staff, who had been waiting to move off, and left the hall.

If a crowning proof were wanted to-day, that Bombay at the core is sound, it could not have been better forthcoming. The huge stadium in the middle of the *maidan* was packed with about 25,000 spectators of every class, and when the military display had come to an end the Prince's car moved slowly round the whole arena amid cheers of the most convincing kind. Dressed in a light fawn suit, he stood up in the car during the veritable triumphant progress, and his khaki topi never returned to his head until he had passed out of the gates and then the crowd poured forth once more to take a last glimpse and give a final cheer to the object of its ovations.

This is no exaggeration, it is the literal truth. The cheers were real cheers and they came as heartily from the humble classes of Indians, from the clerks, as from the soldiers and sailors present.

The scene at the cricket match, which was also attended by a huge concourse of spectators, had given an inkling of the enthusiasm which would follow from the larger crowd at the tournament, and as the Prince stood up straight in his car, escorted only by a couple of *sowars*, bearing the torches that had just been used in the tattoo, every one present must have felt a thrill of pride in his unconscious challenge to the discordant elements, that have been vainly trying to assert themselves.

" Times of India."

Beneath the groined ceiling and overshadowed by the lofty Gothic arches of the University Convocation Hall His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received on Tuesday morning a fitting welcome from Bombay's academic dignitaries. However we may pride ourselves upon our industrial eminence, however we may rejoice that in civic enterprise the city is second to none in the East, it should never be forgotten that these things but embody the material side of existence and minister to the elementary needs of man. They are the antithesis of that maxim of Ruskin's which says that a nation's true wealth is her men and women, not her goods. And for the production of this true wealth, for its cultivation up to the point of its finest flowering there is none of a country's institutions so responsible as its universities. It was, therefore, true wisdom on the part of His Royal Highness, when he came to reply to the address of welcome which was read to him on behalf of the Bombay University, which prompted him to emphasise the supreme importance of the work being done by the University, and to press home to the students assembled the advantages which they enjoyed in having access to the fountain of knowledge.

The presentation of the address itself was carried through with stately dignity. To such an occasion there are few places in Bombay more suitable than the Convocation Hall. The noble Gothic structure and the dim religious light filtered through the stained glass windows from the glaring day outside, speak eloquently of the cloistral peace of tranquil study and intellectual detachment. And when, as on Tuesday, the Hall is filled with the learned professors, the pundits and the fellows who each in his way and according to his capacity minister to the intellectual needs of the youth of Bombay, one realises how far wrong was Carlyle when he declared that the true university of these days was a library of books.

The ceremony was appointed to begin at a quarter to eleven. At least half an hour before that time the floor space of the Hall had been over-taxed, and many of the graduates and the general public had to be content with standing room along the side aisles. In the apse of the Hall were placed two massive chairs of teak in front of which was a lectern. From these radiated on either side a quadruple row of seats which were occupied during the ceremony by the University fellows. These entered the Hall soon after half past ten. A brief time elapsed and then the noise of distant cheering announced that His Royal Highness was arriving. He was received at the main entrance of the Hall by His Excellency the Governor as Chancellor and by the Vice-Chancellor the Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. By them, and accompanied by his staff, he was conducted to his seat in the apse. The Prince, in view of the latter functions, wore the service uniform of the Welsh Guards and made a trim soldierly figure.

A curious tribute to his powers of evoking enthusiasm was paid by the spectators. They were an assemblage among whom intellectual attainments predominated, not easily prompted to enthusiasm, staid and decorous. Yet when the slim figure of the Prince appeared at the doorway, they surged forward towards the central aisle and, heaped up in close masses, bestriding some of them the chairs which wilted beneath the strain, they gave the Prince a rousing reception, cheer upon cheer smiting the roof and spreading downwards from there in stentorian echo. And they continued until the Prince had reached his seat behind the lectern in the apse.

The blending of the cheers of the students with those of the huge number of spectators lining Mayo road from the Bandstand to Churchgate Street signalised the passage of His Royal Highness from the University to where Major-Generals W. B. James, commanding the Bombay District, and Sir Henry Freeland were awaiting him on the Oval. The scene was an animated one. Ex-service men, forming three sides of a square, were drawn up according to units on the grass opposite the University. Further across the green, on the sea side, the girl guides and boy scouts were assembled. Then came two rows of wounded Indian soldiers, then the police. European and Indian, mounted and dismounted, all drawn up on three

sides of a square in double file, then the King's Police medalists, then a pathetic little group the widows and children of policemen who had lost their lives in the execution of their duty, and finally, the 1st Battalion, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajputs, with their new colours, resplendent in red and gold, glittering in the late morning sun.

After preliminary greetings and the playing of the National Anthem the Prince proceeded to inspect the ex-service men. It was not a formal inspection; each man filed past His Royal Highness and was shaken by the hand. There were five hundred one-time military men on parade and nearly every one of them possessed three or more medals or ribbons. The Prince scanned the decorations with obvious interest and chatted for a second or two with very many of the men. He had quite a long conversation with some of them, particularly one ancient warrior of about eighty years of age who, after passing His Royal Highness, proudly held in front of himself a large handkerchief bearing the axiom which is almost a truism to the effect that "Old soldiers never die; they only fade away." The old fellow faded off the parade with his banner aloft amidst general laughter. His Royal Highness then congratulated the assembled ex-soldiers upon the splendid records many of them possessed and the parts played by all of them in the great war and stood at the salute whilst three resounding cheers were given him.

The wounded and disabled Indian soldiers then engaged the Prince's attention, after which he proceeded to where the boy scouts and girl guides were drawn up on three sides of a square under the command of Captain Todd. There were 800 scouts with 33 officers, 600 guides with 32 officers, and 90 wolf cubs and bluebirds on the parade and His Royal Highness inspected them all. His Excellency the Governor introduced Captain Todd to the Prince who, in a short speech, complimented the organiser on the rally and expressed the hope that the new organisation of the scout movement in India would prove of increased value to all concerned. With hats on staves the lads echoed the Royal visitor's sentiments to the tune of their famous howl.

The party then passed on to where Mr. F. C. Griffith, the Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. W. C. Holman, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, were awaiting them. His Royal Highness walked along both of the ranks, and then paused to speak to most of the small party of King's medalists who were standing in single file to the left of the unarmed police. The medalists in the main possessed other decorations, and His Royal Highness took pains to ascertain how they had been obtained. The inspection of a group of women and children, the relatives of policemen who had lost their lives whilst on duty terminated the proceedings on the Mayo road side of the Oval, and the Royal party then made its way to where the Rajputs were drawn up, the huge crowd from alongside the road following.

The 7th Rajputs to whom His Royal Highness presented their new colours has a notable history of service. Founded in 1804 it served for twenty years but suffered vicissitudes for in 1824 it was disbanded. It was almost immediately resurrected as the 69th Native Infantry and after several other changes of name became the 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. It assumed its present designation in 1903. The new colours were to have been presented to the regiment last year by its Colonel-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The colours, however, were still in the hands of the makers when the Duke was in India and the ceremony was postponed. It has now been the regiment's good fortune to have the colours presented to it by the Heir to the Throne.

On Tuesday the regiment paraded at full strength. The regimental officers and with them the senior jemadars bearing the regiment's old colours stood out in front of the ranks. Before them were the new colours piled on drums. The approach of His Royal Highness was announced by the playing of the National Anthem. Immediately His Royal Highness took up a position fronting the regiment and the impressive ceremony

began. The colour party of four advanced to the drums, slowly goose-stepping. They saluted the Prince who then presented, first the King's Colour and then the regimental colour to the kneeling jemadars. The colour party turned about and marched, still at a slow pace, to a point halfway between the drums and the ranks. To the music of "Auld Lang Syne", the old colours were marched to the rear of the regiment and encased. The band then broke into more sprightly strains and the colour party marched the new colours to their place in front of the regiment. The Prince addressed the troops his words being translated and read out to them in Urdu. Three hearty cheers were given by the troops as the Prince departed and the cheering was taken up by the spectators many of whom broke from the containing lines of police and troops and ran alongside the Prince's car; waving handkerchiefs and head-dresses and cheering wildly.

Bombay in the garish light of day has lost its attraction for those who have seen it too frequently, and although His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has only been amongst us for a very short space of time, after his rather tiring functions at noon yesterday, it was only fitting that he should also view Bombay in its other aspect, dark, cool and comforting. With this in view His Royal Highness drove around the city last night before entraining at Victoria Terminus for the continuation of his tour.

After the dinner party at Government House the Prince commenced this drive, that brought him past all the buildings illuminated in his honour. From the very commencement he had a good view of the twinkling lights on the Rajabai Clock Tower and the buildings in its vicinity, so that when he actually came nearer he allowed himself to acknowledge the applause of the throngs that lined the road instead of devoting his whole attention to the illuminations. On Apollo Bunder also immense crowds were gathered, and their farewell cheers are sure to go with His Royal Highness on his tour, ringing in his ears and reminding him that in Bombay also as in every other city and town that he has visited in other parts of the Empire, he has gained the affection of the people, is securely enthroned in their hearts for all time, and carries with him their wishes and prayers for a safe and successful tour.

It was nearly eleven o'clock before the party arrived at Victoria Terminus, and at least another half an hour was spent in bidding all farewell. Good things must always come to an end at some time, and even Royal visits are no exception to the rule, but it is certain that feelings of deep regret were uppermost in both those gathered on the platform and the multitude without at having to surrender so charming a guest that he might fulfil his intentions on embarking on this tour of friendship.

"Statesman," dated the 24th November 1921.

Bombay, November 22.—The Prince bade farewell to Bombay to-night, after a visit which has undoubtedly had an excellent effect, and which he has thoroughly enjoyed in every way.

The last day was shorn of heavy ceremonial, the principal event being the meeting between the Prince and ex-service men on the Oval facing the sea this morning, when thousands of Indians gathered, with the European population, along the sides of the broad, open space and witnessed his hearty greeting and cordial handshake with each ex-soldier and ex-sailor, as they passed him in single file.

Indians clambered the railings, and even roosted precariously on trees to obtain a glimpse of the Prince, as he stood under the burning sun, and spoke to every man in turn, as though a personal friend.

No better proof of the Prince's popularity was needed than a glimpse at this crowd of Indians, which was allowed to come freely against the sides of the Oval and press within a few feet of the Prince without any kind of barrier of police or troops.

When the ex-service men, all of whom are Europeans resident in Bombay, had passed him, he inspected the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and then crossed the road through a narrow lane of spectators and entered the Uni-

versity, where he met the students in the fine hall, received their address, and read his reply.

Again he came into the great throng on the Oval, walked to the other end, where the men of the 7th Rajputs were drawn up waiting to receive their colours from him. This was Bombay's last public glimpse of the Prince. His hour and half in the grilling heat was well worth the effort it involved.

No one who saw the excited Indians running to give him a final salute could believe the recent disorders in the bazaars had in any way affected the visit to Bombay. The Gandhists, both in the bazaars and beyond, remained very subdued after their futile rioting, and whatever bitterness still exists in the native quarter was undiscernible on the surface to-day.

The Prince played polo at the Willingdon Club this afternoon in the presence of a number of Ruling Chiefs, and witnessed the finals in the Commemoration Tournament and presented the cups

He was present at a farewell dinner at Government House, and drove, when he left at ten o'clock, through brilliantly illuminated streets to Victoria Station.

The Royal train left half an hour later for Baroda, where he will be the guest of the Gaekwar.

Bombay, November 22.—The Royal visit, to which Bombay had been looking forward for some time and for which she made strenuous preparations, came to an end to-night when the Prince of Wales said good-bye to Sir George Lloyd and other high officials at Victoria Terminus.

Though he has still many farewells to make, the first stage of His Royal Highness' tour in India has concluded in a manner which reflects great credit to those entrusted with the preparation. Though his visit to Bombay has been brief and was in the beginning blemished by unbecoming happenings, it has been wonderful in its way. The Prince has enjoyed a triumph of popularity. In a few ways he has produced an effect which will be long felt. His boyish appearance, his perfect frank manners, free from "side," and an instant to understand the people whom he will one day be called upon to rule, have already secured him a place in the hearts of the multitude which saw him and came in contact with him.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a final dinner party to-night at Government House to meet His Royal Highness and there many guests bade farewell to him. The city was very beautifully illuminated to-night. Ships in the harbour were gaily decorated with lights, presenting a charming spectacle.

Bombay, November 23.—All along the route to Victoria Terminus Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and Anglo-Indian spectators were to-night seen fraternising with one another—a sure sign of confidence restored. The police restrictions were reduced to a minimum. Near Victoria Terminus dense masses of spectators cheered frantically and pressed forward as the Prince's car approached making its progress very difficult. The Prince stood up in acknowledgment.

"Pioneer," dated the 25th November 1921.

The dinner party at Government House last evening was a brilliant affair. About 140 guests were asked to have the honour of meeting His Royal Highness, and as they assembled in the Durbar Hall, they were seen to include representatives of every community in Bombay. Leading Indians like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Narayan Chandavarker, and Mr. Paranjpye, European commercial magnates like Sir Norcot Warren, Sir Montagu Webb, Mr. Froom, the scarlet-clad Archbishop of Bombay and his colleague of the English Church. Journalism was well represented by Sir Stanley Reed and Sir Herbert Russell, the Army by Sir William Marshall, the Senior Service by the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, and by Captain Meade of the "Renown." All filled in the picture, to which

special colour was lent by the gorgeous figures of the young Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Thakor Saheb of Morvi—a very mediæval type in a close fitting robe of dark-rich velvet crossed by the ribbon of the Indian Empire and a flat stripped turban on his head. Colour, too, came from the dresses of the ladies among whom Lady Tata was picturesquely conspicuous.

At the table the Prince had Lady Lloyd on his right and Mrs. Palmer on his left while opposite to him Lord Cromer was between Mrs. Adam and Lady Macleod. Not far away was an interesting guest in the shape of Sir Percy Lorraine, our new Minister at Tehran, and opposite him was Sir Louwis Kershaw, also just out from England. Those of the guests who were in the Coffee room could look out through the latticed verandah across the Back Bay to the illuminated city. The huge set piece of electric luminace stood out like gold filagree work against the blackness of the shore on the other side of the harbour, and gained an added effectiveness from the lake like smoothness of the reflection water of the Back Bay. Three healths were drunk at the conclusion of the dinner. The second was that of the Prince given by his host, and the others were the King-Emperor and the Governors, given by the Royal guest. To the latter was added the name of Lady Lloyd As everyone realised the magnificent success of the Prince's landing and subsequent ceremonies in Bombay, the tribute to Their Excellencies was felt to be more than merely formal. The strain on Sir George Lloyd has been great, but he has had the satisfaction of witnessing the Prince's triumph, completely blotting out any unsightly impressions that might be derived from the doings of a ruffianly minority in the huge city. As these lines are being written we are just crossing the Nerbudda on our way to Baroda with the Prince's train half an hour behind, and in a short time we shall see his arrival at the first Indian State to be honoured with a visit from him.

"Pioneer," dated the 27th November 1921.

Delhi, 25th November.—The following communications have passed between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy:—

From His Excellency the Viceroy:—"May I, with humble duty, convey to Your Majesty on behalf of India, congratulations on the most loyal and enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Heir Apparent of the British Empire by Bombay and its citizens during His Royal Highness' recent visit."

From His Majesty the King-Emperor:—"I have received with the utmost gratification, your message of congratulations on behalf of India on the loyal and enthusiastic welcome given to my son by Bombay and its citizens. I rejoice to hear this good news, ever remembering as I do the loyal and hearty greetings with which the Queen and I have been received on two occasions by the people of Bombay."

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Depressed Classes of Bombay.

We, most dutiful subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V, members of the Depressed Classes in Bombay, crave leave to offer to Your Royal Highness our loyal and humble welcome to these shores.

We humbly beg to assure Your Royal Highness that to no class of His Majesty's subjects in India can your visit give more sincere gratification than to the class to which we belong. Numbering one-fifth of the total population of India, religious and social usages have for centuries doomed the Depressed Classes to a life of degradation, of which untouchability and exclusion from some of the rights of common humanity, have been the prominent marks. But for the advent of the British Government in India with its enlightening influence of civic freedom and religious toleration, the Depressed Classes would have by this time sunk to the lowest depths of misery in the social and political life of the country. That Government has set free the beneficent forces of a new life and opened to the Depressed Classes in particular opportunities for developing the spirit of useful citizenship so as to enable them to take their proper part in moulding the

destinies of India on the lines of ordered and disciplined freedom which forms the crowning genius of British institutions.

Of that genius the British Throne now more than ever in the history of Britain stands as the unifying force and symbol, the link binding the different parts of the whole Empire together.

When in 1905 Your Royal Highness' august father, Our Most Gracious King-Emperor George V, visited this country, as the Prince of Wales that he was then, he gave its people the message of sympathy. When, again, in 1911, His Majesty visited India for the Coronation Durbar, he gave his Indian subjects another gracious message of hope. These two messages of sympathy and hope were received by people of all classes in India with a deep sense of gratitude and attachment to the British Throne. While those messages still make music in the hearts of the people and in the hearts of none more than in the hearts of the members of the community known as the Depressed Classes, Your Royal Highness comes amongst us as a living example and an encouraging object-lesson of the bonds of sympathy and hope.

In this democratic age you, Sir, have already given sure proof and promise that you possess the genuine talent of democracy—the talent which, inherited by you from our Most Gracious Sovereign, prompts you to trust the people by piercing below the externals of form, race or skin, and by entering into the hearts of all, high or low. We have already read and heard how Your Royal Highness has conquered the hearts of millions of His Majesty's subjects whether in the land of your birth, or on the battlefield, or in the British Colonies which you have visited. Your winsome ways have endeared you to all. To the Depressed Classes Your Royal Highness' visit is full of promise that India, protected by the British Throne, has a bright future before her and that that future is bound to elevate none more than the Depressed Classes and remove the bar of untouchability which has hindered their prosperity and progress.

Welcoming You, Sir, with these sentiments, expressed by us however inadequately from the bottom of our hearts, we loyally place through Your Royal Highness our sense of deep homage at the foot of the British Throne and earnestly beg of Your Royal Highness to be so pleased as to convey to Our Most Gracious Sovereign our humble assurances of attachment, to his person.

His Royal Highness's reply :—

" I thank you for your loyal address. Your earnest desire to improve the position of the classes, to which you belong, is a laudable one. I trust that the increase of enlightenment, following on the spread of education, will enable you to take the place as citizens, to which your numbers entitle you, in public life in India. You may rest assured of my sympathy. I shall watch the progress which you make with interest."

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

We, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on behalf of our Members, welcome the privilege of tendering to Your Royal Highness most cordial, sincere and loyal greetings on your landing in Bombay, the oldest possession in India of the British Crown.

Your Royal Highness' gracious resolve to visit this country, so soon after the restoration of your health, has indeed touched the hearts of the people of India as a great and noble act worthy of Your Royal Highness' high and illustrious position, and as striking evidence of Your Royal Highness' great solicitude for the happiness of the people of India.

The illustrious part Your Royal Highness played during the war in defence of the sublime principles of liberty, equity and justice was a source of admiration and pride not only to the British Empire but to the whole

civilised world, and we confidently hope and trust that those very principles for which Great Britain fought the Great War, and brought it to a successful close, will reign supreme in India and thereby add to the material and moral prosperity of India.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to this country only a few months ago to inaugurate the new era of Reforms is still fresh in our memory; and we are confident that the new era of Reforms will lead India to the attainment of full Dominion status such as is enjoyed by His Imperial Majesty's other Dominions beyond the seas.

As a commercial body representing the Indian commercial community, we earnestly hope that India will soon attain complete fiscal freedom of adjusting her own tariffs to suit the requirements of her own well-being and progress.

We wish Your Royal Highness perfect health and happiness throughout your sojourn in this vast country, and earnestly pray to God Almighty that your gracious visit to India at the most momentous period in her political and economic advancement may inspire you with love for her people and full and genuine sympathy with her aspirations.

His Royal Highness' reply :—

" I am very grateful to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for their loyal address of welcome and their good wishes for my tour. Like the members of your Chamber, I also have confidence that the reformed constitutions, recently inaugurated in India by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, will result in the gradual but progressive, realization by India of self-government in the British Empire. The more I see of India, in my tour, the more I am struck by the immensity of the commercial field which this great country offers, and I trust that your Chamber and Bureau may be successful in assisting and leading Indian commercial activities along real lines of advance and progress."

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

We, the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, whose privilege it was to greet Their Imperial Majesties on their arrival in India ten years ago, have now the honour of being the first Commercial Community in India to welcome Your Royal Highness on your long expected visit.

We, who have followed Your Royal Highness' career in War and Peace with equal appreciation and delight, desire first of all to express our gratitude that the spirit of devotion, duty and adventure, which has carried Your Royal Highness, Great Britain's best Ambassador, on journeys of equal importance and success throughout the length and breadth of Europe, America and Australia, has brought Your Royal Highness on a mission of no less dignity and distinction to the land which we have chosen for our domicile.

At the Dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, one of the last public functions attended by Your Royal Highness, Your Royal Highness was pleased to express a sense of the importance of the work of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire. We, on the other hand, have not failed to notice that wherever Your Royal Highness has travelled, there has been left behind an increased measure of that spirit of goodwill and confidence without which commerce cannot thrive; and we trust that, in addition to the other blessings which we pray will accrue from Your Royal Highness' visit to this land, we may derive from Your Royal Highness' presence still more hearty co-operation and confidence among the commercial communities to the general advantage of the trade and prosperity of India.

Your Royal Highness' visit coincides with the close of the most successful and abundant monsoon within living memory which we, in common with the vast majority of the people of this land, may be permitted to regard as a characteristic example of the good fortunes of Your Royal House, and as the augury of a golden age to come—*Auspicium melioris aevi.*

In conclusion we trust that Your Royal Highness' visit to this country may be blessed with a continuance of the prosperity that has attended Your Royal Highness hitherto; that Your Royal Highness may be favoured with good health and happiness and, finally, that Your Royal Highness may return to England with the brightest memories of your tour.

His Royal Highness' reply :—

" I thank the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for their loyal address of welcome and for the kind expressions, in which they have referred to me. Now that I have seen this great city and port, and have set foot on the shores of this vast country, I realize the immensity of the interests, both British and Indian, which are involved in the work carried on by your Chamber. I trust that after the recent depression in trade, which follows a similar phenomenon consequent on the Great War in all countries in the world, an era of prosperity will dawn for trade and commerce in India; and I feel assured that your Chamber will strive by mutual goodwill and trust to create and sustain co-operation and confidence among the commercial communities of this great country."

Telegram, dated the 23rd November 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

I was much touched by the demonstrations at my farewell to Bombay City last night. Please thank the people of Bombay City and Presidency for the warmth of their greetings to me throughout my visit. I feel I have indeed left friends at the gate way of my journey through India. Kindly assure all ranks of military and police and officers and officials of other services connected with the arrangements for my visit of my very sincere appreciation of their untiring labours. I tender my most grateful thanks to Your Excellency for your hospitality. I know how much the success of my visit owes to your guiding hand.

Telegram dated Bombay, the 23rd November 1921.

From—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I beg respectfully to tender to Your Royal Highness the deep gratitude of Bombay City and Presidency for Your Royal Highness' gracious message of farewell. Your Royal Highness' appreciation of the arrangements will immediately be conveyed to all concerned I venture on their behalf and upon that of the Government and people of this Presidency humbly to offer our united and heartfelt wishes for the continued success of Your Royal Highness' visit to India, the deep affection and loyalty which Your Royal Highness' presence has inspired will ever remain in the hearts of the people of Bombay.

No. 4361-321-Confl., dated Bombay, the 8th June 1922.

From—A. F. KINDERSLEY, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department,

To—J. P. THOMPSON, Esq., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

I am directed to forward the report called for in the letter from the Government of India No. 184-10-Intl., of 21st January 1922.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Bombay on Thursday the 17th November at about 8 A.M. His Excellency the Viceroy proceeded on board the " *Renown* " at 9-5 A.M. to welcome His Royal Highness. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by the members of his staff and the senior officials of the Bombay Government, proceeded on

board the " *Renown* " at 9-15 A.M., returning at 10 A.M. His Excellency the Viceroy returned at 10-5 A.M. His Royal Highness entered the Royal Barge at 10 A.M., and proceeded by a circuitous route among the ships in the harbour to the landing stage at the Apollo Bunder, where he was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor. The Ruling Princes and Chiefs who had assembled in Bombay to welcome His Royal Highness were introduced by the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, as were also the Consular Representatives of Foreign Powers. The high officials of the Government of Bombay were presented by the Chief Secretary. From the pavilion where the introductions took place His Royal Highness, accompanied by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, advanced in procession to the dais in front of the large amphitheatre which had been erected for the occasion, inspecting on the way the Guards of Honour furnished by His Majesty's ships in Bombay and the 1-125th Napier's Rifles. Immediately on arrival at the dais His Royal Highness read the gracious message of His Majesty the King-Emperor to the people of India. Thereafter, when His Royal Highness had taken his seat, the President of the Bombay Municipality advanced, and, having received His Royal Highness' permission, read a loyal address from the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. His Royal Highness replied, and the members and chief officials of the Corporation were then presented. From the Apollo Bunder His Royal Highness drove in procession to Government House, Malabar Point. The route throughout—a distance of nearly five miles—was lined with enthusiastic spectators. Every available coign of vantage—windows, doors, lamp-posts—was occupied. At many parts of the route the crowds were 15 and 20 deep, and experienced observers accustomed to estimating London crowds were of opinion that no less than a quarter of a million people were gathered on the roads to welcome His Royal Highness. A very large proportion of these were adult males, and the majority of households in Bombay must have been represented.

No public functions had been set down for the afternoon of the 17th, but in the evening His Royal Highness held a reception at Government House. This was attended by over 2,000 persons, representing all sections of the Bombay community. It had been intended that, in order that His Royal Highness might be spared fatigue, there should be no individual presentations. But under His Royal Highness' personal commands the arrangements were altered, and His Royal Highness personally received every guest individually. The fact that His Royal Highness had undertaken so arduous a duty was soon public property, and elicited much favourable comment in Bombay.

2. On the morning of Friday the 18th His Royal Highness granted short personal interviews to those Ruling Princes of the Bombay Presidency who were entitled to the honour of a formal interchange of visits with Royal Personages. He also interviewed a number of minor Ruling Chiefs from the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and thereafter received the remaining salute and non-salute Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency collectively. In the afternoon Sir David Sassoon, the President of the Municipal Corporation, had the honour of entertaining His Royal Highness at a garden party in the Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill. In the evening His Royal Highness attended a ball given by His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Lady Lloyd at Government House.

3. His Royal Highness travelled during the night from Bombay to Poona. On the morning of the 19th he was received at the Poona railway station by His Excellency the Governor, attended by the principal civil and military officers of the station. He drove in procession from the Railway station to the Shanwar Wada in the City. His Royal Highness' escort consisted of a Lancer Regiment furnished by His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior the Kolhapur Red Rissala furnished by His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and bodies of irregular cavalry in the traditional accoutrements of Mahratta horsemen of the 18th Century, furnished by all the Indian States of the Deccan. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior rode on one side of His Royal Highness' carriage as officer commanding the

escort, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the other side as second-in-command, while the immediate bodyguard consisted of the Rulers of practically all the States of the Deccan, the only absentees being Rulers who were incapacitated by age or illness.

At the Shanwar Wada, His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of a memorial to the soldiers of Maharashtra who had laid down their lives in the war. From the War Memorial, His Royal Highness went in procession to the site of the memorial to the great founder of the Mahratta Empire, Shivaji. He was received by Their Highness the Maharajas of Gwalior and Kolhapur. On the invitation of the latter, His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone. After he had been garlanded by the Maharaja of Kolhapur, His Royal Highness passed round in front of the stand of spectators, amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm, and then proceeded to the Willingdon Soldiers' Club, where he inspected a gathering of over 2,000 Indian pensioners and ex-service men. In the afternoon, His Royal Highness attended a special race meeting at Poona, which had been organised specially in his honour. His Royal Highness' action in moving freely in the various enclosures among all classes of the community caused much enthusiasm. The route from the Race Course to Government House at Ganeshkhind was for the greater part lined voluntarily by troops of the garrison, Indian and European. His Royal Highness returned to Bombay on the night of the 19th.

4. On Sunday the 20th His Royal Highness was present at a lunch given by the members of the Orient Club at Bombay. In the evening he visited the Seamen's Institute and took tea at the Yacht Club, and attended Divine Service at the Cathedral.

5. Owing to the riots which had taken place in Bombay and which will be described below, it was found necessary to abandon the gathering of school children which had been planned for the morning on Monday the 21st. In the afternoon, His Royal Highness attended the finals of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches and a military display. At both places he received a most enthusiastic welcome from large crowds. In the evening His Royal Highness attended a ball at the Byculla Club.

6. On the morning of the 22nd, His Royal Highness visited the University, where he received an address frm the Senate and had an opportunity of moving about among the students. From the latter he received a most cordial welcome, in spite of efforts which had been made to induce them to boycott the ceremony. From the University he proceeded to a Review of British ex-service men, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and Bombay Police after which he presented Colours to the 7th Rajputs, being warmly welcomed by large crowds of Indian spectators. In the evening His Royal Highness attended a garden party given at the Willingdon Club by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, and presented the cups won in the Polo Tournament organised in his honour. His Royal Highness' departure from Bombay on the evening of the 22nd was marked by scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. Throughout the route, the streets were lined with crowds of cheering spectators, who broke all bounds and surged up to the very wheels of His Royal Highness' motor car. Outside the Victoria Terminus there was a crowd said to have been unparalleled in the history of Bombay. The station yard had been kept clear. But by the Prince's own direction the gates were thrown open, and the crowd swarming into the yard with His Royal Highness' motor car, pressed on to the departure platform, determined to keep His Royal Highness in view up to the last.

7. His Royal Highness concluded his Indian tour at Karachi on Friday the 17th March 1922. He was received at the station by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, attended by the principal civil and military officers of Karachi and by a large number of Ruling Princes, who had come to take leave of His Royal Highness. After inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the 2nd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, His Royal Highness received an address from the members of the Municipal Council. After His Royal Highness had replied, the members and the

principal officers were presented. His Royal Highness then proceeded by motor to the Frere Hall, where, after inspecting a detachment of the 92nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Punjabis, he presented Colours to the 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Immediately after this ceremony, ex-service men, both British and Indian, and holders of the King's Police Medal were presented to His Royal Highness to the number of 250. His Royal Highness then went on foot in procession to the Baluchi War Memorial, which he unveiled. The afternoon was devoted to interviews with various Ruling Princes and Members of His Royal Highness' Staff. In the afternoon His Royal Highness attended a Children's Fête and Garden Party given in his honour by the Mussalman Zamindars and Jaghirdars of Sind. His Royal Highness left Government House in procession for Keamari at 6 P.M. He was received at the Wharf by His Excellency the Governor and the principal local civil and military officers, with representatives of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India. After His Royal Highness had inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Royal Air Force, the Commissioner in Sind presented the Trustees of the Port of Karachi and the principal officers of the Port Trust. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Wharf and embarked on H.M.S "Comus," from which he transhipped to H.M.S. "Renown." The "Renown" got under way at about 8 P.M.

8. The political effects of His Royal Highness' visit varied considerably in the three centres visited, *viz.*, Bombay, Poona and Karachi. Each of these latter will receive separate notice. But the following remarks are true of the Presidency as a whole. On those parts of the community which take an active interest in politics the effect has been slight. A considerable section of the less instructed public was under the impression that the Prince was likely to announce some boon, and some disappointment was felt in this quarter that His Royal Highness had no such announcement to make. The visit has not noticeably strengthened the courage of the Moderates and loyalists. Nor, despite the fact that a few non-co-operators are said to have been carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and to have joined in the loyal welcome given to the Prince at Karachi, is it likely that the attitude of many members of the non-co-operation and anti-Government party has been altered by the visit.

9. In Bombay, perhaps the principal political result of the visit has been indirectly to strengthen the traditional loyalty of the Parsee community. This is due to the fact that the violence of those sections of the community who had been disappointed by the failure of their campaign to boycott the visit of His Royal Highness was mainly directed against the members of that community. For a considerable time previous to the arrival of His Royal Highness the energies of the leaders of the non-co-operation party were devoted to a campaign of abuse and ridicule of the intended visit. For a week previous to the arrival an intensive campaign was carried on, several public meetings were held each day, and the streets were placarded with posters with the object of bringing about a complete *hartal* and of inducing people to refrain from going to see the Prince, or in any way joining in the welcome. The non-co-operators had planned as a counter-attraction to the arrival ceremonies a bonfire of foreign cloth at the Elphinstone Mill. This meeting was well attended, as Bombay is a city of sufficient size to provide large crowds in several different places at the same time. By the time the Prince had reached Government House, the demonstrators who had attended the fire were returning therefrom, and, mortified by the large crowds whom they still saw on the roads where the procession had passed, began to abuse and assault those who had taken part in the reception of His Royal Highness. Violent rioting took place for the space of two days, the main objects of violence being the Parsis, who as a community had prominently associated themselves with the welcome to His Royal Highness. In self-defence these were compelled to band themselves together and to make common cause with the European and Anglo-Indian communities, who were also the objects of attack. The results were seen in the way in which the members of the Parsi community hastened to join the ranks of the Indian Auxiliary Forces. The general effect has been that the great

bulk of the Parsi community and all their responsible leaders have definitely recognised that their interest as a community lies in opposition to the forces of disorder and of non-co-operation. Apart from this, and from the temporary influence of His Royal Highness' winning personality on those who had an opportunity of seeing him, the political effects in Bombay city may generally be summed up as slight.

10. From a political point of view the visit to Poona was much more important. It was associated in the closest way with the past and present achievements of the Mahratta people. It coincided with a general conference of the Patils of the Deccan. These, it must be remembered are the true blue blooded Mahrattas, the natural aristocracy of the Deccan, a blood brotherhood to which all the great Mahratta Princes of India are proud to belong. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia had presided over their deliberations not as Maharaja, but as the Patil of a Deccan village. They saw His Royal Highness come to Poona to do honour to the great founder of their national glory, Shivaji, and to pay his tribute of respect to the thousands of Mahrattas and other men of Maharashtra who had fought and died in the Great War. They saw the two greatest of their Princes riding at the step of his carriage and His Royal Highness surrounded by all the remainder of their chieftains, and they took back with them to their villages the enthusiasm with which they had welcomed the Prince, who walked round among them accompanied by the descendants of Shivaji and of Muhadaji Scindia. The action of the Prince in moving freely among the crowds on the race course had a very great effect throughout the Deccan. Large numbers of pensioners from every part of the Deccan had been gathered on the course, and each carried back to his village tales of the affability and friendliness of the Prince. A native officer solemnly assured his Commanding Officer on the strength of information he had received from his pensioner brother, who had received it from someone else unspecified, that His Royal Highness had escaped from His Excellency the Governor and from the vigilance of the Police, and had finally been tracked to a group in the middle of the course, where he was found amidst a crowd of ex-sepoys smoking an Indian *bidi*; the tale of course is untrue, but the existence of such rumours, which will form the common tale of the village meeting place for years to come, is of the greatest significance. The result of the visit to Poona has been immensely to strengthen the loyalty of the great agricultural community of the Mahrathi speaking parts of the Bombay Presidency. It has promoted their growing sense of unity and their opposition to those elements in the life of the Deccan who have been for over 40 years hostile to the British Government in India.

11. The political effect of His Royal Highness' visit to Karachi was excellent. The enthusiasm with which he was welcomed by the large crowds who lined the streets to cheer him brought home to the non-co-operation party how slight was their hold on the bulk of the people of Sind. The Zamindars, in particular, who flocked into Karachi from all districts in Sind, were much impressed with the ceremonies, and were strengthened in their loyalty by the view which they obtained of the Heir to the Throne. They regarded the opportunity afforded to them of seeing at close quarters the Heir who will occupy the throne of their Ruler as a blessing bestowed on them by God. The visit appears to have dispelled to a large extent the gloom which the Khilafat agitation had cast over the minds of these Zamindars.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Baroda.

Wednesday, November 23rd	8-30 A.M.	Public arrival.
	8-40 A.M.	Carriage procession to Laxmi Vilas Palace.
	9-10 A.M.	Arrive Laxmi Vilas.
	9-15 A.M.	*Mizaj pursi.*
	9-15 A.M.	Breakfast at Laxmi Vilas Palace.
	10-30 A.M.	Formal visit of His Highness the Gaekwar to His Royal Highness.

Wednesday, November 23rd—*contd*	11-00 A.M.	Return visit by His Royal Highness to His Highness the Gaekwar.
	1 P.M.	Inspection of 98th Infantry.
	1-30 P.M.	Lunch at Residency.
	5-00 P.M.	Garden party.
	8-30 P.M.	State dinner at Laxmi Vilas Palace. After dinner drive round city and gardens to see illuminations and fireworks.
Thursday, November 24th	9-00 A.M.	Breakfast at Laxmi Vilas.
	9-30 A.M.	Motor to Makarpura.
	10-00 A.M.	*Cheeta* hunt (or black buck shooting, if desired).
	1 P.M.	Lunch at Makarpura. Motor back after lunch.
	2-00 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	Departure private.

Speech of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar at the Baroda State Banquet.

I rise now to invite you to join me in drinking the health of my honoured guest, whose presence here to-night fills us all with such immense pleasure, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Forty-five years ago His Royal Highness' august grand-father, King Edward of happy memory, did me the honour of visiting me here in Baroda when he came to India as Prince of Wales. It is but natural therefore that the fact that I am the first of the Princes of India to have the privilege of entertaining His Royal Highness on this his first visit to the Empire of India is to me personally a matter of immense pride and gratification.

His Royal Highness in all his many-sided activities both in peace and in war, has shown that he is the happy possessor of gifts which are as priceless as they are royal. The great self-governing Dominions have acclaimed him as an ambassador of the Empire; those who fought with him in the great war have hailed him as a true comrade; the sick, the suffering and the poor, know well with what sympathy and loving kindness he has striven on their behalf. His Majesty, the King Emperor, in a memorable speech delivered in London on his return from his visit to India as Prince of Wales, emphasised the enormous value of sympathy and insight to the Ruler. We in India rejoice in the knowledge that, whatever may be the problem of the future with which His Royal Highness may be called to deal, he has proved that he possesses the wisdom, human sympathy, and insight, so necessary to their adequate solution.

The alliance of my State with the Crown is now a hundred years old, and I am proud to acknowledge the courtesy and fairness with which, through that long period, the British Government have treated Baroda. Naturally there have been occasional differences as to the interpretation of our various engagements, but these differences have mostly been removed by patient and friendly discussion. There are still some important matters outstanding, but, if the orders of the Government of India which we have received in the last year or two, and for which we are grateful, are an indication of what we may expect in the future, I have no doubt that our point of view will be most sympathetically considered.

We are proud indeed that Your Royal Highness was able to accept my invitation to visit me here in my capital. The fortunes of my State and my House have from the beginning been so closely linked with the British Empire that I need scarcely assure Your Royal Highness of the sincerity of the pleasure with which I regard your presence here this evening.

I trust that Your Royal Highness will experience both here and throughout your tour, an ever increasing happiness, and that Peace and Prosperity may ever crown your days.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I pray you to join in drinking the long life, health and prosperity of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech at the Baroda Banquet.

I am very grateful to Your Highness for the warm and courteous manner in which you have proposed my health. I shall take away from Baroda the kindliest recollections of Your Highness' hospitality.

I have long looked forward to visit in their own States, surrounded by their ancestral dignities, the Princes of India to whose loyalty and devotion the Crown and the Empire are so indebted; and my visit to Baroda is of special interest to me because here I follow in the footsteps of my grand-father King Edward, who visited this State as Prince of Wales in 1875, and had the felicity of hearing the loyal sentiments expressed by Your Highness on that occasion and of enjoying the warm welcome which you are extending to me now.

The connection of the Baroda State with the British Crown has been long and honourable. Since the first definitive Treaty concluded in 1805, Your Highness' State has been associated with the British administration by the closest of ties. The British Empire will not forget how in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny the young Gaekwar Khande Rao stood staunchly by the British and helped to maintain peace and security in Gujerat. This tradition has been nobly followed by Your Highness; and Your Highness may look with pride on the record of the aid rendered by your State in the Great War.

It gives me pleasure to think that this long and honourable connection with the British Crown has brought advantages in its train for the Baroda State. Assured of protection from external troubles by your ties with the British Government, Your Highness' people have been enabled to gather and enjoy the fruits of peace. On several occasions in the past the Government of India have afforded assistance in building up the institutions of the Baroda State. The enlightened policy of Your Highness has now perfected and advanced an orderly system of administration based on British models. Under these wise provisions the progress and welfare of Your Highness' subjects is the first care of the Ruler; and Your Highness' people are fortunate that you have long been spared to reign over them and show your keen and enlightened personal interest in all matters which affect their well-being; as a result the departments of Your Highness' Government have attained a standard of efficiency which is worthy of the position occupied in India by the Baroda State and which has few, if any, counterparts in other Indian States. I trust that Your Highness' subjects will long enjoy your fostering care.

I shall retain the most pleasant impression of Baroda—the first Indian State which I have visited in the course of my tour—and of the wonderful sights which I have seen here. I have but one regret and that is that my stay with Your Highness must necessarily be so short; but short as it is, it has enabled me to strengthen and revive the ties which bind your House and mine; and the most pleasant of my Baroda memories will be the pleasure which I have experienced in making the acquaintance of Your Highness.

I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking the health of the illustrious Ruler of Baroda His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar.

"Times of India," dated the 24th November 1921.

His Royal Highness arrived at Baroda after an uneventful journey yesterday morning and received a very enthusiastic reception. The whole city was decorated, and with the added splendour of richly caparisoned elephants, silver and gold guns, and the troops in all their rich uniforms, it was obvious that Baroda was determined to prove itself worthy of being the first Native State in India that the Prince would visit.

The morning was given up to an exchange of visits between His Royal Highness and His Highness the Gaekwar, both of which were conducted with all the ceremonials of the East. His Royal Highness also had a look at the State jewels.

The afternoon was taken up with a garden party and the day was brought to a close by a State banquet at which the Prince made a happy speech in reply to the toast of his health.

"Statesman."

Baroda, November 23.—Baroda, the first of the Indian States to be visited by the Prince of Wales during his tour, was reached this morning. The night's journey from Bombay was uneventful except for a slight change in the time table. Instead of reaching here at 8-30, the special train conveying the Royal party arrived at 9.

The Baroda Station was tastefully decorated and the leading State officials, headed by His Highness the Gaekwar, the British Resident and other European officials received the Prince.

A guard-of-honour furnished by State troops presented arms and the State Artillery fired a salute. After the presentation of high officials and nobles of the State by the Resident outside the station the Prince was greeted by music of the tom-toms of *jilib*, music peculiar to Baroda State. The procession then left the station, the Prince sitting in the Royal barouche with His Highness the Gaekwar.

Colonel Worgan, Military Secretary, and the Maharaj Kumar Dhairyshil Rao, the Resident and the Prince's staff followed in landaus. The city presented a pretty picture in floral decoration, and five elephants were paraded outside the Naya Mandir (Court of Justice). A large number of boys and girls from different educational institutions in Baroda had also assembled. About four thousand young girls were gathered at one place and the Prince was received with great cheering from all these pupils as he passed on.

On arrival under the porch of the Laxmi Vilas Palace a guard-of-honour was furnished by the 98th Infantry and Boy Scouts were stationed on the maidan facing the Chamrajendra Road.

A most pleasing function, peculiar in Indian States, took place a little after the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Laxmi Vilas Palace. The ceremony of *Mizaj pursi*, or inquiry after health, is a custom handed down to posterity, immemorial in practice and very scrupulously observed. It takes place when Royal visitors or very high dignitaries visit the city of an Indian potentate.

A deputation consisting of four State officials were received by two officers of His Royal Highness' staff. They enquired about the Prince's health and, after the exchange of a few civilities, withdrew.

"Pioneer."

Baroda, 23rd November.—The Prince's train arrived at Baroda a little later than the schedule anticipated, and it was well past nine before the blue-coated State gunners, drawn up in a field to the left of the railway line, let fly with their announcement of the moment for which the capital of this very efficiently run State has been preparing for days. As we drove through the broad and well kept roads, lavishly decorated, we could not realise that every effort had been made to honour the Prince on the occasion of his first visit to an Indian State.

Baroda is, of course, famous for its educational institutions and it was, therefore, not surprising that along the route scholars, pupils, students and staffs of the various schools and colleges should be well to the fore. Our point of vantage was the very modern looking High Court verandah, whence, as from the apex of a triangle, we could get an extended view of

the procession. In front of us was a training college for girls, who, in festive garb, made a charming patch of colour, well framed in the greenery of the avenue running alongside a broad lake. To the right, a few hundred yards away, a dense crowd of city folk awaited the events of the day and a notable feature was the presence of even more Gandhi caps than one had seen in Bombay. Whatever may be his demerits Mr. Gandhi's invention has the great recommendation of cheapness and efficiency—hence its apparent popularity has an economic, rather than a political, significance.

Cheering is not an art which Indians in their own surroundings easily acquire and therefore the procession of the Prince with the Gaekwar and his younger son was not attended by that noisy demonstration which marked his progress through the streets of Bombay.

The girls opposite us cheered with shrill and admirable gusto, but there was a distinct sense of careful tutoring, for the volume in no way decreased long after the Royal carriage had passed. Not that the procession as a whole did not deserve the tribute. It was exceedingly impressive. The green and gold of the Baroda Lancers, followed by the yellow and gold of the Gaekwar's Bodyguard of dashing mien, with their Hussar dolmans, made a brave show and the Prince, in his white uniform as Colonel of the Welsh Guards—a dress, which many have already decided, suits him best—had his Royal rank indicated by the heart shaped *abdagiri* carried by the servant behind him while the Gaekwar was shielded from the sun by an umbrella of red and gold.

To our right five elephants in line including the Gaekwar's State elephant with *mahout* in gold and a four-seated *howdah* of the same metal waved their trunks in heavy welcome to the passing show. In front of them stood a row of attendants armed with lances and other instruments of torture in readiness to deal with any display of contrariness on the part of the massive animals.

Later on as one of the elephants passed along the road and seriously disturbed the comfort of the cavalrymen keeping the route, one could not help feeling that if the horses had been consulted, the deadly looking gargantuan pincers would have been applied to the fearsome dark grey mountains of flesh.

The wondrous painting of their heads, with colours bright to the point of crudeness, was enough to upset the equanimity of any other quadruped, although it appeared to be in the nostril rather than the eye, that the main offence reached the mounts of the cavalrymen.

For the visit, the Gaekwar had placed at the Prince's disposal his magnificent palace, well named Laxmi Vilas while he himself for the time being is housed in the old palace of Najarbeg, just a mile away. In the Laxmi Vilas the Prince's apartments look out on a scene very reminiscent of Versailles. There is the same gracefully outlined lake, and beyond it a broad avenue of trees, at the end of which a cluster of palms, and perhaps the burnt brownness of the grass, forms the only reminder that the scene is laid in India and not near Paris.

The Prince's reception of the Gaekwar on the occasion of the latter's ceremonial visit was a dignified and yet intimate little function, which the Prince carried through to perfection. The reception hall is a long triangular room richly panelled with carving relieved by artistic designs of the painter. At the end, two magnificent thrones stood on a *dais*, their cushion of red velvet emblazened with the arms of the Gaekwar and the Prince of Wales' feathers respectively. On each side, chairs covered with beautiful cloths of embroidery were placed for the Ministers, *Durbaries* and the staff. In the centre a rich carpet of gold enhanced the regal splendour of the scene, while behind the throne stood a row of attendants some carrying maces, others *dhamars*, and the one behind the Prince's chair the *abdagiri*, already in evidence in the procession from the station.

The Prince entered the room a few minutes before his visitor was due to arrive, and was carefully shown the arrangements made for the ceremony. As was natural on the occasion of his first experience of the kind, he was

very interested and asked many pointed questions, for, like his father, he has a very keen sense of the importance of detail and nothing escaped him. The guns sounded outside, the guard-of-honour of the 98th Infantry, with its colours smartly came to the present and soon the Prince was shaking hands and bowing to the Gaekwar, who entered with his son, the Resident, the Ministers and other high dignitaries. The Prince and the Maharaja took their seats and the rest lined both sides of the room. The Gaekwar's entourage made a pleasing picture facing the white political and military uniforms of the Royal Staff. Conspicuous was the young Maharaj Kumar, dressed in a plain delicate grey silk robe, with a triple necklace of pearls. Further down a noble in beautiful apple green flecked with gold caught the eye, and many chests were carrying ribbons and stars of different orders.

After all had been introduced to the Prince, the ceremony of garlanding the Gaekwar and distributing garlands, bouquets, lavender, *attar* and *pan* to him and his staff was carried through by His Royal Highness and Messrs. deMontmorency and Metcalfe. The bouqet, which of course, the Prince personally presented to the Gaekwar, was a brilliant mass of colour, and the sprinkling of rosewater and presentation of the other symbols were gracefully accomplished. The Prince was clearly anxious to make no mistake in performing the various courtesies required of him, and his bearing was well in accord with the dignity of the ceremony. After the Prince returned the call, and a similar ceremonial was duly observed on both sides.

The morning was completed by the inspection of the 98th Infantry and the Prince lunched at the Residency.

This afternoon, in the beautiful grounds of the Moti Bag, which is within the walls of the Laxmi Vilas Palace, the Prince attended a garden party of a delightfully informal character. The well-kept lawns were for the occasion carrying over half a dozen gaily decorated booths and in each booth was an Indian entertainment, the whole being organised by the State director of amusements— a very charming title which perhaps would not be understood by the mere prosaic administration outside an Indian State. This afternoon he abundantly proved his worth. Pink tighted acrobats performed prodigies of balancing and strength, without any of those artificial aids to be found in a London music hall. Diminutive green parrots rode bicycles, fired guns and generally behaved with superintelligence; musicians played on every kind of instrument improvised or carefully constructed. There were a couple of plump nautch ladies dancing and singing with a terrible verve.

There were about six little girls performing every kind of household duty on a microscopic scale— a peep into the interior of his Indian subjects domestic life, which specially attracted the Prince—and a dozen others, in gala attire, sang wedding songs. The Prince is known to be keen on *jazz* music and is said to be no mean performer with the drum and it was to be expected that he lingered longer before the parties of musicians, than anything else until he came to the parrots, who scored the success of the round. On his arrival the five State elephants received his first attention and Sir Lionel Halsey, Sir Godfrey Thomas, among others, braved the perils of sea sickness for the sake of a ride in the gorgeous howdahs

The gallant Admiral, as the elephant rose from the ground, was evidently surprised at the violent heaving and the Prince, highly amused at the spectacle, shouted "Hold tight, Admiral." A piece of advice which Sir Lionel was already taking with evident perturbation.

A really interesting feature of the party was the gatherings of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Of the former their Chief Scout Master, just before the Prince arrived, reminded them that they were the smartest scouts in all India and their precision and alertness, combined with a neatness of dress made it easy to believe that their title was justified. Among the seven hundred, there are boys of all castes and creeds. A boy scout knows no distinction and as one of the scoutmasters put it there one saw all the virtues of the Gandhi movement without its explosive factors. Four of the scoutmasters have just returned from England, where they went through a course at the Bader Powell Institution and if such organisation as the

Baroda Scouts can be imitated elsewhere in India there is very little to fear for the rising generation.

The Prince chatted with Mr. Prasad, the Chief Scout Master and shook hands with his Lieutenants and the parade was highly delighted with his attentions. When later on he came across the Girl Guides wery demure and not a little self-conscious in their dark blue *sarees* he appeared a trifle embarrassed, but he received the salute of these king fishers, peacocks and blue birds with a smile and a courtly raising of his *topi*, after putting a few questions to their leader.

The party was of course attended by everyone of note in Baroda, the white dresses of the gentlemen with their red flat turbans made the dominant note although brilliant uniforms of the officers of the State troops could not be overlooked, any more than the two quaint bullock batteries with shining guns, over two hundred years old; the bullocks being clothed in gold and silver draping, their horns cased in silver sheaths, an array of finery which seemed to add to their bovine ponderousness of movement. Watching them and the elephants, one seemed to want to get at an idea of animal psychology and a ready mentor, standing by, declared that the elephants were exceedingly proud of their position. The flag elephant in particular put on terrible airs and it took three days to get him up in his war paint, for with ultra feminine vanity he flirted and coquetted while the operation was in progress, just as if he really did not want to be made beautiful. Yet when the time comes for him to be deposed from his exalted position, owing to the claims of a younger and more vigorous generation, he goes utterly mad.

The predecessor of the elephant now carrying the Maharaja's flag is said to be a prisoner, well tied down with ropes as his deposition has made him unsafe as an ordinary free member of the general elephant public.

Tea was served to the Prince in a raised bower of greenery and he left the ground as dusk approached thoroughly delighted with the freedom and ease of the afternoon's entertainment.

The scheme to-night in the banqueting hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace was of the most brilliant description. The 120 guests of the Gaekwar were gathered round tables in the marble rectangle. The tables formed four sides of a hollow square and in the centre was a fountain changing its coloured lights every other minute, flanked by huge blocks of ice, which enabled the guests to dispense with punkahs. Greenery and clusters of palms, banked by devices worked out in the Prince's crest completed the decorations. The tables were illuminated with all colours of electric lights and a more fairy like scene could hardly be imagined.

The Prince sat with the Gaekwar on his left and Lady Freeland on his right, Lord Cromer, Sir Lionel Halsey, Mr. Crump, Mrs. A. S. Montgomery being also at that end of the tables.

When the toasting came the Gaekwar's speeches were brief but eloquent, but it was natural that the applause of the assembly should be loudest when the Prince, with a clear voice resounding through the large hall replied to the toast of his own health. He alluded happily to King Edward's visit to Baroda. He touched amid cheers on the loyalty of the Maharaja of the State during the trying time of the mutiny, on the present Gaekwar's aid in the war, on the efficiency of his rule and then he obviously broke away from the set speech and brought in a very charming family touch. On this day when he was being fêted in Baroda he had learnt the news of his sister's engagement and he was, therefore, inclined to associate Baroda with the happiness he hoped would be hers This unexpected announcement took the assemblage hugely and the Prince sat down amid resounding cheers.

After the dinner the Prince, with the Maharaja, drove through the illuminated city, wherein *chirags* made a wonderful show by the lavish and widespread extent of their display. Round the lake, opposite the High Court these twinkling lights were specially effective and the vast crowds lining the streets everywhere testified to the reality of the peoples' interest in the Royal visit. As these lines are being written elaborate fireworks are blazing forth and when Baroda will go to bed it is difficult to say for

bands are playing in all directions, rockets bursting forth every minute are not producers of sleep. The Prince, in his speech, expressed his pleasure at his following his grandfather's footsteps in making Baroda his first Indian State of call and he must have felt that the imitation was thoroughly justified.

"*Statesman.*"

Baroda, November 23rd.—Baroda has given the Prince his first glimpse of the splendours of a Native State. He was welcomed to-day by the Gaekwar with all the traditional ceremonial of his Court, and acclaimed by the people with English cheers as he drove through the flagged and garlanded streets of the capital, to Laxmi Palace.

The day has been a glittering pageant, wholly unlike the festivities of Bombay, for here the Prince is in the midst of an all-Indian population and their reception of the Heir to the Throne was marked by the lavish hospitality of the East.

His arrival this morning was the occasion of a bewildering display of State troops, guards of honour in gala dress, elephants covered with gold paint, bearing jewelled howdahs, gold and silver guns drawn up before Laxmi, with rows of silver carriages and caparisoned horses.

The Gaekwar's state jewels, including more than £3,000,000 worth of diamonds and pearls, were laid out in the Nazar Beg Palace in honour of his visit to the Maharaja. The entire population was massed at the sides of the spacious main road from the station to the palace, and was a bright picture in the morning sunshine, hundreds of women in bright *sarees* waving a welcome from the balconies and specially erected stands, banners inscribed with loyal greetings in English draped below processional archways, and every public building decorated in vivid colours. More than 15,000 school boys and girls of all castes and communities, divided into eight groups along the route, raised shrill cries as the Prince passed up the freshly swept and watered driveway in his state barouche, preceded by cavalry in green, and surrounded by the State bodyguard moving slowly, with their cream-coloured capes thrown back from their tunics.

The morning was taken up with preliminary ceremonial. First four of the principal State officers called at the Laxmi Palace and formally inquired as to the state of the Prince's health, and received the customary offerings. Then the Gaekwar arrived from Nazar Beg Palace in an imposing procession and was received by the Prince in the reception hall with his Chief Minister and other Durbaris.

I was present at the Nazar Beg Palace half-an-hour later, when the Prince returned the visit, and witnessed the interesting ceremonial which took place on the first floor, which was generally similar to that followed at Laxmi.

The palace is a plain white building in the heart of the city, surrounded by pleasant grounds. An imposing grand staircase leads to the drawing room no larger than that in an ordinary private house, surrounded by other rooms, simply furnished. At one end of the drawing room was a long sofa of silver, upholstered in crimson silk, placed on a low dais, with rows of armchairs against either wall, occupied by nobles and the principal State officials.

The Prince walked on a carpet of cloth of gold from the carriage to the apartment, and was escorted to the sofa by the Gaekwar, where he sat while the officials came forward singly and with a low bow presented their offerings of gold mohurs on a white cloth, which he touched and remitted.

Then the Gaekwar garlanded him, and the heavy gold chain dropped nearly to the Prince's feet.

While the band in the courtyard played the Gaekwar presented him with a large bouquet, sprinkled with *attar* of roses, offered *pan*, did the same to Admiral Sir L. Halsey and the Resident, whereafter a Minister garlanded other officers of the suite.

The Prince was taken to the jewel room to see the wonderful collection, and then, amid more salutes, returned to his Palace.

The garden party on Moti Bag grounds was unlike any garden party the Prince had ever attended. There were more gorgeous elephants standing patiently with their *mahouts*, performances by State acrobats, a birds' concert by Indian musicians, a display by the Baroda Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and other curious and diverting entertainments which lasted until nightfall.

The State Banquet brought out all the gold and silver plate in the State Treasury. After dinner there was a fine display of fireworks.

The Prince will be taken for a *cheetah* hunt to-morrow morning and will leave in the afternoon for Udaipur.

"Statesman," dated the 26th November 1921.

There does not seem to have been a whisper of *hartal* at Baroda on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to the capital of that State. On the contrary His Royal Highness appears to have been given a unique and gorgeous reception at the hands alike of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and his subjects down to the humblest of them. Sir Percival Phillips, the special *Statesman* correspondent with the Prince, describes the display as "bewildering," and it is easy to understand the impression which such a kaleidoscope as an Indian State out for a holiday on a great ceremonial occasion would make upon a keen observer straight from the West. The entire population of the State lined the roads, and apart from other notes of welcome the speech of the Gaekwar in toasting His Royal Highness was as interesting as it was admirable in taste and feeling. There are not many Princes in India whose memories can go back to the visit of the late King Edward when Prince of Wales, and it is a fine tribute to the Gaekwar's vigorous activity of body and of mind that he should once more have been the first Ruler to welcome the Heir Apparent to his capital, and have toasted King Edward's grandson in so felicitous a speech.

"Pioneer."

Dohad, 24th November.—The wind up of the Prince's visit to Baroda was mostly of an informal character, the chief event being that which gave His Royal Highness his first taste of Indian *shikar*. Although in the end he was able to come away without reporting a blank day, let it at once be said that the sport was to a large extent spoiled owing to the large number of people accompanying the *cheetah* carts. Moreover, many of them had overlooked the importance of wearing clothes of the right colour. His Royal Highness and his Staff, all in light fawn riding suits, were in no way likely to disturb the game, but those dressed in white or dark colours must have greatly contributed to the early failure. So far as press correspondents went, their number was limited to four, but those responsible for the organistation of *shikar* trips during the Royal tour, would be well advised to look with disfavour on the presence of mere spectators, and to encourage the wearing of neutral tints by such persons as are permitted to participate in the proceedings.

The Gaekwar was early on the spot, where the *cheetah* carts drawn by bullocks had assembled and as our motor car came to the end of its six miles drive out from Baroda, we passed His Highness on horse back making for the rendezvous by the side of a bunch of four cheetah carts, each carrying on the top the spotted hunter, hungry and tethered tightly by cords fastened round neck and haunches to the wooden carts. This quartette of *cheetahs* had been lent by the Maharaja of Kholapur who had also sent in an album of fine photographs showing the various stages of the taming and training of the *cheetahs* for the sport on the day's programme.

Under a tree beside a tiny Hindu temple a green wooden cart bore an even more magnificent specimen of the cheetah species. This animal was

the Gaekwar's own and he was fastened by red and yellow cords of the strength of which one felt very anxious as his lean and powerful body shook to the accompaniment of fearsome snarls when we approached. Presently the Gaekwar, who had exchanged his horse for a car *en route* motored in, and after a brief delay, a band of riders was seen to be cantering along the road from Baroda.

The Prince had evidently enjoyed his morning gallop and as he jumped from his horse to greet the Maharaja he said as much.

The party then moved off after Lord Louis Mountbatten, Colonel Harley and others had been accommodated on *cheetah* carts.

At first proximity to the huge cat like creatures was a trifle embarrassing, but soon the jolting of the carts and their constant plunges into holes and crevices in the rocklike ground, absorbed all attention. The Prince was given a lift in the Gaekwar's horse-drawn *tonga* which he speedily abandoned for his feet, and with Lord Cromer and Colonel Worgan he trudged along happily behind the foremost cheetah cart. Black buck and deer were spotted ahead; the size of the procession of carts and tongas gave them too ample warning and after two miles of fruitless walking and bumping it was decided to halt, letting the Prince go on with one cart. He had, before leaving the rendezvous, made sure that his gun was available and he now took it over with obvious zest. His little party rapidly passed on and soon was lost to sight. Meanwhile herds of buck and deer made their way rapidly across our rear and two of the staff attempted to stalk them, without success. They doubled on their tracks and were seen to be dashing off in a direction that would lead them very close to where the Prince was and shots were heard, indicating as we learnt later, that the Prince had bagged his first buck. Moreover the *cheetah* had had a show too and had duly made a kill. Then the Prince and his party came back to the rendezvous for refreshment at the *shamiana* erected not far away. Although the sport had been modest it had been a very pleasant outing. The ride along the well groomed road from Baroda, followed by a cross country walk and a stalk was just a pleasure, after the Prince's heart. The scene of the *shikar*, with its brown glassy expanse dotted about with trees, formed a strong contrast to the green cultivation of the common fields through which we had passed. The iron hardness of the ground, pitted with holes of every size and depth, provided a constant source of unexpected happenings. The quaint bullock carts, their mixed cargoes of *shikaris* sportsmen with the cheetah's sinister heads in their midst, formed a picture which in the early coolness of the morning rapidly merging into heat, could not be obtained anywhere but in India. Later on in the afternoon when back in the palace once more and ready to greet the guests for the final luncheon, the Prince was heard to declare to his host that he felt very cool and had greatly enjoyed his outing. He had had his first taste of the delights of India's outdoor life and had passed through that joyful moment; when after hard exercise, a change of clothes and a bath accompanied by grateful refreshment, a man feels at peace with all and aglow with the exhilaration of perfect fitness.

For his private departure crowds gathered all along the route from the palace and he received a regular ovation as the gleaming white special steamed out of the station. He will stop for a couple of hours at Rutlam this evening, when, with a few of his staff, he will dine quietly with the Maharajah of that State. To your representative the Gaekwar expressed his satisfaction at the success attending the Prince's visit to Baroda. His Highness' only regret was that the stay was short as the Prince's interest in everything was so keen— as was well exemplified yesterday by his special attention to the little exhibition of the domestic side of the life of the humbler classes—that it was impossible to feel that he had been shown enough. If during his tour he can be taken unexpectedly and privately into some village in the real district either in British India or an Indian State many efforts of explanation and elucidation might be saved or at any rate brought right home to him.

Telegram dated the 24th November 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—His Highness the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda.

On leaving Your Highness' State I hasten to convey to you my warm thanks for your hospitality and for the splendid arrangements which Your Highness made to render my visit most enjoyable. I take away the most pleasant memories of my stay at Baroda. It has given me the keenest satisfaction to have renewed my acquaintance with Your Highness.

Telegram dated Baroda, the 25th November 1921.

From—His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda,

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I sincerely thank Your Royal Highness for your kind message. Your geniality and thoughtful consideration for others have left an indelible impression on us. I wish you every happiness during your Indian journey and thereafter.

Telegram P., dated Baroda, the 24th November 1921.

From—The Resident at Baroda.

To—The Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

Government of India telegram No. 2647-S., of the 23rd November. His Royal Highness' visit to Baroda has been uniformly successful. City was decorated splendidly and large crowd including many from surrounding villages had gathered to see Prince. Reception accorded was considered exceptionally enthusiastic by people of long Baroda experience. Large number of Gandhi caps was only sign of disaffection, but at times people so clad could be seen cheering wildly. The general effect has undoubtedly been excellent and regrets were common that abandonment of elephant procession deterred (?detracted) from view of His Royal Highness' person which populace eagerly desired. From first Gaekwar showed eager personal desire to make thorough success and was unfailing in his attention to his guest. In all official functions he performed his part with the utmost cheerfulness and geniality in spite of what Baroda Government had considered variations from precedent and immediately on His Royal Highness' departure expressed to me his extreme delight at complete success of visit and his warm appreciation of unfailing charm and sincerity of manner of His Royal Highness. At garden party His Royal Highness showed utmost interest in all various entertainments especially in boy scouts and girl guides and won hearts of all who had honour of being presented to him which included almost everyone who had not otherwise had that honour. His Royal Highness' departure cheered over and again by party which had spontaneously gathered at the station and he said good-bye to everyone personally. Keynotes of visit were His Royal Highness' unique personality, charm, simplicity and cordiality and intense desire of His Highness to do everything possible for honour and comfort of his Royal guest in which he took utmost delight and pride. As regards officials, both British and State, greatest appreciation of their efforts will give to their service added zest of working for one who in so short a time so completely won their hearts. Politically both in respect of State and general situation visit has been triumphal success of which His Royal Highness' personality has been outstanding feature and main cause.

"Pioneer," dated the 26th November 1921.

The arrival of the Prince at Rutlam, where he changed into the metre gauge train used by his father as Prince of Wales in 1905 and as King-Emperor in 1912, afforded a striking proof of the enthusiasm following the tour Despite the fact that he was only staying a couple of hours for a private dinner at the palace, the route from the station was brilliantly lighted with an avenue of electric lamps, while the palace was one mass of golden

glory, its beautiful dome showing up in its luminant dress, with great effect. As the Prince's car drove for the gateway, crowned with his feathers picked out in lights, not only did he receive a hearty cheer from the little crowd of Europeans gathered to catch this brief glimpse of him, but he met the plaudits of many, conspicuous among whom were a very large number of ladies with their children, all dressed up in their best. The whole affair lasted but a few seconds, but the affectionately careful preparation of the decorations, the fact that the crowds had been waiting patiently for some time in the coolness of the evening air, showed that the demonstration was no casual affair and it provided in miniature, a touching reflection of the loyalty already displayed by all classes and communities during his triumphal progress.

Telegram dated 24th November 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

To—His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam.

It was a great pleasure to me to have been able to dine with Your Highness to-night. I thank you for your kind hospitality I look forward to seeing you later.

Dated the 29th November 1921.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam,

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I am extremely grateful to Your Royal Highness for the gracious message you telegraphed to me from Dhodar expressing your great pleasure at being entertained at dinner at Rutlam by my humble self.

It is my proud privilege to serve on Your Royal Highness' Staff and your gracious acceptance of my humble but loyal invitation to dinner at Rutlam has laid me under a deep debt of gratitude to Your Royal Highness.

I sincerely thank Your Royal Highness for your generous appreciation of my humble efforts to entertain you at Rutlam. Looking forward to attending on Your Royal Highness later.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Udaipur, November 1921.

November 25th, Friday	...	Breakfast in train.
	10 A.M.	Public arrival.
	10-45 A.M.	*Mizaj Pursi.*
	11-45 A.M.	Reception of His Highness at Residency.
	12-45 A.M.	Return visit of His Royal Highness to His Highness.
	2-30 P.M.	Reception of Maharaja Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singhji at Residency by His Royal Highness.
	4-30 P.M.	Tea at Jag Mandir. Visit Khas Odi.
	8-30 P.M.	Banquet.
November 26th, Saturday	9-45 A.M.	His Royal Highness will leave with small party by motor car from Jaisamand after breakfast.
	11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Shoot. Lunch to be taken in baskets.
	4-0 P.M.	Tea on Jaisamand Bund.
	4-30 P.M.	Leave Jaisamand for Udaipur by motor car.
		Quiet dinner Residency.
November 27th, Sunday	11 A.M.	Divine service.
	6-30 P.M.	Private departure.

Speech of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur at the State Banquet.

Since the time it was announced, that Your Royal Highness will visit India in the cold weather of 1920, I was anxious to have the pleasure of welcoming Your Royal Highness at the capital of my State. I say this

not because Your Royal Highness is the heir-apparent of the mightiest empire in the world. but because Your Royal Highness is the worthy son of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, whose friendship and kindness, I have the honour to treasure above all.

During the past years, I have been hearing of Your Royal Highness getting distinction both in war and peace. Your Royal Highness has been well and truly described as "messenger of peace and goodwill" and I am sure Your Royal Highness' popularity will exercise a soothing and healing effect on the present situation of India.

Owing to ill-health, Your Royal Highness could not carry out your projected visit to India last year, for which I felt really sorry, because my long-cherished wish was not fulfilled. At that time His Imperial Majesty deputed my esteemed friend, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to inaugurate the new reforms in India, but owing to limited time Udaipur was kept out of the programme. Now my pleasure knows no bound when I see that I have been able to get the opportunity of offering my warmest thanks to Your Royal Highness for the kindness, which you have shown me in visiting Udaipur.

It is more gratifying to me that on the happy occasion of Your Royal Highness' visit, all the lakes are full, and such ought to be the case on an auspicious occasion like this and thus the natural beauty of Udaipur has become more attractive and charming.

I had expressed my wish that Your Royal Highness' stay at Udaipur be prolonged to four days instead of two as it is just the beginning of sporting season for *shikar* and pigsticking and because I know that Your Royal Highness takes keen interest in the sports of all kinds, I do not mean that Your Royal Highness should take part in pigsticking but simply witness the exciting sport. I have seen, in the illustrated English papers, Your Royal Highness' pictures in different games of horsemanship. Sometimes I found them dangerous and risky hence I request Your Royal Highness not to take such risks, in future for the safety of persons of exalted personages like Your Royal Highness, is most important. When His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor visited Udaipur, as Prince of Wales, in 1905, His Imperial Majesty himself spoke to me that had His Imperial Majesty been fully aware of the place, he might have stayed here for a week, but the programme was already drawn out and I was deeply disappointed. Now I request Your Royal Highness that if Your Royal Highness visits India, again soon, I hope Udaipur will not be forgotten and it will have the honour of a longer stay than at present.

It gives me utmost pleasure to announce that, since the conclusion of the Treaty in 1818 with the Paramount Power, the Government have always taken deeply interest in the prosperity and advancement of my State and the British Government has always entertained the greatest possible regard to maintain the dignity and privileges of my State. For this, ancestors and I myself owe a deep debt of gratitude. In return, my predecessors and myself have never failed to show our sincere loyalty and devotion to the Crown. The pledge of the words "*Dost-i-London*" friendship with London inscribed on the coin of my State, has been preserved.

I shall not be able to get a more suitable opportunity of tendering a tribute of my personal thanks for the honours and titles that have been conferred on me. from time to time, by the gracious hands of the Royal House of England, for my loyalty and for what I have done, for the well-being of my people and State. I request Your Royal Highness to accept the expressions of my sense of gratitude and convey the same to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

I have strong hopes that relations of cordiality between the British Government and my State will continue as they are now.

In conclusion I gladly take the opportunity of tendering to Your Royal Highness the assurance of my unflinching loyalty and devotion and through you to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I propose the health of my Royal and illustrious guest, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom I offer the most sincere wishes of myself and of my people for his long life, prosperity and success.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Udaipur State Banquet.

I am full of gratitude to Your Highness for the warm terms in which you have proposed my health, and for the princely hospitality which you have extended to me and my staff at Udaipur.

My father, the King Emperor, and my uncles the Duke of Connaught and Prince Albert Victor were in turns Your Highness' guests; and I have taken an early opportunity in the course of my Indian tour to renew this tradition and to make the acquaintance of Your Highness at Udaipur.

I have been amply regarded by the warmth of Your Highness' welcome, and by a glimpse of the beauties with which Nature and Art have endowed the Capital of Mewar.

It is a source of pride to me to feel that I am on the soil where the flower of chivalry sprang to life and that I am to-night a guest of the successor of Bappa Rawal and of Rana Partap—to mention only two of the many heroes of Rajput chivalry. I know enough of history to appreciate the significance of the battlements which crown your rocky hills, from the fortress of Chitor which I passed this morning, to the walls encircling your ancient city. They tell silently of many grim and glorious deeds. They are a monument to the patriotism, the fortitude and the magnanimity which made Your Highness' ancestors leaders of men. Further I meet for the first time in a Rajput State the acknowledged leader of those loyal Rajput States who, since 1818, have repeatedly proved themselves staunch friends and allies under the protection of the British Crown.

During this long connection with the British Government, the Rulers of Mewar have responded to the calls of friendship, whenever occasion demanded, in a manner worthy of their traditions and their race. In sight of the hall, in which we are now banqueting, lies the island where, in the days of the mutiny, the Maharana of Udaipur kept a number of my fellow countrymen in safety and preserved them from an imminent death. I need not recount in detail the services rendered by Your Highness during the Great War, which has recently been brought to a victorious issue; but I cannot forego the mention of a contribution by your State of over 21 lakhs of rupees, of which Your Highness may justly be proud. For the rest Your Highness bears on your breast the token of what your services have been, and of the esteem in which the King Emperor has held them.

I will not detain you longer. I must again thank Your Highness for your warm welcome. I shall carry away with me the most pleasant recollections of Mewar so abundantly embellished by Nature and Art and so rich in history and tradition.

I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking the speedy restoration to health, long life and prosperity of our host His Highness the Maharana Sir Fatteh Singh Bahadur.

"Pioneer," dated the 27th November 1921.

Udaipur, 25th November.—Although the Prince of Wales' journey from Baroda was done at night, yet at Rutlam, when the Royal train arrived. His Royal Highness was given a warm welcome by the Maharaja. who took him and some of his personal staff quietly to dine at the palace. The Prince motored through illuminated streets and the city looked charming from the train, and the night being dark, the effect of the lighting was very great

The reception of His Royal Highness at Udaipur this morning was marked by simplicity, free from all the pomp and grandeur which are usually seen at such functions, as His Highness the Maharana was ill.

The Prince on alighting from the train was received by the Maharaja Kumar, Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Wilkinson, Resident; the twelve principal Sirdars and officers of the Udaipur State.

After the introduction His Royal Highness inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Maharaja's troops who presented arms, the bands striking up the National Anthem. The State Artillery fired the salute from Chogan and the Royal Standard was hoisted in the Residency. The Royal procession was escorted by the Imperial Service Troops headed by the Deora Lancers. The country round about was hilly and the scenery was attractive. Clusters of people gathered at places who cheered the Prince, and the crowd was thick outside the city gate. The children from the Maharana's High School made a pretty picture in yellow turbans and Rajput costume. Some elephants, brightly caparisoned could be seen at one place on the route. On arrival at the Residency the Prince inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Mewar Bhil Corps and a second Royal salute was fired intimating the conclusion of the arrival ceremony.

On his arrival this morning at Udaipur railway station His Royal Highness was received by Sir Bhupal Singh, the Maharaj Kumar, who had to bring the unwelcome intelligence that the aged Maharana was seriously indisposed. In the circumstances it was decided to dispense with the customary ceremonial visits and the Prince paid a brief private visit during the day to His Highness. The scene at the station gave us a foretaste of the mediaeval atmosphere into which the Prince was coming. The scarlet clad guard of honour, with its colours and band, carried one back to the early Victorian days, while the group of jagirdars of the "sixteens" and "seventeens"—in other words of the first two ranks in the State—made the even more distant past rise up again. Conspicuous was the Rao of Bedla in his gorgeous silk dress of a Rajput noble, wearing round his ankles, like his fellows the gold curb chain of his high degree. Another notable jagirdar was the nephew of the Maharana in severe black with a laquered shield, on which the golden image of the sun indicated his relationship to the ruling house, declared by Rajput tradition to be the "children of the sun" or *Surya Vansa*. Behind these nobles were various retainers, among them the four State shikaris—their guns encased in black velvet sheaths, adorned with flowered embroidery work.

When the Royal train arrived and the customary handshakes, inspection and introductions had been completed the Prince entered his state barouche which with its scarlet liveried outriders was being used for the first time on the tour as the carriage and equippage used hitherto—albeit of practically the same design and appointments—had stayed at Baroda to be sent on to Ajmer.

The drive to the Residency was full of interest which had been first awakened as the train had apparently charged through the wall of the ancient *Debari* fortification some ten miles from the capital. The old time martial spirit of the State was well illustrated in the appearance on the distant hills of fortresses and bastioned walls. The route was lined by State troops in every conceivable type of uniform. In contrast to the khaki of the Imperial Service Cavalry and Deora Lancers, forming the escort, these men appeared rather like feudal retainers with whom the spirit of their particular duty that day was of far more importance than the letter of uniformity so destructive of originality. So their weapons might be old muskets, curved swords, lances and even hatchets, carried in a bewildering variety of position; yet they made a brave show and were fully seized of the importance of the occasion. Towards the end of the route, it is true, red-coated Bhils gave a more modern appearance, in that their long-bayonetted and brown muskets which were mostly carried at the slope, except for an occasional lapse into the present.

It was just when the procession skirted the city wall that the attention was attracted more closely by the crowds. From the station the road side had been dotted with little clusters of spectators, mixed up with cavalrymen in gala attire, some with side drums brightly draped in bunting,

others with lances and others with swords or guns. A little party of four or five horsemen, wearing the steel chain helmet of the Crusaders surmounted by plumes, made a little picture of their own. When, however, the city came nearer we began to get an inkling of the reality of Udaipur's welcome to the Prince. A packed and happy throng of school children, with a loyal greeting in English, proudly proclaiming that they were from the Middle High School, prepared us for more crowds, and as the cactus lined road took a sudden turn, a veritable sea of geranium red puggarees gave a clear indication of the emptiness, at the moment, of the city beyond. Further on hundreds of women and children in darker shades of red and purple stood modestly, yet enquiringly, to pay their tribute of respect, and even their mass of numbers was outdone by the eager crowds occupying every possible and perilous point of vantage on the top of the battlements of a fortress standing close to the route. This many coloured fringe was matched below by a huge crowd at the foot of the walls, thus giving a final touch to the old world spirit enveloping the happenings of the day. Such a motley mass, in such a setting and in such a variety of garb, might easily have been imagined to have stood by and watched the passing of the Maharanas of centuries ago. Comparative modernity was soon, however, to assert itself, for beneath the walls of the guest house, perched on a hill facing the Residency across the valley, the blue-coated battery of State Artillery started to fire the salute announcing the arrival of the Prince at his destination.

"Civil and Military Gazette."

Udaipur, 25th November.—Every one missed the commanding figure of the old Rajput Prince, the Maharana, at to-day's functions, some of which had to be cancelled at the last moment owing to his illness. The medical attendant at the Palace was hoping that His Highness would be able at the last moment to go to the station, but as he found that it was impossible, His Royal Highness was apprised of this fact at Rutlam last night.

The Prince had therefore no function to attend to on the day after his arrival. At 4-30 in the evening he crossed to the Jagwandar island in the historic Samp Sagar (lake) and had tea, in the island palace. After tea he saw the pigs feeding at Khasodi and returned to the Residency at dusk. The only other important State function which the Prince attended was the banquet at the palace.

"Statesman."

Udaipur, 25th November.—Udaipur presented a magnificent spectacle to night when all the houses on Samp Sagar and the Island Palaces of Jag Mandar and Jag Niwas were illuminated. Millions of lights glimmering in the vast expanse of the Lake, combined with the firework display, made a carnival such as is rarely seen. In order to afford His Royal Highness an opportunity of seeing this feast of light, he was taken in a motor launch to the Palace, where the State banquet was held to-night.

The Prince landed at Bansi Ghat and came up to the Palace, where he was received by His Highness the Maharana. He appeared immensely glad to see the Maharana, who was able to come down, and heartily shook hands with him. The first thing he asked the Maharana was about his health. The Prince chatted with His Highness for a few minutes and told him that the illuminations were simply magnificent. The Maharana conducted the Prince and other guests to the door of the banqueting hall, where covers were laid for fifty-two people.

After dinner, Mr R. E. Holland, Agent for Rajputana, proposed the health of His Majesty on behalf of His Highness, who came into the banqueting hall shortly afterwards, followed by a number of Sardars, whose plain costume and stalwart appearance excited the admiration of the guests. The Maharana, standing up, proposed the health of the Prince.

"Pioneer," dated the 28th November 1921.

Udaipur, 26th November.—A pleasant surprise was in store for the guests at the State banquet last night, for the venerable Maharana had made a special effort to get the better of his illness and his tall straight figure, in silver grey, appeared at the banquet, as will be told in due course. During the afternoon, a trip was made in the motor boat to the palace of Jagmaddir, situated in the middle of the beautiful Pichola lake. This palace has a special interest for English folk, for it was there that the Maharana of Udaipur sheltered a large number of English women and children in the days of the Mutiny. A few guests rowed across to the island in advance of the Prince, some going straight on a few minutes later to Khas Odi, which is a white pavilion on the opposite side of that lake, devoted to the care of wild pig, abounding in the jungle close by.

While waiting to see the launch at the bend in the lake bringing it to the island, we were made aware of its progress by a strange humming sound coming from the city, behind the palace. Although we could see nothing, it told quite plainly that the city people were gathered to catch another glimpse of the Prince, and the humming merged into a roar as the little launch shot clear into view. At Khas Odi the Prince saw some hundred or more pigs fed to the accompaniment of displays of table manners, even more deplorable than those of their less savage relations in England and after a brief inspection of the pavilion with its cages and arena, the Prince left by motor for the Residency.

Just an hour later he again embarked in the motor launch, this time amid a scene of Venetian splendour. The white palaces on the shore and on the islands in the middle of the lake, were ablaze with *chirags* and a yellow stream of the little flickering lights, marked out the banks.

On the hill tops, little tufts of light here and there, spoke of the illumination of the forts and *martello* like towers. The Prince landed at a white stone gangway beneath the palace walls and was conducted to a waiting *tomjon*—a kind of a Sedan chair, without the covered top and much less deep than that 18th century conveyance—carried shoulder high by gaily dressed *jhampanis*, preceded and flanked by scarlet robed torch bearers, his staff walking behind him. The Prince was carried up the sloping gangway and then, by a quick turn, he entered the courtyard of the palace. With its white buildings glistening in the light of the stars and the reflection from the lake of the wealth of illuminations, the yard provided a perfect setting to the very mediaeval group advancing to the red carpeted steps of the palace itself. On either side two huge elephants were tethered for the night, bare of all trappings and covering. The Prince alighted, evidently impressed by the romantic atmosphere around him, and passed in to be welcomed by the Maharana.

Of the State banquet you probably know the essential details in the text of the speeches delivered. The Prince in his charming deference to the grey-bearded chieftain, who came in and sat by his side when the wine was passed round, pleased the stalwart Jagirdars, who stood behind the Maharana watching with obvious solicitude for any signs of faintness. Except that he leant heavily on a stick, the Maharana, however, carried off his part well. The fireworks followed and after every one had been garlanded, the party broke up.

Telegram dated the 28th November 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
To—His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.

On leaving Your Highness' State I thank you from the depth of my heart for all your kindness and hospitality. I shall never forget my visit to Udaipur and the pleasure which I have felt in making the acquaintance of Your Highness and seeing the beauties of Udaipur. I pray that God may speedily restore you to health and strength.

Telegram dated Udaipur, the 28th November 1921.

From—His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur,
To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I beg to offer Your Royal Highness my warmest thanks for Your Royal Highness' telegram conveying appreciation of what I have been able to do for Your Royal Highness' comfort. It still pains that owing to indisposition my wishes have not been fulfilled. But still it is indeed very good of Your Royal Highness to send me a message couched in such kind words it is simply owing to Your Royal Highness' kind and auspicious visit that I was able to gather strength and I hope by Your Royal Highness' kindness that I shall be in my normal health in the course of a week. Your Royal Highness' visit to Udaipur gave me utmost pleasure and I am feeling proud to have the happiness of forming Your Royal Highness' acquaintance. The manner in which Your Royal Highness extended your kindness to me will never be forgotten. With best wishes for the enjoyment of Your Royal Highness' Indian tour.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Udaipur in November 1921.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Udaipur Railway Station by special train at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 25th November 1921. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired as His Royal Highness alighted from the train.

On the platform to meet His Royal Highness were Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., representing His Highness the Maharana (in the absence of the latter owing to illness) accompanied by the following Sardars and officials :—

1. Rao Nahar Singh of Bedla.
2. Rawat Onar Singh of Salumbar.
3. Rawat Bijai Singh of Deogarh.
4. Raj Rana Jaswant Singh of Delwara.
5. Raj Manohar Singh of Gogunda.
6. Rawat Kesri Singh of Kanor.
7. Maharaj Bhupal Singh of Bhindar.
8. Rawat Balwant Singh of Korabar.
9. Bhai Himmat Singh of Shivrati.
10. Rawat Bhopal Singh of Bhadesar.
11. Kanwar Jai Singh of Meja.
12. Rai Bahadur Nathu Mal.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General, and the following British officers were present :—

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E., Resident in Mewar.
Lieut.-Colonel F. D. S. Fayrer, Residency Surgeon.
Captain G. B. Walker, M.C., Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
Major A. J. Reynolds, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.
Lieutenant H. Sherwood, temporary assistant to Resident.

Lord Cromer, the Chief of the Staff, presented the Agent to the Governor-General, the Agent to the Governor-General presented the Maharaj Kunwar and the Resident before inspection of the Guard of Honour and the Sardars and British officers, *viz.*, Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Residency Surgeon, Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana and Resident's Assistant after inspection of the Guard of Honour. His Royal Highness introduced his Staff to the Maharaj Kunwar whom he did not ask to accompany him during his inspection of the Guard of Honour. His Royal Highness was accompanied when inspecting the Guard by members of his Staff only. He shook hands with Thakur Samrath Singh, the Officer Commanding.

The Maharaj Kunwar sat on His Royal Highness' left hand in the carriage, the Earl of Cromer facing His Royal Highness and Mr. Wilkinson facing the Maharaj Kunwar.

On the rumble were seated behind His Royal Highness two of His Roya Highness' attendants with insignia. No attendant of the Maharaj Kunwa was in the carriage.

The order of the procession from the Station to the Residency was a follows :—

2 Mounted Policemen (Raj Sowars)
Interval of 50 yards.
2 Sowars ... ...
Interval of 50 yards.
1 Non-commissioned officer ...
Interval of 50 yards.
} Advance Guard.

Escort of Deora Lancers.
Interval of 50 yards.
Officers Commanding, His Royal Highness' Escort (Imperia Service Lancers).
Half Squadron His Royal Highness' Escort.
Interval of 50 yards.

Royal Barouche and 6 horses with postillions :—

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
2. Maharaj Kunwar.
3. Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff.
4. The Resident.

Behind carriage riding.
1 Equerry. 1 A.-D.-C.

and behind them Ranawat Amar Singh, Superintendent of Police, 2 Non-commissioned officers and 4 sowars. Each side of carriage on level with wheel 2 sardars* abreast.

* Kunwar Jai Singh of Meja.
Dodia Sardar Singh of Sardargarh.
Thakur Gobind Singh of Bedla.
Captain Thakur Anop Singh Bahadur.

1st Landau ... { 1. The Agent to the Governor-General. 2. Comptroller of the Prince of Wales' Household. 3. An Equerry. 4. Police Officer.

2nd Landau ... { 1. Chief Secretary to the Prince of Wales. 2. Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales. 3. The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General. 4. Assistant Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales.

3rd Landau ... { 1. Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales. 2. Chief Medical Officer to the Prince of Wales. 3. An Equerry. 4. An Aide-de-Camp.

Interval of 50 yards.
Adjutant of His Royal Highness' Escort (Imperial Service Lancers).
Half Squadron, His Royal Highness' Escort.
Interval of 50 yards.
1 Non-commissioned officer ... ...
Interval of 50 yards.
2 Sowars ... ...
} Rear Guard.

The remainder of His Royal Highness' Staff motored to the Residency after the procession had left.

The last carriage of the procession was the empty state coach of the Maharaj Kunwar.

The road to the Suraj Pol was lined by Infantry of the Sardar's levies and Police behind while in the rear were the mounted men of the levies with kettle drums (with which His Royal Highness was saluted) and standard. The men saluted His Royal Highness as he passed.

From the Suraj Pol to the Residency, the road was lined by State Infantry.

There were large crowds of people near the Suraj Pol and Delhi Gate of the City. Outside the Delhi gate of the Residency a Guard of the Mewar Bhil Corps under the Adjutant was stationed. In front of the porch of the Residency a Guard of Honour of the Mewar Bhil Corps 100 strong under Major Sutton, the Commandant, with the Bhil Corps pipe band and colour was drawn up and presented arms. When His Royal Highness arrived at the Residency a Royal salute was fired by His Highness' artillery and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Residency flagstaff.

His Royal Highness was received in the absence of Resident's wife by Mrs. Holland (Agent to the Governor-General's wife).

Mrs. Copleston (the Resident's sister), Mrs. Fayrer and Miss Fayrer (wife and daughter of the Residency Surgeon) and Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Smallwood (wives of officers of the Mewar Bhil Corps on duty) were waiting on the verandah and were presented by Mrs. Holland after the inspection of the Guard of Honour. Mrs. Holland was presented at the bottom of the steps by the Chief of Staff as His Royal Highness alighted and before he inspected the Guard of Honour.

The Officer Commanding* the Escort and 3 Sardars† who rode by His Royal Highness' carriage were presented to His Royal Highness after the inspection of the Guard of Honour.

*1. Thakur Anop Singh Bahadur, M.C., I.O.M
†2. Kunwar Jai Singh of Meja.
3 Dodia Sardar Singh of Sardargarh.
4. Thakur Gobind Singh of Bedla.

The Officer Commanding, Guard of Honour was presented immediately after the inspection. His Royal Highness after inspecting the Guard of Honour proceeded, accompanied by the Maharaj Kunwar to the drawing-room. Members of His Royal Highness' Staff, the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident were also present.

At 10-45 A.M. the *mizaj-pursi* ceremony took place. The four Sardars forming the deputation were :—

1. Rawat Kesri Singh of Kanor.
2. Rawat Balwant Singh of Korabar.
3. Maharaj Bhupal of Bhindar.
4. Bhai Himmat Singh of Shivrati.

They were received in the Resident's office room by the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness, the Resident and an Aide-de-Camp. After a short conversation the Chief Secretary gave them *itr* and *pan*.

As His Highness the Maharana was ill His Royal Highness' reception of a formal visit from the Maharana and a return visit by His Royal Highness were dispensed with.

Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhupal Singh paid His Royal Highness an informal visit shortly after His Royal Highness' arrival at the Residency. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident and the Chief of the Staff were present. His Royal Highness met the Maharaj Kunwar near the sofa where they sat. The Maharaj Kunwar sat on His Royal Highness' right.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood and Mr. Bazalgette were present at luncheon at the Residency.

At 2-30 P.M. His Highness the Maharana paid His Royal Highness a private visit at the Residency. His Highness was met by the Resident and the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness at his car, by the Chief of the Staff (Lord Cromer) and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at the top of the steps and by His Royal Highness one pace from the threshold inside the room. The Agent to the Governor-General sat on His Highness' right and interpreted. After a short conversation His Highness the Maharana took leave of His Royal Highness. The ceremonies which followed on arrival were repeated at departure, and a salute of 21 guns was fired both on arrival and at departure.

His Royal Highness played tennis at the Residency from 3 to 4 P.M.

At 4-30 P.M. His Royal Highness accompanied by his Staff and guests went to Jagmandar by boats where tea was served. Mr. Wilkinson,

Mrs. Murray and Miss Benn sat at His Royal Highness ' table. After tea His Royal Highness visited Khas Odi and saw the pigs fed. The Maharaj Kunwar met His Royal Highness at Khas Odi. His Royal Highness returned to the Residency by motor car.

Banquet.—The shores of the lake and the islands, the Eklinggarh, Haridaski-Magri, Khas Odi and Sajjangarh, etc., were illuminated by oil lamps. The guests from the Residency camp and the Guest House (at which the Press Representatives were accommodated as State Guests) and some of the local residents preceded His Royal Highness by boat to the Palace. His Royal Highness, his Staff and the Resident motored to the Sarup Sagar Ghat and thence by motor launch to the Bansi Ghat Here Pirohit Deonath, brother of the Master of Ceremonies met His Royal Highness. From the ghat His Royal Highness made the ascent to the Palace by *Tomjon*, his Staff walking though cars and carriages were provided.

On arrival at the Palace steps His Royal Highness was met by four Sardars, His Highness the Maharana and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General who with Mrs. Holland had preceded the Royal party met His Royal Highness on the threshold of the verandah.

The guests were assembled in the Palace Drawing-room before His Royal Highness' entry. His Royal Highness took a seat on the right of the Maharana. Local guests were then presented to His Royal Highness by the Resident.

After a short conversation the Maharana asked His Royal Highness to go into dinner, His Royal Highness took Mrs. Holland in and led the way to the Banquet hall. The rest followed in order of precedence. When the wine had been passed round after dinner the Resident escorted His Highness to the Banquet hall. His Royal Highness and all guests stood up till His Highness took his seat to the left of His Royal Highness, his Sardars standing behind him. The Agent to the Governor-General after a short interval proposed on behalf of His Highness the health of the King Emperor.

The toast having been honoured and the Band having played the first 8 bars of God Save the King, a Darbar official read the Maharana's speech proposing the health of His Royal Highness.

The band played God bless the Prince of Wales and the toast was honoured. His Royal Highness then rose and made a speech in reply proposing the health of the Maharana.

After a short conversation with His Highness His Royal Highness rose and accompanied by the Maharana and guests proceeded to the verandah of the Minto Hall to witness the illuminations and fire-works.

His Royal Highness accompanied by His Highness then went into the Darbar Hall of the Minto Hall. His Highness gave *itr*, *pan* and garlands to His Royal Highness and to the officers to whom he would have given *itr* and *pan* at a formal return visit, *viz.*, Chief of Staff, Agent to the Governor-General, the Comptroller of the Household and the Resident. His Highness' principal Sardar gave them to other guests.

His Highness had announced his intention of giving *itr* and *pan* and garlands to all guests including the Press but was prevented from doing so by physical weakness.

The Maharana accompanied His Royal Highness to the top of the steps and then took leave. His Royal Highness was accompanied to his carriage by four Sardars and left by motor car for the Residency *viâ* Bansi Ghat and Gulab Bagh.

All the garlands used were made of gold ribbon.

26th November 1921.—His Royal Highness did not go to shoot at Jaisamand as originally proposed but after a ride before breakfast walked after snipe on the Pichola lake from 10-15 to 12-45 with two of his staff and Mr. Wilkinson who drove with His Royal Highness in his car.

Mr. Wilkinson lunched with His Royal Highness at 1-15. Afterwards His Royal Highness played tennis at the Residency from 3-30 till dark.

His Royal Highness dined in the Residency Dining-room. Mr. and Mrs. Holland. Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Copleston, Miss Benn and Miss Fayrer were asked to dine. His Highness the Maharana's band and the Mewar Bhil Corps band played during dinner. After dinner His Royal Highness commanded the Mewar Bhil Corps pipers to march round the table in accordance with Highland regimental custom, then walked out with the Resident and members of his staff and spoke to the Pipe Major and to the Bandmaster of the State Band.

27th November 1921.—At 10-45 A.M. Rao Nahar Singh of Bedla was presented to the Prince of Wales in the verandah and showed His Royal Highness the sword of honour granted by the Government of India to his ancestor Rao Bakht Singh after the Mutiny in acknowledgment of his loyal services in 1857. His Royal Highness then attended Divine Service. On return from Church the ex-soldiers and pensioners of the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops belonging to the Mewar State whom His Royal Highness had expressed a wish to see were presented to His Royal Highness, who talked to them and shook hands with the Indian Officers.

At 12 o'clock His Royal Highness was photographed with the Maharaj Kunwar and six members of his Staff, Mr. Holland, Mr. Wilkinson, and some of the Maharaj Kunwar's attendants.

At 12-30 His Royal Highness received gifts of *Samadhan*, *Mahapershad* and a *dali* from the Nathdwara shrine. These were presented by Pandit Charandass Adhikari of Nathdwara on behalf of the Goswamiji Maharaj of Nathdwara. A separate note of the ceremonial observed at this presentation is attached.

A gold embroidered coat, a *phaita* (gold thread scarf) and a *Chira* (gold embroidered head band) were presented to His Royal Highness, to Lord Cromer, to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, and to the Resident, and *nazais* to His Royal Highness' Staff and certain guests.

His Royal Highness sent a silver framed photograph of himself to the Gosainji.

At about 1 P.M. mementos of His Royal Highness' visit in appreciation of their services during the Royal Visit were conferred, personally by His Royal Highness or through the Comptroller of Household on certain officers and men. A separate note of the presentation is attached.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Runciman and Major and Mrs. Sutton were asked to luncheon at the Residency.

At 2-30 P.M. the Maharana came by car to the Residency to take leave of His Royal Highness informally. His Highness was met by the Resident and the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness at his motor car, by the Chief of the Staff (Lord Cromer) and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at the top of the steps and by His Royal Highness one pace from the threshold inside the room. The Resident sat on His Highness' right in the drawing-room and interpreted. After a short conversation His Highness the Maharana took leave of His Royal Highness who left the room.

His Highness then paid a visit to Lord Cromer in the smaller drawing-room. The same officers were present at this visit. The ceremonies of His Highness' arrival were repeated at his departure.

His Royal Highness played tennis at the Residency from 3-30 till 5-30.

The Maharaja Kunwar came privately to watch the game at 4-30 and left at 5-30. At 6 P.M. the Indian Officers of the Mewar Bhil Corps were presented in the Residency verandah to His Royal Highness who shook hands with them. The Maharaj Kunwar came again at 6. P.M. and drove in His Royal Highness' car to the Station.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Mrs. Holland motored to the Railway Station and left at 5-50 by the supplementary train for Ajmer to receive His Royal Highness on the morning of the 28th. The Resident and all guests and British residents of Udaipur and the Maharaj Kunwar with a large number of Sardars and officials were at the Railway Station to see His Royal Highness off.

On the platform Mrs. Copleston's and Major Sutton's daughters aged about 3 and 2 presented flowers to His Royal Highness.

Three cheers were given for His Royal Highness as the train moved out of the Station.

The Royal Visit had no doubt an excellent effect. Those brought into direct contract with the Prince were greatly struck by His Royal Highness' tact, urbanity and frankness.

The mass of the people and those who only observed His Royal Highness driving past, for instance in the State procession from the Station, were very deeply impressed by his condescension as shown by his acknowledging the salaams of even the youngest and humblest of the spectators.

The respect shown to His Royal Highness by His Highness the Maharana and the ungrudging thoroughness with which the Darbar carried out the preparations for the visit were evidence if evidence is needed of the respect and esteem in which the Royal House is held in Mewar.

Reception by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of Samadhan and Mahapershad from the Goswamiji Maharaj of Nathdwara on the 27th November 1921.

The *Samadhan* for presentation to His Royal Highness consisted of a gold embroidered coat, a *phenta* (gold thread scarf) and *Chira* (gold embroidered head band).

Similar presents and *razais* were also given to His Royal Highness' Staff, the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident.

These and the *Mahapershad* (sweetmeats, etc.,) and *dalis* of fresh and dry fruits were laid out at the south end of the front verandah of the Residency and were received from the hands of Pandit Charandass the Adhikari of Nathdwara by His Royal Highness' Chief of Staff, Comptroller of the Household, Private Secretary, Chief Secretary, Military Secretary and the Resident.

The Pandit also handed the Chief Secretary a *kharita* in Hindi conveying the Goswamiji's blessings to His Royal Highness. After the *Mahapershad* and *dali* were laid out His Royal Highness came to the verandah and the Chief Secretary presented Pandit Charandass. His Royal Highness then inspected the *Samadhan*, *Mahapershad* and *dali* and touched them in sign of acceptance. Pandit Charandass requested His Royal Highness to allow him to put on the gold embroidered coat, to which His Royal Highness graciously agreed.

His Royal Highness sent a silver framed photograph of himself to the Goswamiji Maharaj and handed it to Pandit Charandass, who then withdrew.

The articles presented to the members of His Royal Highness' Staff who were staying in tents received their presents in the verandah. Those for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, were taken to his tent.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Ajmer, November 1921.

Monday the 28th—

8-30 A.M	Public arrival. Drive to *Bara Dari* to meet Rajputana Princes and local celebrities and receive and reply to Municipal address.
3-30 P.M.	Leave Residency for Pensioners' Camp
4-15 P.M.	Prize giving at Mayo College.
5-00 P.M.	Garden Party at Mayo College.
8-15 P.M.	Dinner at Residency.
11-00 P.M.	Private departure

Amusements—

Between 10-30 A.M and 3 P.M. — Drive to Pushkar, or possibly, if conditions are suitable, shoot at Bir tank near Ajmer.

Programme of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C., at Ajmer, 28th November 1921.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Ajmer by special train at 8-30 A.M., on Monday, the 28th November 1921.

2. A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Auxiliary Force), will be drawn up on the platform of the Station.

3. His Royal Highness will be received, on alighting from the Royal Train, by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner and the Colonel Commandant, Nasirabad Brigade Area. The Guards of Honour will salute and the band will play the National Anthem. At the same moment a Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired by the saluting battery at the Auxiliary Force Parade Ground.

4. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner will present his personal staff, the Commissioner and the Colonel Commandant, Nasirabad Brigade Area.

5. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour. After the inspection, the Colonel Commandant, Nasirabad Brigade Area, will present to His Royal Highness the members of his staff and the Officer Commanding Indian Infantry in Ajmer, and the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, will present the Heads of Railway Departments in Ajmer.

6. During the inspection of the Guards of Honour, all officers present at the Station to meet His Royal Highness, other than those mentioned in paragraph 5 of this programme, will leave for the Ana Sagar Bund.

7. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his staff, will then proceed to his carriage and move off in procession to the Ana Sagar Bund attended by his staff and with an escort. The route taken will be past the Trevor Town Hall, the Nasyan Temple and along the Upper Road. The route will be lined by troops and police.

8. His Royal Highness, on alighting from his carriage at the Bara Dari, will be received by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry will salute and the band will play the National Anthem. His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guard of Honour.

9. His Royal Highness will then enter the Central Structure, and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner will present to His Royal Highness the Ruling and Minor Princes and Chiefs of Rajputana who are present in Ajmer, Political Officers and staff of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

10. On leaving the Central Structure, His Royal Highness will move across the Bund to where the representatives of Ajmer-Merwara will await His Royal Highness. The Commissioner will then, if His Royal Highness so commands, present the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ajmer, the Additional Sessions Judge, Ajmer, the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ajmer, the Executive Engineer, Ajmer and Abu Divisions, the Principal, Government College, Ajmer, and the Chaplain, Ajmer.

11. The Commissioner will then, if His Royal Highness so commands, present the remaining representatives of Ajmer-Merwara. Each representative, as his name is announced, will pass in front, from left to right, bowing to His Royal Highness in passing.

12. The Commissioner will then, if His Royal Highness so commands, present the Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer to His Royal Highness and afterwards, in a body, the Non-Tazimi Sanadi Istimrardars.

13. At another place on the Bund, the Municipal Commissioners will advance towards His Royal Highness. The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will, with the permission of His Royal Highness, present the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, who, on behalf of the Commissioners, will read a short address of welcome to which His Royal Highness will reply. The Chairman of the Municipal Committee will then, with the permission of His Royal Highness, present the members of the Municipal Committee.

Each member, as his name is announced, will pass in front, from left to right, bowing to His Royal Highness in passing. The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will then present the representative Seths of Ajmer.

14. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his staff, will then descend the steps from the Bund. A Guard of Honour furnished by the Boy Scouts Association of Ajmer, will be drawn up at the foot of the steps and will salute. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guard of Honour and will then proceed to his carriage and move off in procession, attended by his staff, to the Residency.

15. While His Royal Highness is inspecting the Guard of Honour, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and staff will proceed by motor to the Residency.

Levee dress will be worn by Civil Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to appear in uniform will wear Morning dress. Indian gentlemen, who have not adopted European dress, should appear in the dress ordinarily worn at similar functions.

Address presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Municipality at Ajmer.

We, the Members of the Municipal Committee of Ajmer, beg to tender to Your Royal Highness, on behalf of its inhabitants, our most dutiful and loyal welcome to this City of historical renown The great disappointment of all classes in 1905, when the honour of a visit from Your Royal Highness' illustrious parents was denied to us, owing to the unfortunate scarcity then prevailing, was subsequently, in 1911, redeemed by the visit which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to pay us.

Ajmer, at present the Capital of the British Province of Ajmer-Merwara, in the heart of Rajputana, serving as *common ground* for the surrounding Indian States, was in ancient times, for some twelve centuries, the capital and stronghold of the Chohans, the most valiant of the valiant Rajput races. The fort of Taragarh, which towers over the City, was, according to tradition, built in the year 145 A.D. by Raja Aja. One of his descendants, Anadeva, built the embankment of the Ana Sagar tank on which the Moghal Emperor Shah Jahan built these beautiful white terraces and marble pavilions. The fourth in descent from Anadeva was the famous Prithvi Raj, the last King of Chohans, who became King of Delhi and Ajmer.

On the downfall of Prithvi Raj, Ajmer, along with Delhi, passed into the hands of the Mohammadan Kings of Delhi. But our City of Ajmer has something more than a great name in past history. It is held in great reverence as a place of sanctity by both Hindus and Mohammadans, to whom it has been a holy place of pilgrimage for many centuries. For the Hindus, there is the sacred Pushkar Lake, some seven miles to the West of the City, with the temple of Brahma, the creative deity of Hindu mythology, distinguished as being the only temple in India to Brahma. In the City itself at the foot of the Taragarh Hill, there is the Dargah of the Mohammadan Saint Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti, who emigrated from Ghor to India in A.D. 1143. The Dargah commands the veneration of all Mohammadans in India as a holy place of pilgrimage, second only to Mecca. Both these places Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to visit. When the Moghal Empire began to break up, the Rathors took possession of Ajmer in 1731 and after that year either the Rathor Kings of Marwar or the Mahrattas ruled the District until 1818, when it was ceded by Daulat Rao Scindhia to the British Government. From that time forward under the peace and security of British rule, Ajmer has made steady growth and progress as the political, educational and commercial centre of Rajputana. For a century now, Providence has bound the fortune of the District in a close tie with those of the Imperial Government, and, therefore, it is in the fitness of things that the people of this City should be eager to offer their humble and loyal welcome to the heir to the Throne of that vast Empire in which India is now a partner along with the other overseas Dominions. India has secured this status as a result of the great world-war into which

the Empire was drawn in defence of the noble cause of righteousness, liberty and justice. It would be a reproach to ourselves if we were to omit to mention here the fact that Your Royal Highness, regardless of the hardships, discomforts and privations to which a soldier has to submit, when on active service, went forth at the call of country and duty with spontaneous cheerfulness to take an active part at the front in this war and the noble example of Your Royal Highness stood as a constant inspiration to all ranks of the Indian Army.

In recent years the citizens of Ajmer have shown themselves not unworthy of the high traditions handed down to them by their forefathers. Although situated far from the actual scenes of conflict, Ajmer bore her share in furnishing men, money and material during the Great War. Here was situated the Head Recruiting Office for Ajmer-Merwara and through its Agency 6,600 combatants and 811 non-combatants were enrolled for active service. It is estimated that, out of 12,000 Mers and Merats of a fighting age in this district, 5,029 Mer and Merat recruits were enrolled, *i.e.*, a percentage of 41, constituting a class record for all India. Here in the Locomotive Workshops of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, 71,000 shells were manufactured, the maximum weekly output once reaching, as high as 3,800. From the same Workshops large quantities of equipment and other necessaries were despatched to the seat of war. The Carriage and Wagon Workshops of the Railway also manufactured a large number of shells and in addition built and fully equipped three complete hospital trains.

We do not desire to trespass too long on Your Royal Highness' time, but we may be permitted to express a hope that Your Royal Highness' sojourn in India will be as enjoyable to yourself as it is bound to be beneficial to the people of India, and that you will be able to carry home with you such agreeable memories and such favourable impressions of this country and its inhabitants as must tend to bring Great Britain and India into a closer bond of mutual esteem, regard and good-will both now and in the days to come.

In conclusion, we fervently pray that God Almighty in His benign dispensation may grant Your Royal Highness years of perfect health and constant happiness to enable you to accomplish all that your heart may desire for the good of Your Royal House and for the greater glory and happiness of the British Empire and its peoples.

We beg most respectfully to subscribe ourselves, Your Royal Highness' most obedient servants.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address presented by the members of the Ajmer Municipality Committee.

I thank you very heartily for the warm welcome which you have extended to me in your interesting address.

My beloved Mother, the Queen Empress, retains vivid recollections of her visit to you in 1911 and of the historical charm and beauty of your ancient city. I have been looking forward to my visit; and my only regret is that the length of my tour does not permit me to stay more than one day in Ajmer where there is so much to appreciate and admire.

It is a great pleasure to me to be able to express my thanks to-day to those who helped in the noble effort which Ajmer-Merwara made in the Great War. I see before me some of those who devoted their energies to secure its success; and I look forward to meeting this afternoon, the pensioned Indian officers and men who played their part in the great struggle. I shall gladly renew my acquaintance with those whom I saw helping us to victory on many fronts.

I hope that my visit, brief as it is, will assure you of my interest in your city and province as the British centre of Rajputana, and will tend to strengthen the bond of mutual esteem, regard and goodwill between India and Great Britain.

Address presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer

It would be difficult for Your Royal Highness to realise how much eager anticipation your promised visit to the Mayo College—a promise fulfilled to-day—has aroused in our little community. On behalf of the Mayo College I offer to Your Royal Highness a most cordial greeting and beg you to believe that to whatever part of the Empire your high duties may call you—you will never be in an assembly that contains more devotion to yourself and your illustrious house than this. That one who has done so much for the Empire, for which we in the Mayo College claim a loyalty and devotion second to no community in the world, should visit our institution, is a cause for us of intense pride. This by way of welcome and if anything in words has been left unsaid we trust that the spirit of our greeting may atone for our halting utterance.

As regards our history: the idea of founding the Mayo College for the education of the nobility of Rajputana was originated in 1869 by the late Colonel Walter who was at the time Political Agent at Bharatpur and it received the whole-hearted approval of the then Viceroy—the late Lord Mayo, whose statue fittingly stands in front of the College, and the generous support of the Princes of Rajputana. Work on this building in which we are now assembled was begun in 1877 but long before its completion most of the other buildings of the College were already in use and 1877 may be taken as the date of the commencement of the educational work of the Mayo College. The boarding houses which were built and are supported by the States whose names they bear are ten in number. The generosity of the Princes of Rajputana has added from time to time other essential buildings —the Colvin House for the smaller boys—an excellent hospital—a magnificient cricket pavilion and extra houses for the accommodation of the English Staff—and with generous assistance from the Government of India, the new wing of the main building through which Your Royal Highness will shortly pass. In 1902 Lord Curzon turned his attention to the Chiefs' Colleges with the result that the Mayo College benefitted greatly by receiving a fuller English and Indian Staff and by the strengthening of its financial position. The interest which Your Royal Highness has shown in the work of the College by your gracious presence here to-day cannot but kindle a new enthusiasm in our many supporters. As regards our aims: we endeavour to create here in India—the public school spirit which has never failed the Empire in any part of its widespread territories. Courage—purity—honesty—self-reliance—intiative—industry—these are the virtues we endeavour to cultivate. At the same time we encourage all kinds of manly games in which many of our boys have attained a high state of proficiency. Eton looks back to her ancestors—her traditions are all powerful and they are for good: here in Ajmer we are the ancestors: there is but little distance for us to look back—still we can say that we have produced men, some of whom support Your Royal Highness to-day—more of whom in humbler walks of life are serving the Empire in India—carrying the lessons learned here to support and strengthen them. I may here mention that thirty-five Ruling Princes or their direct heirs have received their education at the Mayo College.

There are other Chiefs' Colleges in India. At Rajkot—Lahore—Indore —Raipur—flourish our sister colleges but we claim to be "*prima inter pares.*" We are in complete sympathy with our sisters and in visiting us Your Royal Highness visits them—for they are one with us in their efforts, aims, and ideals.

I cannot close without acknowledging how inspiring an influence the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress—Your Royal Highness and all your illustrious family exercised over us during the dark days of our struggle for world liberty.

Your Royal Highness we are rightly grateful: we have nothing to give in return except our devoted loyalty—and it is our prayer that you will accept that our offering and lay it at the feet of our Imperial Sovereigns.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of the Mayo College (Ajmer).

I am very grateful for the enthusiastic and loyal welcome which the Mayo College has extended to me. I have been looking forward particularly to my visit to Ajmer because I knew I should catch a glimpse of the Eton of India, of which I have so often heard. I have met several of your old boys during the past few years in England; and I have felt that I should like some day to see the College of which they speak with such affection and pride.

I can well imagine the lasting impression which school life in these fine buildings and among these beautiful surroundings must produce on the boys who are privileged to come here; and the States which have founded and endowed this institution with the help of the Government of India may well be proud of what has been done.

It is true, as your Principal has said, that your College lacks the antiquity and inherited standard of Eton; but its life has been long enough to build up a sound tradition and high ideals of its own. Nobility of birth is a qualification for entrance to the College; and each one of you comes here with your duty marked out to play a part worthy of your ancestry. Rajputana is the home of chivalry and has splendid pages in its history: everyone of you here can, not only make your college worthy of your own family annals, but can also inspire its life with the influence of those glorious Rajput traditions which surround you and in which you have been brought up.

I wish the College and its staff all success and prosperity in the future.

"Pioneer," dated the 30th November 1921.

Ajmer, 28th November.—Last night left Udaipur, a baffling city, where splendour and poverty, luxury and squalor seem to be inextricably mingled in a setting typifying the contrasts by its artificial beauties super-imposed on a barren dust-ridden rock-like soil. This morning Ajmer greeted the Prince with the perfect thrill of the up country cold weather. For the first time he had to discard his white tunic and when he stepped out of the train to the salute of the smart guards of honour of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Auxiliary Force and the Infantry, he was seen to be wearing the full dress scarlet tunic of the Welsh Guards. A goodly crowd was gathered near the station to welcome him. Escorted by Hussars and Artillery in khaki he drove off to the Baradari, a beautiful white marble pavilion standing on the famous Sagar bound, the broad lake of which was entirely devoid of water, owing to the failure of the rains and from the bound to the foot of the low hills opposite, it was under cultivation. The spot selected for the presentation of Ajmer's official welcome was happily chosen. The Baradari and the bund were faced across the road by a mass of green shady trees, under which platforms had been erected for various sections of the public. Girl Guides, pale blue *puggareed* boys of the Husban Memorial Schools; little school girls, all in white dresses; Boy Scouts, under the leadership of a bearded monk; were included in the throng, while on the *bund* itself was gathered a distinguished crowd of Chiefs and *istimrardars*, the latter being hereditary landlords. Notable figures were, the Mehtar of Chitral, who had travelled down from Delhi to meet the Prince, his plain *puttoo* robe relieved by a single star, forming a striking contrast to the green and gold silk dress of the little Maharaja of Nungarpur and the blue grey and silver Flying Corps uniform of the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

The guard of honour here was provided by the Worcesters and they were a particularly fine body of men, their salute being given with Guard-like precision. The Prince entered the Baradari for the presentation to him of the waiting Chiefs, and spent some time in brief individual chats with each. The barbaric splendour of the premier Chief, the Maharao of Bundi; the brown velvet clad Nawab of Tonk, with the ribbon of the Star of India,

particularly attracted attention. With a gorgeous circle of Rajput notabilities around him, the Prince proceeded with his Staff to the smaller marble pavilion and there he stood to receive the address of the Ajmer Municipality. The little school girls who had been placed on the other side of the road opposite the pavilion, had a clear view of the prettiest picture of the morning. Under the white marble dome the dazzling crowd of chiefs, in their silken robes, and naval and military officers in their blue and scarlet, standing in a half moon round the Prince, made a wonderful show, and the sober everyday clothes of the Municipal Commissioners drawn up on the left of the foreground, provided an admirable foil to the princely splendour.

The address was long—why will municipalities and other powers persist in being prolix—but it gave us the more time for enjoyment of the feast of colour. The reply following the presentation of the casket was sympathetic and all regretted the shortness of the stay in Ajmer. It also contained a reference to the visit of Queen Mary to the famous town, when she was last in India. The Prince was looking forward with pleasure to the afternoon's meeting with the pensioners. A brief inspection of the Boy Scouts who sang a triple salute to the accompaniment of their band was completed and the Prince moved to his carriage.

A pretty little incident occurred before he mounted the step. A little English girl, very shyly, handed him a beautiful white bouquet of flowers, curtseying with a grace and correctness not free from a touch of anxiety. The Prince bent and smilingly shook hands with his small friend, who, after a moment or two's hesitation, gravely backed for some yards, then turned and ran swiftly to her envious, yet delighted comrades on the path.

The procession drove off to the Residency near by, and a pretty and well arranged ceremony was at an end.

The various groups round the band were virtually participants in the show and there was little in the nature of a casual crowd, so that the cheering and other demonstrations to which we were treated in the streets of Bombay, were absent. Nevertheless a lady voiced the general feeling after the Prince had gone, in reproaching her male friends for failing to make use of the juvenile lungs around, by calling for a hearty cheer. Doubtless she felt the omission all the more, as here the agitators—mostly of the Khilafat type—have been active, with the result that a complete *hartal* has been declared in the city. Tongas are unavailable and shops are closed. This has caused some inconvenience to the servants of visitors, but the local officer responsible, has most efficiently and effectively met the emergency.

A visit to the city early in the afternoon showed that the *hartal* was complete. As our motor car drove through the narrow untidy streets forming the principal bazaars, we were confronted everywhere by locked and shuttered shops. Little groups of men lounging at every corner patiently bored with the idleness enforced. Now and again we found some whiling away the time by card playing, others were taking advantage of the occasion to make up their accounts. As we came out again we saw signs that made us surmise that the completeness of the *hartal* had rather driven the people in the direction whither its organisers did not wish them to go. For along the route where the Prince was due to come for the afternoon functions, little knots of Indians from the city, at convenient places, began to gather, and it was clear that the news of the morning's pageant had spread through the closed bazaars, and, just as the Gandhi capped crowds had cheered the Prince at Bombay, so the less demonstrative Ajmer folk were determined to see him too.

Several of us went before lunch in order to make acquaintance with its sacred temple and lake, wherein alligators lead an idle, but sometimes crime-stained existence. There we found, in this little and typically dust-ridden suburb news of the Prince's arrival. They were a good humoured lot, who openly told Indians in our party that they were quite happy under the British Raj, and as our car drove away from the open space in front of the temple, cries of Gandhi-*ke-jai* seemed to be uttered more as a friendly

kind of farewell than with any serious political motive. This sidelight on the *hartal* at Ajmer is useful and it received full support from the activity in the road round the Mayo College later on.

The Prince played tennis before lunch and knocked about the polo ball afterwards. Then about half past three he visited the pensioners. Five hundred were on parade. Khan Bahadur Zamin Ali Khan, a retired Subadar Major of the 44th Merwara Infantry, presented an illuminated address in English and Urdu on behalf of the pensioners, and the Prince shook hands and chatted with all the officers afterwards, walking slowly round the whole of the two ranks drawn up behind, talking here with a man and asking questions about him from the officers in command. A disabled man seated in a chair had a special handshake and when the Prince drove off, very hearty cheering hailed the solicitude which he had shown once more for the welfare of ex-Service men. The organisers of the camp had done their work well and the rows of medals on the parade made a deep impression on the spectators.

At the Mayo College the scene was no less inspiring. The Prince's car, escorted by the College Cavalry Cadet Corps, well-turned out in white tunics shining black riding boots and golden plumed puggarees, drove up to the beautiful white building shortly after four, and amid a brilliant assemblage of Chiefs and nobles, he was conducted by Mr. Leslie Jones on to the platform where he sat surrounded by the boys of the college.

The Principal of the Mayo College in inviting the Prince to distribute the prizes offered him a most cordial greeting and assured him that wherever he might be he would never be in an assembly that contained more devotion to himself and his illustrious house than theirs.

Most of your readers know how gorgeous a setting a Chiefs' College can give to a prize day and with the Prince in their midst the boys of Mayo College were on their mettle. As each prize winner came to receive his reward, his smartness in saluting, his military precision in returning, were eloquent of the deep sense of honour inspiring the participants in the proceedings, while the bewildering variety of rich attire made it a prize-giving with features unequalled outside India.

The biggest round of applause came for the diminutive Maharaj Shankar Singh of Banswara, when he appeared to take his class prize. Afterwards in the grounds Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Jones entertained a very large gathering and the Prince crowned the enjoyment of the guests by shaking hands with all—and there must have been nearly a thousand—before he had his tea.

On the way to the pavilion he inspected, with eagerness, the carriage in which King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, had done his railway travelling in India in 1876 and with one or two of the Staff he went inside, mentally congratulating himself on the greater comfort which the genius of our present day carriage builders has been able to provide.

A pleasing little interlude came from the Prince's inspection of a troop of English Girl Guides, who were delighted with his brief and smiling chats with their scout mistress and leaders.

Finally the Prince left amid a striking demonstration of affection and delight at the success of a charming and well organised function.

Account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Ajmer.

His Royal Highness arrived by a special train at 8-30 A.M. A Guard of Honour with band and colours of Indian Infantry and another of the 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Auxiliary Force) were drawn up on the platform of the Railway Station. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, with his personal staff and the Colonel Commandant of the Nasirabad Brigade Area awaited His Royal Highness on the platform. The staff of the Colonel Commandant, Nasirabad Brigade Area, the Officer Commanding the Infantry Battalion in Ajmer, and the Heads of the Railway Departments in Ajmer were drawn up behind.

2. As His Royal Highness alighted from his train the Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired and the Band played the National Anthem. His Royal Highness was received by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, who presented to His Royal Highness his personal staff, and the Colonel Commandant of the Nasirabad Brigade Area. After His Royal Highness had inspected the Guards of Honour, the Colonel Commandant, Nasirabad Brigade Area, presented to His Royal Highness the members of his staff and the Officer Commanding, Indian Infantry in Ajmer, and the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (who was on the Royal train) presented the Heads of the Railway Departments. While His Royal Highness was inspecting the Guards of Honour, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner and his personal staff proceeded by motor cars to the Anasagar Bund.

3. His Royal Highness accompanied by his staff then proceeded to his carriage and moved off in procession to the Anasagar Bund attended by his staff and with an escort. The route taken was past the Trevor Town Hall, the Nasyan Temple and along the upper road to the Bund. The route was lined on both sides by troops and police. His Royal Highness on alighting from his carriage at the Baradari on the Bund was received by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner and his Secretary. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry saluted and the Band played the National Anthem. His Royal Highness inspected the Guard of Honour and then entered the Central structure. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner presented to His Royal Highness the Ruling Chiefs and minor Princes of Rajputana present in Ajmer and His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral. He then presented the members of his staff and the Political Officers who were present.

4. After a short conversation with the Ruling Chiefs, His Royal Highness accompanied by the Ruling Chiefs, Princes and the Political Officers on duty moved across the Bund to where the representatives of Ajmer-Merwara awaited His Royal Highness.

5. Enclosures were provided for Press representatives, ladies, European and Indian, the Colonel Commandant, Nasirabad Brigade Area and staff, the Officer Commanding, Indian Infantry Battalion in Ajmer and the Heads of the Railway Departments in Ajmer-Merwara as well as those officers on the Royal train, who did not take part in the procession, the Civil and Military officers in the station, Honorary Magistrates, Title-holders, members of the Bar, College and High School students, Railway subordinates, Military pensioners, Seths and the gentry. The spectators aggregated to about 1,500 in number.

6. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner presented to His Royal Highness—

(1) The Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer individually and the non-Tazimi Istimrardars in a body.
(2) The Right Reverend Monseigneur Canmont, the Roman Catholic Bishop.
(3) Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, Additional District Judge.
(4) Mr. P. N. Mallick, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ajmer.
(5) Mr. R. E. Lemon, Executive Engineer, Ajmer and Mount Abu Divisions.
(6) Mr. A. Miller, Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
(7) Reverend S. P. Marris, Chaplain, Ajmer.
(8) Mr. J. H. Davies, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
(9) Diwan Bahadur Seth Umed Mal, Banker, Ajmer.
(10) Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand, Banker, Ajmer.
(11) Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal, Banker and Government Treasurer, Ajmer.
(12) Seth Magan Mal, Banker, Ajmer.
(13) Rai Sahib M. Shankar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
(14) Mr. J. A. Desouza, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
(15) Rai Sahib Munshi Har Bilas Sarda, Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer.

(16) Mr. Shiva Charan Dass, Sub-Judge, Ajmer.
(17) Rai Sahib M. Pyarey Lal, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.
(18) M. Chimanlal, M.B.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri.
(19) M. Jagat Nandan, Sub-Judge, Beawar.
(20) B. Daya Nand, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmer-Merwara.
(21) Mr. Bal Krishan, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara.
(22) M. Mangi Lal Dosi, Treasury Officer, Ajmer.
(23) Rai Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankar, Ogha, Superintendent, Rajputana Museum.

His Royal Highness then moved on to the Northern structure where the Chairman and members of the Municipal Committee were awaiting him. With the permission of His Royal Highness the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner presented to His Royal Highness the Chairman, Diwan Bahadur Pandit G. R. Khandekar, who with His Royal Highness' permission read a short address and then presented it in a silver casket to His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness made a suitable reply to the address whereafter with His Royal Highness' permission the Chairman presented the Municipal Commissioners individually to His Royal Highness.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner then presented the Jagirdars in a body to His Royal Highness. Thereafter the Ruling Chiefs and Princes and the Political Officers took leave of His Royal Highness, who accompanied by his staff descended the steps from the Bund and after inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the Boy Scouts' Association of Ajmer drawn up at the foot of the steps proceeded to his carriage and moved off in procession attended by his staff and with an escort to the Residency. While His Royal Highness inspected the Boy Scouts Guard of Honour the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner proceeded to the Residency by a more direct route.

7. His Royal Highness left the Residency at about 3-30 P.M. and drove to the camp of Military pensioners, who had been summoned to meet His Royal Highness. There His Royal Highness was met by the Colonel Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, his staff and the Officer Commanding the Indian Infantry at Ajmer. Some 500 pensioners paraded before His Royal Highness. The pensioned Indian Officers were presented to His Royal Highness and Rai Sahib M. Har Bilas Sarda gave a short speech suitable to the occasion. His Royal Highness inspected the camp and then drove to the Mayo College through the lines of the 113th Infantry where the road was lined on both sides by the men of the Infantry in mufti dress.

8. At the main gate of the Mayo College, His Royal Highness was met by the Riding Troop of the College, who escorted His Royal Highness to the entrance of the main Hall of the College. There His Royal Highness was received by Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones, Principal of the College and the gazetted members of the College Staff and was escorted to the dais. The Principal of the College read an address, His Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the students of the College and then replied to the address in suitable terms.

9. At 5 P.M. His Royal Highness was entertained at a Garden Party at the Bikaner pavilion by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in Rajputana who were present in Ajmer. All leading men present in Ajmer were invited to this Garden Party and were presented to His Royal Highness.

10. His Royal Highness left Ajmer at 11 P.M. by a special train for Jodhpur. The principal buildings *en route* from the Residency and the Railway Station were very handsomely illuminated while His Royal Highness drove to the Railway Station.

Although the 28th was observed as a complete *hartal* in the city, the visit of His Royal Highness was regarded as a very great honour by all the principal citizens of Ajmer and in honour of the occasion the following

charities were distributed by the leading Seths of the city on the 29th November 1921:—

(1) Diwan Bahadur Seth Umed Mal fed the poor at Shiv Bagh.

(2) Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand distributed sweets to the students of all the Educational Institutions including private Patshalas and Makhtabs both for boys and girls in the city of Ajmer.

(3) Seth Magan Mal distributed clothes to the poor.

The 29th November was also observed as a holiday in all colleges and schools to commemorate the visit.

Programme of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jodhpur, 1921.

29TH NOVEMBER (*Tuesday*).

*His Royal Highness' arrival at Station	8—30 A.M.
His Royal Highness' arrival at the Palace	9—10 „
**Mizaj Pursi* Ceremony	9—15 „
*His Royal Highness' deputation at His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's residence (Race Course Bungalow)	10—45 „
*His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's visit to His Royal Highness at the Palace	11—0 „
*His Royal Highness' deputation at His Highness the Maharaja Regent's Tent	11—15 „
*His Highness the Maharaja Regent's visit to His Royal Highness at the Palace	11—20 „
*His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's deputation at the Palace	11—30 „
*His Royal Highness' return visit to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in Reception Tent in Palace premises	11—45 „
*His Highness the Maharaja Regent's deputation at the Palace	12 NOON.
*His Royal Highness' return visit to His Highness the Maharaja Regent in Reception Tent in Palace premises	12—5 P.M.
His Royal Highness' return to the Palace	12—15 „
Lunch	1—30 „
Quiet Dinner	8—30 „

30TH NOVEMBER (*Wednesday*).

Lunch	1—30 P.M.
‡Review of Imperial Service Troops, Parade of Pensioners and presentation of military decorations	5 „
Fireworks at Rawan-ka-Chabutra	7 „
†State Banquet	8—30 „

1ST DECEMBER (*Thursday*).

Lunch	1—30 P.M.
Quiet Dinner	8—30 „
Private departure	11 „

AMUSEMENTS.

(1) Polo—At 4 P.M. on the 29th November and 1st December.
(2) Pigsticking—At 6-30 A.M. on November 30th and December 1st.
(3) Sandgrouse or Chinkara shooting.—Morning of 30th November and December 1st.
(4) Visits to the Fort and to Mandore and Balsamand can be arranged as desired.
(5) There are tennis courts and a swimming bath in the Palace-grounds, also a Squash Racquet Court at the Sardar Club.

* Full dress uniform (cloth) will be worn.
‡Undress uniform (blue) to be worn by Political Officers on duty not taking part in the parade.
†Mess dress for officers entitled to wear uniform; evening dress with miniature medals for others.

His Highness the Maharaja's Speech at the State Banquet, Jodhpur.

It is now more than 30 years since Jodhpur had the honour of entertaining a member of the Royal House of Windsor, in the person of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence. Your Royal Highness will therefore realise how greatly I was disappointed when I learnt last year, that, owing to the shortness of time available, a visit to my State could not be included in the tour then contemplated. Happily our long cherished wish has been realised, and I regard myself as singularly fortunate in having, so early in my career, the privilege of welcoming Your Royal Highness to Jodhpur. I am also fortunate in having at my side, on this memorable occasion, one whose personality and loyal services are so well known to Your Royal Highness, as His Highness the Maharaja Regent. In his memory the Royal visit of the late Duke of Clarence is still green, and he has been anxiously looking forward to the opportunity of drawing closer the ties of friendship which have bound him for so many years to the Royal Family, and of showing once more to an heir to the Throne of Great Britain, the sport which Jodhpur can provide and the love of which is shared by Rajputs and Englishmen alike.

I cannot help regretting that my age did not allow me to go to the front with my brother, the late Maharaja, and His Highness the Maharaja Regent, but I am naturally proud to remember that Jodhpur men were among the first to reach France from India and that Your Royal Highness personally saw them at the front. I speak for every officer and man of my '*risala*,' when I say that they are deeply sensible of the honour Your Royal Highness has done them in reviewing them this evening. Both they and the pensioners, who, at Your Royal Highness' special request have assembled here, appreciate most warmly this recognition of their services. We in India, who have followed in silent admiration Your Royal Highness' career, have anxiously awaited the moment when we could express our personal devotion to one who has sacrificed himself with such untiring zeal and courage to a high conception of public duty, and who, in his tours in other parts of the Empire, has won the title of the Most Honoured Ambassador of Britain.

Standing as I do, young and inexperienced at the commencement of my life's work, Your Royal Highness' example will inspire and encourage me in the discharge of my duty to my State and people.

I am confident that in any difficulty I may meet, I shall find in Your Royal Highness a friend, on whose sympathy and advice I can always rely. The manly qualities which have endeared Your Royal Highness to all classes in the Empire will be no less admired by the Rajputs, who are ever ready to honour a soldier and a sportsman. Elsewhere the magnificence of Your Royal Highness' reception will doubtless surpass our humble efforts here, but I venture to say that in no hearts will Your Royal Highness find a more genuine and lively affection than in those of the nobles and people of Jodhpur. May I hope that the friendship now begun, will long continue; and that among Your Royal Highness' first impressions of India, the memory of Jodhpur will not be the least happy and enduring.

Lastly, I have one request to make, that Your Royal Highness on your return to England, will convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of earnest and loyal devotion to the Throne from myself, His Highness the Maharaja Regent and the people of my State.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our guest this evening, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Jodhpur Banquet.

I must thank Your Highness very cordially for the warm terms in which you have proposed my health.

Before I came here, I began to study the history of Jodhpur in the Imperial Gazetteer. I have a quarrel with the author of that work who

records that "Jodhpur as its other name Marwar or the region of death implies, is an inhospitable tract." Your Highness has however taken care that I should see a good deal of life at Jodhpur and enjoy the most unbounded hospitality; and, whatever the learned author of the volume in question may say, I shall take away with me from Marwar nothing but the kindliest recollections.

It has been a great pleasure to me to visit the premier Rathor State in Rajputana. The Rathors from the days of Asoka have never been among those who are content to sit still and wait on opportunities and events. Through the centuries they have acted on the belief, that men with stout hearts, strong swords and swift steeds can make history and have carved their names, in characters which can never be effaced, in the annals of the Deccan and of Rajputana.

In 1818 the Jodhpur State concluded a treaty with the British Government; and from that year the State and its rulers have honoured that tie with the most unswerving loyalty and devotion. To a fine record of assistance in the Indian Mutiny and of fighting for us on the North West Frontier of India in 1897-98 and in China in 1901, the State have now added the glorious chapter of their work in the Great War.

The late Ruler of the State His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh threw himself with enthusiasm into the cause. Needs in men, money and other contributions, were not only met but were forestalled, ere they arose. He proceeded to the front himself. I had the pleasure of meeting him in France. After his lamented death the Council of Regency carried on the work with similar vigour. For five years the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers served at the Front in many fields with honour and distinction. I had the honour of inspecting this gallant regiment in France early in 1915. Among many brave exploits I will recall but one, the charge at Haifa, where Major Thakur Dalpat Singh, M.C., met his death at the head of his regiment. I take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the men of the Jodhpur State who fought and died for the great cause. True to the Rathor tradition these men held honour and bravery to be dearer than life itself. Years will pass away, but the memory of their brave deeds will never fade.

I am deeply gratified to have Your Highness, the Ruler of this State and the heir to these great traditions, attached to my staff during my Indian tour. I congratulate Your Highness on your recent Gazette as an honorary Captain in our forces. I much enjoyed seeing your famous *risala* with you this afternoon. I know that they will keep up their reputation under Your Highness' leadership. I also meet here to-night an old and trusted friend of my family, His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh. His Highness gave up his own *gaddi* to watch and guide the fortunes of Jodhpur during successive Minorities and to lead its Rulers in those traditions of Rajput loyalty and gallantry in which he holds so high a place himself. Few men can hope to place behind them so many years honourably spent in the exercise of those high qualities. I need not assure you, Sir Partap, what a very real pleasure it is to meet you once more.

I trust I have not taxed your patience too long. I give Your Highness my most sincere good wishes for a long and prosperous career as ruler of your splendid heritage which I shall watch with the keenest interest.

I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking the health of His Highness Maharaja Umed Singh and also the health of Maharaja Sir Partap Singh.

"*Statesman,*" *dated the 1st December 1921.*

Jodhpur, 29th November.—Retainers in chain armour and State troops made an imposing display when the Prince entered Jodhpur to-day. He had a slow and dusty journey through the desert from Ajmer and reached the capital at 8-30 in the morning, finding at the decorated station the usual guard of honour and the processional way to the palace lined by the population of the city.

The welcome of the Indians gave every sign of heartiness and spontaneity. They hung out loyal banners, covered the fronts of their houses with flags and ranged themselves with their families all in gala dress where they could obtain a clear view of the Prince as he drove slowly by.

After reaching the Palace there where the Prince is quartered, the usual ceremonial visits were exchanged between the Royal guest, the young Maharaja and the Regent who is widely known in Europe as Maharaja Partap Singh.

A large temporary camp has been erected in the Palace grounds for the accommodation of the majority of the Prince's suite, various European and Indian officials and their families, and here in the spacious durbar tent, containing two gold thrones, the visits took place with the usual rigid etiquette of an Indian Court.

To-morrow the Prince reviews the Imperial Service Troops and pensioners and presents military decorations and attends a State banquet. Otherwise he will spend his three-days' stay at Jodhpur quietly, making excursions to the Fort and ancient capital, Mandore, also pigsticking and sand grouse shooting.

Jodhpur, 30th November.—The Prince of Wales went out pigsticking early this morning and had a very successful sport. He wore a yellow sash and was one of five teams of four each. The Prince and his party returned to the Palace a little before breakfast. He has practically a free day till the afternoon when he will review the Imperial Service troops and see a parade of pensioners. His Royal Highness will attend the State Banquet to-night.

"*Pioneer.*"

Jodhpur has delighted every one. The Royal Camp has been organised by Kuar Narpat Singh with extraordinary thoroughness. A huge reception tent—the largest any of us have ever seen—stands at the end of the "street" leading to the Palace and it is furnished and equipped in luxurious completeness. It is of interest to learn from the same informant already quoted, that the Indian tour, even in this short time, has impressed itself on the Royal Staff by reason of the perfection of organisation met with everywhere. As it was put to your correspondent, the only place that could hold a candle to India in that respect was Manchester. May this admirable first impression be maintained throughout the tour. So far, Jodhpur seems to be the Manchester of India, enhancing its role by providing a dazzling display of colour and glitter, which has stirred even the phlegmatic kinema men to hunt about for superlatives. For the first time they and the photographers have thrown off their professional air of boredom and that fact puts Jodhpur's record more effectively than any elaborate description.

The actual welcome given the Prince was equally impressive. His arrival on the platform was marked by his reception from the Maharaja of the old world Rajput salute, consisting of a ceremonial wave of the hand over the head of the visitor. This stately tribute of respect was followed by a hearty handshake, for by this time the Prince and the young ruler of this State had got to know each other thoroughly well. The route from the station, through the well-kept city streets to the Palace, was lined the whole length with people sitting on the walls, crowding the tops of houses and balconies, and the progress of the scarlet cavalcade, escorted by the smart Jodhpur Lancers, glittering plumes in *puggarees* relieving the sober khaki of their service dress, was marked by every display of enthusiasm. In one portion of the route the cheering from hundreds of school-boys was so immense, and, owing to the narrowness of the street, so close to the carriages, that some of the horses of the Staff landaus became for a moment more than "bobbery."

There could be no doubt of the warmth of Jodhpur's welcome to the Royal visitor and its value is heightened by the assurance that the huge crowds collected, turned out on their own initiative without any kind of official "*hukum*".

The decorations were extremely good and among the many old world pictures of Rajput chivalry, gathered in their finery to do honour to the guests of the day, one particularly noticed half a dozen foot-soldiers, in the full chain armour of ancient days, appropriately guarding the city through which the procession made its way. On arrival at the camp, and breakfast over, the stately ceremonies of receiving and returning visits were duly carried out. Owing to Jodhpur's possession of two Maharajas, the other being the venerable and famous old warrior the Maharaja Regent, Sir Pratap Singh, these ceremonies had to be duplicated, but as they took place between the reception tent and the Palace they were quickly over. The visits to the Prince were hidden from public view in the walls of the Palace, but his return visits to his two hosts were watched by the rest of the camp with pleasure.

The guard of honour of the Jodhpur Lancers moved into position opposite the road of red carpet, leading to the reception *shamiana*. These Lancers have a wonderful war record and can proudly claim to be the only regiment that has ever captured a fortified city, single handed. This four hundred men of the Jodhpur Lancers did, in charging into Haifa at the gallop killing more than twice their number, capturing 1,200 prisoners with guns and machine guns to match. The commander of to-day's guard took part in that exploit, for which he has the Military Cross, the Indian Order of Merit and the title of Sardar Bahadur to show. As this guard took up its post, with the band beside it, a glimpse into the tent showed the veteran Regent in pale blue and white, and his young great nephew in golden brocade, waiting for the coming Prince. Slowly the little group of British uniforms came down the red path and the guard and band gave the Royal Salute. The Maharaja had advanced to the turn of the path and again greeted the Prince conducting him to the tent. The ceremony will, before his tour ends, become almost commonplace but it could not have been more effectively and impressively carried out than here, at Jodhpur. The peculiar long and voluminous Rajput sash, worn in many different colours by the nobles and *thakurs* in the Maharaja's party added to by their costly jewellery, was not the least distinctive note of colour in a brilliant scene. The Prince and his Staff were again in white and the uniform of the Welsh Guards, crossed by the pale blue ribbon of the Star of India, is the one in which he looks his best.

"Pioneer," dated the 2nd December, 1921.

Jodhpur, 30th November.—Sir Pratap Singhji has had his wish fulfilled. The Prince killed his first pig this morning in Jodhpur. He prepared for the event by having a few runs with the lance on the polo ground yesterday afternoon, before polo began. Incidentally he played for the first time on the fast dusty grassless maidan, characteristic of most station polo in this country, for at Bombay the Willingdon Ground was beautifully green. The Maharaja, himself, during the course of the play, turned out against the Prince, but no set match was arranged, the players changing sides or giving way to others indiscriminately, after nearly every *chukker*.

Dining quietly at the Palace, the Prince was up betimes in the darkness of 6 o'clock of a cold weather morning, and, with a few of his staff, made his way to the rendezvous. The Maharaja and Sir Pratap Singhji were of course out. In order not to spoil sport the spectators, of whom there were quite a few including several ladies, were provided with accommodation on a tower close by. With them were the cinema operators and photographers. Luck, however, did not come their way, and one among the picture men was heard to declare that the animation of the feminine portion of the crowd round him, was enough to frighten away every pig in Asia. At all events, the Prince had no disappointment, and soon the news came in that he had speared and killed a fine boar; others falling to Lord Cromer and Colonel Harvey, while a fourth was speared by Colonel

Worgan and Mr. deMontmorency, the fifth falling in a heat in which the Prince took part, to the spear of Captain Metcalfe.

Polo again engaged the Royal visitor's attention in the afternoon and after a few chukkers he returned to the Palace to change into khaki for the review of the Jodhpur Lancers. Shortly after five he rode on to the parade ground where the regiment was drawn up in line to receive him. In the late afternoon sun, the flat brickbrown maidan, backed by a green curtain of trees, over the top of which appeared the sandstone hills, provided a fitting stage for martial display, especially as it brought into view the grim massive redness of the famous fort built by Rao Jodha, who, 500 years ago, changed the seat of the Marwar Government to the city named after him. Facing the Lancers and to the right of the flagstaff, where the Prince's standard hung heavily in the still air, were over 1,000 ex-Service men seated on the ground in two closely packed rows, in front of them being about 200 ex-officers. A notable point in the men's dress was the apparent scarcity of medals for service in the late war. This was due, not to any lack of claim to the decorations, but to a failure in the supply. Although it is not suggested that Jodhpur is singular in that respect, it seems unfortunate, that when the Prince is reviewing ex-Service men, he should not have the opportunity of seeing them wearing the medals they have won. Perhaps a special effort could be made to rectify this deficiency later on.

Among the pensioners there were several in khaki uniforms and the brilliant red and gold of an ex-officer of the Bengal Governor's Bodyguard quickly caught the eye, as also did the dark blue undress of a famous cavalry regiment worn by a shrivelled, but evidently wiry veteran. This first review by the Prince of an Indian Regiment on Indian soil was most impressive. Among his party were Sir Pratap in the khaki uniform of a Lieutenant-General and Sir Harry Watson, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

The young Maharaja, well out in the centre of the maidan, called for the Royal Salute, which the Prince took by the flagstaff. After the customary inspection, the Lancers, led by the Maharaja, marched past the Prince in six squadrons at the walk and then at the trot, finally galloping by in line; the fog of dust created by the less exciting movements becoming merged by the gallop, into a dense impenetrable greybrown cloud, which following in the wake of the line, completely hid the whole regiment from sight as soon as the flagstaff was passed. The line movement was repeated by a charge in the direction of the pavilion, the halt being dramatically called within a few yards of the Prince. Another Royal Salute was given and the Prince rode out to the Maharaja and the regiment.

He made a short speech congratulating His Highness and the Lancers on their turn out and bringing in a graceful appreciative reference to their fine war record.

The Prince shook hands with all the officers and a brief ceremony of presentation of rewards for war service then took place. Lieutenant Thakur Jodha Bhagwant Singh of the 28th Light Cavalry received the second class of the Order of British India. The Prince found this burly officer's *puggaree* too enormous to permit of his throwing the necklet over his head and he had to be shown that it was possible to unfasten it. The second class of the Indian Order of Merit went to Risaldar Shaitan Singh, Jodhpur Lancers. In quick succession, each receiving a hearty handshake and a question or two, Sowar Bagh Singh, Kot Daffadar Kahn Singh, Daffadar Baney Singh, Daffadar Suraj Baksh Singh and Sowar Baksh Khan all of the Jodhpur Lancers were honoured by having the Indian Meritorious Service Medal pinned on to their tunics by the son of the King-Emperor. They allowed their usually impassive faces the luxury of bearing evidence to their recognition of the importance of the event.

The inspection of the pensioners followed. It was carried through in the friendly unassuming style which we have learnt to associate with the Prince's meetings with ex-Service men, and just as the review of the Lancers had terminated with hearty cheers for him, so the men whose soldiering is

done were no whit behind their predecessors in enthusiasm. It remains to be said that the turnout and display of the Jodhpur Lancers were beyond criticism. The rows of medals on the chests of officers and men brought out forcibly the distinguished nature of their services in the late war, and also in China 20 years ago. It is good that the Prince's first review has brought honour to so fine a body of real fighting men.

The banquet this evening had a distinctive feature of its own in the youthfulness of the two central figures, contrasting delightfully with the strong and sage personality of the Maharaja Regent, who sat opposite them by the side of Lord Cromer. The Maharaja, and his fourteen year old brother, received his guests in the blue and white roofed reception tent canopied in gold and silver, mounted with the arms of his State. His cerise turban and pink and gold brocaded dress was wonderfully set off by a quintuple necklace of pearls and diamond collar above it; Maharaja Ajit Singh being in plain gold brocade. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Holland, the latter in a beautiful dress of palest gold, drawn on graceful lines, which her slender tallness showed to the best advantage; Sir Harry, Lady and Miss Watson, the last named specially attracting the Prince's attention by reason of her war medals; Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and the commanding personality of Colonel Waddington, who has been acting as the guardian of the Maharaja.

Young Jodhpur spoke with admirable sense of expression. He felt the importance of having, as a guide and example, the manly and inspiring influence of his future King-Emperior and he gave voice to that feeling in well phrased sentences which met with cordial applause. In particular his reference to the loyal service of Sir Pratap Singh was warmly received. The Prince in his reply was no less happy. He slipped up once or twice in his pronunciation of Indian names, but the strong note of comradeship, of admiration of Jodhpur's unexcelled war service, made his compliments to his host no merely perfunctory expression of esteem, and as the fair-headed figure in the plain black evening dress bowed to the brilliantly garbed Maharaja beside him, the hundred odd guests had a picture of youth and enthusiasm which must remain pleasingly fixed in their minds, as a standing memory of the crowning function in this very loyal, very efficient and very historic Rajput State.

" Pioneer," dated the 3rd December 1921.

Jodhpur, 1st December.—This stay at Jodhpur, which ends to-night after dinner, has been useful in getting the Royal Camp and its personnel into complete focus. At Bombay we were all scattered, at Baroda the press camp was set apart and at Udaipur the Residency and the guest house again divided us up. Here, we are all in the same compound as it were and it becomes possible to get an idea of what a Royal Tour in India really means. The Prince, with Lord Cromer, Admiral Halsey, Mr. deMontmorency, Sir Godfrey Thomas and Captain Dudley North, are housed in the palace, within a stone's throw of the first of the tents in which the rest of the Staff, retinue and the Press are living, in addition to the Agent to the Governor-General and his Staff and a few guests like Sir Harry, Lady and the Misses Watson, Colonel and Mrs. Macpherson from Sirohi, Major and Mrs. A. J. Reynolds and Captain and Mrs. H. F. P. Hornsby. The Maharaja Regent must not be forgotten—it is indeed an impossibility in Jodhpur where the words " Sir P. " are mentioned with an affection and a lively sense of respect, duly exemplified in the applause, which, at last night's banquet, greeted the Prince's reference to the old friend of his family. For, with the Spartan simplicity so characteristic of him, the Maharaja Regent is tented, like the rest of us, with Mr. Petrie and Colonel Worgan as his next door neighbours.

The size of the camp can be gathered from the statement that the tents number 95 in all and it has been built up in a few days. A week or so ago it was a bare desert space. Now green grass borders the streets and in the " square," where the white lines cross, the restful appearance of green has been magically attained by the ingenious device of sowing mustard and cress.

A glance down the printed directory of this temporary city, where it may be observed our names and occupations are painted on white boards outside each tent, as if we were intending to stay for years instead of for a couple of days, bewilders one with its revelation of the variety of personalities going to the completion of a modern Prince's camp. No less than nineteen tents are occupied by postal and telegraph officials, and it may at once be said that one of the features of the tour, so far, has been the efficiency and untiring ubiquity of the arrangements of that department. Whenever a train stops, we see outside our carriage windows a khaki clad *peon* bearing on his chest " His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Camp Telegraph Office " and does a press correspondent put his head out, this staunch friend of his is sure to loom up within a few minutes.

Then we have tents inhabited by baggage officers, enquiry officers, clerks and superintendents of every kind. A police inspector lives close to the Prince's outriders, prosaically called postillions, and not far off is a detective officer straight from Scotland Yard, to say nothing of equerries, aides-de-camp and the rest of the Staff moving in stronger limelight. Among the press section the novelty hunting visitor is less fortunate. Pressmen are unexpected but the " film merchants " stimulate curiosity even there. Valets, chauffeurs and motor mechanics bring a whiff of St. James into the round, and finally we are gladdened by the name of the presiding genius of the whole camp, the magician, who with but a caterer and two assistants provides for our sustenance at any and every moment of the tour and provides, in a fashion that will make the return to the outer world a dreadful shock to the digestion. From these observations it is clear that we are having an off day of which there is little to relate.

Last night's banquet ended on a delightfully unconventional note. In the drawing room the Prince and Sir Pratap had an animated conversation, showing that the Maharaja Regent has produced as strong an impression on the son of King George as he did on King George's father and mother. After a few brief talks with some of the other guests, the Prince was suddenly reminded by Sir Pratap that there would be pigsticking in the morning and early rising. So it was time " the boy " went to bed; and to bed he dutifully went with a whimsical acquiescence in the wishes of his veteran mentor, who then proceeded to disperse the rest of the gathering in no less irresistible fashion.

" Statesman."

Jodhpur, 1st December.—The last day of the Prince's visit to Jodhpur was really an off day. Except for pigsticking in the morning and polo in the afternoon His Royal Highness had a blank programme.

After a quiet dinner the Royal party left for Bikaner.

Jodhpur, 1st December.—It is not without a tinge of regret that the Prince and his staff are leaving Jodhpur. The arrangements have been so perfect, attention to guests so complete in all its details, the reception to one and all so cordial that everybody, from the Prince down to the humblest assistant in His Royal Highness' staff, fondly hoped that their stay in this fine place, amidst people so affectionate and amid surroundings so charming might have been prolonged.

For the first time in the tour we had some glimpse of the grandeur of a Royal camp. The Prince began his stay in Jodhpur quarrelling with the historian who characterised Jodhpur as an " inhospitable tract." He left Jodhpur to-night perhaps quarrelling with those who were responsible for so short a stay in Jodhpur. In every centre he has visited the Prince has been a great conqueror of hearts, but here it is no exaggeration to say that Jodhpur has to some extent conquered the Prince's heart.

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Telegram dated the 3rd December 1921.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur,
To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I thank Your Royal Highness for your kind telegram. Your Royal Highness' presence in Marwar has been a pride and a pleasure to myself and my people and the ties of loyalty binding us to the British Crown are now strengthened by a personal devotion.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Jodhpur Railway Station, by special train at 8-30 A.M., on Tuesday, 29th November 1921.

As His Royal Highness travelled rapidly, the ceremony of the meeting between the Prince of Wales and the Maharaja on the border of Jodhpur territory was omitted.

A Guard of Honour of the Maharaja's troops (one company of the Sardar Infantry) was drawn up on the platform, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort as His Royal Highness alighted from the train.

His Royal Highness was received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, the Regent, with the Principal Sardars and officers of the State, by the Agent to the Governor-General and his Staff, by the Resident, and by such officers and other persons as were invited to be present on the occasion. On His Royal Highness alighting from the train His Highness performed the "Nichrawal" ceremony with 101 gold Mohars.

After His Royal Highness had shaken hands with His Highness the Maharaja, the Maharaja Regent and the Agent to the Governor-General the latter presented Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C., the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

His Royal Highness accompanied by His Highness then inspected the Guard of Honour. The Agent to the Governor-General then presented the following British officers:—

1. Major-General Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Grant, Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States.
3. Captain G. B. Walker, M.C., Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
4. Major A. J. Reynolds, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport.

Thereafter His Highness the Maharaja presented the following Nobles, Sardars and high officials and the European officials in the service of the State:—

Nobles.

1. Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji.
2. Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji.
3. Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji.
4. Maharaj Sri Arjun Singhji.
5. Maharaj Sri Kahn Singhji.

Members of Council.

6. Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji of Pokaran.
7. Mr. D. L. Drake Brockman.
8. Major R. A. Lyall, D.S.O.

Sardars and Officials.

9. Rao Bahadur Thakur Bijey Singhji of Rian.
10. Rao Bahadur Thakur Nathu Singhji of Ras.
11. Major Thakur Dalpat Singhji of Rohat.
12. Thakur Fateh Singhji of Bara.
13. Thakur Udey Singhji of Panchota.
14. Rao Bahadur Dhonkal Singhji of Gorau.
15. Thakur Inder Singhji of Pilwa.
16. Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Bera.
17. Thakur Zorawar Singhji of Jasole.
18. Thakur Ugam Singhji of Chandelao.

Mutasaddis.

19. Rao Raja Bahadur Madho Malji.
20. Rao Bahadur Laxman Dasji.
21. Mehta Chandmalji.

European Officers

1. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O.
2. Mr. G. B. Warren.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Stewart, C.B.E.
4. Mr. R. B. Van Wart.
5. Mr. J. H. Stirling.
6. Mr. F. W. Wilby.
7. Mr. R. J. Baumgartner.

The Prince of Wales accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja then drove to the Palace, the order of carriage procession being as follows:—

Royal Barouche	1. His Royal Highness. 2. His Highness the Maharaja. 3. Lord Cromer. 4. His Highness the Maharaja Regent.
Two Aides-de-Camp riding.	
1st Landau	1. Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey. 2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. 3. (Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji, brother of His Highness) who should have occupied this position. Owing to a misunderstanding failed to do so. 4. Mr. D. Petrie.
2nd Landau	1. Mr. G. F. deMontmorency. 2. The Resident. 3. Captain Dudley North, Equerry. 4. Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
3rd Landau	1. Colonel R. B. Worgan. 2. Sir Godfrey Thomas. 3. Equerry. 4. Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Harvey.

One Umbrella bearer and one *Nishan* bearer belonging to His Royal Highness' entourage were seated behind the Royal Barouche.

His Royal Highness was escorted by a detachment (2 squadrons) of the Jodhpur Lancers.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort as His Royal Highness arrived at the palace where a Guard of Honour of the Jodhpur Lancers was drawn up.

On alighting from his carriage His Royal Highness inspected the Guard of Honour. His Royal Highness and Staff wore full dress uniform (white).

The route of the procession which passed *via* the Raj-Ranchorji-ka-Mandar, the Sojat gate square, the Jaswant College and Ratanada crossing was lined with State troops.

Along the first portion of the route triumphal arches had been erected by the Rajput, Oswal and Mohammadan communities of Jodhpur city. The streets and balconies of the houses were gaily decorated with flags and streamers and coloured cloths and many shops displayed mottoes appropriate to the occasion. Throngs of spectators crowded this portion of the route. Flat roofs, windows, every available point of observation was filled. The arrival of the procession was heralded by enthusiastic cheering. Around the Jaswant College were grouped the students of the College and the scholars of the various educational institutions in the State who gave His Royal Highness a cordial reception. A similar demonstration awaited the procession at the Ratanada crossing where a thousand pensioned Indian officers and men were assembled. There was no question but that the spectacle was enjoyed to the full and no doubt as to the genuineness of the enthusiasm which His Royal Highness' arrival evoked.

The Ceremony of Mijaz Pursi took place at 9-15 A.M., on the same day; four of the Maharaja's Principal Sardars called at His Royal Highness' residence to enquire after His Royal Highness' health.

1. Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji.
2. Maharaj Sri Kahn Singhji.
3. Rao Bahadur Thakur Nathu Singhji of Ras.
4. Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Bera.

They were received by two officers of the Prince of Wales' Staff and an Equerry.

At parting, *itr* and *pan* were given to them by the senior officer.

On Tuesday the 29th November 1921, at 11 A.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received a visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

At 10-45 A.M., an officer of the Prince of Wales' Staff, the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and an Aide-de-Camp, proceeded to the Maharaja's residence for the purpose of escorting His Highness. The deputation was received at the Maharaja's residence by the Resident.

The Maharaja then proceeded to the residence of His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Resident and the deputation and attended by Maharaj Sri Ajit Singh, Maharaj Sri Zalim Singh and eight of his Principal Sardars* and officials named in the margin. On alighting from his motor car, the Maharaja was met by an Equerry who with the deputation accompanied him to the Reception Room.

1. Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji.
2. Maharaj Sri Arjun Singhji.
3. Maharaj Sri Kahn Singhji
4. Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji of Pokaran.
5. Thakur Girdhari Singh of Chandawal.
6. Rao Bahadur Thakur Dhonkal Singhji O.B.E., of Gorau.
7. Thakur Inder Singhji of Pilwa.
8. Thakur Ugam Singhji of Chandelao.

The Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff received the Maharaja and conducted His Highness to the Reception Room.

The Prince of Wales received His Highness at the edge of the carpet, and conducted him to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Maharaja sat the Resident; Maharaj Ajit Singh occupied a seat on one side of, but behind, the Maharaja's chair. The Sardars in attendance on His Highness took their seats beyond the Resident, according to their rank.

On the left of the Prince of Wales sat the Agent to the Governor General with his staff and the members of His Royal Highness' Staff, in order of precedence.

After a short conversation, Maharaj Ajit Singh was presented to the Prince of Wales by His Highness and he offered a nazar of two gold mohurs

which were touched and remitted. The Maharaja's attendants were presented by the Resident and they offered *nazars* of one gold mohur each which were also touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *itr* and *pan* were given by the Prince of Wales to the Maharaja, by a senior officer of His Royal Highness' Staff to Maharaj Ajit Singh and Maharaj Zalim Singh, and by an Assistant to the Chief Secretary to His Highness' attendants.

The ceremonies at the Maharaja's departure were the same as those observed on his arrival

During the interview a band played outside the Reception Room.

A Guard of Honour of the Maharaja's Imperial Service Lancers was drawn up in front of the Prince of Wales' residence and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure.

The entrance road to the Prince of Wales' residence was lined by His Highness' troops.

A salute of 19 guns was fired on the arrival of the Maharaja.

His Royal Highness and staff wore full dress uniform (white).

At 11-20 A.M., His Royal Highness received a visit from His Highness the Maharaja Regent.

At 11-15 A.M., an officer of the Prince of Wales' staff, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Aide-de-Camp proceeded to the Reception Tent in the camp for the purpose of escorting His Highness. The deputation was received by the Maharaja in the Reception Tent.

The Maharaja then proceeded to the residence of His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Resident, and the deputation, and attended by four of his staff named on the margin.

1. Maharaj Sher Singhji.
2. Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Bera.
3. Kunwar Narpat Singhji.
4. Captain Kunwar Hanut Singhji.

His Highness was met by an Equerry who with the deputation accompanied him up the stairs.

The Chief of His Royal Highness' staff received the Maharaja at the head of the stairs, and conducted His Highness to the Reception Room.

The Prince of Wales received His Highness at two-thirds of the distance between the *dais* and the threshold of the Reception Room, and conducted His Highness to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Maharaja sat the Resident, and beyond him, the members of His Highness' staff according to their rank

On the left of the Prince of Wales sat the Agent to the Governor General with his staff and the Members of His Royal Highness' staff, in order of precedence.

After a short conversation, the members of His Highness' staff were presented by the Resident, and offered *nazars* of one gold mohur each, which were touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *itr* and *pan* were given by the Prince of Wales to the Maharaja and by the Assistant to the Chief Secretary to His Highness' staff.

The ceremonies at the Maharaja's departure were the same as those observed on his arrival.

During the interview a band played outside the Reception Room.

A Guard of Honour of His Highness' Imperial Service Lancers was drawn up in front of the Prince of Wales' residence and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure.

The entrance road to the Royal residence was lined by the Jodhpur Troops.

A salute of 17 guns was fired on the arrival of the Maharaja.

At 11-45 A.M., His Royal Highness returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

A deputation consisting of four principal Sardars* of the State waited on the Prince of Wales at 11-30 A.M., to conduct His Royal Highness to the Reception Tent.

*1. Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji.
2. Maharaj Sri Kahn Singhji.
3. Rao Bahadur Thakur Nathu Singhji of Ras.
4. Rao Bahadur Thakur Dhonkal Singhji, O.B E., of Gorau.

The Prince of Wales left his residence at 11-45 A.M., attended by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana with his staff and the members of His Royal Highness' Staff. At a distance of 30 paces from the entrance path to the Reception Tent, the cortege was met by the Resident and His Highness' principal Sardar (Thakur of Rian). His Royal Highness walked from the palace.

The Maharaja received the Prince of Wales at the entrance to the *Shamiana* and conducted him to the Reception Tent and to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Prince of Wales sat the Agent to the Governor General with his Staff and the Members of His Royal Highness' Staff, in order of precedence.

On the left of the Maharaja sat the Resident, Maharaj Ajit Singh took his seat on one side of, but behind, the Maharaja's chair. Beyond the Resident sat His Highness' attendants in the following order:—

1. Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji;
2. Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji;
3. Maharaj Sri Arjun Singhji;
4. Rao Bahadur Thakur Bijay Singhji;
5. Thakur Bhoom Singhji of Mithri;
6 Thakur Fateh Singhji of Baru;
7. Rao Bahadur Dhonkal Singhji, O.B.E., of Gorau;
8. Rao Raja Bahadur Madho Malji;
9. Rao Bahadur Laxmidaji Sapat;
10. Singhi Hansrajji;
11. Mehta Kishan Malji;
12 Bhandari Fouji Chandji;
13. Pandit Shamnathji;
14. Rao Bahadur Malji.

After a short conversation the Maharaja's attendants were presented by the Resident and offered *nazars* of one gold mohur each which were also touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *itr* and *pan* were presented by the Maharaja to the Prince of Wales, the Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff, the Agent to the Governor General, the Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household, the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness and the Resident, and by His Highness' principal Sardar to the other British officers present.

The ceremonies which attended the Prince of Wales' arrival were repeated at His Royal Highness' departure.

A Guard of Honour was drawn up at the entrance, and saluted His Royal Highness on arrival and departure.

During the interview a band played outside the Reception Tent.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired on His Royal Highness' arrival.

At 12-5 P.M., His Royal Highness returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Regent.

A deputation consisting of four members† of the Maharaja Regent's Staff waited on the Prince of Wales to conduct His Royal Highness to the Reception Tent.

†1. Major Thakur Dalpat Singhji of Pohat.
2. Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Bera.
4. Captain Kunwar Hanut Singhji.
3. Kunwar Narpat Singhji.

The Prince of Wales left his residence attended by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana with his Staff, and the Members of His Royal Highness' Staff.

The Maharaja accompanied by the Resident received the Prince of Wales at the entrance path to the Reception Tent and conducted him to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Prince of Wales sat the Agent to the Governor General with his Staff and the Members of His Royal Highness' Staff, in order of precedence.

On the left of the Maharaja sat the Resident, and, beyond him, His Highness' attendants in the following order:—

1. Maharaj Sri Fateh Singhji,
2. Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhji, of Pokaran,
3. Mr. D. L. Drake-Brockman,
4. Major R. A. Lyall, D.S.O.,
5 Kanwar Narpat Singhji,
6. Captain Kanwar Hanut Singhji.

After a short conversation the Maharaja's attendants were presented by the Resident and they offered *nazars* of one gold mohur each which were touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *itr* and *pan* were presented by the Maharaja to the Prince of Wales, the Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff, the Agent to the Governor General, the Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household, the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness and the Resident, and by His Highness' Principal Sardar to the other British Officers present.

The ceremonies which attended the Prince of Wales' arrival were repeated at His Royal Highness' departure.

A Guard of Honour was drawn up at the entrance and saluted His Royal Highness on arrival and departure.

During the interview a band played outside the Reception Tent.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired on His Royal Highness' arrival and departure.

In the afternoon there was a game of polo in which His Royal Highness and His Highness the Maharaja participated.

On Wednesday the 30th November at 6 A.M., His Royal Highness and Staff accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and the Maharaja Regent drove to "*Khema ka kua*" about four miles from the palace where a pig sticking meet had been arranged. The sport was excellent, seven pigs being killed. His Royal Highness secured his first pig.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness reviewed the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers on the parade ground. A large number of people attended, including the civil and military officers and Sardars of the State. The Prince rode from the palace accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Regent and by Major-General Sir H. D. Watson, Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops and his personal staff. His Royal Highness was received on the parade ground by His Highness the Maharaja who was personally in command of the troops on parade. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired. As His Royal Highness arrived at the flag staff the Royal Standard was hoisted and the band played the National Anthem.

At the conclusion of the parade His Royal Highness made a short address to the troops complimenting them on their smartness and efficiency on parade and congratulating them on their loyal services and notable achievements in the war.

The following officers were then presented by the Maharaja to His Royal Highness:—

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Thakur Pratap Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, C.B.E., Officer Commanding, 1st Regiment, and
2. Colonel Maharaj Sher Singhji, Officer Commanding, 2nd Regiment.

Colonel Thakur Pratap Singhji and Colonel Maharaj Sher Singhji then presented the Officers of their respective Regiments.

The Maharaja called for three cheers for His Royal Highness, and the men heartily responded

After the review the Prince presented the following military decorations and Medals :—

1.	Lieutenant Thakur Jodha Bhagwon Singh, 20th Cavalry.	Second class Indian Order of Merit.
2.	Resaldar Shaitan Singh, Jodhpur Lancers	Ditto ditto.
3.	Sowar Bhagwan Singh . . .	Indian Distinguished Service Order.
4.	Kot-Dafadar Kan Singh, Jodhpur Lancers	Indian Meritorious Service Medal.
5.	Dafadar Suraj Baksh Singh . .	Ditto ditto.
6.	Sowar Baksu Khan	Ditto ditto.

His Royal Highness then inspected some 900 pensioners who were martialled on the parade ground. Pensioned officers were individually presented to His Royal Highness and as he passed down the lines His Royal Highness chatted with several pensioners enquiring where their Medals had been won and where they had served.

At 8-30 P.M., there was a State Banquet at the Royal Camp, the Fort and the palace gardens being illuminated for the occasion.

The guests who numbered 114 were received on arrival at the entrance of the Reception Tent by an A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Maharaja and in the centre of the tent by His Highness. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who wore the riband and Star of the Order of the Star of India, was received at the entrance to the Receiption Tent by His Highness the Maharaja, the Maharaja Regent, the Agent to the Governor General and the Resident. The guests present were then presented to His Royal Highness. At the conclusion of the banquet His Highness first proposed the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor and then of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. "The National Anthem" was played.

At the conclusion of His Royal Highness' speech the "Marwar Anthem" was played.

On Thursday, the 1st December at 6-30 A.M., His Royal Highness and party motored to Raikabagh Station and proceeded by special train to Mandor for pigsticking. Pig were plentiful and the bag amounted to 15 pigs and a hyena.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness played polo.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Jodhpur by special train, at 11 P.M., on Thursday, the 1st December, 1921.

His Royal Highness' departure was private.

All the principal buildings in Jodhpur were brilliantly illuminated.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired at 8 A.M., on Friday, the 2nd December, 1921.

The Programme which had been arranged for His Royal Highness' visit was thus carried to a successful conclusion and was marred by no untoward event. For this result much credit is due to all the officials of the State who worked throughout with enthusiastic zeal and energy and were determined that nothing should be left undone to make the visit a success. It can, I think, be said without undue partiality that the Darbar's organisation was admirable.

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the effect of the visit on the general public but that the citizens of Jodhpur welcomed the opportunity of testifying their loyalty to the crown may be gauged by the enthusiastic welcome His Royal Highness received and by the spontaneous offers which were received from various communities including the Mohammadan to erect arches at

their own expense along the processional route. Naturally in a Native State the local ruler is the centre of the peoples' loyalty and although the Darbar endeavoured by arranging for special representative parties from the various Hakumats in the State of visit Jodhpur for the ceremony, I doubt whether outside the city of Jodhpur the event aroused any considerable interest. That the Ruler himself and his nobles and Sardars rejoiced at the opportunity of demonstrating their loyalty and affection to the crown there can be no question. His Royal Highness' personality, his keen love of riding and superabundant energy made a lively appeal to them and many of them have expressed to me in a manner which left no doubt as to the genuineness of the sentiments, expressed their gratification at having the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness and of conversing with him. But in my view the greatest and most beneficial effect of His Royal Highness' visit to Jodhpur is to be sought in the impression created on the minds of the pensioned officers and men of the Indian Army. Many of those collected at Jodhpur believe that a distant glimpse of His Royal Highness as he drove by, would be all that would fall to their lot and their delight and enthusiasm when His Royal Highness actually shook hands with all the officers and conversed with many of the men, was unbounded. I am told that many groups of pensioners that evening were heard discussing the subject in their quarters with pride and enthusiasm and doubtless the honour conferred on them will be spread far and wide through the villages of Marwar. To illustrate how deeply engraved is this sentiment of veneration for the throne it is perhaps worthy of mention that a horse which His Royal Highness happened to ride pigsticking and which was the property of one of the officers of the Jodhpur Lancers now receives special care and attention and is fed with dainties by its proud owner.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bikaner, 1921.

Friday, December 2nd . .	10-00 A.M.	State Arrival.
	10-45 A.M.	*Mizaj Pursi.*
	11-45 A.M.	His Highness' State Visit.
	12-00 NOON	His Royal Highness' Return Visit.
	Afternoon	Free.
	8-15 P.M.	Quiet dinner at Lallgarh.
	9-15 P.M.	Illuminations.
	9-30 P.M.	Fire dance and Indian entertainment at the Fort.
Saturday, December 3rd . .	9-15 A.M.	Leave Bikaner by car.
	9-45 A.M.	Arrive at Kodamdesar, 15 miles.
	10-00 A.M.	Shooting.
	11-30 A.M.	Leave Kodamdesar.
	11-45 A.M.	Arrive at Gujner, 7 miles.
	After Lunch	Shooting.
Sunday, December 4th .	..	Halt at Gujnêr.
Monday, December 5th . .	Morning	Shooting.
	11-25 A.M.	Leave Gujner.
	12-30 A.M.	Arrive Bikaner, 21 miles.
	4-45 P.M.	Review of State Troops. Presentation of officers and ex-Service men; rally of Boy Scouts; gathering of school children.
	8-15 P.M.	State Banquet at the Fort
	10-00 P.M.	Fire works.
Tuesday, December 6th . .	9-30 A.M.	Leave Bikaner
	10-10 A.M.	Arrive at Deo.
	10-15 A.M. to 12 P.M.	Shooting.
	12-20 P.M.	Leave Deo.
	1-00 P.M.	Arrive at Bikaner.
	3-00 P.M.	Private Departure.

Speech by His Highness the Maharaja at the Bikaner State Banquet.

It is with genuine pride to-night that I offer Your Royal Highness the warmest and most loyal of welcomes to Bikaner. The pleasure at the honour conferred on me and my people by Your Royal Highness in sparing some days of your arduous tour to visit us here is deeper than I am able to express and is, perhaps, rendered even greater to-day by the fact that consideration of health necessitated a disappointment to us last year, so that the delights of anticipation were prolonged for a further twelve months.

Sixteen years ago, almost to a day, Their Imperial Majesties, Your Royal Highness' august parents and our beloved King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, did me the supreme honour of a visit to my State. I then had the privilege in this very hall of proposing their Imperial Majesties' health and of giving assurances of the steadfast and staunch loyalty of myself and my house and of my people to the British Crown, Sir, there have been many changes in the world since then. The transformations that have taken place in India are no less important and far-reaching than elsewhere, and no man can think for a moment that we are in sight of the end of them yet. But I want to assure Your Royal Highness, and to request you, Sir, on Your Royal Highness' return to England, to convey with my humble duty my assurances to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor that one thing has not altered and will never alter one whit, and that is the true loyalty and affection of myself and of all Bikaneris to His Imperial Majesty's person and throne. It is my pleasant duty to submit for Your Royal Highness' gracious acceptance a humble resolution of loyal welcome passed by the Legislative Assembly of my State during their recent autumn session, which runs thus :—

" That the members of this Assembly, representing all classes and creeds of His Highness' subjects and as echoing the sentiments pervading throughout the State, most respectfully beg His Highness the Maharaja to be graciously pleased to convey to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a message of their loyal, cordial, and respectful welcome on the occasion of His Royal Highness' forthcoming visit to Bikaner and to assure His Royal Highness of their unflinching loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Imperial Family. "

I also beg to tender on behalf of my troops their respectful thanks to Your Royal Highness for the honours that you have done them by reviewing them to-day. They will always remember with delight that Your Royal Highness rode on Bikaner camels with some of them on several occasions during their four and a half-years' active campaigning in Egypt and Palestine, and they treasure the thought that their future Emperor has thus some first hand knowledge of their work. Those others of my subjects who, too, have had the distinction of fighting under the British flag in the great war, will also be very proud of the gracious interest evinced in them by Your Royal Highness in inspecting them to-day.

The policy of the Government of India towards the Indian States to-day is, we rejoice to feel, one of the greater sympathy and trust. One of its happy results is that, for the future, instead of only a certain proportion of our troops being trained on modern lines under the misleading name of Imperial Service Troops, all our State Forces which, together with our own personal services and the entire resources of our States are and have always been at His Imperial Majesty's command, will be maintained and equipped in such a manner as to enable them to serve the Empire to the fullest extent by some of them directly proceeding to the field, and by the rest who remain behind maintaining internal security within the confines of our borders, and if need be, also going to the assistance of adjoining territories.

The traditional loyalty and devoted attachment that so closely bind the Princes of India to the British Crown, which have endured through many a crisis for well over a hundred years, are so well-known that there is no need to dwell on them on this occasion. The visit, therefore, to our States of any member of the Imperial House of Windsor is necessarily a matter of special

gratification at all times. But when the exalted guest is the heir himself to the mighty Empire, of which I pray we shall always remain integral parts, the occasion is one of great historic importance to us, and naturally one of exceptional rejoicing. For nearly twenty years I have had the high honour of being an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, during the first eight years of which, prior to our King-Emperor's accession, I was privileged to be the only Indian Prince on His Staff. I thus had the honour of knowing Your Royal Highness and the other Princes and the Princess from early days During this period what stands out in one's memory is the unfailing kindness and consideration displayed by Their Imperial Majesties for those around them, and that human touch of real sympathy which cheers and encourages, even under the most adverse circumstances, and secures for all time the devoted attachment of those brought under the spell of such magnetic charm. The welcome which I tender to Your Highness to-day is, therefore, not only from the Maharaja of Bikaner, but also from an old and devoted member of the Imperial household. I rejoice to feel that my son has been chosen to be on Your Royal Highness' Staff in India.

From the ever-memorable days of the great Queen Victoria, the one abiding hope of the Princes of India, their lasting consolation in all times of difficulty and disappointment has lain in the knowledge of the deep sympathy and interest for them and their States, and the gracious solicitude for their dignity and rights and prerogatives, displayed by the Crown, which were specially manifested in such a remarkable degree by the present Sovereign and His gracious Consort during the course of Their two memorable visits to India. And to-day, when the Chamber of Princes is a living reality— and as I, in common with my brother Princes, firmly believe also an Imperial asset in the best and fullest sense of the term—we can never forget that the proposal for some such institution was advocated by His Imperial Majesty 16 years ago.

India thrilled with pride and overflowed with loyal gratitude when her present Emperor, at the conclusion of his first Indian tour, championed her cause and advocated with such transparent earnestness the never-to-be-forgotten plea for greater sympathy. The gracious watchword of " hope," vouchsafed to her by His Imperial Majesty early in 1912, served as a beacon light through the dark days which she had subsequently to face. And now, by the hand of Your Royal Highness, the Sovereign has been pleased to send yet another inspiring message to His princes and people, emphasising once more His gracious sympathy in all that gives us hope and promotes our welfare, and enshrining him still further in our hearts with the words " Your anxieties and your rejoicings are my own."

His Royal Highness who 20 years ago captivated the hearts of the people in the Capital of the Empire, as he drove, hand at the salute, at King Edward's Coronation, has since, by sharing the hardships of his soldiers in the field and the pleasures and joys of his people in his travels, as our greatest Ambassador, gained a worldwide popularity which has never been surpassed. What specially appeals to us Orientals —firmly wedded as we are to the Monarchical form of Government—is that His Royal Highness has by his personal charm and sympathy strengthened and cemented firmer than ever the ties of loyalty and affection to the Imperial Crown, which alone hold and bind together the whole Empire. For, in spite of the misguided activities of a relatively small number, Your Royal Highness will have no doubt already realised that India's heart is as loyal to the King-Emperor and as sound as ever.

Your Royal Highness' visit is going to do us all a world of good. We all of us in India are, I think, inclined at times to take a gloomy view of some of the problems that face us, which will really only become dangerous if we sit meditating over them. What is wanted to-day is mutual warming of hearts, a spirit of optimism, and a more cheerful atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill. The charm of Your Royal Highness' personality, we are confident, can and will bring this about. Your Royal Highness, besides being the heir to the greatest Throne in the World, comes to us above all as the embodiment of friendliness and goodwill, and India only needs inoculation with

these feelings for its difficulties to be seen in their true proportion and to disappear. Sir, your frank appeal—" I want to grasp your difficulties and to understand your aspirations. I want you to know me and I want to know you "—went straight to our hearts and is in itself a happy augury for the unqualified success of Your Royal Highness' tour in India, and of the lasting good which we devoutly hope will result therefrom both to India as well as to the Empire.

Your Royal Highness, we all sincerely hope that this is only the first of your many visits to India and that the next time you honour Bikaner, you will also be able to see the northern portion of my State. I am happy to be able to say that yesterday the actual construction of the great Sutlej Valley Project to irrigate that part of Bikaner may be considered to have really commenced. It is a remarkable coincidence that this scheme first took practical shape in the same year which marked the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to our State, and the fact that the work should be taken in hand as soon as Your Royal Highness turned your footsteps towards us is a good omen for the future of the scheme. We hope on Your Royal Highness' next visit to be able to show that Bikaner is not a desert only, but that it contains some of the finest and most productive lands in India, which have hitherto only lacked water, and with that now through the favour of His Imperial Majesty and the kind assistance of His Government, they are at last to be blessed.

We trust that Your Royal Highness will carry away pleasant memories of your visit to Bikaner, and sincerely pray that your tour through the rest of India will be blessed with all happiness and enjoyment, and that everywhere you go you will leave behind some of your own spirit of cheerfulness and sympathy. May God bless Your Royal Highness is my fervent prayer. Your Highness, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to his long life and happiness.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Bikaner State Banquet.

I thank Your Highness very warmly for the kind and eloquent words in which you have proposed my health and for your lavish hospitality. I shall gladly convey Your Highness' loyal message to the King-Emperor. I must ask Your Highness to be so good as to thank your Legislative Assembly for their kind resolution of welcome. I need not assure Your Highness that I have been looking forward keenly to my visit to Bikaner from many motives In the first place, I desired to renew and strengthen my deep personal friendship for Your Highness by a visit to you in your home; and in the second place I wished to have the privilege of seeing the capital of this Rathor State and to try to judge for myself what is the magic of this desert environment which makes loyalty to my House flourish here like a green bay tree and stimulates a friendly rivalry with other States to stand first in the service of the Empire

The services rendered by the Bikaner State and its Rulers are too well known to you all to need embellishment at my hands. Time disintegrates most things; but, while the treaty which began our connection has passed its centenary, the friendly relations which it established defy time, and still flourish with the pulse of a vigorous and lively youth: and thank God, as the years go on, the ties which bind us show no signs of slackening but draw us closer together.

Even before Your Highness' time, the British Government had ample proof of the loyalty of your State; and the help given in the Afghan War and the Sikh campaigns, and the gallant conduct of Maharaja Sirdar Singh, who sheltered British in the Mutiny and co-operated against the rebels-in Hansi and Hissar, stood out to show the construction which the Bikaner State placed on their treaty obligations.

After your accession Your Highness let no opportunity pass of showing that the British Government might rely implicity on the traditional loyalty of your State and on your personal attachment to the Crown and the

Empire. Your Highness' camel corps served with distinction in China and Somaliland. It again took the field, strengthened by three extra companies, at the outbreak of the Great War and worthily maintained the Rajput tradition of staunchness and fidelity. Your Highness' speech and my inspection this afternoon have recalled to me my pleasant association with this corps on the Suez Canal during the War, when they were helping to guard the highway to our Eastern Empire. Your Highness served in person in the China campaign and in three continents in the Great War; and only the request of the Viceroy who required Your Highness' advice and assistance in weighty matters in India, prevented Your Highness from following our fortunes in the field to the finish. I need hardly say that your generous contributions to every kind of War purpose have proved that in no empty phrase the resources of Bikaner had been placed at the disposal of the King-Emperor. Your Highness' services to the War Cabinet are part of history; and it was a fitting conclusion to a splendid record that you were chosen as one of the signatories to a peace after which Your Royal Highness had scarificed so much to secure. It is indeed a pleasure to me to be able to offer in person to-night my congratulations on this splendid tale of unwearied service and loyalty.

We are now passing through a period when the problems of resettlement seem almost as complex and dangerous as those of the struggle from which we have successfully emerged. At such a time I am happy in the thought that we may place our trust in Your Highness' support and rely unfailingly on the high qualities which you possess as a statesman and an administrator.

Your Highness has been untiring in the expansion of the resources of your State and in the establishment of those amenities which tend to promote the welfare of your subjects. In Bikaner the foundations of representative institutions have been laid; and Your Highness' wise hand guides a wholesome and gradual development. I cannot close without a reference to Your Highness' services to your Order and your efforts to enhance the welfare and position of the Indian States generally Your Highness may look with satisfaction in the part which you played in the establishment of the Chamber of Princes, of which you were the first Chancellor, and on your work on the Princes Committee for the codification of political practice and the improvement of our relations with the States. In these matters Your Highness has characteristically taken the long view and is alive to the immense importance of our identity of interests. Each one of us has a single aim—the improvement of our country, the strengthening of the Empire and the progress of humanity and civilization in the world. The War has taught us that no unit in modern condition can hope to stand alone and that it is only by close association in a united effort to promote these aims that we can hope for their realization.

I need not tell Your Highness what a very great pleasure it is to have your eldest son, the Maharaj Kumar, attached to my staff.

I have dwelt on the public aspects only of Your Highness' life; but my account would be incomplete without a reference to Your Highness as a sportsman and a host. The Polo ground has known you; and amid your numerous pre-occupations you have found time to score a century against the tiger; your own grouse and duck can testify to a keenness of eye, which no swiftness of flight can elude. As a host Your Highness is an expert in all that hospitality can do to interest and entertain.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will ask you to join me in drinking the health of the illustrious Ruler of the State, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur.

" Statesman ", dated the 3rd December 1921.

Palana, December 2.—Bikaner gave a hearty and royal welcome to the Prince of Wales when he arrived at ten o'clock this morning. Signs of the Maharaja's hospitality, which is proverbially warm, were in evidence everywhere, from the decorations at the railway station through the route of procession to Lalgarh Palace.

It was easy to see what tremendous pains had been taken by the State to welcome the Prince in a way in full conformity with the historic traditions of Bikaner.

The Prince was received by His Highness the Maharaja, the Maharaj Kumar, Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent, and the principal Sardars and other political officers.

After an inspection of the guard of honour the Prince left the station, escorted by the Bikaner Camel Corps.

A Royal Salute was fired and the band played the National Anthem.

Bikaner, December 2.—Travelling from Jodhpur we had the first glimpse of Bikaner this morning as we passed Palana, when the white buildings of the city glistening in the morning sun came into view.

The journey from Jodhpur was through miles and miles of sandy plains, relieved here and there by clumps of bushes, and to get down at the Bikaner station a little after breakfast, was a great relief to the eyes and throat full laden with the dust of Rajputana desert.

A charming scene spread itself before the eyes at the station, the platform being covered in snow white with a blazing cloth of gold, gorgeously embroidered, in the middle, where a canopy was erected for the reception of the Prince.

Long before the royal train was signalled the nobles and sardars of the State took their respective positions according to honour or precedence. His Highness the Maharaja was accompanied by Maharaj Kumars, Sadul Singh and Bijoy Singh. The Maharaja's tall commanding figure, dressed in the uniform of the Camel Corps, attracted the eyes of all the spectators in the station.

Punctually at ten the royal train steamed into the platform and His Royal Highness on alighting was received by His Highness the Maharaja, who introduced his two sons and the principal nobles of his State.

The Prince inspected the guard of honour furnished by the Sadul Infantry, when the band played the National Anthem, and Royal Salute was fired from the parade ground. The Prince drove to the Palace escorted by the famous Ganga Resala. When passing through the King Edward Memorial road, a great crowd cheered the Prince. A pretty picture was made by the school children and the Bikaner troop of Boy Scouts passing through the Minto Gardens.

When the Royal procession came near Lalgarh Palace the European ladies of the station assembled at one place lustily cheered the Prince and threw flowers into the carriage.

Some members of His Highness' staff waited in a deputation on the Prince, and enquired after his health, and at eleven thirty the Maharaja, accompanied by his two sons, paid a visit to the Prince and was received in the drawing room of Lalgarh Palace, where the Maharaja was garlanded by the Prince, who gave him *attar* and *pan*. A similar honour was shown to His Highness' sons and other sardars who accompanied him.

The return visit of the Prince which took place at 12 o'clock was a most imposing ceremony. He was received in the historic Durbar Hall in the Fort, where all the nobles and sardars of the State were assembled, and all of them appeared in their best clothes. There was a profuse display of gold and jewels, rich carpets, and cloth of gold. The Prince was escorted by the Maharaja to the golden chair, and a dozen sardars made obeisance to him and offered *nazar*, which was touched and returned. The Maharaja garlanded His Royal Highness, Lord Cromer, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, while Mr. deMontmorency and the rest of the Prince's staff were garlanded by the leading nobles of the State. With *attar* and *pan* the ceremony concluded and the Prince returned to the Palace before lunch.

Bikaner, December 2.—All the nobles and chiefs of this desert State with their full retinues assembled here to-day to do homage to the Prince when he made his entry into the capital. Bikaner offered him a fine pageant,

full of mediæval splendour and blazing with colour, equalling those witnessed in other Native States yet with a distinctive character of its own.

The journey here from Jodhpur gave no hint of the spacious modern city adorned with parks, shady trees, and fine new buildings, for it involved a night of wearisome travel, through bare waterless plains in clouds of dust which settled thickly in the carriages, causing the occupants to emerge at sunrise covered with it. The train crawled slowly over this arid wilderness, watched by camel patrols strung closely along the line and halted finally at ten o'clock at the new terminus station, where the Maharaja, his sons, his suite and a group of Rajput nobles in all the colours of the rainbow welcomed him with military honours.

There were many striking features of the welcome, such as elephants in heavy, bright hued trappings, bullock teams with silver plated horns drawing strange curious old fashioned vehicles, and gaily decked horses. But the most striking feature of all was the profusion of camels. Bikaner is the home of the famous Camel Corps which did splendid service in Egypt, particularly in the canal zone and the camel is to the Rajputs of this State what the horse is to their neighbours.

They furnished an escort to the Prince's barouche during the drive from the station to the Lalgarh Palace, and during this four mile drive the Prince passed through the streets of the capital with camels before him and behind him. Camels carrying minor Rajput dignitaries in gold and silks from remote parts of the State and their followers lined the last two miles of the route.

All the people of Bikaner were ranged in deep rows behind the Maharaja's troops along the route, and the Prince was saluted by every class and community. Boy scouts in scarlet puggaries, students of Girls' schools chanting songs of welcome and even the lowest classes, the so-called "untouchables" had their place on the Prince's processional way. Ragged men, women and children, representing the lowest strata in society, joined with others acclaiming him.

After the Maharaja had seen the Prince established in his apartments at the modern Palace of Lalgarh, he paid the usual ceremonial call. The Prince's return visit was made at the great red sandstone fort which stands between the old native city and the modern city, and is closely associated with the history of Bikaner for the last three centuries. Here he was received in full state, and conducted to the lofty durbar hall of carved stones where sitting on a throne beside his host he received the nobles, and touched and remitted with the usual ceremonial their offering of gold mohurs.

The review on the parade ground at half-past four was of a most novel character, for again camels bulked large in the scene.

The famous Corps went past with stately steps as did the Camel Battery, the Bodyguard, squadrons of lancers and a regiment of smart scarlet coated infantry. He inspected 2,000 ex-Service men and talked with many of them including disabled heroes of the late war. The Prince praised the boy scouts for their excellent drill.

The banquet at the fort in the evening was followed by a dance and an Indian entertainment.

Bikaner, December 2.—Bikaner was *en fete* to-night when the Maharaja entertained the Prince of Wales at a State banquet. All the houses in the vicinity of the Lalgarh Palace were brilliantly illuminated and the Ganga Niwas Palace, where the function took place, was picturesquely transformed in a perfect setting of massive architecture and Indian decorations.

His Highness the Maharaja spared no trouble to give a feast worthy of the great occasion. Covers were laid for one hundred and twelve in the Durbar hall. The Maharaja's speech and the Prince's reply to it were tremendously cheered After the loyal toast, His Highness proposed that of the Prince of Wales.

" Pioneer," dated the 4th December 1921.

Lalgarh, 2nd December.—Through the irresistibly intrusive dust of the desert, we came last night from Jodhpur and at the spacious railway station of Bikaner we found all in readiness for the Prince's arrival. On the platform the Maharaja and his sons, under a red and gold canopy, awaited the Royal visitors. To their left were the members of the State Council and in two groups in the background the *mutsodis* or gentry, and the *choudries* and *seths*. The large number of *choudries* in attendance deserves notice, for they come from all over the State and some have had to journey hundreds of miles to greet the Prince. The other communities have been no less enthusiastic. Just before we arrived a special train had steamed in bringing four Marwari gentlemen who having missed the ordinary train to Bikaner had actually chartered a special in order that they should be in time for the event, for which the whole State has been eagerly awaiting for the last few weeks. All along the route to the palace we saw the *sirdars*, great and small, with their old time retinue and they were drawn from even the most distant districts of the State. Powerful men there are among them. As we passed down the route our kindly guide now and then singled out a burly silken robed horseman and casually informed us that his estate was as big as Middlesex or half the size of Yorkshire as the case might be.

The fine buildings along the route were crowded with people, some of whom sang weird songs as the Royal procession passed, others uttering a groanlike sound of deep obeisance, while others remained in that impassive attitude of respect, so prevalent in the real East. The Prince's arrival at the station was accompanied by the usual ceremonies, but he found a new feature in the Camel Corps escort, which drawn up in a huge semi-circle, over a hundred strong, formed up in front and behind the Royal carriages with stately precision. The horses admirably stood the test of the strangeness of association with such unusual colleagues, although those of Sir Godfrey Thomas and Sir P. Landon were a little uneasy at the start. As the procession made its way to the palace it aroused special enthusiasm from hundreds of school children grouped at different points of vantage, but the almost endless lines of *sirdars* and their retainers were second only to a big crowd of some two thousands ex-Service men who had come in specially to greet the Prince. Our guide, in answer to enquiries, assured us that this general incursion into the capital was in no way the outcome of pressure on the part of the Durbar.

The *sirdars*, pensioners, children and other folk had come in by reason of a general desire to see the son of the King-Emperor. Special arrangements have been made of course for their transport and accommodation in some cases, but the large majority had flocked to Bikaner by whatever means of conveyance they could command—by train, by camel across the desert, on horseback and many on foot. The route was well decorated and as we drove through the beautiful public park we observed that there have been lavish preparations made for illumination to-night. The fountains were all playing in honour of the Royal visit and the brilliant scarlet of the Sadul Light Infantry lining the last part of the drive to the palace gave an impressive finish to a wonderful pageant. The triumphal arches on the way were well designed, the most effective one being made entirely of old rifles, bayonets and swords, just near the Camel Corps line and guarded by a detachment of that famous corps. Elephants and the inevitable drummers on horseback, with their gaily clothed *nagara* added their glory to the bewildering line of colour marking out the procession's course and a little group of English ladies and children in the Cantonment area gave the Prince a shrill cheer of delight, the smaller members of the party waving Union Jacks with much enthusiasm.

Quickly on arrival at the palace, the ceremony of *Mizaj Pursi* was performed and in the Lalgarh Palace, where the Prince is staying, the Maharaja paid the customary state visit. The return visit of His Royal Highness took place in the old palace in the fort. It was a very brief but enthralling spectacle. In the Durbar hall severely magnificent, with its carved red sandstone walls and polished wood ceiling, we saw gathered that array of

colour and jewellery to which we are fast becoming hardened. Round the edge of the hall sat the big *sirdars* and just in front of the Golden thrones on the carpet of gold and red velvet, sat the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council. Further down were seated the officers of the present army in gorgeous velveteen uniforms, while on the opposite side of the aisle sat khaki clad ex-officers, beyond them were the *sahowars* and *seths* and just in front were the *mutsadis*. The Maharaja was in a wondrous robe of pink which had replaced his romantic white cavalry uniform, worn at the station and he was accompanied by the two Maharaj Kumars for whom two thrones, just a little in the rear of the others, had been placed. The Prince on arrival was met by the Maharaja at the door of the hall and down the redcarpeted lane, hedged by salaaming figures, he passed with his host, his staff following. Taking their seats on the thrones the Prince and Maharaja awaited the unfolding of the ceremonial of the moment.

The presentation of the *nazars* by several nobles was a very impressive sight. A golden robed Chamberlain called out their names as they singly advanced to the edge of the gold carpet. Each in turn gave three deep *salaams* at the edge of the carpet, three more when he reached the middle and a final three as he stood with *nazar* outstretched within the Prince's reach. The *nazar* duly touched, he bowed and repeated the series of *salaams* in backing to the end of the carpet once more. This stately ceremony obviously enchanted the Prince, but he could not lose the embarrassment which seems to affect him most strongly on occasions when form and observance have the upper-hand of naturalness. While he scrupulously returned the many salutations he never seemed quite at his ease until in the ceremony, which followed and the last garland had been bestowed and he was able to walk back through the glittering assemblage to the way out, down the red carpeted ramp and to his car outside amid the strains of the National Anthem.

The whole proceedings had only taken half an hour, but in that short time we had been treated to a maze of colour and a richness of ceremonial truly dazzling. At Jodhpur the Prince had been in the midst of youth, seasoned with the evergreen virility of Sir Pratap Singh. Here he has met one of the foremost of the Indian rulers, a man of the world known in the counsels of the world and surrounded by nobles who look to him for guidance and inspiration. The atmosphere in the Durbar hall was charged with the magnificence of a State which is determined to keep its place in the policy of India. While its old customs and dresses are rigidly maintained for State occasions, the necessity for modern grasp of democratic problems is not overlooked and the confidence with which the ancient ceremony was carried out only reflected the effectiveness with which more material, and perhaps more vital enterprises, are tackled here.

Bikaner this afternoon gave a military display well in keeping with the magnificent achievements of her celebrated Ganga Risala—the Bikaner Camel Corps—in Egypt and Palestine. With the energy that no heat or change of climate seems to daunt, the Prince after the ceremonies of the morning and a light *tiffin*, played a few sets of tennis and by five o'clock he was in service dress riding on to the parade ground for the review of the Bikaner troops. The ground had been well watered and the dust nuisance was reduced to a minimum, thus giving the spectators a specially fine view of a rousing series of military evolutions reminding us of the desert country all round. The maidan appeared to have no backing but the blue sky, and one could easily imagine beyond the horizon the sea of sand and barrenness which we knew was there. The Ganga Risala is named after the present Maharaja, while the other units on parade were the Camel Corps, Artillery, in green; the Dungar Lancers, named after the late Maharaja, in dark blue; the Body Guard in French grey and silver, and the Sadul Light Infantry named after their Colonel-in-Chief, the Maharaja's Heir-Apparent, in the scarlet tunics, blue trousers and white leggings of Indian Infantry. The Maharaja was in the white full dress of his own corps, while the little Maharaja Bija Singh was in the uniform of the Dingar Lancers, as their Colonel-in-Chief.

After the inspection and the return of the Prince to the flagstaff, the march past began. First came the green coated Artillery who incidentally had fired the salute when the Prince was on his way to the review, the long striding camels craning forward in their stately fashion endeavouring to give the impression that they had really nothing to do with the lumbering pieces of death-dealing propensities which they happened to be dragging behind them. The Body Guard followed with the smartness that such a favoured band of men must always display: the Dungar Lancers no less proudly succeeded and then came the Risala in half a dozen companies in line and it is no disparagement to the rest to say that they carried off the palm, although the Infantry in their wake marched with the machine-like accuracy of any British Regiment. The camels, their tails tied to the near saddle girth for parade purposes, knew their importance, and when the salute was given to the slim figure in khaki, well mounted on a charger that has been in Bikaner for the last few days getting accustomed to the smell of supercilious oonts, the picture of the camel sowars with their rifles pointed upwards of the lolloping but splendidly well kept lines and of the pointed heads of the cowrie-shell necklaced animals majestically held high fastened itself in the mind in a most fascinating way. A few minutes later the Artillery and Ganga Risala came past at the trot and finally they formed up with the rest of the regiments in a long line facing the Prince.

Cheers for the King-Emperor and for his son were then called for by the Maharajah waving his sword for each beat of the six volleys of "hurrahs" which went ringing down the line and were carried off weirdly into the desert spaces beyond. With the extraordinarily good stage management, characterising the whole show, Boy Scouts rapidly took the stage, spelt out a message of welcome to the Prince in signal flags—they were extraordinarily efficient and no one would have thought they had been only three months at the game—were inspected and gave way to the officers of the reviewed regiments who were all presented to the Prince. Now the 1,600 ex-soldiers—some from the Indian Army, some from the Risala—formed up in three sides of a square and two lines face to face. The Prince walked between, and finally paid much attention to a crippled man in a chair who had found in his war service permanent disablement. With hearty cheers a most impressive and yet very unaffected meeting of the Prince with comrades of the war came to an end.

"Pioneer," dated the 5th December 1921.

Bikaner, 3rd December.—As we follow the triumphal progress of the young man, whose visit, as the Maharaja of Bikaner well said last night, is going to do us all a world of good, it is astonishing to find how each repetition of ceremonies and functions successfully avoids the appearance of sameness. New settings and new exhibitions of stagecraft give a freshness to every event. Thus although last night we were present at the fifth State banquet since the Prince landed at the Apollo Bunder, there were no feelings of staleness to temper our enjoyments. At Bombay we had dined in surroundings fitly emphasising the part played by the sea in linking India to the British Empire, for the dining hall of Sir George Lloyd's beautiful residence looks close out on the waters of the Back Bay and amid the strains of the band and the buzz of conversation the familiarly English sound of the restless waves beating on the rocks outside could constantly be heard. At Baroda we dined in a verdant, glistening fairyland of marble. At Udaipur barbaric exotic splendour was the dominant note, while at Jodhpur the love of field sports received exemplification in the tented magnificence of our banquet hall, which has served for the purpose of such functions for the last hundred years, since it was captured in Ahmedabad. Now at Bikaner, in the midst of the desert, we dined in the Durbar hall of the Palace, which has gradually been built up by successive chief in the fort of Raja Rai Singh.

The hall itself named Ganga Niwas after the present Maharaja, is of comparatively recent origin, but sandstone in this dusty spot little shows its age. As we drove into the fort through the massive gateways and entered a courtyard well lit by electric light we had a very confused idea of time and place. Stepping out of our motor a glance at the lights and up at the high lofty red arches gave a quaint reminder of Victoria Station, until we were swiftly brought back to the east by the ankle deep dust carpeting the yard and by the sound of the tinkling of ornaments on the robes of the muffled, turbaned figures trooping up the steps to the battlements, whereon the hall is built. There again confusion came, for the red carved stone chamber opened out on to a brilliantly lit and luxuriously furnished drawing room of Royal proportions and European style. The Prince's arrival was marked by an incident in the street below which those who happened to be waiting on the battlements outside had the good fortune to witness. A dense crowd of city folk had gathered from the fort gates and as the Royal car passed quickly by, the Prince received a huge cheer mingled with the deep throated cry of "have mercy" testifying in advance to the truth of the Maharaja's subsequent and loudly applauded statement, that India's heart is as loyal to the King-Emperor and as sound as ever.

After the presentations in the drawing room had been completed, the Prince with Mrs. Holland, the Maharaja with Lady Watson and Lord Cromer with Mrs. Rudkin entered the hall. Of the speeches your readers have already heard. It is notable that despite their length, they were listened to with the utmost attention and the applause never flagged. The Maharaja's was no mere after-dinner oration. Delivered with the full rich tones and the polished accent so well-known to most of us, it contained very weighty reflections on the problems confronting India to-day and no passage was more loudly cheered than that in which he expressed his confidence that the Prince would bring about the mutual warming of hearts, the optimism and the more cheerful atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill, which, in the speaker's opinion, constituted the best prescription for dispersing the gloom of meditation over the future. An equally cordial round of applause met his repetition of the Prince's appeal at Bombay "I want you to know me and I want to know you." When the Prince rose to reply, he was unable to begin for a few minutes, for insistent cheering prolonged itself into a tumultuous ovation. He was in his happiest vein, he made his points with charming grace. His reference to his meeting with the Camel Corps on the banks of the Suez Canal was warmly received, especially by the officers of that Corps who happened to be present for the Prince's rides on the Bikaner camels are remembered with pride by them and their men. The speech contained a sympathetic allusion to the complexity and danger of the problems of resettlement and ended fitly on a personal note of appreciation of His Highness' qualities as a man and a host.

The entertainment following the banquet provided the Prince with the opportunity of seeing for the first time an Indian evening *tamasha*. The weird fire dance wherein dark figures leapt on the top of a vast mass of red hot cinders, kicking the glowing embers about into showers of fiery rain and indulging in horseplay with extraordinary immunity was watched to the end, and then the company was taken into another palace courtyard well paved and flanked by balconies for spectators. The illumination here were marked by colour schemes of the softest and the most enchanting kind. In such a romantic setting the tales of Eastern poetry could assume an added realism. Fronting the Prince's gallery were the closely latticed stone walls of the Zenana, the palace Zenana. Soon the yard below was filled with the many coloured dresses of some forty dancing girls, who in two long lines, subsequently broken up into circles and curves, prepared to show their skill to the assembled audience. The band accompanying their entertainment was composed of bearded men in soft mauve robes, setting off the girls' *garish*, red, green, pink and pale blue dresses, all deeply hemmed in gold, with much effect. In between the singing and dancing a sword dancer gave bloodcurdling examples of his skill, a trick-musician

played really tunefully on bowls of water in the manner of the xylophone of the modern music hall performer at home. The only non-Marwar item was the curiously faint performance on the *bin*, a stringed instrument of Heath Robinsonian design, which the programme informed us was the oldest Indian musical medium.

The dancing girls were only uniform in the shrill, tunelessness of their voices and the fashion of their voluminous dresses. In height, in beauty and—be it whispered—in age, there was a great diversity of standard. As they stood in the soft radiance of the hall and in the intervals of waiting for their turn, cast glances up to the balcony where the Prince and the Maharaja were sitting, it was interesting to detect in their expression the fact that feminine nature all the world over in the theatrical profession at all events, is very much the same. Here and there was the blasé old stager, who was watching the coy impudence of the minx next her, with good humoured contempt, mingled perhaps with a sigh for bygone days when age had not dulled her assurance. Very youthful and less daring beauties gave but a furtive glance to the spectators. The dance movements were graceful and never devoid of dignity, but to Western eyes there was a lack of precision and unison which would have made the ordinary stage manager terribly blaspheme. The dances included a special figure by a dozen girls carrying on their heads electric lights, but the climax came in their singing a verse of the British National Anthem specially translated into Marwari. The tune was there in striking contrast to the formless raucousness of the preceding songs, but although it was so accurately rendered as to bring the audience to their feet obviously to the amused bewilderment of the singers, the voices had a desperate battle with harmony and candour forces the admission that harmony was defeated. Thus ended a performance which held the spectators by reason of the orgy of colour and fantasy provided. Bikaner has given the Prince a right royal welcome, and to-day he goes to taste the sylvan delights of *shikar* at Gujner.

"*Statesman*", *dated the 6th December 1921.*

Lalgarh, Bikaner, December 5.—After three days' stay at Gujner the Prince of Wales is returning to Bikaner for a few hours to-day to lunch with the Maharaj Kumar. He will also play polo in the afternoon, returning to Gujner for dinner.

From accounts received it seems His Royal Highness had good sport at Gujner. He has shot a number of ducks and sand grouse, and has thoroughly enjoyed life in the charming surroundings of the old place.

Bikaner, December 3.—The Prince of Wales in coming to Bikaner has followed in the footsteps of his illustrious parents, who twice visited the city, once in 1905 and the second time in 1911. What attracts the visitor most, are prospects of a duck and sandgrouse shoot at Gujner. To this famous shooting the Maharaja invites a large number of guests from all parts of India every Christmas, but arrangements made for the Prince of Wales shoot surpassed anything that had been done before.

A huge camp city had been set up for the guest while the Prince and his staff, His Highness the Maharaja, the Maharaj Kumars and several other guests had been accommodated in the palaces. To this fascinating spot His Royal Highness went this morning after breakfast. He intends to stay for the next three days and will only pay short visits to Lalgarh Palace to keep one or two informal engagements.

The public functions yesterday which began at the railway station ended at the Ganga Niwas Palace at night amidst gorgeous scenes and an oriental display of light and colour.

"*Pioneer*", *dated the 7th December 1921.*

Prince of Wales' Camp, 5th December.—The Prince has been spending a quiet week-end at Gujner where the Maharaja

has a famous shooting box and a lake-side palace. Some of us motored out from Bikaner on Saturday afternoon to spend the night in the camp pitched in the garden. In the pleasant coolness of the late afternoon we drove swiftly across the desert along a straight, white, well-laid road which takes the twenty miles in the form of a curve in order to avoid a deep depression of soft sand lying on the direct line between Bikaner and Gujner. Except for overtaking a motor cycle and side-car and one or two country carts, we came across little traffic although when approaching our destination a black Ford car bearing on its screen the words "Royal Mail" mingled for a few minutes its cloud of dust with ours in its journey to the capital. The stunted bushes and trees covered with dust spoke eloquently of the barrenness of the land through which we passed and it was not until the red milestone showed us to be within five miles of Gujner that we began to realise that the monotony of the landscape would soon be relieved. First came the low, square, flat-roofed, red mud houses of the village, and then we saw beautiful tall green trees through which the walls of the palace became visible, and by a swift turn we drove through a fine gateway into the garden. The sound of an occasional gun shot told us that the Prince and his party were busy and when we had deposited our belongings in the tent allotted to us, we proceeded to the terrace outside the Lal Niwas, where we could see across the lake to the wooded island opposite. The duckshoot was coming to an end and the light was fast failing. The lake itself was dotted with hundreds of coots swimming past the launches and boats of the sportsmen now making their way to the shore with a sense of security, enhanced no doubt, by the knowledge that the ducks alone were the object of attention from the guns. The green butts could, some of them, be easily distinguished and from one or two we still heard an occasional shot indicating that some members of the party were determined to use every moment of the dusk to add to their bag. When at last the Maharaja and the Prince landed, we heard that the sport had not been very good. The wind had been blowing very freshly and the ducks were flying high. The total bag was eventually found to be 370. the Prince topping the list with 37. Admiral Halsey, Colonel Worgan and Colonel Harvey being close behind. The record for one gun—the Maharaja's own—in a year gone by was well over 400, that although the shooting was thoroughly enjoyed it could not be regarded as producing even an average bag, owing to the conditions already noted.

It was first announced that the Prince would dine with a small party in the palace allotted to him. But before we left the terrace we were informed that he and everyone would dine in the Lal Niwas dining room close by. The informality of the occasion was marked by short coats, and when the Prince retired at an early hour a very enjoyable intimate evening had been spent, the Maharaja and the Maharaj Kumar making the most charming of hosts.

Sunday of course was an "off" day, and our own little party of three drove back to Bikaner in the morning, having had a pleasing glimpse into the simple and less arduous pleasures of life this desert State can afford.

On arrival your representative was invited round to see the most modern adjunct to our camp in Bikaner. He had been prepared for it by the thoughtfulness of Mr. Axworthy, the Engineer in charge of the wireless, having dropped a brief note on Saturday containing a copy of the Press Message to the "Pioneer" wirelessed from Carnarvon as being the first of its kind ever coming direct from England to India. This wireless camp here has been set up partly to relieve congestion and partly for experimental purposes. One of the two sets of instruments has a history attached to it, for it was used in Persia during the war. On the day of the Prince's arrival he received by means of this wireless camp a message sent off the previous night from Birmingham conveying from the National Lifeboat Institution, of which he is the President, good wishes for the success of his tour. His

Royal Highness desired to reply by wireless, but as India has no sending station of sufficient power he was unable to do so. The camp consists of three 80 pound tents and six smaller triangular ones, the operators being all ex-soldiers in the employ of the Telegraph Department. The generating engines stand in the open with the switch-board close by and the only enemy of this link with the outer world is the thick dust through which you plod ankle deep as you move from tent to tent. It was from this camp that the Maharaja of Bikaner was able to pick up the "*Renown*" shortly before she reached Bombay and to convey to the Prince a loyal message of welcome, so its effectiveness is abundantly proved and it is much to be hoped that the success now achieved will induce in India a more serious attention to the practical value of this method of telegraphy than has hitherto been discernible.

From wireless to cenotaphs is a far cry, but it was none the less interesting and appropriate on a Sunday afternoon to motor out to the Devi Kund, which has been the cremation tank of the Chiefs of Bikaner for the last four hundred years. Near the tank is a dried up garden wherein magnificent marble and red sandstone Chattris commemorate the lives of Maharajas and Maharanis of the past. At the entrance was a marble Chattri in the making in remembrance of the sister of the present heir-apparent. The feature of these stately monuments standing in the midst of desolation and dust is the difference made in commemorating the two sexes. Whereas the Maharajas are immortalised by white tablets standing upright on square blocks, in the centre of the Chattri, the tablets of Maharanis lie flat. On the latter in addition to the Sanskrit inscription, are carved impressions of two small feet, while the former bear carved representations of the Maharajas on horseback, those living before the abolition of Suttee also containing the supplicating figures of the self-immolated Ranis. One chief had on foot behind him the figure of a man, and thus the tablet celebrated the devotion of a servant who sacrificed himself on his master's pyre. The number of Rani Suttees increased as one went backward into the past and each tablet told of some famous deed of daring. This revelation of ancient masterfulness was well brought into focus on our journey back by a visit to the Shivabari, the temple of Shiva, where for the last 40 years the saintly Mahant Shivaji Puriji, the Maharaja's own Guru, has resided. The old man in his saffron robe courteously came out to welcome us. We sat down and quickly chatted with him. He asked gravely eager questions about the Prince, and his kindly wise old face, fined down by the simplicity of the life he leads, made a deep impression. He is of course highly venerated and he leads no useless existence for to many in the city beyond he is not only the spiritual adviser but the healer of human ailments as well. After he had presented us with a flower from his garden we left for our camp, noting as we passed, the temple built by Bika to the goddess, whose aid he invoked when he first decided to make his kingdom here.

"*Statesman*".

Bikaner, December 5th.—The Prince of Wales came to Bikaner this afternoon and had a good game of polo on the club grounds A large party came with him from Gujner, including His Highness the Maharaja, the Maharaj Kumar. Sir Harry Watson and some members of the Prince's personal staff. Members of the Club gave His Royal Highness a warm greeting, and a large crowd of people round about the polo ground cheered the Prince. As the game progressed the crowds increased. The ex-Service men and the pensioners were late comers.

The Prince played six *chukkurs* and immensely enjoyed the exercise for which he motored twenty-one miles from Gujner. On the conclusion of the game he had tea with the Maharaja in the Club and went back to Gujner, where the shoot will be resumed early to-morrow morning. As the Prince entered the car tremendous shouts of "*Jai Badshah, Jai Maharaja*" rent the air. The Prince acknowledged the cheers and left amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

He visited the Legislative Assembly chamber *en route* this morning.

At Gujner the Prince had a successful shoot of sandgrouse. The party included the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaj Kumar, His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar and the Nawab of Palanpur. The total bag was over 1,300. Over seventy people are staying at Gujner.

Bikaner, December 6th.—The Prince of Wales' stay at Bikaner came to an end to-day and His Highness the Maharaja was cordially thanked for his splendid hospitality.

The outstanding feature of His Royal Highness' visit here was the four days' shoot at Gujner. Those who paid a visit to this charming country residence of His Highness were struck with the care and precision with which all the details of the shoot were carried out. The hospitality shown testified to the deep affection and respect which the Maharaja of Bikaner entertains for the Royal House of England. The Prince was visibly moved with his reception at Bikaner. Wherever His Royal Highness went he was received with that courteous affection for which Bikaner is justly proud.

The Prince returned from Gujner to-day after breakfast, and had lunch at the Palace, after which he motored to the station with His Highness and the Maharaj Kumar amidst scenes of enthusiasm. The Prince left for Bharatpur this afternoon.

Telegram No. 681, dated 6th December 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir.

On leaving Your Highness' State I thank you and your people most warmly for the splendid welcome which I received at Bikaner. I much enjoyed my visit to Your Highness and am most grateful to you for your hospitality and the sport and other amusements which Your Highness' care had provided to make every moment of my stay so pleasant. The memories of my Bikanir visit will long remain with me. I am looking forward to seeing Your Highness again in Delhi and the Maharaj Kumar at Lucknow.

The following telegram from the Maharaja of Bikaner has been received by the Prince of Wales:—I beg respectfully to tender to Your Royal Highness the grateful thanks of myself and people for your kind message and the gracious terms in which Your Royal Highness referred to our humble efforts to make your visit to Bikaner an enjoyable one Any success achieved has been due to Your Royal Highness' untiring consideration for every one. I am receiving from all sides the sincerest assurances of the deep impression made on all classes by your thoughtfulness charm, and courtesy, and am, if possible, more confident than ever of the lasting good which Your Royal Highness' tour will do to the whole of India. To me personally it was both an honour and a pleasure to entertain Your Royal Highness here, and the memory of your visit will ever remain fresh in the heart of Bikaner. My son has already left for Lucknow to attend on you there and I am fortunate to be able to look forward to seeing Your Royal Highness again at Delhi. May Your Royal Highness' tour be one unbroken series of success and may the ties which bind us to the Throne ever grow stronger and stronger is my fervent prayer.

Report on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bikaner.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Bikaner by special train at 10 A.M., on Friday, the 2nd December 1921, and was received at the station by His Highness the Maharaja, who presented to him the Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Sri Bijay Singhji Bahadur, and certain other members of the Bikaner ruling family who were present with His Highness at the station. His Royal Highness then, accompanied by His Highness, inspected the guard of honour. After the inspection, the principal Chiefs and Nobles and high officers of the State were presented to His Royal Highness. On the

station platform were also present civil and military officers, including pensioned military officers who had been specially invited for the occasion, as well as the Members both of the Legislative Assembly and the Zamindars' Board, leading seths and *sahukars* and other representatives of the various classes and communities in the State. A separate enclosure was also provided on the platform for the Press representatives accompanying His Royal Highness during the Indian tour.

2. After the presentations were over, His Royal Highness accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and escorted by detachments of His Highness' Body Guard and the Ganga Risala—Camel Corps—left in procession for Lalgarh Palace in a State carriage The State Lawazama was arrayed outside the station and the road was lined on both sides by the State troops, Irregulars, the mounted and dismounted retainers of the Sardars and the Police. Thousands of people, including a large number of women and children, thronged the roads and gave a tremendous ovation to His Royal Highness as the Royal carriage passed along the road. A gathering of about 2,000 ex-Service men near Chautina well deserve special mention in this respect. The boy scouts were on parade opposite the Dungar College.

3. Another guard of honour was drawn up in front of the main porch of the Lalgarh Palace, which His Royal Highness inspected on alighting from his carriage.

4. At 10-40 A.M., the same day, in accordance with the ceremonies observed on such occasions, a deputation consisting of 4 sardars called at the Lalgarh Palace to enquire after the health of His Royal Highness.

5. At 11-15 A.M., His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Sri Bijay Singhji Bahadur, and attended by the principal Sardars and officers, paid a state visit to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

6. At noon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana with his staff and the members of His Royal Highness' staff paid a state visit to His Highness the Maharaja at the Fort in the Ganga Niwas Durbar Hall. Seats were provided for the members of the Ruling family, the Sardars, civil and military officers, members of the Legislative Assembly, leading seths and sahukars and other non-officials of the State and also for retired Indian officers of the Indian Army residing in the Bikaner State.

7. In the afternoon a review of the State forces, His Highness the Maharaja being in command, was held on the parade ground opposite the Victoria Memorial Club, during the course of which the troops marched past, then troops advanced in review order. With the calling of cheers for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by His Highness the Maharaja the review came to an end

8. After the review the Bikaner Boy Scouts paraded and signalled a message of welcome to the Prince. His Royal Highness then inspected them, after which they performed a few further demonstrations.

9. The commissioned officers of the State Forces during the demonstrations of the Boy Scouts, immediately formed up behind them and were presented to His Royal Highness as soon as the scouts had moved away. Then about 1,700 men who had fought in the War, both of the Indian Army and the Ganga Risala, and who had come into Bikaner to see the Prince formed 3 sides of a square and in 2 lines face to face. His Royal Highness accompanied by His Highness walked slowly between the lines stopping graciously to enquire from very many of them as to their service and welfare and paying particular attention to those who bore the marks of their wounds and to those who wore decorations of gallantry, etc. The pensioned officers were also separately presented to His Royal Highness.

10. At night in honour of the Royal visit, the Fort, Palace, Public Park, and all other principal buildings were extensively illuminated. At 8-15 P.M., the State Banquet was held in the Ganga Niwas Palace in the Fort, where covers were laid for nearly 120 guests. His Highness gave the toast for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and then proposed the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

11. At the conclusion of the Banquet, a party of Sidds, who are Jat followers of Jasnath, gave a religious fire dance in the Fort Chogan round a huge bon-fire which had been allowed to burn for over an hour beforehand till it was a heap of red hot ashes. The dance was accompanied by drums and other music, and as the dancers became worked up they danced with bare feet on the fire, taking the burning wood in their hands and even mouths and scattering it in all directions with no apparent hurt to themselves.

12. After the fire dance was over His Royal Highness and party proceeded to the Karan Mahal court-yard to witness the Indian entertainment. The whole court-yard—which adapts itself so well for the purpose—was beautifully lit up with coloured electric lights which lent a peculiar charm to the whole scene. The entertainment commenced with a singing of a song of welcome to the Prince by a party of 40 dancing girls, especially composed for the occasion in the Marwari language. This was followed by local dances and other songs, the dance with electric torches. The dances by a Brahmin dancer with bare feet on naked swords, spearheads, spikes, saws, etc, deserves special mention. With the singing of the National Anthem specially composed in Marwari the entertainment concluded at about midnight.

13. Next morning after breakfast His Highness the Maharaja motored His Royal Highness to Kodamdesar where a shoot was arranged.

14. The party then proceeded to Gujner where His Royal Highness stayed till the 6th December, except for a short break on the evening of the 5th when he motored back to Bikaner for a game of polo, and afterwards also visited the King-Emperor George V Hall—which was built in honour of His Imperial Majesty in 1905—where meetings of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly are now held. His Royal Highness spent a quiet week-end at Gujner, devoted mostly to Imperial sandgrouse and duck shooting, riding and tennis. The total bag of the shoot was 1,946 Imperial grouse, 362 sandgrouse, 312 duck and 39 crane in addition to various other game.

15. The Royal visit to Bikaner concluded in the afternoon of the 6th December when His Royal Highness returned direct to the station from Gujner and left privately at 3 o'clock. His Highness the Maharaja, the Heir-Apparent, the members of the Ruling family, the principal Sardars and officers of the State were present at the railway station to give His Royal Highness a hearty send-off and in the midst of vociferous cheering for His Royal Highness the Royal special steamed off for Bharatpur.

Programme of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bharatpur.

7th December—

Public arrival	9-30 to 10-30 A.M.
Arrive at Moti Mehal	10-15
(Inspection of Guard-of-Honour, presentation of chief guests, inspection of Pensioned Officers and ex-Service men).	
Start for Deeg about	12 NOON.
Quiet lunch at Deeg	1-30 P.M.
Return to Bharatpur about	2 P.M.
Arriving Bharatpur about	2-45 P.M.
Polo	4 P.M.
(Mrs. Jelf will be At Home at the Polo Ground.)	
Quiet dinner at Moti Mehal	8 P.M.
Pageant at Ahkad	9 P.M.

8th December—

Breakfast	9 A.M.
Duck shoot—	
"Commence Fire"	10 A.M.
"Cease Fire"	1 P.M.
Lunch at Keoladeo	1-30 P.M.
Photograph	2-30 P.M.
Re-commence shooting	3 P.M.
Shoot till dusk.	
State banquet	8-30 P.M.
Private departure	11 P.M.

N.B.—In case His Royal Highness does not wish to shoot in the afternoon, tennis, squash-racquets, etc., will be ready for him, where tea for His Royal Highness can be arranged.

His Highness the Maharaja's speech at the Bharatpur State Banquet.

It is with feelings of deep joy and gratitude that I rise to offer to Your Royal Highness our most sincere thanks for the very great honour which Your Royal Highness has done to us by coming to Bharatpur. Though I can never adequately thank Your Royal Highness yet I trust that you will graciously accept the spirit of cordiality and affection which has prompted our greetings and welcome.

I recall, with great pride, occasions, when Members of Your Royal Highness' most illustrious House have honoured Bharatpur by their visits. It is a most happy coincidence that 45 years ago my grandfather had the honour of welcoming to Bharatpur Your Royal Highness' grandfather, His Majesty the late King Edward VII of blessed memory, as Prince of Wales, and to-day it is my privilege to welcome Your Royal Highness to my State. Your Royal Highness, I need scarcely say that your visit to Bharatpur will form the brightest page in the history of the State of my time

The Princes and peoples of India have been eagerly awaiting Your Royal Highness' visit now for two years. Happily, they have at last been afforded the long-looked-for opportunity of demonstrating to the Heir to the Throne how deeply and loyally attached they are to their Sovereign. The devotion and loyalty of India to the Throne has stood the severest tests of mutinies, wars and revolts and to-day they are stronger than ever before. Your Royal Highness may rightly be regarded as the Royal messenger of goodwill and sympathy for India, and your visit is yet another proof, if proof were needed, of His Majesty the King-Emperor's great affection and solicitude for the welfare of its Princes and peoples.

Your Royal Highness, the Ruling Princes of India may perhaps be allowed to claim for themselves that they are second to none in their devotion and attachment to the person of their King-Emperor. As for my own State, it is now about a century and a quarter since my House first joined hands with the British and I am very proud to be able to say to-day that throughout the years that have followed, our friendship and alliance have gained in strength and stability. We have fought for each other, helped each other and to-day work together for the common good of our glorious Empire. I do not propose on this occasion to record in detail what the Bharatpur State was able to do during the Great War, but I may perhaps be permitted to recall that in winning laurels on the battlefields of Europe and Africa, my forces were second to none in India. I am very proud to them and they are proud of having done their 'little bit' in the cause of the Empire and humanity at large.

We in India fully appreciate the very large share in the work of peace and construction in the Empire by the Royal House of Windsor. To us nothing appeals more strongly than a personal touch, and in this respect, India owes a very deep debt of gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to Your Royal Highness, who have contributed more than any Acts of Parliaments towards the consolidation and closer unity of the Empire

We have done our best to ensure Your Royal Highness' comfort during your all too brief visit to us. There have been many shortcomings in our arrangements, but it is some satisfaction to feel that the sport provided by our ever loyal duck will at least in part atone for these shortcomings. I specially regret that Your Royal Highness could not spare us one more day, as in that case I had hoped to provide a panther which would, I am sure, have greatly appreciated Your Royal Highness' attentions from a *Machan*.

I hope that on return to England, Your Royal Highness will very kindly convey my renewed assurance of staunch devotion and loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and also keep in your own heart a small corner for Bharatpur in whose affection Your Royal Highness has a very large and loving place. In conclusion, I wish Your Royal Highness a most enjoyable and successful tour through India.

May I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me most enthusiastically, in drinking to the health, happiness, and prosperity of our most illustrious guest His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

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Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Bharatpur State Banquet.

I must thank Your Highness for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health. I count myself fortunate to have been able to pay a visit to Your Highness and to enjoy the princely hospitality and unrivalled sport which you have provided for me and my staff. I had often been told of the warm welcome which awaited me at Bharatpur, but my expectations have been more than fulfilled.

The Jats of Bharatpur have won a fair name in past centuries for tenacity and valour. I recollect that one of our first encounters with them was when Lord Lake, after successfully carrying the fortress of Deeg, assaulted Your Highness' present capital in vain. Equally fierce was the resistance when twenty years later, the capital fell before Lord Combermere's attacks. These events were however of happy augury for Bharatpur as they resulted in the installation of Your Highness' ancestor Maharaja Balwant Singh on the *gaddi*.

Since then I rejoice to think that the relations of Your Highness' State with the British Government have been of the friendliest nature. While Bharatpur has enjoyed the protection and assistance of the British Government, the latter has been able on all occasions to rely implicitly on the unswerving loyalty of Bharatpur.

In the Great War Your Highness' State lost no time in coming forward with help in men, money and other directions to the utmost of its resources. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and Transport Corps won a fine reputation at the Front and the State took a very high place in the recruiting records for Rajputana. Your Highness' Infantry sailed with the first expeditionary force to British East Africa and did not return till that campaign ended in victory 4 years later. They earned the special thanks of the Army Council. The Transport Corps served in France, Gallipoli, Salonika and Mesopotamia. I have heard that amid the terrible carnage on the Gallipoli beaches this corps brought up the ammunition to the firing line as coolly as if they were executing a ceremonial parade. True to their tradition your subjects have once more shown where the way to valour lies; and though many a foe to his cost has found them slow to leave the field, none have found them laggard to seek it.

Though Your Highness was only invested with powers in November 1918, I have heard of the keen interest which you took in the direction and details of all that Bharatpur did throughout the War. The services of Your Highness and your State have been recognized on several occasions; but I must add my meed of congratulation on the very high reputation which Bharatpur has achieved.

I should also like to refer to the magnificent work carried out by Your Highness' mother, the *Maji Sahiba* of Bharatpur, whose noble efforts have

been recognized by His Majesty the King-Emperor by the high distinction of the order of the Crown of India.

I take away from Bharatpur the most pleasant recollections. I shall long remember Your Highness' historic capital and your martial people. It has been most gratifying to me to make Your Highness acquaintance and I thank you once again for your hospitality and the splendid sport which you have shown me.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking long life, health and prosperity to Lt.-Colonel His Highness Kissen Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Bharatpur.

"Statesman", dated the 9th December 1921.

Bharatpur, December 7th.—Elephants furnished the distinctive note in the Prince's ceremonial entry into Bharatpur, as did the camels at Bikaner. When he drove with the Maharaja from the station to the palace this morning through three miles of decorated streets and avenues kept by infantry and cavalry, he saw elephants of all ages and sizes, and in every degree of splendour from State elephants in gold coats and trappings to babies less than half their size. There were elephant carriages and even a kind of omnibus, slung between two of them standing beside a great arch composed of elephant trappings.

The Maharaja spent a large sum putting his principal city into *gala* dress. There were many elaborate stands on the route and even *cheetahs*, lions in carts and hooded hawks held by retainers to add to the interest of the route.

The Prince visited the ancient palace of Deeg, twenty miles distant, where he had lunch. On his return he played polo. The Maharaja drove to the polo ground in a magnificent silver carriage drawn by eight elephants.

The two days' stay will be devoted chiefly to duck shooting. There will be no official ceremonies until the banquent before the Prince's departure for Lucknow.

Bharatpur, December 7th.—The Prince of Wales reached Bharatpur this morning, the last of the Indian States which His Royal Highness visits in the first round of his tour. Looking back to the scenes of the past few days one saw this morning the end of an unbroken line of gorgeous pageants, which has followed the Prince wherever he went. Though the scene at Bharatpur station this morning was free from any gorgeous display, yet the reception given to His Royal Highness was marked by simplicity and quiet dignity.

Mr R. E. Holland, who travelled ahead of the Prince, performed for the last time the official reception. To-morrow we cross the border of the Indian States.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur motored up from the palace and was received at the station with a flourish of trumpets. At 9-40 the Royal train arrived, and the Prince alighted on the platform immediately preceded by the Earl of Cromer and Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey. He was received by His Highness the Maharaja, Mr. R. E. Holland, Mr. A. R. Jelf, Political Agent, and Captain Walker. A Royal Salute was fired, and after an inspection of the guard of honour furnished by the Bharatpur State troops the Maharaja introduced members of his council, the military and private secretaries. Outside the station the State troops in uniform of blue and white were waiting to escort the Prince. The Ram Risala, the Brajendra Lancers and the State artillery together with two mounted drummers, gorgeously attired, were on parade. The escort was formed and His Royal Highness then passed through decorated streets lined by State troops infantry, cavalry, transport corps, boy scouts and girl guides.

Inside the city, which was entered through big gates of iron, the Prince received a great ovation from the people. Priests, assembled in large numbers, sang hymns of blessing and songs of praise for the Royal House of England. A great shout of *Maharaja-ki-jai* arose from a huge crowd.

Outside the city wall no less than seventeen elephants were patrolling the streets, decked in cloth of blue and gold. The beauty of decoration on the route was greatly enhanced by a palanquin strung between two elephants and a chariot drawn by elephants.

School children who gathered at different places on the route, gave the Prince hearty welcome. Amidst such scenes of enthusiasm the Prince drove in state to Moti Mahal Palace. During the progress of the procession an aeroplane hovered overhead.

On arriving at the Palace His Royal Highness, after inspecting the guard-of-honour, crossed over the lawn, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, and shook hands with Their Highnesses the Maharana of Dholpur the Maharaja of Panna. The Prince first shook hands with the Maharaj Kumar, who is two years of age. Officers of the State were also introduced to the Prince. He next inspected the veterans who gave him a rousing welcome.

The chief feature of the reception at Bharatpur was the total absence of any display of pomp and magnificence. The Maharaja himself was in the uniform of the Bharatpur Infantry, and wore no jewels of any kind, except the two diamond earrings which he always wears while the State officials were in plain clothes. But the warmth of the welcome given by the State was unmistakeable.

That the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bharatpur was looked forward to by the people of the State with feelings of joy and gratitude was abundantly clear from the splendid reception given to His Royal Highness to-day.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur, who is one of the most enlightened Princes of India, and who himself is an A.-D.-C. to the Prince, has drawn out a programme for his Royal guest which is neither heavy nor tiresome. With that thought for the comfort of his guest which is so characteristic of him, the Maharaja dispensed with the observance of rigid customs such as *Mizaz Pursi* and the exchange of State visits.

The Prince to-day motored to the historic town of Deeg, renowned for its palaces and gardens, its fountains and peacocks. The drive was nearly thirty miles long. An excellent view of the surrounding country and the old forts was obtained. From the Palace, called the Bhawans, to the west of the Fort were the beautiful palaces built by the great Suraj Mall and much improved by late Maharaja Jeswant Singh.

These palaces surpass many others in architectural beauty and for elegance of design and perfection of workmanship they were once looked upon as next to the Taj Mahal of Agra. When the Prince of Wales arrived this afternoon all the fountains were playing and reflecting a rainbow in the bright sun. It was a picturesque scene and His Royal Highness lingered for long time in the garden and paved terraces before he went in to lunch with the Maharaja. He returned at four and played several *chukkurs* of polo.

An extraordinarily brilliant pageant was held to-night at Akhad, about four miles from the city, when the Prince of Wales witnessed a display by the various troops of the Bharatpur State. The approach to the maidan was lighted with fairy lights (and on a high mound a gold canopy was erected which commanded a magnificent view of the whole show. When the Prince arrived with the Maharaja a rocket was fired and the band played the National Anthem.

At a signal given the march past began. Gorgeously adorned horses were immediately followed by elephants decked in cloth of gold, the Cavalry, Infantry, Elephant Artillery, Motor Transport, Camel Corps and Imperial Service Troops. His Royal Highness took the salute.

A procession of cars belonging to the State added novelty to the show, which ended with a musical ride and Army signalling.

The message sent by the signallers was as follows:—

"Hail thee, our gallant Soldier-Prince. We, all ranks of Bharatpur Army, offer you our most cordial thanks for the trouble you have taken in

coming to our little show. We thoroughly appreciate the honour done to us. We wish you great luck in your encounter with the ducks to-morrow, and success throughout your tour in India. We pray for your happiness and long life."

To-night's pageant was the most brilliant spectacle witnessed by the Prince in India.

The Prince of Wales witnessed to-night a military pageant which, in grandeur and splendour, outshone any held so far. His Royal Highness took the salute as the various units, comprising infantry, cavalry, artillery, Imperial Service Troops, camel corps, transport, motor tractors and the Household Body Guard passed the base. A procession of motor cars belonging to the State and elephants and horses magnificently decked in cloth of gold, excited great admiration.

"Statesman", dated 10th December 1921.

Bharatpur, December 8th.—The Prince of Wales accompanied by a large party, went out this morning to a duck shoot near Keoladeo. After a day's good sport he returned in the afternoon.

In the evening the Prince attended a State banquet in the old palace in the Fort, where a brilliant assemblage of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen sat with him in the historic hall.

The hall was beautifully lighted and its splendour to-night did credit to the State The Maharaja of Bharatpur is well known for his hospitality, for every year his Christmas camp draws friends and guests from far and near. To-night, however, His Highness outshone all his past efforts in feasting his guests. He was conscious that his guest to-night was no other than the future Emperor of India.

The Prince was received by His Highness who introduced a number of guests. The Prince again took Mrs. Holland in to dinner. Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his wife has been travelling with the Royal party from Udaipur, and he leaves the Prince to-night at the end of a strenuous time The excellent arrangements in connection with the tour are due in no small measure to the untiring energy and inexhaustible resourcefulness of Mr. R. E. Holland, the chief of the political administration of Rajputana.

Speeches made after dinner were worthy of a great occasion. The Maharaja's assurance of life-long devotion to the Crown of England evoked the loudest applause from the diners.

After dinner the Prince motored to the railway station where he said good-bye to the Maharaja, Mr. Holland and other officials. The first part of his tour in the Indian States came to an end to-night.

"Pioneer."

Bharatpur, 8th December.—The pageant at Akhad, where His Royal Highness motored after a quiet dinner at the Moti Mahal last night, could not be said to range under the ordinary conceptions inspired by such a term, as it proved to be at once both a pageant and a review, a pageant which provided a wonderful massing of movement and colour and a review which must be unique, inasmuch as it was held at night time, from out of the darkness of which, the different formations would suddenly appear with the crashing of bands and the clashing of cymbals, to pass with wonderful precision through the strip of carefully shaded light immediately in front of the Royal saluting box, wherein sat the Prince with His Highness the Maharaja. The scene might easily have found a counterpart in the Arabian Nights, had the authors of that historic work had the power and imagination to so happily blend the ancient and the modern.

The stage for this striking display was a great maidan, at one end of which was a specially constructed mound which supported a *shamiana,* in which were sheltered the selected guests. A little ahead of this was a smaller

shelter from which the Prince took the salute. The pageant was due to begin at 9 o'clock. As soon as His Royal Highness arrived the maidan sprang to life, the massed bands playing the National Anthem. Away in the distance over an area of several square yards there blazed forth in brilliant illumination the figure of the *Fleur de Lys.* It was an effective and novel commencement to a display which held surprise on surprise right to its close.

With the ceasing of the bands, the illuminations faded and from a black back ground in front of the Royal box, a hundred yards of maidan were suddenly flooded with light. From out of the darkness from the left appeared a gaily caprisoned horse, carrying an even more ornately apparelled rider, and which, when in front of the Prince raised itself proudly on its hind legs and pranced the requisite saluting distance, a feat which drew rounds and rounds of applause from the spectators hidden in the surrounding darkness. Then followed a scene, assisted into high relief by the artificial light, which displayed barbaric splendour and colour to a degree far removed from anything attainable by the ordinary light of day. All manner of weird equippages rolled by, curious camel dandhis, the famous elephant coach, a lion in an open wagon with its keeper unconcernedly stroking its back, hunting *cheetahs,* trick horses, tiny ponies, lumbering titanic elephants, followed by tiny brothers whose progress in comparison with the others was almost dainty, and last but by no means least, a wonderful diminutive chariot drawn by two timid little gazelles.

Next followed the State troops, over 5,000 in number, providing a scene so extraordinarily rich in colour and effect that mere words can hardly do it justice. There were more elephants drawing ornate guns, other elephants carrying gorgeous howdahs whose occupants proudly displayed the different standards, line after line of cavalry with sabres gleaming, camels with spidery legs, drawing more guns and carrying uniformed riders, the Bharatpur Infantry, to whom a special reception was accorded and lastly the State Mule Transport Corps, in front of whom was trundled a German field kitchen, one of the trophies which have been preserved from the many they secured in France. The bodyguard of the Maharaja had their place in the procession together with other units of His Highness' staff, quaintly dressed and carrying fantastic instruments, from which were produced the strangest of strange melodies. One of the most striking of the combinations of the ancient and modern, was presented by the tractors, which snorted by dragging guns and heavy wagons. Alongside of each, as escort two small elephants, supremely dignified, padded by with complete unconcern. Extraordinary effects were produced during the war with newly invented machines of destruction but surely not such a strange combination as this. The State cars, rolling silently by in column of fours, tailed the procession, and then once more the illuminations sprang into being, and the massed bands played the National Anthem, the Prince departing almost immediately to seek a well-earned rest in the beautiful "Moti Mahal."

It was not however only at Akhad that great endeavours had been made to strike a novel and picturesque note. The route, several miles long, back to the palace presented a scene suggestive of fairyland. Countless *chirags* were grouped in pleasing design along the paths, whilst up in the trees, not only along the principal roads but also up by-ways, which as one flashed by in the procession of cars, presented a vista of extreme splendour and light, were lanterns of various patterns, the whole extending in a straight line as far as the eye could reach, combining in a scene, elegant and captivating even to the tired eyes which had followed the wanderings of the Prince throughout an extremely long day.

It is to His Highness the Maharaja that most of the credit for the stage management must be given, for it was he who thought of commandeering the services of several of the engines of the State aeroplanes to provide power for the illuminations and whose suggestions bore such excellent fruit in connection with the pageant as a whole. It was doubtless his idea also which prompted the happy thought of sending a message by semaphore to the

Prince during the course of the pageant wishing him success during to-day's duck shoot.

His Highness the Maharaja is a most enthusiastic sportsman and possesses some of the finest shooting in India. The Moti Mahal palace contains many evidences of his prowess, and in the Prince's apartments is the skin of the first tiger shot by the Maharaja in the jungles near Bharatpur. The jheels at Keoladeo, some three miles from the city, where the Prince and a large party shot this morning are famous for their large bags. Lord Hardinge in 1914 obtained 4,082 birds with 49 guns, a record which has yet to be beaten, Lord Chelmsford had a very successful day last year when nearly 4,000 birds were bagged with 50 guns. These jheels are also known to Mr. Montagu, for he shot here when he was in India and had quite an average day. Firing this morning commenced at 10 o'clock and continued for three hours. The birds, however, were flying high and the bag although quite good, did not come up to the expectations of those who were anxious to see Lord Hardinge's record beaten. As firing was confined to the morning. the total of 1,557 was regarded as being quite up to the average. The Maharaja accounted for 117 birds and His Royal Highness for 64. The Prince had lunch at Keoladeo and after spending some time chatting with the party decided to return to Bharatpur for the afternoon and later play squash, racquets and tennis.

The banquet in the evening at which over 100 guests were present was held in the " Kamra Khas " in the city, a building of considerable renown of much historical interest, built over a century ago by Maharaja Balwant Singh for the accommodation of his European guests. The Prince's speech was couched in the happiest of terms and his references to the services of the State troops during the war were loudly cheered.

His Highness' reply was quite brief, recalling the visit of the late King Edward VII to Bharatpur some 45 years ago and deploring the fact that the Prince was unable to lengthen his stay in order that he might be given an opportunity of securing a panther, of which the local jungles contain a large number. About 11 o'clock His Royal Highness took his leave of the guests and departed for Lucknow, the departure being quite private. In Bharatpur itself the festivities in connection with the Royal visit are not quite at an end, as to-morrow night the 400 ex-Service men and pensioners who came to view the Prince, are to be entertained personally by the Maharaja, with whom they will stay for a short period as State guests.

Telegram dated His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Camp, the 9th December 1921.
From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
To—His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

I thank Your Highness very warmly for the welcome which you and your subjects gave me and for Your Highness' hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit to Bharatpur. Please convey my kind regards to Your Highness' mother.

Telegram dated His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Camp, the 9th December 1921.
From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
To—The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. HOLLAND, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana

On leaving Rajputana I should like to express my thanks to you for all your kindness during my Rajputana visit. I was indeed fortunate to have your able guidance during my first tour in Rajputana. Please give my kind regards to Mrs. Holland.

Report on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bharatpur.

His Royal Highness arrived at Bharatpur at 9-30 A.M. on the 7th December 1921. The arrival was public and he was received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, the Political Agent, the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, the Assistant Political Agent and the principal Sardars and officials of the Bharatpur State.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour, of the 1st Muttoo Infantry His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Maharaja and escorted by State Cavalry, drove in State to the Moti Mahal Palace, which had been prepared as his residence. Here a Guard of Honour provided by the Maharaja's Body Guard (Kishen Singh's Own Brajendra Lancers) was drawn up and was inspected by His Royal Highness. The eldest Maharaj Kumar and a few prominent guests were then presented to His Royal Highness, who therefore inspected pensioners and ex-Service men.

Thereafter His Royal Highness accompanied by His Highness, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, certain members of the Royal Staff and some of the State Sardars drove to the historic town of Deeg, where he inspected the buildings and other points of interest and had lunch.

On return to Bharatpur at about 4 P.M. His Royal Highness played polo, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bharatpur and Panna, members of the Royal Staff and various Sardars and guests also taking part in the game.

When the regular polo had ended; play was started on very small ponies and an amusing and somewhat wild game ensued, which His Royal Highness seemed to enjoy.

After a quite dinner at 8-30 P.M., His Royal Highness proceeded to Akhad, some 4 miles from Bharatpur, to see the military pageant which had been arranged for him by His Highness. This consisted of a march past of the State Troops, a musical ride and displays of Indian club swinging and semaphoring.

On the 8th December His Royal Highness was out early for polo practice and after breakfast proceeded to the Bharatpur " Ghane " for a duck shoot, timed to begin at 10 A.M., and shot till lunch at 1-30 P.M., 65 ducks falling to his gun. The total bag was 2,222, for the morning and afternoon. His Royal Highness, however, did not shoot in the afternoon, but, instead, played squash racquets with Major-General Sheppard, a recent winner of the Army Racquets Championship.

The State Banquet took place at 8-30 P.M. It was held at the Kothi Khas in the Fort. This and the various buildings on the road by which His Royal Highness motored from the Moti Mahal to the Kothi Khas and subsequently thence to the station were effectively illuminated.

At 11 P.M. His Royal Highness made a private departure by train for Lucknow. His Highness the Maharaja, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor -General, the Political Agent and other leading officials and guests taking leave of him at the Railway Station.

Except for the public arrival and the State Banquet, the programme generally was, as far as possible, informal and it is believed that His Royal Highness enjoyed his stay at Bharatpur.

The political effect of the visit was excellent and His Royal Highness was warmly welcomed everywhere.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Lucknow, 9th December 1921.

Station Public arrival. 10 A.M.
His Excellency.
Captain Gamble.
Brevet Lt.-Col. Holmes.
Captain Batty.
Captain Ffrench
Lt. Imtiaz Rasul Khan.
Lt. Kunwar Jamshed Ali Khan.
General Sir Havelock Hudson, G. O. C.-in-C., Eastern Command.

His Royal Highness arrives Lucknow. Two Indian Princes will be attached to His Royal Highness' Staff in Lucknow, but will arrange their own accommodation.

The arrival is public. Full dress will be worn. His Royal Highness is met at the station by His Excellency, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, and his Staff Officer and the Members of Government and Ministers. When His Royal

Hon'ble Sir Ludovic Porter.
Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad.
Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.
Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narayan.
Hon'ble Mr. M. Keane.
H. H. the Nawab of Rampur.
Mr. McNair and Sardars.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala and Sardars.
H. H. the Raja of Tehri and Sardars.
Col. Commandant Jones.
Lieut. Scott.
Col.-on-the-Staff Jackson.
Major Harcourt.
Captain Knight.
Captain Gribble.
Risaldar Khwaja Muhammad.
Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins.
Mr. S. H. Fremantle.
Mr. Kanhaiya Lal.
Mr. S. R. Daniels.
Mr. D. R. Lyle.
Lt.-Col. J. C. Faunthorpe.
Mr. L. M. Kaye.
Mr. F. F. Sladen.
Mr. E. R. Harvey.
Lt.-Col. M. S. Scott-O'Connor.
Lt. Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E., and Raja Hukm Tej Partab Singh. } Representatives of the local legislature.
Prince Suraiya Qadr, representing the ex-Royal family of Oudh.

Representative Taluqdars—

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E., of Kurri-Sudauli, Rae Bareli district, and President of British India Association.
Raja Suraj Bakhsh Singh, O.B.E., Vice-President of the British India Association.
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., Honorary Life Secretary to the British India Association.
Rana Umarnath Baksh Singh of Thalrai (Khajurgaon), Rae Bareli district.
Raja Bishnath Saran Singh of Tiloi, Rae Bareli district.
Raja Rukmangad Singh of Katiari, Hardoi district.
Raja Rameshar Baksh Singh of Sheogarh, Rae Bareli district.

Highness alights from the train, the Band of the 3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment plays "The King," officers standing at the salute. Then His Royal Highness shakes hand with the Governor, who presents General Sir Havelock Hudson, the Ruling Princes, the Hon'ble Sir Ludovic Porter, the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narayan and the Hon'ble the President of Council. His Royal Highness then inspects the Guards of Honour. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief will accompany His Royal Highness if he is asked to do so. There are two Guards of Honour, one on each side of the platform. These Guards of Honour consist of (1) a Guard made up of Railway Volunteers commanded by Captain Cardew and (2) a Guard of Honour of the 82nd Punjabis commanded by Captain A. J. Lunn, M.C.

While His Royal Highness is inspecting Guards of Honour, the Members, Ministers and the President of the Legislative Council will leave the station by the platform exit and proceed by motor car down the Station Road and Hazratganj to the Council Chamber.

After inspecting the Guards of Honour His Royal Highness moves to the centre of the platform where he is introduced by the General to his Staff and by His Excellency to—

(1) Members of the Board of Revenue.
(2) Judicial Commissioner and additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh.
(3) Commissioner (Political Dress).
(4) Inspector-General of Police.
(5) Deputy Commissioner.
(6) District Judge.
(7) Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
(8) Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
(9) The representative Taluqdars.
(10) The Representatives of the Local Legislature.
(11) The members of the Reception Committee.

His Royal Highness then proceeds to the entrance hall of the station which will be decorated by the railway as an exhibition of the manufactures of their

Raja Chandra Chur Singh of Chandapur, Rae Bareli district.
Nawab Mirza Jafar Ali Khan of Shishmahal, Lucknow.

Reception Committee—

Mr. L. M. Jopling.
Saiyid Wazir Hasan.
Babu Bisheshar Nath Srivastava.
Mr. F. Furnival.
Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur.
Kunwar Bam Bahadur Sah.
Mr. E. F. Shewring.
Babu Bishan Narayan Bhargava.
Pandit M. N. Chakbast, B.A.
Mr. A. Eager.
Revd. T. C. Badley.
Mr. T. Neville-Piggott.
S. Bisharat Ali.
Pandit Mahesh Nath Sharma.
Khan Bahadur Jamil Ahmed.

Members of the Municipal Board.

Babu Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, Chairman.
Saiyid Zahur Ahmad, Esq., Senior Vice-Chairman.
Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar.-at-Law, Junior Vice-Chairman.
Babu Trilok Nath Bhargava.
Sheikh Muhammad Ali Haider Khan.
Mr. C. S. F. Oehme, Bar.-at-Law.
Rai Bahadur Babu Behari Lal.
Babu Gur Pershad.
Munshi Muhammad Shafqat Ali.
Babu Rajendro Nath Sanyal.
S. M. Mahmud Ali.
Mr. St. George H. S. Jackson, Bar.-at-Law.
Dr. Ganga Ram Jaitli.
Dr. Parsotam Das Kacker.
Saiyid Ahmad Husain Rizvi.
Lala Munney Lal.
Babu Jagat Narayan Mathur.
Shaikh Amir Hasan.
Hafiz Muhammad Hasan.
Babu Lachman Prasad Srivastava.
Mirza Hyder Mirza.
Mr. Wahid-ud-din Haider, Bar.-at-Law.
Lala Sri Kishen Das.
Dr. Lakshmi Sahai.
Mirza Muhammad Sadiq Ali Khan.

workshops. In the entrance hall there is a dais containing two chairs. One is occupied by His Royal Highness and the other, to the right and slightly behind, by His Excellency. His Royal Highness' Staff and His Excellency's Staff stand on either side of the dais. The members of the Municipal Board, who have been standing opposite the dais, then advance towards it and the Address is read. On the conclusion of the Address His Royal Highness and His Excellency rise to their feet and His Royal Highness replies. At the end of his reply, the members of the Municipal Board, noted on the margin, come forward singly, their names being read out by the Chairman. They pass before His Royal Highness and shake hands with him returning to their place at the back of the hall.

His Royal Highness, His Excellency and both Staffs then leave the hall in procession, juniors leading, and His Royal Highness and Staff get into their carriages departing with full escort commanded by Colonel H. C. L. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O.—"K" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and 16th The Queen's Lancers—by way of the LaTouche Road into the Kaiserbagh where they visit the Legislative Council. The carriage procession will be in the following order :—

Royal Barouche
1. His Royal Highness.
2. Colonel R. B. Worgan.
3. Equerry.

Lt.-Col. Harvey and two Aides-de-Camp, riding.

First Landau
1. Lord Cromer.
2. Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey.
3. Equerry.
4. Mr. D. Petrie

Second Landau
1. Mr. G. F. de-Montmorency.
2. Maharaj Kumar of Bikaner.
3. Equerry
4. Surgeon Commander Newport.

Third Landau
1. Sir Godfrey Thomas.
2. Nawabzada Hamid Ullah Khan of Bhopal.
3. Mr. Metcalfe.
4. Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Dr. Mahesh Charan Sinha.
Pandit Hari Kishen Gaur.
Nawab Saiyid Ahmad Husain Khan.
Babu Sitapat Ram.
Khan Bahadur Mansoor Ali Khan.
Dr. Sahibzada Said-uz-Zafar Khan.
Mr. A. R. Wallace.
Mr. W. E. Botting.
Mr. C. J. Brown.

As soon as His Royal Highness has left the station, His Excellency and Staff return to Government House via *Station Road and Hazratganj to be ready to greet His Royal Highness on arrival.*

The route for His Royal Highness will be lined by troops throughout bazar and up to the Kaiserbagh, one man being placed at every three rds on each side of the road.

His Royal Highness will be met on arrival at the Council Chamber by President, the Hon'ble Mr. Keane. His Royal Highness will inspect the ard of Honour of the Auxiliary Force commanded by Major Mackenzie, d will then advance in procession up to the dais—the Secretary of the uncil preceding the President who leads the procession. A fanfare of mpets will greet His Royal Highness' arrival in the Council Chamber. soon as His Royal Highness has taken his seat, the President will inform n of the resolution passed by the Council and welcome him in a short ech. The Prince after replying will leave the Council Chamber in pro-sion as before. Members standing throughout.

Dress.—Morning coats will be worn, Indian gentlemen not wearing ropean clothes will adopt the costume prescribed for Durbars.

Officers entitled to wear uniform will wear full dress.

His Royal Highness will then proceed *viâ* Hazratganj which will be ed by Police and, near Government House, by Pensioners *en masse*. On ival at Government House he will be welcomed by His Excellency and pect the Guard of Honour of the Somerset Light Infantry commanded by ptain G. W. Lawson.

12-30 P.M. His Royal Highness will grant interviews.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur accompanied by Mr. A. W. Nair, O.B.E., Agent to His Excellency the Governor, arrives at Governnt House and is met by the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the door by the ef of the Royal Staff at the entrance to the Reception room. The nce will receive His Highness standing and if he gives permission the dars accompanying His Highness may be brought into the room and oduced to him.

The same procedure will take place in the case of His Highness the Raja of Tehri. He will be accompanied by

12-40 P.M. Mr. G. B. Lambert, the Chief Secretary, will interpret.

His Royal Highness will give an interview to the following Taluqdars with whom he will shake hands, their

12-45 P.M. names being read out by the Chief Secretary :—

(1) The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E., of Kurri-Sudauli, Rae Bareli district, and President of the British India Association.
(2) Raja Suraj Baksh Singh, O.B.E., Vice-President of the British India Association.
(3) The Hon'ble Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., Honorary Life Secretary to the British India Association.
(4) Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E., Joint Secretary to the British India Association.

(5) Rana Umarnath Bakhsh Singh of Thalrai (Khajurgaon), Rae Bareli district.
(6) Raja Shaikh I'jaz Rasul Khan of Jahangirabad.
(7) Raja Bishnath Saran Singh of Tiloi, Rae Bareli district.
(8) Raja Rukmangad Singh of Katiari, Hardoi district.
(9) Raja Rameshar Bakhsh Singh of Sheogarh, Rae Bareli district.
(10) Raja Chandra Chur Singh of Chandapur, Rae Bareli district.
(11) Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar, Pirpur, Fyzabad district.
(12) Raja Raghuraj Singh, O.B.E., of Mankapur, Gonda district.

1-15 P.M. Luncheon.

3 P.M. His Royal Highness will play polo.

There will be dinner party followed by a Dance. The Band of the

Evening 8-15 P.M. 16th The Queen's Lancers will play

9-30 P.M. during dinner. Mess dress will be worn. His Excellency will propose "The King" (6 bars) His Excellency will propose "His Royal Highness" (8 bars).

His Royal Highness will enter the Ball room with His Excellency preceded by their Staffs. After the 7th Dance a fanfare of trumpets will be blown and the procession for Supper formed.

9-45 A.M. His Royal Highness will leave Government House by motor car.

10th December 1921. —

There will be a military parade at 10 A.M. His Royal Highness will

10 A.M. motor from Government House to within half a mile of the parade where horses will be waiting. Troops will be under the command of Colonel-Commandant L. C. Jones, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Troops taking part in the Review are—

(1) The 4th Cavalry Brigade commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Barry-Smith, 17th Cavalry.
"K" Battery, R. H. A.
"K" Battery, Ammunition Column.
16th Queen's Lancers.
17th/37th Cavalry.
(2) The 19th Indian Infantry Brigade commanded by Colonel-Commandant O'Grady, C.I.E.—
One Battery Pack Artillery Training Centre.
2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry.
3rd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.
O. and R. Railway Battalion.
82nd Punjabis.
2nd Rajputs.

His Royal Highness will ride to the Saluting base and take the salute. He will then inspect the troops on parade. After the inspection the troops will march past.

The 4th Cavalry Brigade will trot past the reverse way. Units will then form up on their original positions. They will advance in Review Order.

His Royal Highness will call for three cheers for the King-Emperor and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, General Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., will call for three cheers for the Prince of Wales. The Parade will be over within an hour. The pensioners will be among the spectators. His Excellency will not be present at the parade.

After parade His Royal Highness enters his motor and drives straight to the grounds of the King George's
11-15 A.M. Medical College, part of the University.

He will be met by His Excellency in morning coat and Aide-de-Camp in khaki. His Excellency will present
11-30 A.M. the Vice-Chancellor Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur who will then present the Registrar and the Deans and Principals of the University.

His Royal Highness will witness the finals of two or three events from his *shamiana*. The Vice-Chancellor in
12-30 P.M. a short speech will call upon him to give away the prizes. After the distribution of the prizes His Royal Highness will reply. He will then leave for Government House.

1-15 P.M. Luncheon Party.

After lunch there will be a small parade of police holding medals or such men as the Inspector-General
2 P.M. wishes to reward for good service.

The Inspector-General will be presented to His Royal Highness, who will inspect the parade.

2-30 P.M. Races.

There will be a dinner party (Mess Dress). The Band of the 16th the Queen's Lancers will play during
8-15 P.M. dinner. Guests will leave for the Taluqdars' Fête immediately after dinner, *viâ* the west gate of Government House and Banks Road.

His Royal Highness will motor with His Excellency to see the illuminations on his way to the Taluqdars'
9-15 P.M. Fête. They will drive along the river to the Iron Bridge, where they turn and, coming by the other road, pass the Chattar Manzil and so to the Baradari.

At the Baradari His Royal Highness and His Excellency will be met
9-30 P.M. by a Committee of Taluqdars. His
9-45 P.M. Excellency preceded by his Staff will advance to the dais while His Royal Highness is being introduced to the Taluqdars. His Royal Highness will then be conducted to his seat on the dais passing through the Guard of the Colvin Taluqdars' School boys. An address of welcome will be read by Raja Sir Rampal Singh, President of the British India Association, and His Royal Highness will reply. His Royal Highness and His Excellency will then be garlanded with a *hár* by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and presented with *itr* and *pan*. After this the party will move to the balcony where light refreshments will be provided and will watch torchlight tattoo by the Lucknow Boy Scouts followed by a display of fireworks. The Band of the Somerset Light Infantry will play.

10-45 P.M. His Royal Highness will return to Government House.

Sunday, 11th December 1921.

9-50 A.M. His Royal Highness will leave Government House.

His Royal Highness will attend an open air Parade Service on the Muhammad Bagh polo ground and will
10 A.M. present new Colours to the 3rd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment. Parade will be commanded by Colonel Commandant L. C Jones, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

There will be on parade—

"K" Battery, R. H. A
16th Queen's Lancers.

2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.
3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment.
O. and R. Railway Battalion.
U. P. Light Horse.

The Worcestershire Regiment will be commanded by Brevet-Colonel G. W. Grogan, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.-D.-C. Space will be allotted to spectators.

From the Parade service His Royal Highness will drive to the Pen-
11-15 A.M. sioners' Camp commanded by Major E. Lorimer, 37th Lancers. Major Ralston, Recruiting Officer, will be in attendance. He will spend half an hour talking to the pensioners informally.

He will then return to Government House for luncheon. After luncheon His Royal Highness accom-
12-15 P.M. panied by His Excellency will leave Government House, and motor to the Imambara where they will see the Husainabad Trustees and the feeding of the poor in the Victoria Park. They will return by the Residency.

The rest of the day will be free.

11 P.M. His Royal Highness will leave at 11 P.M. for Allahabad.

Lucknow Municipal Board address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

We, the members of the Municipal Board as representatives of the citizens of Lucknow, desire to offer Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome to our beautiful city for more than a hundred years the capital of Oudh, around which cling so many traditions of the past and which to-day plays so prominent a part in the life of these provinces. It is not possible to express how deeply we appreciate the honour Your Royal Highness is conferring upon our city to-day. We have noted the enthusiastic and loyal manner in which Your Royal Highness has been received in other parts of the Empire and we are anxious that your reception here should be worthy of our great city. We assure Your Royal Highness that we shall do all in our power to make your visit here a pleasant and interesting one and hope Your Royal Highness will carry away memories of our beloved city that will never fade.

We have had the proud privilege of welcoming your illustrious grandfather, the late King Edward, and your no less illustrious father, the present King-Emperor, and we respectfully beg that Your Royal Highness will assure His Majesty of the continuance of our most earnest loyalty to his throne and person. We crave permission to present Your Royal Highness with this address.

His Royal Highness' reply to the Lucknow Municipal Address.

I thank you for your loyal address. I will convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor your expressions of devotion to His Throne and Person.

It is a great pleasure to me to visit Lucknow. I have heard much of your city from my grandfather King Edward and my father. The associations connected with this city are of no ordinary nature. Your city can claim to have been a focus of interest at all the important periods of India's history. Legend ascribes its foundation to the brother of the renowned Ramachandra, it was occupied by all the great Muhammadan dynasties in succession ending with the Mughals; it grew into prominence as the splendid capital of the Nawabs of Oudh; it is now the headquarters of an important British Province in our Indian Empire. There is hardly a quarter of the town where some building does not supply a link with the

great men and events of the past. Lucknow is indeed rich in tradition and interest and Nature and Art have also combined to embellish it with no niggardly hand. Further, as the largest city in the United Provinces, as one of the largest cities in British India and as a University centre, Lucknow has an additional claim to attention.

Gentlemen, I envy your task in the care of the civic amenities of this city. You have wisely taken up the question of town development in time. Future generations will reap the fruits of your labours. I feel sure that you will spare no effort to render this city worthy of the proud past and of the great position it now occupies in India or to secure the well-being and comfort of your fellow-citizens.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your warm welcome. I know that I shall take away with me the most pleasant recollections of your ancient city.

Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the United Provinces Legislative Council.

When it was announced that Your Royal Highness had decided to visit India, this Legislative Council of the Province of Agra and Oudh whose members are assembled in special session here to-day, took immediate opportunity to place on the records of our house a message of dutiful and warm welcome in these words: 'That this Council requests His Excellency the Governor to convey on its behalf to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a message of hearty and respectful welcome to India and the United Provinces on the occasion of his forthcoming visit." To-day the members of the Council have been allowed this happiest of opportunities to see Your Royal Highness in our midst, and we desire now to repeat that message of welcome and, repeating it, to say further that the words are all too brief and cold to express the great warmth of our feelings to Your Royal Highness personally and through Your Royal Highness to the Throne. The members gathered in this one Council Chamber to welcome Your Royal Highness are the elected representatives of over 45 millions of people. Their country is the very heart of ancient Hindustan and to-day it is one of the most populous provinces in His Imperial Majesty's dominions. In loyalty, it is second to none. Political differences there are, the stirrings of new life and spirit animating a reborn India. Changes there must be, marking the growth and development of a nation, but through it all in one thing there is, and will be, unity which is founded on the consciousness growing with the peoples' growth of a common devotion to Your Royal and Imperial House and a common claim on its care and protection.

Last winter we looked forward to Your Royal Highness opening this Council and inaugurating the present constitution. To-day we are in a position to look back and measure the results and can claim that the results are not unworthy. The Council has established a natural place, without abruptness or friction in the governing system of the country. Its deliberations have been conducted with dignity and the fullest sense of responsibility, and it has placed already on the Statute Book educational and economic measures of far-reaching consequence. While giving prominent place to an expression of this feeling of changeless loyalty, we are, at the same time, desirous of making it abundantly clear that our welcome is no less personal to Your Royal Highness. We know that you have been foremost in sharing the dangers of war and in peace have put aside ease and undertaken world-wide journeys to knit together the bonds of Empire, and, now, in the same spirit, you have come to your people in India. If we refer to these things on this occasion it is only because we believed that a record of work done will add weight to our words of welcome. In conclusion I have only to add that this visit of Your Royal Highness to our Chamber will be enshrined in the records of this House and will be held in ever grateful remembrance."

His Royal Highness' reply to the Resolution of Welcome from the United Provinces Legislative Council

I am glad on the day of my arrival in this Province to have this opportunity of meeting you the chosen representatives of the people. I thank you for your resolution and for the appreciation of my work which you have expressed.

I have learnt that, though your life as a Council has been a short one, yet in its brief span, you have given abundant promise of great performance. These are times in which we cannot afford to stand still. We must let no occasion pass for the improvement of the conditions under which we live. You are here to watch and further the interests of all classes in this Province: the people of the towns and the people of the rural areas alike look towards you to promote their welfare and study their needs. In thanking you for your loyal welcome I can wish you no better wish than this, that you may be successful in advancing the lot of the millions of your fellow-citizens whose well-being and happiness are, under Providence, entrusted to your care.

Lucknow University address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

It is indeed a piece of rare good luck that the infant University of Lucknow should have the priceless privilege of welcoming the Heir to the Throne of the British Empire within the first year of its birth. A study of history is bringing home to the students of the University the fact that the Empire to which their ancient and loved country is now admitted as an equal partner is unquestionably the most magnificent within human memory and in analysing the factors that have contributed towards this greatness, they are led irresistably to the conclusion that it is great because it is beneficent, and that it is mighty because its foundations have been laid on rock of right and justice, and not on the quicksand of physical force. It is a work of supererogation on my part to mention that the intensity of this conviction is in no small measure due to the never-failing help and support India has received from Your Royal House in her struggle to breathe the same air of freedom, which has made England pre-eminently the home of liberty in this world. The various messages sent from time to time by its Sovereigns, beginning with the one sent by Empress Victoria of revered memory, amply bring out the love and sympathy which Your Royal House have ever felt for the people of this holy land, who although separated by wide seas have yet been so near to their hearts. And your personal visit will make you realise in what reverence and affection the people cherish the numerous evidences, which your honoured father and our Gracious Emperor—King George V—has given of His Majesty's personal solicitude for the welfare of the complex country committed to his care, so that he may, with the help of God and loyal support of the British nation guard its holy traditions and its national honour. Twice has he taken the trouble to cross the seas in order to see the people he loves, and it will, no doubt, be of interest to you to know that the foundation-stone of this institutions, where we welcome you to-day and which is now a part of the Lucknow University, was laid by him when he visited this place as Prince of Wales. It is but in the fitness of things that a new generation should now have the privilege of seeing and coming into contact with the new Prince of Wales. It is the aim of this University that the young men who are receiving their education here should all go out into the world as gentlemen—gentlemen in the real sense of the word, which implies the possession of all the moral and spiritual gifts which man is heir to, and I am sure we all appreciate greatly the inspiration and stimulus we have received in working up to this idea by the august presence amongst us of the first Gentleman of the Empire. Your determination to meet the young students of our University has brought home to them not only the kindly interest you have evinced in their welfare, but also the fact that in the hearts of the truly great the claims of a common humanity break through the

barriers of birth and position, however exalted they might happen to be. And as such, a feeling of *camaraderie* manifests itself most in the playing of games, we have presumed to ask Your Royal Highness to witness a few events in the University Tournament and to bestow with your gracious hands the prizes won in competition. To commemorate this auspicious event, the University has instituted a shield, which will be called the Prince of Wales' Shield, and will be given every year to the most successful competitor in the Tournament. I now humbly beg Your Royal Highness to give away the prizes.

His Royal Highness' reply to the address of welcome from the Lucknow University.

I thank you very warmly for having afforded me an opportunity of meeting the students of the Lucknow University to-day. It gives me pleasure to be able to distribute the prizes to those who have won events in the sports.

As I explained at Bombay, I take a great interest in the rising generation in the Empire. I want to know all about the influences which guide their upbringing, the lines on which they receive education and the games and sports and other conditions which help to mould their character. It is therefore in accordance with my special desire that my meeting with you to-day is taking place.

You rightly dwell, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, on the importance of sport in the formation of a gentleman. Games played in the right way develop those very qualities which we most closely associate with the term. No one will succeed at games unless he works hard; no one can play games properly if he is selfish or jealous or inconsiderate or is not prepared to join with others and to sink his own preference in order to bring success to his side. Lastly the delicate combination of points in the character of the true sportsman must be seasoned with the spice of determination and courage. These qualities produce an *esprit de corps*—a spirit which helped the Empire to win the war and which will carry us through many of the difficulties of life. For this reason I gladly consent to the association of my name with the shield or cup for sports by which you are kindly commemorating my visit.

I need not remind you that Lucknow University is not only an important centre of learning. It is in addition a crucible in which the character of a nation is receiving its alloy.

I pray that all the metal, which your University sends forth into the world, may ring true. I wish the students of the University all success in work and play.

Address presented at the Taluqdars' Fête to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

" We, the taluqdars of Oudh beg leave to approach your Royal Highness—with all due respect and with every manifestation of homage—with this address of welcome on the occasion of your gracious visit to the capital city of our Province. We hail you as the son and heir of the greatest sovereign on earth, as the great-grandson of Queen-Empress Victoria (of blessed and revered memory), and as our future Emperor. This auspicious day recalls to our memory that in this historic hall we or our predecessors have had the great honour and privilege of welcoming and entertaining various members of the Royal House of England, notably, Your Royal Highness' late lamented grandfather (of happy memory), and your illustrious parents when they visited Lucknow in December 1905.

Your winning personality, your exquisite charm of manner, your unfailing tact, urbanity, and graciousness have carried by storm the hearts

of all men who have had the privilege of coming into contact with you. Your memorable visit to Canada and Australia assumed, before long, the character of a triumphal progress; and the remarkable manner in which you acquitted yourself, and the statesmanlike qualities which you revealed in your speeches at public functions evoked feelings of enthusiastic admiration on all sides; and you were acclaimed by public opinion as an unaccredited Ambassador of the British Empire who had done more than any other man in the course of his tours, to strengthen the ties of affection and allegiance which bind the Dominions to the United Kingdom. These are happy auguries for the future of the Empire and for the well-being of the many millions of people who, in the fullness of time, will be committed by an over-ruling Providence to your fostering care.

Renowned in history, legend, and song, Oudh has been from time immemorial the most celebrated province of India—the cradle of ancient Aryan civilization, the nursery of warriors and of famous men, the Garden of India. Its pre-eminence is due no less to the glorious traditions and ineffaceable memories of its storied past, to its favourable geographical position to its fine climate, to the fertility of its soil,—than to the distinguished loyalty and innate good sense of its people.

As representatives of the landed aristocracy and of the " ancient Taluqdari system of Oudh " we are deeply indebted to the British Government for the recognition, restoration and maintenance of our rights and privileges. Convinced as we are of the beneficence of the British connection with India, we sincerely feel and recognise that the best interests of our order and of the Indian people are bound up with the continued stability of that connection.

We believe that Your Royal Highness is animated by the same keen solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the people of India as were your illustrious predecessors. We venture to beg of Your Royal Highness to be so kind and gracious as to convey, on our behalf, to His Imperial Majesty an expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's person and throne.

May we be permitted to make short extract from the address of welcome which was presented by the Taluqdars of Oudh in this very hall, on the 7th January 1876, to your late grand-father (of blessed memory), His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, when he visited Lucknow :—

> " Nay more, Your Royal Highness we know that your loyalty to the British Government is both reasonable and right; for it is to the benign rule of your Royal Mother that we owe the security of our rights and vested interests, as well as the permanence of our position, dignity, and rank, as the landed aristocracy of Oudh."

We sincerely pray to God to grant you long life, attended with every happiness and prosperity in the world, and to shower His choicest blessings on you.

With sentiments of profound respect and devotion.

His Royal Highness' reply to the address of welcome presented by the Taluqdars of Oudh.

" I thank you most warmly for your address of welcome and for your expressions of devotion to the Person and Throne of His Majesty the King Emperor to whom I shall convey your message. I had long ago heard of the loyalty of the Taluqdars. I am gratified to find that time has brought no change to those feelings; and you have again given voice to

them to-night with a nobility of sentiment characteristic of the high position occupied by your class in these Provinces. I must also thank you for the beautiful entertainment which you are giving me in this Palace of Lights, which rivals the wonders of the Arabian Nights. The splendours, which pass before my eyes, cannot easily be forgotten.

On a memorable occasion Lord Canning, to whom your Order owes so much, observed that a generous and trusting rule was the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people. It is in this spirit that the British Empire has been built up; and it is in this spirit that, I trust and pray, it will be maintained

Your class has a great position and great responsibilities. May what the future has in store for you in no way fall short of your glorious past. I am convinced that you will discharge the burden of your obligations in a manner worthy of your status and of your class. I trust that you will devote yourselves with increasing energy to the development of your resources and to the promotion of the welfare of your tenantry and the people of your estates on whose prosperity your position, wealth and influence depend.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for all your kind wishes and for your splendid hospitality May the years to come bring you nothing but happiness.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the presentation of colours to the 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, at Lucknow.

I feel it an honour to present these colours to this battalion. It is now 18 years ago since the old colours were presented to you by my uncle, the Duke of Connaught. I know that the colours now entrusted to your care will be kept and guarded as jealously as those old colours. You are a battalion of the old 29th Regiment whose glorious traditions are part of history, and much of whose service was associated with India. Your regiment is one of those old county regiments which have justly been described as the back bone of the British Army. You first saw service in the Great War, going out to France in August 1914, and throughout four years of that war, you gloriously upheld the traditions of your regiment, and many men of this battalion fought, won, and died in the cause of "liberty". In days to come I know you will continue to uphold these traditions, and I hope and feel that these colours will be to you all a help and an inspiration.

Reply of the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

"The Worcestershire Regiment is very proud of the signal honour that they have just received at your hands. The old colours to which we have now said farewell were given us 18 years' ago by Your Royal Highness' uncle, the Duke of Connaught. They stand for a record gained in the Great War of which we may be justly proud. As soldiers, entrusted anew with such an honourable charge by a fellow-soldier, who is also their Royal Prince, you may rest assured, Sir, that we shall ever strive with all our might to make the future history of the colours we now carry, as glorious as those of the past, and worthy of the great distinction you have conferred on us to-day.

"Pioneer," dated the 11th December 1921.

Lucknow, 9th December.—His Royal Highness is once again in British India and in that part which will be associated for all time with some of the most momentous in the earlier struggles of the British in the country a land full of stories and tradition, where almost every stone and every other building has some intimate association with the darkest days of the Indian Mutiny. His Royal Highness awoke this

morning to find himself at Cownpore, now, a great commercial centre and the hub of industry in North India, but which in 1857 was but an outpost of the East India Company, a memorable year which in Cawnpore culminated in the notorious massacre of the men, women and children who had surrendered to the Nana Sahib. Hence, the Prince started the day in an atmosphere rich in historical tradition. The Royal train halted for a short time at Cawnpore where the tall factory chimneys reared their heads in all directions from the station giving to the city of the appearance of an Australian industrial town and then continued the last stage of the journey to Lucknow. The Prince crossed the mighty Ganges and travelled on through smiling fields of richly-cultivated land and on into the station at Lucknow, a city which from an insignificant village of mud huts on the banks of the river Gumti, clustering at the foot of the Muchhi Bhawan or fish palace, has now developed into the leading city of the United Provinces.

As the clock struck 10, the Royal train steamed slowly into the station where His Royal Highness was met on the splendidly decorated platform by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Harcourt Butler, and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command. As the Prince alighted the band of the 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, played the National Anthem. The Guards of Honour call for some comment, especially that furnished by the local Railway Volunteers under Captain Cardew. They were obviously picked men. Yesterday they had a rehearsal on the station platform, dressed in the blue dungaree of the workshop, and the impression obtained was if anything a trifle bizare, but for the Prince they were turned out as smartly as any regiment of the line, and the precision with which they obeyed their commands, excited general admiration. The other Guard of Honour was furnished by the 82nd Punjabis, under Captain A. J. Lunn, M.C., another band of picked men whose breasts bore many decorations won in the recent war.

General Sir Havelock Hudson was presented to His Royal Highness together with Sir Ludovic Porter, the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Pandit Jagat Narayan and the President of the Council. When the Guards of Honour had been inspected, a number of other presentations were made and then the Prince proceeded to the entrances hall of the station which had been decorated by the railway as an exhibition of the manufactures from their workshops. Almost every kind of article in use on the railway was represented here, all arranged in attractive designs.

It was here that the members of the Municipal Board presented their address of welcome. The Prince, in his reply, made pleasing references to the new works of improvement the Board have in hand and referred in feeling terms to the reminiscence of his illustrious grandfather who, he said, had often spoken to him of Lucknow. When the members of the Board had in turn been presented, a move was made to the roadway where the Royal carriage was in waiting with a full escort provided by "K." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and the 16th Queen's Own Lancers under the command of Colonel H. C. L. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O. Before His Royal Highness had left the station precincts it was manifest that notwithstanding the very earnest endeavours of the non-co-operators to secure the contrary, the visit was going to be a great popular success. The deserted roads, the absence of demonstrations, the bleakness engendered by the lack of decorations which had been promised more particularly with regard to Lucknow than in connection with any other centre, were not to be, and it was known pretty freely yesterday also that it was not to be, for the men in the railway workshops, many thousands in number, had a difficult task to decide who of their number should provide the small staff which necessarily had to remain on duty. They one and all then declared their anxiety to witness the arrival of the Prince. Had they been alone in this desire they would have been sufficient in numbers to have accorded a popular reception on behalf of Lucknow, but despite non-co-operative gnashing of teeth they were far from being alone in their demonstration of loyalty, as the whole population seemed to be on the long route to Government House where the Prince is staying.

Close to the station the crowds were in places fifteen to twenty deep and at no place along the route was there an empty seat on the stands which had been constructed along each side of the roadways. At each street corner the press was even greater than elsewhere. Another striking feature was the absence of the *khaddar* cap. True, one was to be seen here and there but its wearer not infrequently wore a sheepish expression and doubtless wished that he had been inspired before he left home to garb himself differently. The denseness of the crowds is remarkable because of the extreme length of the route, which, until it reached the Council Chamber, where the Prince was welcomed by the members, passed entirely through the Indian section of the town. At the Ganeshganj grain market, and at the Kaiserbagh market, where high tiers of stands had been erected, there were more people than ever and everywhere there were loyal messages of welcome and a perfect blaze of flags and bunting.

A short halt was made at the Council Chamber for what proved to be but a brief ceremony, but which nevertheless was marked by state and dignity. Alighting from his carriage His Royal Highness, after he had been met by the President, Mr. Keane, inspected the Guard of Honour, again furnished by the Auxiliary Force under the command of Major Mackenzie, and proceeded in procession to the Council Chamber, a fanfare of trumpets announcing his arrival. As soon as he had taken his seat, the President in a short speech informed him of the resolution of welcome passed by the Council, and the Prince briefly replied. The procession was then reformed and proceed *viâ* Hazratganj to Government House. In the beautiful grounds surrounding the Chamber were further dense masses of people. Here also were strong parades of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, both European and Indian, who stood to attention as the Royal carriage passed. An exceedingly picturesque note was presented by the long lines of elephants with golden hangings and immense howdahs of gold and silver which flanked each side of the great hall.

From the Council Chamber the procession slowly wended its way through the European quarter. Balconies, the tops of the brightly bedecked shops, and indeed every point of vantage had its sea of smiling faces and fluttering handkerchiefs. Here also those lining the route gave place to the police and pensioners, the latter especially presenting a memorable sight with their array of varied and ancient uniforms which, however, still retained to a remarkable degree their old time brightness and smartness. At one of the cross roads stood two stalwart veterans of the Mutiny white-bearded and wizened but still with that proud bearing and splendid figure which life in the Army induces. There were others wearing uniforms of regiments, now unfortunately almost forgotten and others with medals of engagements which have raised some of our greatest leaders to fame. All were there anxious to contribute their need of welcome to the future Emperor, a welcome which, as the Prince proceeds through India, arouses demonstrations of loyalty and affection on a distinctly crescendo scale. The arrival in Lucknow has demonstrated more clearly than ever before, that the greater number of Indians are ready and even anxious to accord our Royal Visitor a welcome befitting his status, despite the disturbing note introduced by the non-co-operators. In Lucknow, even more so than perhaps in Bombay, the popular reverence for the Royal House remains unshaken, overshadowed perhaps by a feeling of respectful awe which precludes noisy demonstrations. From assemblies of the masses of India this feeling now and again breaks out strong and insistent. It was so here, especially at the railway station, where the loud acclamations and the gestures of respect showed in a convincing manner that instead of His Royal Highness's visit being confined to ceremonial, to be passed unnoticed by the general Indian public, people of all shades of opinion, where the Prince is concerned, are content to forget their differences and to combine in warm expression of loyalty.

The scenes of enthusiasm of the morning were repeated in the afternoon when the Prince went to play polo in an American tournament on the Martiniere Polo Grounds. The size of the crowd that awaited His Royal Highness' arrival has been variously computed at between 10 and

15 thousands, but there were other thousands mostly it seemed, people from the villages, who congregated at the street corners and spent hours waiting for a glimpse of the Prince and then stood their ground eagerly awaiting a further view of him on the return journey. The Prince had a great reception when he arrived at the polo ground, the great mass of spectators rising to their feet and cheering vociferously. When after the first game he took the field in faultless white polo kit, there were renewed evidences of interest, especially among the many Indian officers who were present, who, as soon as they identified the Prince with his conspicuous smile, settled down with sundry grunts of satisfaction to quietly feast their eyes on the lithe figure whose play, especially in the last game when he went the length of the ground and scored with a splendid long shot amidst scenes of unbounded enthusiasm, in no small measure contributed to the success of his side. At the conclusion of the tournament the Prince's team were the recipients of four large cups presented by the Rajah of Jehangirabad. The Prince received another ovation as he left the polo ground, soon after which a curious incident happened. His car was pulled up by a diminutive scholar from La Martiniere College who in a tremulous voice demanded a fortnight's holiday. Whether the precocious youngster was successful in his endeavour or not cannot at present be said, as the crowd round the Royal car was so great that His Highness' reply could not be heard. Probably the sequel will be a striking one.

"*Statesman.*"

Lucknow, 9th December.—In the afternoon His Royal Highness played polo in La Martiniere polo ground. An American polo tournament had been arranged for the occasion and four teams entered. Large crowds were present to witness the tournament and interesting play was witnessed. His Royal Highness played an excellent game and scored for his side which won the tournament. Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan, of Bhopal, made many fine strokes and saved his side from possible goals more than once.

There were six games, each side having to play 6 *chukkers*. In the first game the Star and Crescents met the Ginger Nuts and each side scored one goal.

In the next His Royal Highness' team met Dilkhusha. In the first period the Prince's team was mostly on the offensive without success, but in the second *chukker* the Prince's side scored. Dilkhusha then met the Ginger Nuts, when the latter scored three.

In the fourth game His Royal Highness' team met and were defeated by Star and Crescents by 2 goals to *nil*.

In the next game His Royal Highness' team beat Dilkhusha, the Prince scoring the only goal.

In the final game between Star and Crescents and Dilkhusha both sides scored two goals each.

His Royal Highness' team was declared the winner, having won the most matches. Star and Crescents were runners up.

The following were the teams :—

His Royal Highness' team :—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan, of Bhopal, Lieut.-Colonel C. O. Harvey and Capt.

Dilkhusha :—

Capt. F. H. N. Davidson, Major N. A. H. Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. L. Howard and Lieut.-Colonel G. F. H. Brooke. E. D. Metcalfe.

Ginger Nuts :—

Major J. St. C. Stewart, Major G. Conder, Capt. A. L. B. Anderson, and F. B. Sherring.

Star and Crescents :—

Capt. W. S. Griffiths, Mr. V. H. Dixon, Capt. S H. Persee and Capt. E. C. Atkinson.

After the conclusion of the game Lady Hudson, wife of General Sir Havelock Hudson, presented the cups to His Royal Highness the Prince and to the runners up. The cups for the winners were presented by the Raja of Jehangirabad and for the runners up by the Stewards of Lucknow races.

The employees of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway who threatened to strike postponed action in honour of the Prince and joyously joined in welcoming the Royal Visitor. In view of His Excellency's speech in the Council on the present situation and after his disallowance of the motion for the adjournment, it was strongly reported that several Members of Council were intending to resign membership or keep away from the Council to-day. Nothing of the sort happened, however, and even the member who invariably appears in Council wearing a Gandhi cap and *khaddar* discarded them in favour of a different costume. There was a full attendance of members.

The motor lorries provided by the authorities and bearing the notice " Come and see the Prince. Conveyance free " were crowded with Indians.

" Times of India," dated the 12th December 1921.

Lucknow, December 10.—Never can one be sure that the depths of the Prince's attainments are plumbed. We have known him as a more than good polo player. He has proved himself to be an excellent shot. He plays lawn tennis, squash racquets and kindred games with more than tolerable skill. And he never fails to add to the delights of the functions he attends by some distinguished act of courtesy or by some unrehearsed addition to the official programme.

Lucknow has given us an opportunity of seeing him in other *rôles*. I suppose I am giving away the openest secret when I write that the Prince, in common with most of his generation, feels intensely the fascination of modern dance music. But unlike most of his generation he is not content merely with listening to it or with dancing to it. He assists on occasions in its production. I do not mean that he writes it, although he may number a few ragtime suites among his sins of commission. I mean that he plays it, and the instruments on which he excels are that remarkable assemblage of tools known to practising musicians as " the kitchen." They are the drums, the cymbals, whistles, hooters, wooden boards, xylophone, and the like.

A few have already heard His Royal Highness perform. Yesterday evening he performed, *coram populo*, as it were, at the dance given by the Governor at Government House. And very delightful it was. He had the real professional air of tension as he kept his eyes unswervingly on the bandmaster. He changed instruments with a rapidity and lack of fumbling which proclaimed much familiarity with them. The rhythm, especially in that fascinating fox trot " Bright Eyes," was perfect. And when the music ascended to the invariable crashing crescendo the Prince worked his shoulders as he smote the cymbals, his feet shuffled in time to the music, and his head nodded rhythmically. He was a perfect picture of youthful happiness.

For the rest the dance was all that there is of entertainment. Excellent music, a beautiful ballroom lit mellowly by soft electric lights, pretty women in as pretty gowns, handsome men in the glory of uniform, and lavish refreshment contributed to an evening's enjoyment which only ceased as last night merged with this morning.

The other fact of the Prince's many-sided attainment revealed to-day was his ability as a jockey. A Gymkhana meeting had been arranged on the race course. It was arranged that His Royal Highness should attend.

But he expressed a desire first to enter a horse, one of his own polo ponies, and later to ride himself. He rode in four races, which is as much as most professional jockeys do at a regular race meeting. And he not only rode, but he rode with overwhelming success. Nor can his success be set down to the overwhelming superiority of the horses he rode. In at least one it is true he was riding the favourite. But in the first of the races, that in which he brought in Major Campbell's Smiling Morn a winner, there were two other horses which were considered certainties by the *cognoscenti*. It was indeed a good race. The start was perfect, and it was only a couple of furlongs from home that the Prince's mount and Middleton, the horse which nearly beat him, asserted their superiority. Between these two it was a neck and neck race. Both riders near the winning post used the whip. Delirious excitement found vent in shouts of " Go it, Sir, Stick it! Oh! Well-ridden!" and culminated in wild cheering as the Prince passed the winning post, a winner by the barest half length. Never was there a more popular win on the Lucknow course. Never was a more popular winner so enthusiastically acclaimed as was the Prince when his mount was led from the course into the paddock.

In face of these somewhat unique achievements one is inclined to forget that they did not exhaust the Prince's engagements for the day. In the morning for example, he reviewed several thousand troops on the Lucknow military parade ground. The troops comprised the 4th Cavalry Brigade and the 19th Indian Infantry Brigade. A ceremonial parade of troops is always impressive. The clock-work precision with which huge masses of men move and are moved, the beautiful rhythm of a company marching in step, the nodding heads of the trained horses of the cavalry as they step proudly along the glitter of the lance points and the bayonets, the fluttering pennants, the stirring martial music from the massed bands, and the tattered regimental colours recalling desperate assaults and triumphs on stricken fields—all combine to move the feelings of the spectator. There were few hearts, one imagines, among the many thousand people who assembled this morning on the parade ground which did not beat a little faster as the troops, in the taut rigidity of the salute, swung past His Royal Highness.

After the parade was over the Prince motored to the grounds of the Medical College where he witnessed the concluding events of the University Sports. A large and distinguished company was present. But more gratifying and more significant was the fact that several hundred students were assembled to do honour to His Royal Highness. They gave him a worthy welcome. Popular wherever he goes, the Prince is never more so than when he associates with those who are just entering upon the battle of life. And he was in his happiest vein when after the last event, a magnificent and monstrous tug-of-war in which the winning team after the most exhausting struggle nearly pulled their adversaries off the face of the map, had been decided he came to present the prizes to the successful competitors. With each he chatted gaily. For each he had an appropriate word. And before he gave the medal or prize in reward for athletic pre-eminence he shook each heartily by the hand.

" Pioneer," dated the 10th December 1921.

Lucknow, December 10.—After the polo yesterday at which His Royal Highness so greatly distinguished himself, the Prince withdrew from the public gaze of Lucknow for a short time and only a small party dined at Government House. Later, however, a short dance was held. The ball room at Government House is quite a small one and unfortunately the number of invitations had to be rigidly kept down, but even so the whole of social Lucknow and Cawnpore seemed to be there, and the Prince spent a merry evening, dancing until a little past midnight. Nothwithstanding his heavy labours of yesterday he was up betimes this morning and at an early hour was having an exhilerating gallop on the race course where, later in the day, he was to add still further to his laurels as a sportsman

Ten o'clock this morning saw the Prince on the parade ground, reviewing the garrison troops. It was not a large parade, only two Brigades taking part, but it lost none of its impressiveness because of this, and if it can be taken as a forecast of other similar parades which His Royal Highness will review, then, indeed, it was a good augury. The Prince's appearance on the ground was the signal for a great outburst of cheering from the crowd of thousands which had assembled to witness the scene, cheers which were renewed with even greater vigour as he slowly cantered up the line to the saluting base. The parade, under the command of Colonel Commandant L. C. Jones, came to the present as one man. His Royal Highness after the inspection, which took but a brief period, returned to the saluting base for the march past, which was to immediately follow. "K" Battery Royal Horse Artillery went by first, followed by the "K" Battery Ammunition Column, the 16th Lancers and the 17-37th Cavalry. These troops, comprising the 4th Cavalry Brigade, were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Smith, 17th Cavalry. After the cavalry came the 19th Indian Infantry Brigade commanded by Colonel Commandant O'Grady. One battery from the Pack Artillery Training Centre with their curious miniature howitzers were the first past and they were followed by the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, swinging by with rapid step and in perfect line. The 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, followed them succeeded by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Battalion. Then came the 82nd Punjabis, who have but just returned from service, their tattered banners exciting general comment. The 2nd Rajputs were the last of the infantry to march past and then the Cavalry Brigade, who had halted at the further end of the parade ground, trotted by, the cavalry leading and the guns bringing up the rear. It was a splendid and inspiring sight, executed, as was the entire parade, with imposing precision. When the troops had reformed and had advanced in review order His Royal Highness called for three cheers for the King-Emperor which were rousingly given, as were those for the Prince himself, a salutation which one and all combined in giving at the invitation of General Sir Havelock Hudson.

The parade was over in about an hour and the Prince hurried off to the King George's Medical College where he had to present the prizes to the successful competitors in the University Sports. His Royal Highness was met by the Governor, who has much reason to be pleased with the manner in which Lucknow has responded to his appeal to drop strife for the meantime and to combine to do honour to the Prince. He presented the Vice-Chancellor, Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur who, in turn presented the Registrar, the Deans and the Principals of the University. His Royal Highness was just in time to witness the final events of the sports and then was called upon by the Vice-Chancellor to present the prizes. In his speech to the students the Prince struck just the right note and his discourse was followed with the greatest interest. He dwelt upon the importance of sport generally in the upbringing of men and the effect which its teaching have on those who have learnt to play the game in their school playing fields.

Sport has in fact been one of the dominant factors of the Prince's visit to Lucknow, which culminated this afternoon in unrivalled scenes of enthusiasm at the racecourse where His Royal Highness rode some very close races and twice led the field past the winning post. The Prince appeared first in the second race and as he entered the course riding Rajah Sripal Singh's Rainbow, the crowd surged to the rails to get a closer view of the Royal jockey. It was a six-furlong race for the cup and the Prince, who took the lead at the bend, won easily by three lengths, his only serious challenger being Signaller ridden by Mr. Jackson.

As His Royal Highness went by the post a terrific roar went up from the spectators all along the course and the loud cheering continued long after he dismounted

The Prince had a rest during the third race and then appeared riding Major N. A H. Campbell's Smiling Morn. There was quite a big field

which remained well bunched right to the bend where the Prince with Diana Middleton and Capricorn forged ahead more or less in line and commenced a great struggle down the straight. Middleton appeared the likely winner, and even when the Prince applied the whip no one thought that he could possibly win, but he did so by less than half a length. The spectators watched the struggle of the last few yards with bated breath, the silence being intense, but the moment it was realised that the Prince had won, the crowd shouted itself hoarse, waving hats, parasols, handkerchiefs in one great manifestation of delight. In the last two races the Prince appeared again and secured second place in each. He was given a great ovation when the cups were presented, and when he left the course for Government House the crowd broke all bounds and pressed round the Prince so that he was almost engulfed in the maelstrom of humanity.

His smile was there all the time however and still there as he left in his car, waving his hand to the excited on-lookers who sped His Royal Highness on his way with even further bursts of hearty cheering.

"Pioneer," dated the 14th December 1921.

Lucknow, December 11.—The only actual function to-day was the presentation of new colours to the 3rd Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment. This was not the first time that His Royal Highness has presented colours in India, but it is the first time he has presented colours to a British regiment, and in that there exists a vast difference. Whereas in both there are the most spectacular features of military display, there was attached to this morning's scene an additional magnificence and dignity because of the ecclesiastical ritual which accompanied the ceremony. When His Royal Highness arrived soon after breakfast, the Worcesters were drawn up in line on the great parade ground, where, to assist to form the hollow square in which the new colours were consecrated, were stationed the rest of the troops forming the garrison. Away to the left of the line were the old colours, which eighteen years ago were presented to the Worcesters by the Duke of Connaught at Tipperary. They were old and tattered, but they had inspired a regiment, which landed in France in August, 1914, to take a great part in the retirement from Mons from where the regiment was hurriedly transported to Le Cateau. Quite shortly afterwards the Worcesters went through the battles of the Marne and the Aisne and were again called upon for the First Battle of Ypres in October and November of 1914. They were in the forefront of the struggle at the Second Battle of Ypres and at the famous encounter at Vimy Ridge. Later also, they were in the battles of the Somme and Messines, only to be once more called to the Ypres Salient to take their part in the third great battle there. In 1918 they were in three historic encounters, the Battle of Bapaume in March, the Second Battle of the Aisne and the Battle of the Lys, to finish up a glorious record in the final and victorious advance of November, 1918. Little wonder, therefore, that the ceremony marking the farewell to the old colours should have proved so affecting and appealing.

From the earliest times in which men have fought in formed bodies they have invariably had some sort of token serving as a rallying point. In the wars of former days the men rallied to their colours in the confusion of battle as a matter of course, and although those to-day had not actually been carried through the battles of the Great War they were still here as symbols recalling those titanic struggles and to the men whose breasts bore, in the majority of instances, the variegated 1914 Ribbon.

The stately farewell to the moving strains of "Auld Lang Syne" must have been a sorrowful farewell indeed, preceded by the band playing the Grenadier slow march and followed by the regimental slow march, which, by the way, was composed by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The old colours were taken slowly along the line of troops, who saluted with the present. Again, in quick time, the colours were carried the length of the line to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and saluted for the last time and handed over to two non-commissioned officers and encased. In

three sides of a hollow square the new colours were then produced and placed against the piled drums where they were consecrated and afterwards presented to the regiment by His Royal Highness. The Prince then addressed the parade in clear ringing tones, the Officer Commanding, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. St. G. Grogan, V.C., replying, after which the regiment marched past the Prince in quick time to the regimental march, "The Royal Windsor," composed and presented to the regiment by Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta in 1791. This concluded the parade, the Prince leaving amidst ringing cheers.

During the afternoon His Royal Highness visited the ruins of the famous Residency, where he spent some considerable time showing the greatest interest in the marvellous old structure where the Union Jack, a new one now, of course, still surmounts the crumbling and shot bespattered tower. He visited the room where Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded and then journeyed to the spruce little cemetery wherein lies Lawrence's tomb on which the Prince had ordered a wreath to be placed. The old guns from the Shannon and the excellent model of the Tykhana in the old Residency itself, which, in miniature, showed the position of all the forces, were in turn visited by His Royal Highness. Prior to his visit to the Residency the Prince motored to the Imambara where he saw the Husainabad Trustees and witnessed the feeding of the poor in Victoria Park. The events of Saturday night remain to be told before concluding the tale of the Prince's visit to Lucknow.

After dinner, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, he visited the Baradari, where the Taluqdars were holding fête. He was presented with an address. He journeyed to the Baradari by a circuitous route in order to see the illuminations, which of all the pleasant surprises provided by Lucknow proved one of the most impressive—impressive not only on account of themselves but also because of the thousands of roaming pedestrians, bent on a similar quest as the Prince. Along the bank of the Gumti were myriads of twinkling lights, but the most striking effect was produced in the Kaiserbagh, which particularly lends itself to decoration of this character. All the magnificent buildings which flank the Bagh were one blaze of artistically arranged lights, delicately picked out here and there with the *fleur-de-lis* and messages of welcome and goodwill to the Prince.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Visit to Allahabad, 12th December 1921.

At Allahabad station. 9-30 A.M.

Hon'ble Sir Grimwood Mears.
Hon'ble Saiyid Raza Ali.
The Bishop of Lucknow.
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Allahabad.
Mr. A. W. Pim.
Colonel Commandant Stewart.
Captain May.
Mr. I. M. Kaye.
Raja Ram Gopal Singh Bahadur of Manda.
Rao Bahadur Raja Ram Singh of Bara.
Raja Digbijai Singh of Daiya.
Raja Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh.
Mr. Dalal.
Mr. K. N. Knox.
Major D. R. Ranjit Singh.
Lala Kanta Prasad Kakkar.
Pandit Iqbal Narayan Gurtu, M. L. C.

The Royal Train arrives at Prayag. His Royal Highness will be dressed in a morning coat, and received by His Excellency in a morning coat. His Royal Highness' Staff on duty and His Excellency's Staff will be in blue. European gentlemen on the platform will be in morning coats, Indian gentlemen in the prescribed Durbar costume.

Thirty-one guns will be fired from the Fort.

His Excellency will greet His Royal Highness and present the Chief Justice, the Commissioner, the Collector, the Officer Commanding the Station and Staff Officer, the Superintendent of Police and the other members of the Reception Committee.

Nawabzada Muhammad Yusuf, M. L. C.
Mr. C. Ross Alston.
Mr. Durga Charan Banarji.
Dr. S. M. Sulaiman.
Mr. Woolacott.
Pandit Krishna Ram Mehta.
Sheo Charan Lal, Rai Sahib.
Khan Sahib Haji Abdul Baqi Khan.
Colonel Eden.
Colonel Ralph.
Mr. R. K. Sorabji.
Thakur Sitla Bakhsh Singh, Raj Bahadur.
Mr. Robbie.
Mr. N. K. Mukherji.

9-45 A.M. His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency will then motor to the University where he will be met
9 50 A.M. by the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Rai Gokul Prasad Bahadur. He will be conducted to the *dais* and a short informal address of welcome delivered. His Royal Highness will be presented with an album showing views of the University. His Royal Highness will reply.

10-10 A.M. From here His Royal Highness and His Excellency will motor to the High Court where the Chief Justice
10-25 A.M. will present the Judges, and some of the leading members of the Bar.

10-40 A.M. His Royal Highness will then motor to Government House, passing the school children, who will be drawn up under the trees in Alfred Park, on the way.

11 A.M. His Royal Highness preceded by his Staff will march in procession to the Durbar tent in Government House grounds. The Band of the Black Watch will play six bars of the National Anthem as His Royal Highness enters the tent.

The Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Lala Kanta Prasad Kakkar, will read the address. His Royal Highness will reply. The Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board will then present the members who will file past in front of the *dais* and bow.

The following landowners of Agra will then be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency :—

(1) Nawab of Chhitari.
(2) Raja of Partabner.
(3) Raja Bahadur of Manda.
(4) Raja of Bara.
(5) Raja of Tamkohi.
(6) Nawab Muzamil-ullah Khan.
(7) Raja Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh.
(8) Kunwar Parmanand.
(9) Raja Bahadur of Mainpuri.
(10) Raja Kali Charan Misra.
(11) Raja Moti Chand.
(12) Raja Bahadur of Mursan.
(13) Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, C.I.E.
(14) Raja of Padrauna.

(15) Raja of Daiya.
(16) Raja Khushalpal Singh.
(17) Raja of Argal.
(18) Raja of Salemgarh.
(19) Raja of Basti.
(20) Raja of Tirwa.
(21) Nawab Jafar Ali of Cawnpore.
(22) Raja Narayan Pratap Singh of Malhajini.
(23) Nawab Saiyid Ali Husain Khan.

As soon as the ceremony is over, the Band will play a march, a procession will be formed and His Royal Highness will leave the tent.

Guests will leave by the Canning Road Gate.

1 P.M. Luncheon party.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness will play polo. There will be a small enclosure with tea-tables for about 40 people from Government House. There will be an enclosure to which Europeans and about 100 Indians of distinction will be invited. Admission will be by invitation ticket. Enclosures will be reserved for Indian officers and for British non-commissioned officers and their wives. The ground will be carefully policed to prevent any rush of people at the end of the game.

3 P.M.

Before or after playing, some of the Indian officers present will be presented to His Royal Highness.

There will be a dinner party at Government House (Mess Dress). The Band of the Black Watch will play during dinner.

8-15 P.M.

His Excellency will propose "The King" (6 bars).

His Excellency will propose the "Prince of Wales" (8 bars).

The Prince of Wales will reply.

11-00 P.M. His Royal Highness and Staff leave Prayag Station.

Allahabad Municipal Board address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

We, the members of the Allahabad Municipal Board, beg to approach Your Royal Highness with our most respectful welcome to this ancient and historic city.

As a holy centre of pilgrimage since immemorial ages, as an important town during the mediæval period, and as the capital of the modern United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad has always held a unique position among the cities of this country. This, however, is the first occasion on which the Heir to the British Throne has graced it with his visit. We gratefully appreciate the honour and shall remember Your Royal Highness' brief sojourn in our midst with feelings of deep pleasure and pride.

We have referred above to the unique position of the city. May we take the liberty of drawing Your Royal Highness' attention to its religious and historical importance. To a devout Hindu, Prayag is Tirtharaj the chief centre of pilgrimage. It was here that King Harsha came every third year to give away in charity all his riches, and it is here that the mystic river Saraswati is believed to join the confluence of Ganga and Jumna. It is here that we have the pre-historic Banyan Tree, the Akshayavat. Asoka had his famous edicts inscribed on a stone pillar here. Kalidas has immortalised it in his play Vikramorvashiya. Coming next to the Muhammadan period, Akbar built here the Fort which is one of the greatest Forts in India. And it was here that Lord Canning read the Proclamation of 1858, in which Your Royal Highness' Great Grandmother, Queen Victoria the Good, proclaimed the principles on which the country was to be administered.

Your Grandfather of blessed memory visited India in 1875, and the two memorable visits of His Majesty the present King-Emperor in 1905 and 1911 brought him into close contact with India and her peoples. The messages of Sympathy and Hope which our Gracious King-Emperor conveyed to us on these two occasions convinced us that His Majesty would take a keen interest in our affairs. May we trust that in years to come Your Royal Highness will evince a similar solicitude for the ever-increasing well-being and prosperity of this brightest jewel of the British Crown.

We hope that Your Royal Highness will take back with you pleasant memories of your visit to our beloved land, and will assure His Imperial Majesty of our deep attachment to His Throne and Person.

His Royal Highness' reply to the address of welcome presented by the Municipal Board of Allahabad.

I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me in your address.

There are many reasons why I would not willingly have missed a visit to Allahabad. The traditions, which gather round this city make a strong appeal to the imagination. 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 pilgrimage. It is with no common interest that I see a town where Asoka 23 centuries ago gave forth his edicts, where Akbar created the centre of a provincial government and built his great Fort, and where Jahangir lived before he ascended the imperial throne of the Moguls.

More than 50 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 of my father to their people in India; and the policy then inaugurated is now bearing its harvest in the realization by India of progressive advance to self-Government in the Empire.

To-day Allahabad occupies the proud position of being the headquarters of the civil administration of the United Provinces and the centre of many aspects of the life of these Provinces. These facts contribute to make the work of your Municipal Board responsible and onerous and to extend and multiply your activities. You have not only to serve the civic interests of the permanent residents of your city, but also to watch the needs of the many travellers from all parts who visit the headquarters of their province on business. I feel sure that you work together harmoniously to secure the well-being of all who have a claim on your ministrations.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. I know that I shall not be disappointed in what I see at Allahabad.

His Royal Highness' reply to the address of welcome from the Allahabad University.

Although this is only an informal meeting, I cannot leave it without thanking you for your kind welcome and for the album of photographs which you are giving me. I like to have pictures of the place where so many of India's rising generation are receiving their education. I think you know my deep interest in Indian students and all that concerns their life. I wish the University all success in the important work of providing for the education and of moulding the character of the young men who are to make India's future.

"Times of India," 13th December 1921.

Allahabad, December 12.—It is regrettable to have to record the fact that Allahabad has failed in its welcome to the Prince. But there is no

use blinking the fact that the non-co-operators have scored their first success. True it is a paltry success, and in view of the magnificent reception which Lucknow accorded His Royal Highness has only a minor significance. The population of the City is shown by the last census to be more than a hundred and fifty thousand. In normal circumstances at least half of this population would have been out on the streets. Only a few thousand had assembled and of these, the majority were Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, and even where a little skilful management could have secured the assemblage of a crowd worthy of the occasion, someone blundered and with misguided exclusiveness issued only a very limited number of invitations. At the University for example, where an address of welcome was presented to the Prince, there were only a bare couple of hundred students present. Many hundred others, I am informed, were anxious to come but not having received invitations which they thought were absolutely necessary to secure admission they did not come. The blunder was unfortunate especially because the whole of the proceedings at Allahabad were quite informal.

Indeed, the visit was in the nature of a flying call to settle a long-felt grievance that Allahabad had never before been visited by an heir to the British Throne. The question arises, was the grievance worth redressing? Conversation with one or two Indians here has informed me that the visit of the Prince was eagerly looked forward to by very many of the City's people. Even as recently as yesterday, these had expressed their intention to be present on at least one occasion to do honour to the Prince, but the well known methods of the non-co-operators whose peaceful persuasion is the merest camouflage for terrorisation and intimidation, and whose non-violence is a lying synonym for the bludgeon and the *lathi*, had got to work in the meantime and had kept these people away. It is the old story of organised violence prevailing against the disciples of the doctrine anything for a quiet life.

The Royal train arrived at the wayside station of Prayag, which, by the way, is the ancient name for Allahabad, about 10 o'clock. The pre-arranged programme was carried out in its entirety. First His Royal Highness drove to the University where he received an address of welcome. If one can complain of the quantity of the people present to welcome His Royal Highness, there was no mistake about the quality. The cheers from the students, the graduates—there was it should be noted an imposing display of these—and the other spectators were as hearty and as vigorous as any he has yet heard. The note of enthusiasm was unmistakeable, and it was even more pronounced when His Royal Highness after being roundly cheered by the students who shouted "week's leave" turned first to the Vice-Chancellor and then nodded to the students to signify that the boon had been granted.

On leaving the University, the Prince drove to the High Court where he was received by the Chief Justice and the Judges. Practically all the members of the bar were present and had the honour of meeting His Royal Highness. The latter, before leaving was conducted over the building on a tour of inspection whereupon amidst cheers from a considerable crowd the drive to Government House was resumed. The route lay through the charming tree-embowered Alfred Park. Here a welcome awaited the Prince which was in striking contrast to the bare sun-baked streets on which small groups were assembled at intervals. School children numbering at least 4,000—one estimate puts the number as high as 5,500—had gathered there and stood armed with flags under banners which indicated the schools to which they belonged. Shrilly and joyfully they cheered, a world of happiness expressed in their faces.

The last function was held in the grounds of Government House where under a *shamiana* the President of the Municipal Board presented an address of welcome to His Royal Highness, to which he replied.

When the official function was over, His Royal Highness left the *shamiana*. He paused however at the entrance and said a word or two to one of the Aides-de-Camp who ran back into the *shamiana*. The Prince who has an eagle eye for a soldier had seen several Indian ex-officers among the spectators and had asked that they should be brought to him. Brimming over with delight these sturdy veterans were conducted to the Prince, were presented to him and were charmed to find that he knew their Regiments and something of their history. Stirring cheers from all those present accompanied His Royal Highness as he walked to Government House.

Curiosity or perhaps some more laudable sentiment was too much for many of the Indian inhabitants of Allahabad. Their fortitude was equal to a morning of *hartal*, but when it came to a whole day, it was quite a different story. Hence the afternoon saw considerable liveliness in the streets of the cantonment. A few groups had gathered at different points on the route to be followed by the Prince from Government House to the polo ground. And the polo ground itself was thronged with several thousands of people who cheered His Royal Highness to the echo when he arrived and also, quite ignoring the difficulties which a man must experience in manipulating at one and the same time a polo pony, a mallet and an acknowledgment to cheers, they applauded him and cheered him and surrounded him on each one of his entrances to and exits from the ground between the *chukkers*. The Prince played polo for a couple of hours. In the evening after a quiet dinner at Government House he left for Benares, a visit to which precedes his journey to Nepal.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Visit to Benares, Tuesday, 13th December, 1921.

8 A.M. His Royal Highness arrives at Benares. His arrival is private. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Maharaj Kumar Sahib, the Agent to His Excellency the Governor, the Officer Commanding the Brigade and the Collector will meet His Royal Highness on the station and see him off to his car. His Royal Highness will drive straight to Nandesar House from the station in his own car, and will have breakfast on arrival.

9-30 A.M. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares pays his State call on His Royal Highness at Nandesar House. There will be a Guard of Honour of the 95th Russell's Infantry, commanded by Sudedar Kunwar Sheodat Singh, in attendance for the occasion which will salute His Highness on arrival and departure.

A senior officer of the Prince of Wales' Staff and an Aide-de-Camp will start from His Royal Highness' residence at 9-20 A.M. for the purpose of escorting His Highness from his residence and will come back in the Maharaja's carriage. One non-commissioned officer and eight Sowars will accompany them and return as escort to His Highness.

His Highness will be accompanied by the Agent to the Governor for Benares, by the Maharaj Kumar Sahib and by such of his principal Sardars and officials, not exceeding eight in number, as are entitled to a seat in Durbar.

On alighting from his carriage, His Highness will be met by an Aide de-Camp, who, with the deputation, will lead him up the steps.

His Highness will be received at the top of the steps by the Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff who will conduct His Highness to the Reception Room.

His Royal Highness will receive His Highness *half-way between the dāis* and the threshold of the Reception Room, and will conduct him to a seat at his right hand

On the right of the Maharaja will sit the Agent to the Governor, the Maharaj Kumar Sahib, and, beyond him, His Highness' Sardars and officials, according to their rank.

On the left of His Royal Highness will sit the officers of His Royal Highness' Staff, in order of precedence.

After a short conversation, the Maharaj Kumar Sahib and the Maharaja's attendants will, if His Royal Highness so commands, be presented to His Royal Highness by the Agent to the Governor, and will offer *nazars* of one gold mohar each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *itr* and *pan* will be given by the Prince of Wales to the Maharaja, by a senior officer of His Royal Highness' Staff to the Maharaj Kumar Sahib, and by the Assistant to the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness to the Sardars and officials.

The ceremonies at the Maharaja's departure will be the same as those observed at His Highness' arrival. *It is customary to excuse the deputation from returning. The Agent to the Governor should accordingly ascertain the wishes of His Highness in the matter at the close of the visit and communicate them to the deputation.*

During the interview a Band will play outside the Reception Room.

A salute of 15 guns will be fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja.

10 A.M. His Royal Highness will pay a return visit to the Maharaja at Ramnagar.

A deputation consisting of the Maharaj Kumar Sahib and four of the Maharaja's principal Sardars and officials will wait on the Prince of Wales at Nandesar House at 9-55 to conduct His Royal Highness to the Maharaja's palace.

9-55 A.M.

At 10 10 His Royal Highness will leave his residence attended by the members of his Staff. The deputation will be accommodated in the Staff cars.

The Maharaja, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor for Benares. will receive the Prince of Wales as His Royal Highness alights from his motor at His Highness' Palace, and will conduct him to the Reception Room, and to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Prince of Wales will sit the officers of His Royal Highness' Staff, in order of precedence.

On the left of the Maharaja will sit the Agent to the Governor, the Maharaj Kumar Sahib, and, beyond them, such of His Highness' Sardars and officials as are entitled to a seat in Durbar, according to their rank.

After a short conversation, the Maharaj Kumar Sahib and such of the Maharaja's attendants, who are entitled to the honour, will, if His Royal Highness so commands, be presented by the Agent to the Governor, and will offer *nazars* of one gold mohar each, which will be touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview, *itr* and *pan* and *hars* will be presented by the Maharaja to the Prince of Wales, to the Chief of the Staff, to the Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household, to the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness and to the Agent to the Governor, and by His Highness' principal Sardar to the other British officers present.

At the conclusion of the visit His Royal Highness will leave by the river for Nagwa Ghat accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja.

A Guard of Honour furnished by State troops will be drawn up at the Maharaja's Palace commanded by Lieut. Ishar Singh, M.B.E., and will salute His Royal Highness on arrival and departure.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired on His Royal Highness' arrival and departure, the Salute beginning as His Royal Highness crosses the State Border one mile from the Palace.

At Nagwa Ghat the following procession will be formed:—

11-15 A.M.

Royal Barouche	1. His Royal Highness. 2 His Highness the Maharaja. 3. Colonel R. B. Worgan. 4. Equerry.
1st Landau	1. Lord Cromer. 2 Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey. 3. Mr. D. Petrie. 4. Maharaj Kumar.
2nd Landau	1. Mr. G. F. deMontmorency. 2. Commissioner of Benares 3. Equerry. 4. Lt. Col. C. O. Harvey.
3rd Landau	1. Sir Godfrey Thomas. 2. Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy. 3. Mr. Metcalfe. 4. A.-D.-C.
4th Landau	1. Equerry. 2. Surgn. Comdr. A. C. Newport. 3. A.-D.-C.

Escort.

Benares State Troops.

University ceremonial.

1. His Royal Highness will arrive at the Arena in the University ground.

11-30 A.M.

2. A double Guard of Honour of the Rifle Brigade and the 95th Russell's Infantry will be present.

3. His Royal Highness will be received on alighting from his carriage by His Highness the Chancellor, His Highness the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Guards will salute and the Band will play the National Anthem.

4. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour and will be conducted by the University authorities mentioned above to the platform.

5. The proceedings will commence with a short prayer. His Highness the Chancellor will then request His Royal Highness to open the buildings giving a short outline of the history of the University. His Royal Highness will reply and declare the buildings open. The Vice-Chancellor will then request His Highness the Chancellor to declare the convocation open.

6. The Vice-Chancellor will present His Royal Highness to His Highness the Chancellor and request him to confer honorary degree of D. Litt. upon him. The degree will then be conferred.

7. His Highness the Chancellor will then dissolve the convocation.

8. His Royal Highness accompanied by the senior officials of the University will then leave the *däis* and return to his carriage.

9. Accommodation will be provided in the large arena for spectators.

Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European clothes will wear the dress prescribed for them in Durbar.

12-45 P.M. — His Royal Highness arrives at Nagwa Ghat and crosses to Ramnagar.

1-15 P.M. or 1-30 P.M. — His Royal Highness will lunch at Ramnagar Palace with the Maharaja.

At 2-15 P.M. His Royal Highness and Staff will leave Ramnagar by motor boat and pass down the ghats between decorated boats to Rajghat arriving shortly after three.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness will go round the Pensioners' Camp. After His Royal Highness has left, the officers in the station will be "At Home" to the pensioned officers.

4 P.M.

7-30 P.M.

His Royal Highness will leave at 7-30 P.M., being seen off by the Maharaja and the Agent to His Excellency.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's speech at the Benares University Function.

It is my proud privilege, as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, to preside at this important function, when the University is honouring itself by conferring its highest degree on the illustrious Heir to the British Throne and to extend on behalf of the University, which represents in a special degree the whole of Hindu India, a loyal and enthusiastic welcome to Your Royal Highness.

It is a time-honoured custom, as well as a valued privilege, for a University to honour, by the conferment of degrees, Royal personages and men of eminent learning or distinction in public life. But this special Convocation for conferring the Doctor's degree of the University on His Royal Highness has even a deeper meaning, for it is a token of love and homage offered to the Representative of her Sovereign, and to her future Emperor, by a Hindu University in the Holy City of the Hindus. Benares was a seat of learning when the ancient Kingdom of Taxila was young, and now twenty-five centuries later a university in the same city is striving to establish that intellectual bond between the East and West which Taxila initiated and on which depend to-day the hopes of the future of the Indian race. From early Buddhist times onwards, Benares has received the visits of princes and members of royal houses, who came as students and departed as Doctors, but the present visit of a Prince, in whom is centred the devotion of the many peoples and nations of the greatest Empire in history, is the most memorable of all in the annals of this venerable city.

It is fitting that this University as the repository of Hindu tradition, in the religious capital of the Hindus, should accord its loyal welcome and its tribute of affection to the Prince who comes as the representative of his august father, and whose visit at this critical juncture in the evolution of India's national life is a touching token of our beloved King-Emperor's genuine love for his Indian people, of his solicitude for their well-being, and of his deep sympathy with their constitutional advance and progress, a proof of that 'one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin', and is the golden link which binds man to man and nation to nation.

And here I recall with pride and admiration what is written large in the annals of your tour through different continents and among peoples of various races, that gift of true sympathy and comradeship, which has enabled Your Royal Highness, with perfect ease and naturalness, to be a Canadian to Canadians, and an Australian to Australians—fit representative of a world-Empire which is in truth a League of many Dominions and Nations. It is for this reason that Your Royal Highness' tours have evoked a universal welcome, like that which we offer to the sun and winds, a welcome springing from the human heart which never fails to be touched by those manly and generous qualities which are conspicuous in Your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness has not only consented to receive an honorary degree from this University, but has graciously undertaken to open the University buildings. I need not go into the history of the inauguration of the Benares Hindu University, but I would like to emphasize that the object with which it was founded was to preserve and popularise the best thought and culture of the Hindus, and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization of India, as well as to diffuse the highest teachings of the progressive West, in art and science, amongst the youth of this country; in other words, to combine the best of the West with the best of the East, and we regard it as a happy augury, for the fulfilment of this object, that Your Royal Highness should come as a noble representative of the West to co-operate with us in starting the University in its new home and becoming one of its honoured alumni. Your Royal Highness is familiar with the renowned Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and with other great modern Universities of Europe and America. Although our infant University can bear no comparison with these, its elder sisters, in its endowments, equipment and record of achievements, nevertheless, for the very reason that it is young it yields to none of them in its passionate desire to provide itself with the means of promoting the highest learning and research, and, as the child is father to the man, even so, we hope that the Benares Hindu University will, under Divine Providence, develop in time into an institution worthy of the educational history and traditions of this ancient land.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech on the occasion of the University function at Benares.

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 a 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 the University myself as one of the taught and not as one of the teaching. So it is to the students in particular of this great foundation that I will address my remarks.

This city was an honoured name for learning; but your University differs from the older Universities like Oxford and Cambridge because they have centuries of fair traditions behind them. The latter can claim, despite the changes of time and fashion, to have established an atmosphere which still attracts the young men of Great Britain and the Empire in each succeeding generation and which is justly regarded as setting a special stamp on the 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.

I think all English University men look back on 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 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: everything is fresh: there has been no time to get tired of anything or to be disillusioned. The mind and spirits are in their most enthusiastic and receptive stage. Unhampered by doubts, they can definitely pronounce each thing as good or bad and take it or leave it. They readily receive the direct appeal to the imagination of 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 the same lecture halls, who had worshipped in the same chapel. They had left the college and the Varsity. They had gone out into the world to become great statesmen or soldiers, poets or painters, writers or divines, men of science or learning, pioneers in 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 or a leader in the college; but we also knew that everyone can try his best to be or do all or some of these things; and we resolved that one who tried should be honoured and respected by his fellows, whatever their tastes, because he was keeping up the traditions of the college and the University. We went further and determined that men who did not try, were of 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 a distinction defying time or change to a training at the older Universities.

Out in the world or the Empire a University degree commands respects; 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 fellow men feel certain that you have a standard of character and conduct which wins through in any walk of life. In danger or difficulty, whether in private life or the larger 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 the traditions of 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.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech at the State luncheon party at Benares.

I am very grateful for the kind terms in which Your Highness has alluded to me and I thank you for the hospitality which you have shown me during my visit to Benares.

My tour in India would indeed have been incomplete without this visit. I feel myself highly privileged to have been able to see this ancient and beautiful city and to set foot in this spot held so sacred by generations of Hindu orthodoxy. I regard with deep interest the streets and *ghâts* to which millions of the Hindu subjects of the King-Emperor from every province and district of India make pilgrimage. I am stimulated by the thought that this is the centre of that ancient religion which is the guide and stay of so important a portion of the people of the Empire, and that from this city and the sacred waters, which wash it, millions can take away a feeling of reverence and of peace of mind to strengthen them in their lives. May this influence continue to prove an inspiration to the Hindu community and aid them to set a mark on the future of India worthy of her ancient traditions and history; may it enable them to strive ever to make her nobler and greater and to keep for her a high and honoured place in the British Empire.

Your Highness has wide responsibilities as a Ruler and a great land owner. It is a pleasure to me to hear with what scrupulous efficiency they have been discharged. The British Crown has no more loyal adherent than Your Highness. In Benares itself the foundation and endowment of many of the public institutions are the direct result of Your Highness' benevolence and charity. In your own state and estates Your Highness has ever kept in

mind the welfare of your subjects and the material progress and prosperity of your tenants. I take this opportunity of thanking Your Highness for the assistance given to the British Government in the Great War. I note with pleasure that part of your efforts was directed towards the alleviation of the suffering which that terrible struggle inevitably involved. Your Highness shared in the scheme for the hospital ship, which was so appropriately called " Loyalty ", and raised two sections of an Imperial Service Ambulance Corps. Further, you equipped and maintained the Mint House as a War hospital. There can be no nobler work than the care of those who were disabled in so just a cause; and I can assure Your Highness that these services have won for you the approbation of the King-Emperor and the thanks of the Empire.

I will not detain you longer.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbu Narain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Benares.

" Civil and Military Gazette ", dated the 15th December 1921.

Benares, December 14.—To-day His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been in Benares, the most eastern of eastern cities which of the many holy places of Hindustan is generally accepted as being the holiest. Here is the home of Hindu culture and civilisation, with its proud and mighty river the Ganges, on the banks of which are temples, hoary with age, some of them even dating back to the sixth century. Ancient Hindu scriptures abound, and the Hindus themselves maintain that it is the most ancient city in the world. Certainly no modern architect designed its narrow and tortuous alleys, which turn this old time place of pilgrimage into a maze pleasant and adventurous to the tourist and excursionist, most aggravating to those whose chief consideration is speed.

One of the characteristics of the inhabitants of Benares is their very loose idea of their own topography, and to ask the way to any but the best known and most important centres is as fruitful of trouble as that engendered by following the advice of a Bombay policeman. This at least was the experience of the honoured journalists engaged in the task of recording the Royal tour.

His Royal Highness arrived at Benares station this morning at 8 o'clock, a time when most of the Hindu population are on the banks of the Ganges and bathing at the several ghats; but even so, there were many there to greet him and to cheer him on his way as he motored to Nandesar House for breakfast. The Prince was met at the station by the Commissioner of the Benares Division, Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, and His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, who was accompanied by the Maharaj Kumar Sahib and an A-D-C. As in Allahabad, it was quite an informal arrival and only a few of the principal officials were on the station accompanying the Commissioner. They included the Officer Commanding the Allahabad Brigade, Colonel Commandant C. G. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Darwin and Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Grant.

After formal visits had been exchanged between His Royal Highness and the Maharaja the Prince set out for his State drive to the newly constructed Benares Hindu University. Here, in a specially constructed amphitheatre was assembled a great concourse of spectators, unfortunately not as thickly marked by the student element as the auspicious occasion warranted. This again proved to be their loss, however, because, as the Maharaja pointed out at the subsequent luncheon, the Prince is not merely in India to see the country, but to make the personal acquaintance of his people. The Maharaja spoke no less than the truth also when, later in his speech, he deplored these occasional exhibitions of discontent and assured His Royal Highness that despite them, the heart of India was sound and beat with real gratitude and devotion to His Imperial Majesty.

The sight that was presented as the State procession entered the university grounds was, indeed, a striking one with the Prince in the silver State coach, escorted by the scarlet-coated Benares State Cavalry. A double guard-of-honour composed of men from the Rifle Brigade and the 95th Russell's Infantry under the command of Captain W. T. Fletcher were there to present the Royal Honours.

The Prince, who was dressed in a grey morning coat, was received as he alighted by the Maharaja of Mysore, who is Chancellor, and by the Maharaja of Gwalior, who is Pro-Chancellor, and was then conducted to the decorated platform where a picturesque note was added to the already impressive scene by the guard of Indian Boy Scouts who took up a position on each side of the *däis*.

The proceedings were opened by a short prayer and then His Highness the Chancellor, after outlining the history of the University called upon the Prince to declare the buildings open.

The Prince, in his speech, in reply, referred to the happy days he had spent at Oxford. His remarks were mainly directed towards the students, to whom he pointed out the advantages appertaining to college life. To those that were present the words struck home, if one can judge from the frequent and hearty applause with which the Prince's speech was punctuated.

When the Prince had concluded his address the Chancellor declared the special convocation open and with appropriate ceremony conferred upon His Royal Highness the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters of the University. When, after placing upon the Prince's shoulders the robes of the degree, the Maharaja of Mysore placed a turban of gold silk upon His Royal Highness' head a roar of applause went up from the spectators, especially the Indian section, whose delight at seeing the Prince garbed as one of themselves was most marked and the subject afterwards of much enthusiastic comment.

Soon afterwards the State procession was reformed and the Prince proceeded to the river and, crossing from the Nagwa Ghat went to Ramnagar, the seat of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. The route was most gaily decorated, the *Shiâ* community of *Mohalla Doshinpura* having a specially noticeable archway near their *Mohalla*. At Ramnagar a large number of guests had been invited to meet His Royal Highness and they were drawn up, awaiting the Prince, in the bautiful drawing room of the palace, till he arrived.

The speeches at lunch proved quite a happy feature, both being brief but both touching on interesting events. After lunch the Prince left by boat for the Asi *Ghat* and it was then that he was able to view the city to the best advantage whilst coursing slowly along the Ganges, as it is from here that the most interesting and the oldest portion of the city is to be seen. Unfortunately the Prince was unable to view what has been described as one of the strangest sights in the world, the spectacle of thousands of people bathing indiscriminately from the innumerable ghats and bathing places, as this ablution is performed for the most part soon after dawn. There were sufficient there, however, to give His Royal Highness an impression of what this morning scene presents; but what was more particularly interesting, perhaps, was the long line of temples, burning ghats and palaces, a sight inspiring not only to Hindus, to whom every brick and every ounce of soil is sacred, but to others also who find this sweeping curve of great structures food for the liveliest imagination.

As the Prince neared the Benares side of the river swarms of gesticulating spectators were observed perched on the terraces of the temples, the majority of which bore some cheery greeting to the Prince and on the steps of the bathing ghats, as the Prince went slowly upstream, these great throngs gave His Royal Highness a great reception, round after round of hearty cheering following his progress. Those projecting the *hartal* were as unsuccessful here as in the city, where but a few of the shopkeepers obeyed the order to close their doors.

The welcome accorded by the people of Benares has, as a matter of fact throughout, been most obviously real. Certainly there could not be the slightest possible doubt as to the delight of the people gathered along the river front. Along the streets also the Prince was most enthusiastically received by large throngs who gathered at the street corners whenever it was known that His Royal Highness was approaching.

At Rajghat the school boys of the high schools, municipal board and district board schools were gathered in great force and they raised a tremendous cheer as he landed. Later in the day the Prince journeyed to the pensioners' camp, some miles distant and there met over 1,000 pensioners including 70 pensioned officers. This proved to be quite a happy function, after which the Prince hurried back to Benares to play tennis.

From a correspondent's point of view we here take leave of His Royal Highness for a week or more as the fastnesses of Nepal with its enviable facilities for big game shooting will occupy his attention for this period. The Prince is to leave Benares this evening, the departure being quite informal. A series of official bulletins will from time to time inform us of the Prince's progress.

"Civil and Military Gazette", 17th December 1921.

Benares, December 14th.—The departure of the Prince of Wales last night from Benares was attended with more than ordinary interest, not only because it entailed saying farewell for more than a week, but more particularly because it was the first departure that special press correspondents have been able to witness. As has been explained before, the press representatives invariably precede the Royal train by anything ranging from half an hour to an hour, and whilst the opportunities afforded them throughout to witness the Prince's arrival have been most ample they have one and all deplored the fact that they have not been able to see and record a departure. They do not accompany His Royal Highness to Nepal because the visit is more in the nature of a holiday than anything else—a well-earned holiday, all will agree—and lack of formality is to be one of the keynotes of the next few days; consequently the view of the Prince last night as he stood on the platform of his carriage, was the last glimpse of him before he resumes his formal tour, at Patna on December 22nd.

The Prince's departure from Nandesar House, where he had been staying as the guest of the Maharaja of Benares, had nothing out of the ordinary but as the Royal cars left the grounds the Prince met great crowds of people who had assembled by the wayside and at all the street corners to cheer him heartily as he went by. At the station also, after good-byes had been said, there was quite a scene when His Royal Highness stepped into his carriage. The cheering was deafening, even the usually stolid policeman joining in. The considerable crowd which had assembled to witness the departure had not had enough of the Prince, even when the train had actually started, as they ran along the platform cheering and waving, a band even following the train along the metals until, out of distance and exhausted, they were compelled to desist. The Prince all this time was on the platform of his car smilingly waving his adieu and he remained there until all the station lights had been swallowed up in the darkness.

Telegram dated Prince of Wales' Camp, the 13th December 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.

Many thanks for Your Highness' kind hospitality at Benares. I much enjoyed my visit.

The following telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Benare to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been received:

"I thank Your Royal Highness most respectfully for your very kind telegram, expressing your gracious appreciation of the little that I was privileged to do in making Your Royal Highness' short stay at Benares comfortable I assure Your Royal Highness that the historic occasion of your visit to this sacred city, and to the capital of Benares State has been made so much the more memorable and valuable by its association with your magnetic personality, whose influence once felt, is never to be forgotten. I, my House and my people, each and all, feel proud in having had the great privilege and honour of having Your Royal Highness amongst us, even for such a short time, and you have immensely strengthened, by your personal grace and affection, the ties of fidelity, devotion and love which bind us so indissolubly with your father's Throne and person.. May Your Royal Highness' stay in India be fraught with the happiest associations, and may your visit further cement the bonds of fellowship and comradeship between Indians and Englishmen, to the mutual benefit of both."

Lucknow, December 15th.—His Royal Highness the Prince has wired to the Governor of the United Provinces:—On leaving Benares where I have had a most gratifying reception I thank Your Excellency once more for all your kindness and hospitality while I was in the United Provinces. The warm welcome which I received from all classes at Lucknow and Benares makes me eagerly look forward to my future visit to the remaining portion of your provinces.

Sir Harcourt Butler in reply telegraphed:— On behalf of the United Provinces and myself I thank Your Royal Highness most cordially for your kind words of encouragement. The visit of Your Royal Highness will never be forgotten and we look forward eagerly to your return.

No. 488-C., dated Lucknow, the 31st March 1922.

From—G. B. LAMBERT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

To—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. THOMPSON, C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

With reference to Foreign and Political Department letter No 184-10-Intl., dated the 21st January 1922, I am directed to submit the following report giving an account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the United Provinces.

2. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the following places in the United Provinces.

Lucknow.— Friday, 9th December 1921, to Sunday, 11th December 1921.

Allahabad.—Monday, 12th December 1921

Benares.—Tuesday, 13th December 1921.

Agra.—Monday, 13th February 1922.

Dehra Dun stopping at Hardwar.—Monday, 13th March 1922.

Sherpur—Bachraon.—Monday, 13th March to Wednesday, 15th March 1922.

3. In pursuance of the policy laid down by the Government of India in the Home Department secret letter no. 1223, dated the 24th November 1921, and in order to meet the urgent necessities of the case, the ringleaders among the non-co-operators were arrested at Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares just before the Prince's visit. They had thrown down an open and flagrant challenge in defiance of Government and there was no option but to arrest them. Had arrests been delayed, the Governor in Council has no doubt

whatever that rioting would have taken place on the day of His Royal Highness' arrival. It is noteworthy that where the ringleaders were arrested before His Royal Highness' arrival, *i.e.*, in all provinces except Bombay and Madras, there was no rioting. In Bombay and Madras as is well known there was rioting on the occasion of the Prince's arrival. Non-co-operation was at its height at the time that His Royal Highness entered the United Provinces.

4. *Lucknow.*—In view of these facts and in spite of the efforts of the non-co-operators the visit to Lucknow was an unqualified success except with regard to the attitude of the students. The attempt to boycott means of locomotion was defeated, with the help of General Sir Havelock Hudson, the military authorities, and the patriotic merchants of Cawnpore; and by the organisation of a fleet of motor lorries to transport thousands of people to different places during the visit. In fact it may be said the *hartal* only lasted for the first-half of the first day. His Royal Highness received many spontaneous ovations from large crowds during his visit.

5. *Allahabad.*—This town is officially the capital of the province. It has for some time been the centre of the non-co-operation movement in northern India, and the municipal board carried a resolution to present an address of welcome to His Royal Highness only by a small majority, after much discussion. Notwithstanding the efforts of local officers the *hartal* was complete. But the Europeans of the town gave His Royal Highness a cordial reception at polo in the afternoon.

6. *Benares.*—His Royal Highness was the guest of the Maharaja Bahadur at Nandesar House and had a warm reception from His Highness' subjects and the people of Benares, especially at the time of his departure. The Hindu University is a central institution directly under the Government of India. It is enough for the purposes of this narrative to remark that the students absented themselves almost without exception.

7. *Agra.*—Great efforts were made by non-co-operators to spoil the visit to Agra; but they failed signally. Although there was some hartal in the town itself, large crowds assembled from the districts all round and also from the city. Much enthusiasm was displayed by different communities, concerns and institutions in erecting triumphal arches on the route of His Royal Highness from the station to the circuit house.

8. *Dehra Dun and Hardwar.*—The function at Dehra Dun was purely military and was conducted with complete success. On his way to Sherpur-Bachraon, His Royal Highness stopped at Hardwar to receive an informal welcome from the mahants of this holy Hindu city. This demonstration was entirely spontaneous on their part and was conducted without a hitch.

9. *Sherpur-Bachraon.*—His Royal Highness spent two days at the Kadir and came in first for the Hoghunters Cup Race over a very stiff course of four miles through most difficult country. The feat will ever be remembered in the province and especially in the annals of the Meerut Tent Club.

10. In considering the effect of His Royal Highness' visit allowance must be made for the political conditions of the time. Certain facts, however, stand out. First, wherever His Royal Highness spent more than a day the non-co-operation movement broke down. Secondly, the countryside is eloquent of His Royal Highness' interest in and kindness to the pensioners and all those who suffered in the war, while men on leave tell the same story. Thirdly, all those who came in contact with His Royal Highness succumbed to the magnetism of his charm, and the fact that he had sufficiently mastered the language to be able to talk simply to the people has impressed itself on all. Fourthly, the remarkable energy of His Royal Highness in carrying through his programme, his punctuality, and his earnest desire to learn and to exchange views with all conditions of people gave great pleasure to, and excited the admiration of all concerned. The effect of his example will, it is hoped, remain long after the particular incidents of the tour have receded in point of time, and has already produced some diminution in the acerbity of the relations of those who before his visit were extremely hostile to each

other. The large number of telegrams and addresses of welcome which were received from all quarters of the province testify tc the loyal enthusiasm which the visit of His Royal Highness has evoked throughout the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

11. In conclusion the Governor in Council desires to record his thanks to all the civil and military officers who contributed so effectively to the success of the visit at great labour enthusiastically given. In particular he desires to convey his thanks to General Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., and all who worked under him, to Mr. L. M Kaye, Inspector General of Police, and the entire police force on duty, to Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorpe, C.B.E , M.C., Commissioner of Lucknow, to Mr. A. W. Pim, C.I.E., Commissioner of Allahabad, to Mr W. E. M. Campbell, Commissioner of Benares, to Mr. J. R. Pearson, C.I.E., Commissioner of Agra, and the several district staffs, to Mr. Harvey and Colonel Scott O'Connor and others of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and to Captain Archibald Batty, M.V.O., who from the beginning was on special duty in connection with the whole tour and on whom the main burden of it fell. The arrangements made were admirable and for this Captain Batty was mainly responsible

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" Pioneer," dated the 16th December 1921.

Prince of Wales' Camp, Bhikna Tori, 14th December.—The Prince of Wales arrived this morning at Bhikna Tori, on the Nepal Border for a big shoot to which His Royal Highness has been anxiously looking forward ever since he landed in India The prospect of good shooting has always loomed large in the Prince's mind and wherever he went he made the most of the opportunities of a shoot. The progress of the Royal train this morning was through a picturesque country rising slowly higher and higher, until the train stopped at the foot of the hill, where the small station of Bhikna Tori is situated. Crowds of people assembled at small villages along the railway line to see the Royal train pass. From their anxious looks it was evident they were deeply disappointed at not having a look a tthe *Shahzada Sahib*, for they had to be content with merely looking at the big white train as it sped on its way. Outside Narkatiagunj station, at mile 230, where the Royal train had to slow down to cross the 19 up passenger, a large number of men and women gathered and gave the Prince a passing welcome. His Royal Hghness arrived at Bhikna Tori a little before 10 having breakfasted in the train He was received by His Highness Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Colonel O'Connor, British Envoy, General Baber Shamsher Jung, General Keshar Shamsher Jung and other officers of the Maharaja's household. After the introduction of the officials, the Prince left in a motor and slowly driving on the newly made road, crossed the British border into the territory of Nepal.

At the border line His Royal Highness passed through the triumphal arch, decorated with banana leaves and skins of tigers, bears, black buck and other trophies of *shikar*. On the entrance side of the arch was written in gold " Hearty Welcome to Britain's Sporting Prince " and the reverse side bore " God Bless the *Kaiser-i-Hind's* Soldier Son." As soon as he entered the territory of Nepal, the Prince was given an absolutely orthodox Hindu welcome. Men stood on both sides with brass and copper plates in their hands containing flowers, fried rice, incense and *abir* (vermilion powder). These they threw at the Prince, who acknowledged this warm welcome in that frank cordial manner which had already made him the idol of the people. The Prince stopped his car, got down and *salaamed* the men who were overjoyed at this show of politeness. Here he also inspected two guards of honour furnished by the Nepalese Army and by the British Envoy's escort, while the Maharaja's band played their own anthem and British guards presented arms. The Prince then motored to the shooting camp, pitched on a high ground, commanding a view, picturesque for its wildness, surrounded by low hills. Large grounds had been cleared for accommodating all the camps, and life here is as comfortable as it could be in a small canvas town which has just been set up.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shot his first tiger in the Nepal terai to-day. It measured nine feet six inches. The Prince was personally congratulated by His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal The Prince's staff also enjoyed good sport, accounting for three tigers.

" Pioneer ", dated the 22nd December 1921.

Bhikna Tori, 20th December.—After Sunday's rest His Royal Highness and his staff enjoyed an excellent day's sport yesterday. The total bag was three rhinoceros, four tigers, one leopard and one black bear. The Prince shot his first rhinoceros, a very fine specimen. A tiger cub was also caught alive in a ring.

A pleasant ceremony took place yesterday when His Highness the Prime Minister made a few presents to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. According to an old custom of Nepal, which is still in force, every guest receives some kind of present before he leaves the State. The presents generally are of live animals, for which Nepal is famous and which best illustrates the richness of the country for *shikar*. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by all the Generals of the State and his full staff, came to the Royal Camp at 2-30 P.M., and was received by Lord Cromer and other members of the Prince's staff. His Royal Highness was then taken round by His Highness the Maharaja and shown the animals, which included a baby elephant, a rhino calf, a black leopard, Himalayan black bears, a cloud leopard, a sambhar, a musk deer, horned sheep, a Tibetan shawl goat, a python, a Tibetan mastiff and a good collection of birds, which are only found in the Nepal forest

His Royal Highness evinced great interest in the animals, which, it is understood, he will present to the London Zoo. He thanked His Highness the Maharaja for the presents, and greatly appreciated the courtesy shown to him as the guest of the Nepal Durbar.

" Times of India ", dated the 27th December 1921.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has spent a most enjoyable time in Nepal. The arrangements for his visit were carried out with great forethought and care. A most comfortable camp was pitched at the edge of the high ground in the forest overlooking the junction of two rivers, in front a magnificent view of the foothills covered with forest that stretched to the snow crowned peaks of the Himalayas. The camp was lit by electric light and was most comfortably furnished. The ground on which the camp stood had been covered with dense undergrowth up to the beginning of November, and the labour of cleaning it and arranging for the accommodation of His Royal Highness and his staff, the British Envoy and the press representatives and other guests, of installing electric light, laying down grass, and providing a water supply and approach roads, was no easy task. The work was hampered by late rains and by outbreaks of malaria.

Beyond the camp, far into the hills, a series of jungle roads passable for motors had been opened up. These roads led to points more than thirty miles distant from the camp and stages on the roads were connected with the camp by telephone and by signalling arrangements. No tiger could kill, or rhinoceros take a midday *siesta*, without instant information being transmitted to the camp. Over 500 elephants were collected at various points on the route, and by the agency of the telephone or by horsemen, it was possible to concentrate parties of these to ring a tiger or pursue a rhinoceros at almost any point within 35 miles of the main camp. With this perfect system of intelligence and with the untiring assistance of the members of the Prime Minister's family, it is not surprising that a good bag was obtained. The total head of game killed amounted to 17 tigers, 8 rhinoceros, 2 bears and 2 leopards. There was no blank day and on every occasion the various parties who went out from the Prince's camp in pursuit of big game came into contact with their objective.

His Royal Highness shot his first tiger a few hours after his arrival and his first rhinoceros two days later.

With characteristic forethought His Highness the Maharaja had invited Mr. Ellison, Curator of the Bombay Natural History Society, to come as a guest and to supervise the skinning and cleaning arrangements for the trophies.

If the days were full of pleasure and excitement, the Prime Minister had determined that the evenings should also have their amusements. The band of the Nepalese Army played every night in the camp, and Nepalese pipers recalled memories of the highlanders round the table in the mess tent. Parties of Gurkhas executed graceful folk dances round the camp fires and His Royal Highness and his staff vied with the experts of Nepal at cutting branches with the national weapon, the *kukri*.

His Highness the Maharaja, owing to ill-health, was only able to accompany the shooting parties on one occasion, but he was a constant visitor to His Royal Highness' camp and was untiring in supervising all arrangements and in the scrutiny of every detail connected with sport or with the entertainments of the guests of the Nepal Government. It was a great relief to His Royal Highness that, towards the end of the visit, the health of His Highness the Maharaja showed a marked improvement.

"Pioneer", dated the 18th January 1922.

The splendid collection of trophies and live animals obtained in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' shoot in Nepal have now arrived in Bombay. The arrangements in regard to their management and disposal are being conducted by the Bombay Natural History Society. The trophies and live stock were brought down to Bombay under the care of Mr. B. C. Ellison, the Society's Curator, who with the Society's taxidermists is accompanying His Royal Highness as naturalist to the shoots arranged for His Royal Highness in Nepal, Mysore and Bhopal. Captain Shanka Bahadur Shah, a cousin of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal together with a party of Nepalese attendants, accompanied Mr. Ellison with the collection from Nepal.

The big game trophies obtained during the shoot in Nepal arrived in excellent condition and include 17 tigers, 2 bears, 2 leopards, 8 rhinos and a 10 feet king cobra. The last named was shot by His Royal Highness on foot and is a great acquisition. As is well known the hamadryad or king cobra besides being the largest poisonous snake in the world is also generally considered to be the most aggressive and there are numerous instances on record of unprovoked attacks by this snake. The specimen shot by His Royal Highness measured 10 feet in length and is of a dark brown colour banded at intervals with white. The skin is in excellent condition and will make a very acceptable trophy.

It is of interest to note that the record king cobra now exhibited in the Reptile Gallery of the Prince of Wales' Museum measures 15 feet 5 inches and is one that lived for some time in captivity in the Society's rooms at Apollo Street. The rhino skins were delayed in Nepal as it took some time before these huge pachyderms could be sufficiently dried in the damp Nepalese climate for safe despatch. The entire collection of trophies is being thoroughly overhauled at the Society Headquarters at 6, Apollo Street, where they will remain until instructions are received as regards their disposal.

The live animals comprise a number of valuable animals, birds and reptiles presented to His Royal Highness by His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal. Many of the animals are distinctly rare and will be a great acquisition to the London Zoological Gardens for which they are eventually destined. Although owing to railway difficulties their passage to Bombay was unduly prolonged there were no casualties *en route*, the entire collection arriving safely. They have been taken over by Mr. J. M. Doctor, the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, who has taken charge of them pending

their transfer to London. The entire collection may be seen at the Victoria Gardens where they will remain until their ultimate disposal.

The collection includes a young Manchurian tiger, a clouded leopard, which is one of the most handsomely marked of all the cat tribe, a black panther, leopard cats—these are miniature replica of their bigger brother the panther—and Himalayan black bears. The horned animals include the lordly sambhar, the Himalayan tahr, musk deer, four-horned sheep and the famous one horned or unicorn sheep of Nepal. The birds include a fine series of the more beautiful pheasants inhabiting the Himalayan forests. Among these might be mentioned the gorgeous monaul in metallic green, blue and gold, the crimson horned pheasant or tragopan, a beautiful bird of the brightest crimson plumage spotted with white, the little blood pheasant dressed in light green with his feathers splashed and spotted with blood red markings, white crested kalij pheasants, cheer and koklas pheasants, are all represented in the collection. It is interesting to note that a beautiful series of paintings of these Indian pheasants is now in view in the Bird Gallery of the Prince of Wales' Museum. They were specially prepared in England in connection with a series of books which the Natural History Society is now issuing on Indian Game Birds.

In connection with the Royal shooting trips the Society hopes at the conclusion of the Royal Tour, if permission is obtained, to issue a detailed report of the Prince's shoots in India.

Telegram dated the 21st December 1921,

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—General His Highness the Maharaja Sir CHANDRA SHAMSHERE JANG, Prime Minister of Nepal, Bhikna Thori.

On leaving Nepal territory, I hasten to thank Your Highness for all the kindness and hospitality which I have received in Nepal. It has been a great pleasure to me to make the acquaintance of Your Highness and of the members of the Nepal Royal family. I take away lasting memories of the beautiful kingdom of Nepal and of its manly peoples. I and my staff have thoroughly enjoyed the unequalled sport which has been arranged for us with such knowledge, forethought and care. The big game of Nepal and the excitements of their pursuit are a unique experience which we shall ever treasure. But most of all I prize the opportunity which I have had of paying a personal visit to the Kingdom of Nepal, whose warlike peoples rendered such signal assistance to Great Britain in the War, and of establishing personal relations with Your Highness, whose friendship is so highly valued by my House and in whose devotion and fidelity the King-Emperor has reposed and continues to repose his grateful confidence.

Telegram dated the 22nd December 1921.

From—The Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—The British Envoy at Nepal, Bhikna Thori.

I am commanded by His Royal Highness to thank you for all your kindness during his stay in Nepal and for all you did to render his stay so enjoyable. He is much obliged for the trouble which you took for his riding and small game shooting expeditions. Please thank Colonel Molesworth and officials connected with British Envoy for their work in connection with his visit.

Telegram, dated Bhikna Thori, the 22nd December 1921.

From—His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal.

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Your Royal Highness' kind and gracious message touches me deeply. I sincerely thank Your Royal Highness for your very kind words about myself

and the kingdom of Nepal, your amiable and kind disposition and thoughtful consideration for others and your loving and graceful reference to the part played by Nepal during the Great War have left an indelible impression on us all. I humbly and ardently wish Your Royal Highness every happiness and prosperity during your long Oriental tour and thereafter.

Letter dated Patna, the 23rd December, 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal.

In continuation of my telegram I write to thank Your Highness for all your hospitality and kindness to me in Nepal. It was a very great pleasure to me to have made the acquaintance of Your Highness and to have met your sons. Your care and forethought provided everything which was needed to make my stay enjoyable; and the constant attention of Your Highness and your sons to every detail throughout my visit ensured that nothing should be wanting to complete my comfort and entertainment. I and my staff will not readily forget the splendid sport which we enjoyed in the Kingdom of Nepal; and His Majesty the King-Emperor will be much interested in the accounts which I shall write to him of our *shikar* experiences. I was much gratified to see the country and the people who gave us such staunch assistance during the War and to have had the privilege of inspecting a Guard of Honour from the famous Nepal State Forces which the Kingdom of Nepal lent to us during that period. I take away the kindliest recollections of my visit to Nepal and of my personal association with Your Highness.

Report on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Nepal Terai in December 1921.

General.—In July 1921 the British Envoy received instructions from the Government of India to ascertain whether the Nepal Government desired that a visit to the Nepal Terai for a 8-day shoot should be included in the programme of His Royal Highness' tour which was fixed for the coming winter. His Highness the Prime Minister, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., welcomed the idea and an invitation was sent through His Excellency the Viceroy, which was accepted by His Royal Highness, and the dates of the visit were fixed from 14th to 21st December 1921.

Selection of camping ground.—The Camp was arranged at Bhikna Thori, just across the Nepalese frontier, on the same site as that of the Camp of His Majesty the King-Emperor for his visit when Prince of Wales in 1905, which had to be abandoned owing to the outbreak of cholera in the Camp.

Shooting Area.—The road made fit for motor traffic for the shoot of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V in 1911 being still in existence, necessary repairs of the same, taken up and hurried through as soon as the season permitted, made it possible to cover a pretty large area for shooting with the use of motor cars. Altogether 36 miles of road were repaired for motoring to the shooting grounds which extended to 29 miles to the west of the camp and the remaining 7 miles to the east of it. The area thus covered thereby for shooting was Kasra to the west and Shikaribas to the east. (See attached map.)

Reception.—His Royal Highness and suite arrived at Bhikna Thori station on the 14th December at 10 A.M., and was received by the Maharaja and suite (a list of the Maharaja's suite is given in a separate* communication), the British Envoy, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., and the Legation Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Molesworth. The Maharaja introduced his own Staff officers to His Royal Highness who shook hands with them The Staff officers of His Royal Highness were then

* Separate file No. 54-Int.

introduced to the Maharaja by the British Envoy. After a short conversation His Royal Highness drove to camp in his own motor car accompanied by His Highness. A pilot car with Nepalese officers preceded at some distance ahead of His Royal Highness' car. The officers followed in other cars. As His Royal Highness crossed the frontier and passed under a triumphal arch erected for the occasion, a Guard of Honour, composed of a company of the 1st Rifle Regiment with Band and Colour, saluted His Royal Highness who alighting from his car inspected it and also the men of the Escort of the British Envoy, and proceeded on to the camp where a unit of the 1st Rifle regiment detailed for guard duty on His Royal Highness' camp was drawn up and saluted him as he passed along. His Royal Highness went out for shikar after a few minutes' stay in camp.

Ceremonial.—No ceremonial of any kind was observed. His Royal Highness accompanied by his Chief of the Staff and the British Envoy paid an informal visit quietly to the Maharaja on the 18th December. Senior Commanding-General Judha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, General Tej Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and General Mohan Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana were in attendance on His Highness at the time.

Camp.—There was only one standing camp at Thori for the whole period of the stay of His Royal Highness. The camp was divided into two parts by the natural configuration of the ground. In the one standing on a somewhat higher level than the surrounding ground His Royal Highness with his staff officers, personal servants, the British Envoy, the Legation Surgeon and some of His Royal Highness' office establishment were accommodated. In the other situated just below the former, accommodation for the European and Indian officers and servants of His Royal Highness' suite, the Press, Caterer, Taxidermist, Photographer, Cinema, Telephone, Electric, Telegraph and Post office sections were provided for.

Tents.—The camp contained 61 tents in the upper section and 187 in the lower inside the camp fencing. 227 tents *viz.*, 62 E.P., 64 G.S. (160 lbs), 46 G.S. (80 lbs) and 55 Sowar Pals were obtained on loan from the Military in India and were supplied by the Allahabad Arsenal 4 weeks before the arrival of His Royal Highness.

Lighting.—The lighting of the camp with electricity was undertaken by Messrs. H. C Osler, Calcutta, with plant and other necessary materials supplied by them on hire.

Water Supply.—The supply, including that required for working the Electric Light plant, was obtained from the adjacent river by men and stored in 8 small and 2 big iron tanks, the latter provided on loan by the Bengal and North Western Railway from Gorakpur at the request of the British Envoy.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements of the camp were in charge of the Legation Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Molesworth, and were admirably conducted, with the result that there was no sickness of any kind in this large camp during the whole period of the Prince's visit.

Catering.—This was undertaken by Mr. Faletti who received every assistance from the Nepalese authorities in making his necessary arrangements.

Telephone.—Thirty-two miles of telephone line were laid, three miles being to the east of the camp and the remaining 29 miles to the west of it. There were 8 stations in the line. The wiring and all appliances necessary were obtained on loan from the Military authorities in India together with a signal section composed of one British Officer, seven British other ranks and 15 Gurkhas for the erection and working of the same. Coolies were provided locally with one Nepalese officer to assist in the erection and dismantling of the line. The signal section came and commenced work on and from the 21st November and went away on the 13th January taking away with them all the materials brought on loan.

Food was supplied free to them during the time they were in Nepal.

Motor Vehicles.—There were altogether 22 of these including eight motor cars with drivers for the use of His Royal Highness and Staff brought by His Royal Highness. Five motor cars and 5 lorries were obtained on hire from Messrs. T. R. Pratt, of Calcutta and 3 motor cars and one lorry from Muzaffarpur and elsewhere.

Taxidermist.—The British Envoy arranged with the Bombay Natural History Society for the loan of the services of Mr. Ellison and one Assistant who brought all necessary appliances and materials for skinning and curing the trophies. *Mochies* were provided locally to assist them in the work and one Nepalese officer was deputed to give them necessary assistance. Mr. Ellison took the trophies with him to Bombay to be disposed of as directed by the Chief of the Staff of His Royal Highness.

Elephants.—There were altogether 428 elephants collected for the shoot of which 143 were obtained on loan from British India through the British Envoy as enumerated below :—

15	from Bettiah.	7	from Madhupur.
13	„ Dorbhanga.	2	„ Hathwa.
3	„ Bansi.	46	„ Champaran.
10	„ Balrampur.	25	„ Nanpara
3	„ Amraon	11	„ Gorakhpur.
8	„ Banaili.		

Those coming from the United Provinces were arranged to arrive at Tribeni on the 4th December, and those from Bihar and Orissa at Jagatia near the Uriya river on the 6th December. The animals and attendants were given free rations throughout their stay in Nepal.

Post Office and Telegraph.—There was one Post Office and one Telegraph Office in camp. These opened on the 14th December and closed on the 31st December. Everything in connection with the extension of the Telegraph line was done by the Bihar and Orissa Government Telegraph Department.

Number of Persons in Camp.—His Royal Highness' Staff consisted of (1) The Earl of Cromer, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., (2) Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V O., K.C.M.G , C.B., (3) G. F. deMontmorency, Esq., C.I.E., C.B.E., (4) Colonel-on-the-Staff R. B. Worgan, C.V.O., D.S.O., (5) Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., C.V.O., (6) Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy, C.I.E., (7) Captain Dudley North, C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N., (8) Captain The Hon'ble Piers Legh, M.V.O., O.B.E., (9) Lieutenant The Hon'ble B. A. A. Ogilvy, M.C., (10) Lieutenant-Colonel C. O Harvey, M.V.O., M.C., (11) Surgeon Commander A. C. W. Newport, M.V.O., R N , (12) H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., (13) D. Petrie, Esq., C.I.E., C.B E., M V.O., (14) Captain E. D. Metcalfe, M.C., (15) Captain F. S. Poynder, M.V.O., M.C., (16) Lieutenant Lord Louis Mountbatten, M.V.O., R.N. The British Envoy had in his Staff the Legation Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel R E. Molesworth, and the Legation Escort Training Officer, Lieutenant H F. C. Armstrong, besides his usual office establishment and escort. There were two Press correspondents (Sir Percival Phillips and Mr. Sen), one Official Historian (Dr. Rushbrook-Williams), two additional guests (Mr. E. Villiers and Mr. Perceval Landon) of the Maharaja and British Envoy, one Photographer, two Cinema operators, one Telephone officer, two Police officers besides the office, motor and hospital establishments in His Royal Highness' suite. All told there were 49 Europeans and 253 Indians in His Royal Highness' camp.

Watch and Ward.—Precautionary measures were taken for the personal safety of His Royal Highness. The shooting ground was carefully guarded by Police *chowkies* stationed on either side of the frontier by the British and Nepalese Police in their respective territories and other necessary points, and none without passes were allowed to enter for two weeks before the arrival of His Royal Highness. Rifles, guns or other fire arms, ammunition or explosives not covered by passes were not allowed in, those coming to camp by postal or railway parcels, even when covered by passes, were inspected by the Nepalese officer on duty at the Thori *Chowki* and delivered by him to the addressee through the British Envoy. Proclamations were issued by the British Police authorities making known to the residents of the villages on the British side of the border along the shooting area and some distance beyond the orders regarding unauthorised persons found moving to the shooting area or any person found crossing into Nepalese territory from the western Champaran border and eastern border of Gorakhpur carrying weapons not covered by license from the British Envoy

The camp was guarded by an inner and outer cordon of Nepalese troops. Admission into camp was allowed only to those carrying passes. To the Staff, servants and others actually accompanying His Royal Highness, passes were issued by the Police officer attached to His Royal Highness' suite; to others by the Nepalese authorities.

Stay in Camp and big game bagged.—His Royal Highness was in camp from the 14th to the evening of the 21st December. There was no shooting on Sunday. The total bag consisted of 18 tigers including one cub caught alive, 8 rhinoceroses, 2 bears and 2 leopards. Two wounded rhinos were subsequently found dead on the shooting ground one of which was considered to be that wounded by His Royal Highness. The skulls, feet and horns only of these could be sent to the taxidermist as the hides were found useless for curing owing to the decomposition which had set in.

Presents.—The British Envoy was asked to ascertain whether a presentation of a zoological collection would be acceptable to His Royal Highness. A reply was received from the Government of India asking the Maharaja not to trouble in the matter, but subsequently another communication came to say that if His Highness would be able to collect without trouble certain specimens they would be gladly accepted. The presentation of the zoological collection and other articles from the Maharaja took place on Sunday on which day there was no shooting. The zoological collection was delivered to Natural History Society, Bombay, and other articles which had been presented by the Prime Minister to His Royal Highness to the Captain of His Royal Highness' ship then in Bombay, in accordance with the request of His Royal Highness' Chief of the Staff.

Departure from Camp.—His Royal Highness left Bhikna Thori station at 7 P M. on the 21st December. Just before leaving camp His Royal Highness gave presents to the Maharaja and 23 Nepalese officers. The Band Master also received a present. Medals were given, four to the *Mahauts* of the riding and *Howdah* elephants used by His Royal Highness and one to the *Mahaut* of a *shikar* elephant. Besides this Rs. 3,500 in cash was left by His Royal Highness and distributed in accordance with His Royal Highness' desire to the *shikaries*, elephant-men and those menials who worked diligently in the Royal Camp. A Guard of Honour, the same as on arrival, was drawn up and saluted as His Royal Highness passed. The Maharaja drove in the same car with His Royal Highness followed by their respective staffs.

Effect of the visit.—The presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for a week in Nepal, and the close and friendly personal relations thus entered into between him and the leading personages of the country, must necessarily have the effect of cementing and strengthening the good relations which already exist between Great Britain and Nepal. The Prince himself by his charming personality and manners created the most favourable impression on all the persons with whom he came into contact, and his visit maintains the tradition of personal friendship between the Royal Family and the rulers of Nepal, which the Prince has inherited from his father and his grandfather.

No political matters of any kind were discussed during the visit.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Visit to Patna, 22nd December 1921.

December 22nd.—His Royal Highness will arrive at the Commissioner's *Ghat* at 10-30 A.M., and will be met there by His Excellency the Governor. A procession will be formed in the Commissioner's compound and His Royal

Highness will drive to the *maidan* where a Durbar will be held. At the Durbar the Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa and some of the leading officials and notables of the Province will be presented. An address also will be presented to His Royal Highness; as he will receive only one address it has been decided that it should be presented by a deputation of the Reception Committee. The draft of the address has been approved by all members of the Reception Committee who were present at a meeting held on the 5th September last. After the Durbar His Royal Highness will drive round the *maidan* and then down the Fraser and Dak Bungalow roads to Government House. Arrangements are being made so that as many people as possible may view the ceremonies on the *maidan* and the procession to Government House. In the afternoon a polo match has been arranged between His Royal Highness' Staff and a team of the Bihar Light Horse. In the evening there will be a dinner at Government House followed by an informal reception.

December 23rd.—In the morning a police parade will be held at which possibly some pensioners and ex-officers of the Indian Army will be presented; after which His Royal Highness will receive the Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa. In the afternoon there will be a Garden Party in the Hardinge Park given by the Landed Magnates of the Province. In the evening His Royal Highness will dine quietly at Government House, and leave privately from a special platform near Hardinge Park.

Programme of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Patna and Reception Durbar on the Maidan at Bankipur.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at the Commissioner's *Ghat* by Special Steamer at 10 A.M. on Thursday the 22nd December 1921.

As the steamer is moored a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Police Parade Ground.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa will proceed on board the steamer accompanied by his Personal Staff.

After greeting His Royal Highness, His Excellency will leave the steamer and proceed to the Reception Pandal by motor with his Staff.

His Royal Highness will then disembark and will drive in procession to the Reception Pandal on the Bankipur *Maidan* accompanied by an escort of the Bihar Light Horse, one squadron of the 11th-12th Lancers, one section Royal Field Artillery, the Governor's Escort.

On arrival at the Reception Pandal His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency the Governor. The Guard of Honour will salute, the band will play the National Anthem and the Royal Standard will be hoisted. The whole assembly will rise and will remain standing until His Royal Highness has taken his seat on the *däis*. His Excellency the Governor will present to His Royal Highness the Chief Justice, the Members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, the Judges of the High Court, the Commissioner of Patna and the Chief Secretary to Government.

His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guard of Honour. A procession will then be formed and will proceed towards the *däis* in the following order :—

Chobdars.

His Excellency the Governor's Staff.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Staff.

His Excellency the Governor.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Chobdars.

On arrival at the *däis* the procession will halt and turn inwards to enable His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor to pass to their seats. The members of the Staffs will then file off to their seats on either side of the *däis*.

The Chief Secretary to Government will then ask for His Royal Highness' permission to open the Durbar, the moment being signalled by a flourish of trumpets and beat of drums. A deputation of the members of the Reception Committee will approach the foot of the steps in front of the *däis* and the Chief Secretary will, with His Royal Highness' permission, present the Honourable Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha. On permission being granted the Honourable Mr. Sinha will read the address of the Reception Committee. The Honourable Mr. Sinha will then mount the steps and present the casket.

His Royal Highness will reply. The deputation will return to their places after, if His Royal Highness so desires, the members of the deputation have been presented by the Honourable Mr. Sinha. The Chief Secretary to Government will then obtain His Royal Highness' permission to close the Durbar. The band will play the National Anthem.

His Royal Highness will then return in procession to his carriage accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and will drive round the Flag Staff. After a short halt in front of the enclosure for school children and students His Royal Highness will proceed in procession to Government House *viâ* Fraser Road, Dak Bungalow Road, Bayley Road and King George's Avenue.

The whole assembly will remain standing until the departure of His Royal Highness from the Pandal enclosure.

As soon as His Royal Highness has entered his carriage at the Pandal His Excellency the Governor will proceed by motor to Government House accompanied by his staff.

On arrival at Government House His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency the Governor.

A Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up opposite the entrance to Government House and will salute as His Royal Highness alights from his carriage.

His Royal Highness will inspect the Guard of Honour.

Order of dress—

Military officers	Review Order Khaki.
Police officers	Full Dress.
Civil officers entitled to wear uniform . .	Full Dress with trousers.
Gentleman not entitled to wear uniform . .	Morning Dress.

Indian Gentlemen who have not adopted European dress will wear *Choga*, *Aba*, or *Jubba* and *Chapkan Chitta*, *Saya* or *Kaba* with trousers and their distinctive national head-dress or the ceremonial dress approved for their class by the Local Government.

Patna Reception Committee's address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On behalf of the people of Bihar and Orissa we offer Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome on this most auspicious occasion of your first visit to the capital of our ancient and historic province. The ancient city of Pataliputra, now known as Patna, which was once the capital of the great Empire of Chandra Gupta and his world-famous grandson—Asoka the Great—most heartily welcomes to-day the heir to the Throne of the

His Royal Highness' reply to the address of welcome from the Reception Committee, Patna.

I thank you most warmly for the kind address which your Committee, representing so many varied interests and communities in this Province, has presented to 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 Rajgir are connected with the mists of ancient history and the dawn of old civilizations 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 Moslem 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 is 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.

In addition to this I am gratified to visit 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 a 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.

This Province is possessed of vast resources and wealth. I need only mention a few of its products,—the output of white sugar, the lac 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 to 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 the warm interest with which I shall always watch and follow the future history and fortunes of your Province.

"Pioneer," dated the 24th December 1921.

Patna, 22nd, December.—Looking quite bronzed and perfectly fit after his holiday in Nepal. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived this morning at Patna a long straggling city, as yet only in the first stages of its latest revival—for it has seen many—as the new capital of Bihar and Orissa. In the course of its long history Patna, situated on the southern bank of the Ganges, has passed through many vicissitudes. The vast plains which surround it have been the battle fields of many mighty armies, which time and again have effected the complete destruction of the city, references to which are even now still to be found in the books and edicts of Asoka the Great. Phœnix-like Patna has invariably arisen from its ashes, and

it was to its latest revival that the Prince was introduced to-day. His Royal Highness arrived at the Commissioner's Ghat by the special steamer, a salute of thirty-one guns heralding his arrival. Mr. Haviland Le Mesurier, who is officiating as Governor, owing to the unfortunate illness and resignation of Lord Sinha, boarded the steamer, and greeted His Royal Highness who soon afterwards disembarked and proceeded to the reception pandal on the Bankipur *maidan*, accompanied by an escort of the Bihar Light Horse, one squadron of the 11th-12th Lancers, one section Royal Field Artillery and the Governor's escort.

Much had been heard of *hartals* in Patna as elsewhere, and it was known that the most strenuous efforts had been made to induce the ordinary populace to refrain from attending any of the functions arranged during the Royal visit. More particularly was it emphasised that there should be a complete absence of demonstration during the drive to the *maidan*. The spectators were not inconsiderable, and the street corners were all thronged, but all the same it appeared that there was to be a repetition of the events at Allahabad. On arrival at the *maidan*, however, the reason for the sparsely thronged streets became obvious, because no one who had taken the trouble to turn out at all would have missed viewing the scenes. There, on three sides of a handsome pandal, a great amphitheatre had been erected, and this was not only crowded to its utmost capacity but around it, on an embankment formed during its erection, were many thousands most closely packed and with the prospect of being more so. Around the cordons protecting the *maidan* were other crowds, and it was manifested immediately that whilst the number present was not as large as it might have been when the population of the city is taken into consideration, if anything was going to be successful it was not going to be the *hartal*. This was especially evident when on a closer inspection of the crowds the students, of whom there are a considerable number in Patna, were there in full force.

On the Prince's arrival at the reception pandal the whole assemblage rose to its feet, those of the spectators who were near the Prince cheering lustily. After the presentation of the senior officials of the Province. His Royal Highness ascended the *dais*, a flourish of trumpets and the beating of drums signalling the opening of the durbar.

In his reply to the address of the reception committee, which was read by Mr. Sinha, His Royal Highness referred in feeling terms to the great work accomplished by Lord Sinha, and spoke of his deep regret that his illness should have occasioned his early retirement, especially as he had been the first Indian Governor to have been appointed in India. When the reception committee had one by one ascended the *dais* and had been presented, the durbar was declared closed, and His Royal Highness re-entered his carriage and commenced the drive to Government House. The scenes at the durbar had been so striking, and all had been conducted with that preciseness so dear to the official that no one appeared to have the courage to raise a cheer. It was not until the Prince had almost reached his carriage that this deficiency was supplied and with such a will, and by a *Padre* too, that the whole concourse of spectators took it up, and the Prince left not to three ordinary cheers, but to a burst of noise, which continued down the scale for several minutes after he had left. A happy note was thus struck, a note which found its equivalent among the enthusiasts outside the enclosure by not infrequent shouts of "*Sirkar Maharaj-ki-jai.*" Before proceeding to the road His Royal Highness halted for a short while in front of the students and school children who gave him a great reception, and then went direct to Government House for lunch.

The news of the success of the morning functions must have become generally known very quickly, for thousands wended their way to the polo ground in the afternoon to watch His Royal Highness play polo. As there were no *gharris* or *ekkas* plying for hire owing to the *hartal*, and the majority of the people there had to make their way to the ground on foot—a distance of some miles from the city—the number present was distinctly encouraging. The authorities did their best, and conveyed as many as

possible with the limited means at their disposal, there being great competition for a free lorry ride. What struck one as most remarkable, however, were the long streams of people who trudged several miles across country, anxious, despite fatigue, to watch the Prince at his favourite game.

The Prince played in two games and his side was successful in both, much to the satisfaction of the crowd, which grew as the afternoon wore on, until all round the ground the spectators were four and five deep. When His Royal Highness departed, the shyness of the morning had completely disappeared, and the spectators lined the road and cheered the Prince to the echo as his car drove slowly through. They were quite spontaneous cheers too. Although in the city the shops are closed to-day, this has only been done under coercion, as is made evident by the fact that the shopkeepers not only made every arrangement possible to supply stores for the tea at the polo and for the garden party to-morrow, but have signified their intention to make no charge whatever for them. People from the villages are still pouring into Patna, so that the Prince will have still greater crowds to greet him to-morrow.

A brilliant reception was held to-night at Government House, which was made the occasion of presenting several hundreds of people to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The spacious grounds of the Government House were beautifully illuminated, and Europeans and Indians thronged in the drawing room before they were taken up on the landing of the grand staircase. The Prince, supported by His Excellency the Governor, and his own Staff, received each guest who was presented. It took nearly two hours to shake hands with all the guests who were treated to a sumptuous supper after the reception.

"Pioneer," dated the 26th December 1921.

Patna, 23rd December.—The Prince has had a quiet day. This morning he witnessed a parade of the police at the new city polo ground, and this afternoon attended a garden party given by the landholders of Bihar and Orissa in the Hardinge Park. The police parade, which took place at 11 o'clock, was necessarily but a small affair, and was over in less than half an hour. When His Royal Highness arrived, the force had been drawn up, the military detachment on the right, then the district contingent with the mounted military police on the left. A small but smart parade. Away to the right of the police, standing motionless in the bright sunshine, were a score or more of military pensioners, their bright array, together with the pennants carried by the boy scouts, who, both Indian and European, had seized the opportunity of being reviewed by the Prince, adding a touch of brilliant colour to the scene. After His Royal Highness had inspected the parade and had shaken hands with all the pensioners casting an appraising eye over the boy scouts *en route*, he presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. R. J. Ashby, the officiating Superintendent of Police. The Prince left the polo ground amidst ringing cheers.

The way back to Government House led His Royal Highness through the lines of the troops who have been doing duty in Patna lining the streets. Much to the astonishment of the guard commander of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Prince stopped his car as the sergeant brought his guard to the present and alighted and made his way towards the camp. Taken by surprise the men tumbled out of their tents hastily donning tunics and *topis*, but, in a remarkably short space of time, and without orders, had fallen into two ranks along the road leading through the camp. The Prince went down the line stopping now and again to speak to some man or other whose ribbons betokened more than ordinary war service, glanced with interest into their tents and was away searching other parts of the camp before the surprised Northumberlands had quite realised that their illustrious caller had come and gone. It is characteristic of the Prince to break away from ceremony. His knowledge of the soldiers' life in the West has been gleaned by personal association. He has now seen his men under the

furbishings which go hand in hand with any inspection had not been applied. In short, he saw his troops as they really live.

If colour was wanting in the morning ceremony, the garden party in the afternoon more than compensated for this. Not only were the best dresses of Patna on view for the occasion, but the hosts—the princes and landowners of the provinces—were there in all their finery. The party was held close to the rails of the park, through which crowds of thousand strong gazed with interest. These same crowds gave the Prince a hearty reception as he arrived.

The Prince was met at the gate of the park by the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga and the Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur, and was then introduced to a hundred of his principal hosts. This ceremony over, he was conducted to a canopy where he stood whilst the *raises* of each district filed before him. His Royal Highness spent some time walking round the grounds among the guests and left just before dark for Government House amidst tumultuous cheers, which were taken up with great gusto by the crowds assembled outside the park—a happy ending to the last function on the Patna programme.

The following telegram has been sent by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated the 24th December, to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa:—"Thank you for all your kindness and hospitality to me during my visit to Patna. I was glad to have visited Patna and to have seen representatives of the people of Bihar and Orissa. Please thank all those who worked in connection with the arrangements for my tour."

The Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa sent the following telegram dated the 24th December to the Prince of Wales:—"On the conclusion of Your Royal Highness' visit to Patna I beg leave to offer from the people of Bihar and Orissa a regretful farewell to Your Royal Highness and their heartfelt good wishes for your health and safety throughout your tour, as well as at the season of goodwill and happiness now approaching, I am assured on all sides, that people of Bihar feel deeply the honour done to them by the repetition after 46 years of the visit of the late King Edward, of which even now the memory abides in Bihar. All agree that Your Royal Highness' personality has left on large numbers of all ranks and classes, who were privileged to see you, an impression which will endure throughout their lives. The Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa desire me to assure Your Royal Highness of their loyalty to the Throne and their devotion to the Person of the King-Emperor, and to that of Your Royal Highness.

Report giving an account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Patna.

When information was first received that His Royal Highness would visit Patna during his tour in India in 1921-22 it was decided that the Reception Committee which had been formed in connection with the proposed visit of the preceding year, should again be called into existence. Certain additions were made to the Reception Committee and all Members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Provincial Council were included in it. The Reception Committee therefore was fully representative of the various classes and communities of the Province. At various meetings of the Reception Committee resolutions were passed that a loyal and enthusiastic welcome be accorded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by all sections of the community, that steps be taken to provide a permanent memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Province, that a fund be opened in the hope of obtaining rupees twenty lakhs towards the commemoration of the visit of which not more than one lakh should be spent on feeding the poor, distribution of blankets, illuminations and decorations, the remainder being invested to found a public institution for the relief of suffering and increase of education as a permanent memorial. In pursuance of these resolutions a fund was opened, and to date a sum of about ten lakhs has been given or promised, while more

subscripions are expected. It has also been decided that the form that the permanent memorial shall take will be the raising of the status of the Medical School at Patna to that of a College. A resolution was also passed in the Provincial Legislative Council that " This Council recommends that Government be pleased to convey a most hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the sense of the profound gratification of the members of this Council at the approaching visit of His Royal Highness to the Metropolis of the Province and an assurance of the devoted loyalty of the people of this Province to the person and throne of His august father our beloved King-Emperor."

There can therefore be no doubt that practically all classes of the Province wished to accord to His Royal Highness a welcome worthy of the occasion, and that any efforts that were made by the non-co-operators to mar the success of the visit were in no way representative of the true feelings of the Province.

It was unfortunately not found possible to arrange that the feeding of the poor should take place on either the 22nd or 23rd as time would not allow of its inclusion on either of those dates. It was therefore held on the 21st December at Gulzarbagh. The arrangements for this were in the hands of a Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick and the function was an undoubted success. Efforts were made by the non-co-operators to persuade and prevent the poor from attending the distribution, but some 9,000 of the poor of Patna attended, were fed, and each presented with a blanket.

The non-co-operators made very great efforts to prevent people attending the functions on the 22nd. It had been arranged that an address of welcome should be presented to His Royal Highness by a deputation of the Reception Committee on the Bankipore *Maidan*, and a large amphitheatre with seats for some 1,600 persons, and with a mound behind for the accommodation of a further 4,000 persons had been erected. The non-co-operators made every effort to prevent people attending this function but from a very early hour on the 22nd it was evident that though they had succeeded in keeping all hired carriages and *ekkas* off the roads, their efforts would be in the main unsuccessful. The motor buses which had been engaged for the occasion were bringing load after load of passengers to the *maidan;* motor cars of private gentlemen were bringing one party and then returning to fetch another, while an endless stream of persons were coming on foot from all directions. As a result though there were undoubtedly fewer people on the roads than would ordinarily have been the case the amphitheatre itself and the mound behind it were filled with a crowd of persons, who had overcome all difficulties in order to come to give a fitting welcome to His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness arrived at the Commissioner's Ghat at 10 A.M on the 22nd. He was met by His Excellency the Governor and his personal staff. He then proceeded in his carriage to the Pandal on the Bankipur *Maidan*, the escort being composed of 2 Squadrons of the Bihar Light Horse, a squadron of the 11-12th Lancers, and a section of Royal Field Artillery.

On arrival at the Pandal His Royal Highness was greeted with a burst of cheering. He first inspected the Guards of Honour which were furnished by the 5th Fusiliers and the Military Police. The Chief Justice, the Members of the Governor's Council, the Ministers, and the High Court Judges were then introduced to His Royal Highness. He then proceeded to the *dais* where the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha read the address of welcome, the members of the Deputation standing behind him. After His Royal Highness had replied the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, presented the address in a handsome silver casket representing the Budh Gaya temple. His Royal Highness then shook hands with each member of the deputation. The Durbar was then declared closed, and His Royal Highness returned to his carriage. As he drove round the *Maidan* he stopped for a moment in front of the students' enclosure and some twenty-five students, representative of all the Chief Colleges and Schools of the Province were introduced to him. After he left the *Maidan* His Royal Highness drove with the same escort

to Government House. The roads inside the *Maidan* were lined by the 5th Fusiliers and the 8th Rajputs while the roads leading to Government House were lined by the Police.

There can be no doubt that the Durbar was a decided success. The Pandal was well filled with a representative gathering of the Feudatory Chiefs, the great *Zamindars* and the leading gentry of the Province many of whom had come from long distances, noticeable among these being a large body of Indian ex-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army. The students' enclosures were well filled, and as His Royal Highness drove round the *Maidan* there were continued bursts of spontaneous cheering. The construction of the Pandal and the decorations on the *Maidan* and along the line of route had been placed in the charge of Mr. A. M. Millwood, the Government Architect; they were most impressive and fully worthy of the occasion.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness and his staff played polo against teams representing the Bihar Light Horse and Patna. Large crowds came to watch the game, many of whom walked the long distance of 5 to 7 miles from Patna City and those present lost no opportunity of cheering His Royal Highness. In the evening there was a dinner and an informal reception at Government House.

On the 23rd the first function was the police parade. There were about 600 men on parade and His Royal Highness inspected the parade very thoroughly. He presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. R. J. Ashby, Inspector of Police. After the parade he inspected a body of 50 Indian ex-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army drawn from all districts of the Province, and also two troops of boy scouts, one of which was composed of the aboriginals of Chotanagpur, the other coming from Bhagalpur. On his way back to Government House His Royal Highness paid a surprise visit to the Military camp, walking through each regiment's tents. On his return to Government House His Royal Highness granted an interview to the Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa.

In the afternoon the landed Magnates of the Province entertained His Royal Highness to a garden party at Hardinge Park. This function was very well attended and large crowds collected outside park to see and greet the Prince.

In the evening after dining quietly at Government House His Royal Highness left for the station. It had been given out that the departure would be private but large crowds had collected, who by the Prince's own orders were admitted to the platform, and gave him a rousing send off.

The success of the Prince's visit and its effect on the minds of the people were undoubtedly prejudiced at Patna as elsewhere by the difficult political conditions now obtaining in India. The non-co-operators put forth all their energies to render the visit a failure and the *hartals* which were organized on the 17th November and again on the 22nd December were more or less complete throughout Patna City. But for these mischievous energies, the Bankipore *Maidan* where the reception was held on the morning of the 22nd December, would have been packed with crowds of enthusiastic citizens and rural visitors. In spite, however, of the boycott imposed on ordinary vehicular traffic, all the ceremonies of the Royal Visit passed off most successfully. The persons invited to the Durbar turned up *en masse;* the amphitheatre was packed; the Prince received a splendid reception on the polo ground and at the Garden Party—while there can be no doubt that His Royal Highness by his tact and good humour captivated the hearts of the masses of the people who came into contact with him. There can also be no doubt that the great *Zamindars* and notables of the Province, the ex-Commissioned Officers, the Boy Scouts, the school boys and College students, the officers of the various services, the members of the Police force, all indeed who were privileged to see His Royal Highness at close quarters, will carry back personal recollections of His Royal Highness which will endure long after the present political trouble has passed away and will strengthen the bonds which unite the people of India to the British Empire and the Throne.

Programme of the visit to Calcutta of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (24th to 30th December 1921).

Saturday, December 24th . .	10-24 A.M.	Public arrival (Presentation of address by the Corporation of Calcutta at Dalhousie Square.)
	1 P.M.	Lunch with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and afterwards attend the Races. (Prince of Wales' Cup.)
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner and Dance afterwards.
Sunday, December 25th (Xmas day)	10-30 A.M.	Attend service in the Cathedral.
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party.
Monday, December 26th . .		Interviews—
	12 NOON.	His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
	12-10 P.M.	His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur.
	12-45 P.M.	Lunch with His Excellency the Governor of Assam on board the "*Sonamukhee.*"
	2-20 P.M.	Leave to attend the Races. (Semi-State.) (The Viceroy's Cup.)
	9-45 P.M.	Ball.
Tuesday, December 27th . .	11-30 A.M.	The University confers an Honorary Degree on His Royal Highness.
	1-15 P.M.	Lunch with the Members of the United Service Club.
	3-30 P.M.	Attend the Public Entertainment on the *Maidan* (Semi-State).
	Evening	Illuminations.
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party.
Wednesday, December 28th .	1-15 P.M.	Lunch with the Members of the Calcutta Club.
	11 A.M.	Open the Victoria Memorial (in State).
	9-30 P.M.	Levee.
Thursday, December 29th . .	12 NOON.	Arrive by S.S. "Empress Mary" at Barrackpore to present Colours to the 2nd Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers and lunch with the Officers.
	4-15 P.M.	Garden Party at Government House.
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party.
	9-45 P.M.	Dance.
Friday, December 30th . .	10-30 A.M.	Unveil the Calcutta War Memorial.
	10-45 A.M.	Inspect the Police and present medals.
	11 A.M.	Inspect Retired Indian Officers, ex-Service men and pensioners.
	11-15 A.M.	Inspect Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.
	1-15 P.M.	Lunch with the Members of the Bengal Club.
	2-35 P.M.	Private departure from Outram Ghat by the Despatch Vessel "Pansy".

NOTIFICATION—*By the Government of Bengal, Political Department (Political), No. 18113-P., dated the 10th December 1921.*

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Howrah Station at 10 A.M. (Railway time) on Saturday, December 24th, 1921.

2. His Royal Highness will be received on alighting from the train by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and his personal staff.

3. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from Fort William as His Royal Highness leaves his Royal carriage.

4. Guards of Honour will be drawn up on the platform.

5. His Excellency the Governor will present the following gentlemen, who will be assembled on the platform, to His Royal Highness:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Staff, His Excellency the Governor of Assam and Staff, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, the Members of the Governor's Executive Council and Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District, the Commissioner of Burdwan, the Inspector-General of Police, the Magistrate of Howrah, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Agent, East Indian Railway, the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

6. After the inspection of the Guards of Honour, His Royal Highness, attended by his personal staff, will proceed by carriage to Government House, accompanied by the special escort detailed for the occasion.

7. The route will be *viâ* Howrah Bridge, Strand Road, Clive Ghat Street, Clive Street, Dalhousie Square North, Dalhousie Square East and Old Court House Street, to the North-East Gate of Government House. The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency and Assam District.

8. After the departure of His Royal Highness, His Excellency the Governor, attended by his staff, will depart by motor to Government House. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Chief Justice, the Members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, and the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District, will proceed to Government House in the same manner.

9. On arrival at Dalhousie Square East, His Royal Highness will alight from his carriage at the gate on the east side of the Square, where he will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation and conducted to a pavilion where the Municipal Commissioners will be assembled. The Chairman will then ask His Royal Highness' permission to read an address from the Corporation. After receiving the address and replying to it, His Royal Highness will enter his carriage and proceed to Government House.

10. Guards of Honour will be drawn up facing the steps of Government House.

11. At Government House there will assemble not later than 10-15 A.M. (Calcutta time) all Civil, Naval and Military officers of Government at the Presidency who may be present at Calcutta. Ruling Chiefs and Noblemen of Bengal, Consular representatives of Foreign Governments in Calcutta, Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly representing Bengal, Members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and other gentlemen on the Government House list, who are desirous of attending, are also invited to be present.

12. Admission to Government House, except to officers in uniform, will be by ticket only, for which application should be made to the Under-Secretary, Political Department, Writers' Buildings, not later than the 21st December 1921.

13. On arrival at Government House, His Royal Highness will be met at the foot of the Grand Staircase by Their Excellencies the Governor and the Countess of Ronaldshay and their staff. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from Fort William.

14. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour. The staff will then form a procession, and His Royal Highness and Their Excellencies will ascend the Grand Staircase. His Royal Highness and Their Excellencies at the head of the stairs will pass through the staff into the entrance of the Throne Room.

15. At the entrance of the Throne Room His Excellency will present to His Royal Highness the Ruling Princes of Bengal, the hereditary Nawabs or Raja Bahadurs and Noblemen possessing higher titles, and the President of the Bengal Legislative Council; the Chief Justice will present the Puisne Judges of the High Court and the Advocate-General; His Excellency will then present officials and non-officials in the following order :—

(1) Chief Secretary to Government, Member, Board of Revenue, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and other Secretaries to Government.

(2) Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University, Sheriff of Calcutta, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President, British Indian Association, Master, Calcutta Trades' Association, and President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

(3) Consuls-General and Consuls *de carriére*.

16 After the presentations, His Royal Highness and His Excellency will leave the Throne Room, preceded by their staffs.

Levee dress will be worn by Civil Officers. Military Officers will wear Review Order. Gentlemen not entitled to wear Levee dress will appear in morning dress. Indian gentlemen will wear Durbar dress.

Opening Ceremony of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 28th December 1921.

At 11 A.M. on 28th December 1921, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will open the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta. The ceremony will be attended by Their Excellencies the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldshay and staff; by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and any other Heads of Local Governments with their staffs; by the Chief Justice of Bengal; the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies; the Ruling Chiefs, who may be present in Calcutta; the Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council of Bengal and Ministers; the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command; the President, Bengal Legislative Council; the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William; the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal; the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District, and other principal Military Officers; the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal; the Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal; the Secretaries and other principal officers of Bengal and by the Members of the Bengal Legislative Council. Invitations will also be sent by the Trustees to all subscribers to the Memorial who are present in Calcutta, so far as space will permit.

2. Certain High Officials and the Ruling Chiefs who will be separately notified, will be met at the entrance at 10-30 A.M. by officers specially deputed to conduct them to their seats. All others are requested to be in their places by 10-20 A.M. The public entrances will be closed at 10-20 A.M.

3. At 10-35 A.M. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Countess of Ronaldshay, attended by their staff and escorted by the Bengal Bodyguard, will leave Government House and drive to the Victoria Memorial.

4. The route will be *viâ* the South Gate, Red Road, Casuarina Avenue and Queensway.

5. At 10-45 A.M. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by his staff and a special escort detailed for the occasion, will leave Government House by the North-East Gate and proceed to the site.

6. The route will be *viâ* Government Place, East, Red Road, Casuarina Avenue and Queensway.

7. The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District.

8. As His Royal Highness leaves Government House a salute of 31 guns will be fired from Fort William.

9. On arrival at the gates His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency the Governor and staff.

10. Guards of Honour will be drawn up on either side of the entrance.

11. A procession will be formed of the staffs of His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor and will proceed to the *dais*.

12. A flourish of trumpets will be sounded as the procession approaches the North Terrace by the trumpeters stationed in the gallery. All will rise from their seats and remain standing until His Royal Highness has taken his seat.

13. After His Royal Highness and His Excellency have taken their seats on the *dais* His Excellency will present the Trustees, the Secretary, the Visiting Architect and a representative of the Contractors, to His Royal Highness and will then address His Royal Highness on behalf of the Trustees, and present the address to His Royal Highness in a casket, after which His Royal Highness will reply and declare the building open.

14. A flourish of trumpets will then be sounded and the procession will leave the *dais* in the same order as before to the entrance doors of the Victoria Memorial Hall.

15. A jewelled key will be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee on behalf of the Contractors, with which His Royal Highness will unlock the door.

16. A salute of 101 guns will be fired, the Guards of Honour will present arms and the Band will play the National Anthem.

17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and Staffs and by the Trustees, the Officers of the Trust and representatives of the Contractors, will pass through the North Gate and proceed to the Queen's Hall, from which point the inspection of the building and its contents will begin. All present will rise from their seats and remain standing until the procession has passed through the North Gate.

18. While His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is inspecting the building and its contents, the invited guests will remain in their seats.

19. On the return of His Royal Highness all present will rise from their seats and remain standing until the departure of His Royal Highness.

20. His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency, will proceed to his carriage and return to Government House by the route of his arrival.

21. Their Excellencies after an interval of five minutes will enter their carriage and return to Government House by the same route by which they arrived.

22. As His Royal Highness leaves the Victoria Memorial Hall a salute of 31 guns will be fired from Fort William.

23. Levee Dress will be worn by Civil Officers and Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear Levee Dress will appear in Morning Dress Indian gentlemen will wear Durbar Dress.

Programme of the Departure of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Calcutta on Friday, 30th December 1921.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave Outram Ghat by the despatch vessel "Pansy" at 2-35 P.M. (Calcutta time) on Friday, the 30th December 1921. The departure will be private.

2. His Royal Highness will be received at Outram Ghat by Their Excellencies the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Ronaldshay, attended by their personal staff and the officials detailed below :—

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.
The General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
The Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.
The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

3. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Countess of Ronaldshay and their personal staff and also the gentlemen named in paragraph 2 will wait at the Ghat until the "Pansy" leaves at 2-35 P.M.

4. The Port Officer, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and the Deputy Conservator of the Port will accompany His Royal Highness to Diamond Harbour.

5. Undress uniform will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Corporation of Calcutta.

We, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta, on behalf of the people of this City, offer to Your Royal Highness a most respectful, loyal and hearty welcome.

The people of Calcutta still cherish recollections of the visit of Your Royal Grandfather, the first Heir to the Throne who came to this country and to this City and saw for himself the greatness of the Indian Empire and its devotion to the Sovereign. They have pleasant memories of the stay in their midst of Your beloved Father and Mother, whom they had the two-fold happiness of receiving as Prince and Princess of Wales and subsequently as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

We extend to Your Royal Highness the same loyal and cordial greeting as to your predecessors. We may indeed venture to say that your presence appeals to us in a special manner for we welcome you not only as the son of our King-Emperor, but also because you have yourself rendered brilliant service to the Empire. In your triumphal progress through Canada, Australia and New Zealand, you were the Ambassador of the Crown, and we are glad that your visit to this country has evoked no less enthusiasm than it has done in other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

India has now entered upon a new era of her history. We had cherished the hope that Your Royal Highness would have been able to initiate the new Constitution as represented by the Legislative Councils, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. To our regret considerations of health prevented your contemplated visit to this country last year, but we had the honour and pleasure to receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, of whose presence we retain the happiest memories.

Your Royal Highness has shown a deep interest in the development of commerce and in the promotion of healthy conditions of living for the people. We may be permitted to remind Your Royal Highness that the City which has now the honour to receive you has been a great centre of trade and commerce from the days of its founder Job Charnock, and we are glad to be able to assure you that Calcutta continues to enjoy its pre-eminent position. The great industries of jute, tea and coal and many others are directed from this City which has been fitly described as the commercial capital of India.

The Corporation of Calcutta and their predecessors have had many difficulties to contend with in making this City what it is to-day. Situated nearly on the sea level and growing out of a cluster of villages long before modern town-planning was thought of, Calcutta has presented as difficult a problem as has ever been faced by a municipality anxious to be equipped with the conveniences and amenities of civic life; but we venture to claim that very great progress has already been made and we assure Your Royal Highness that the Corporation, in association with the Calcutta Improvement Trust, are strenuously endeavouring to bring this City into conformity with the highest municipal ideals.

In conclusion, we venture to express the hope that Your Royal Highness may enjoy to the full your interesting tour and that on its termination Your Royal Highness may bear away pleasant recollections of this great country and its people.

His Royal Highness' reply to the Calcutta Corporation 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 Grand Father and other members of my family, the grateful recollection of which is still treasured; and 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 a 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 history, of which both 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 Bengali-speaking subjects, or in the more restricted but important aspect of a great student centre, Calcutta arrests attention, and is invested with an importance peculiarly its own. Further, if we add to the city proper the suburban municipalities and Howrah, with which it is connected with a continuous line 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 heterogenous population.

Gentlemen, you have alluded with a 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 the water supply, lighting, communications, drainage, sanitation, food supply, health and medical relief for this vast charge, amid special difficulties and complexities which are absent in the case of other large towns, and with a taxation figure per head of a moderation unknown in cities of this class, speaks volumes for your energy and organization. Notable work has also been done in town planning and improvements by your sister body, the Improvement Trust. With the great schemes still before you to lead through to a successful issue and the vast projects of the 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 a bright augury for British India as a whole. If the 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.

Gentlemen, I thank you once more for your address and your kind wishes. I am confident that I shall take away the most pleasant impressions and recollections from your great city.

His Royal Highness' Speech at the Lunch of the Governor of Assam.

I am very much obliged to Sir William Marris for having so kindly asked me to lunch and given me an opportunity of meeting you all.

I received a kind message of welcome from Assam on my arrival in India; and it is very gratifying to me to be able to express my thanks for it in person to-day. It is a permanent regret that I am unable to pay a

visit to your Province. My tour in India is, as you know, very short and much has to be fitted into it; and you must not blame me for not including a visit to Assam in my tour. The fault or misfortune rather lies with you. For while the great rivers, which run through your Province, and the lovely hills and mountains which encircle it, give Assam, the Peerless, a beauty all its own, they make it difficult of access. Some day, I trust, it may be my privilege to visit your Province and to see for myself that it is not only distance that lends enchantment to the beauty of Assam. I know that warm and loyal hearts beat in your valleys and highlands and I shall watch with keen interest and sympathy the progress of a Province, which, though not numbered among the larger Provinces of India, made a notable effort in the Great War. Assam is fortunate in possessing as her first Governor, one who for many years has made a close study of large administrative and Imperial problems and has valuable experience of other parts of the Empire. I feel sure that the wide knowledge and breadth of view, which he brings to his task, will help you to maintain worthily the fine traditions of your Province.

Your Excellency, I thank you again for your kind hospitality; and I ask you to be so kind as to convey my greetings to the people of your Province and my expressions of regret that I am unable during my present tour to visit them in their own country.

Speech by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University on the occasion of the conferment of a degree upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On occasions when Honorary Degrees are conferred in this University, the Vice Chancellor is expected to dwell at some length on the eminent position and attainments of the distinguished recipients; but whatever may verily be pleaded in defence of this time-honoured custom, a departure may well be sanctioned when we are assembled to show our regard for the Heir-Apparent to the Throne. The event may rightly be interpreted as possessing a significance rather national and imperial than scholastic and academic. We rejoice to think that now forty-six years ago, when the Senate of this University desired to honour His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, whom Queen Victoria of loved and revered memory, had sent out in our midst in token of her deep affection for the millions of her subjects in her Indian Empire, we were authorised to give expression to our feelings in a manner befitting an academic body and to open our roll of Honorary graduates with his illustrious name. We remember, again, with pride and pleasure that thirty years later His Royal Highness George Frederic Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, graciously consented, like his august father to join the rank of our Honorary Doctors of Law. We recall, further, with gratitude and exultation the memorable day when six years later, our great Sovereign and his consort vouchsafed to us the high privilege of approaching Their Gracious Majesties on this very spot, with a dutiful address expressive of our deepest feelings of loyalty and devotion It is thus appropriate in the highest degree that on the present auspicious occasion we should be anxious to extend to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales such enthusiastic welcome as lies in our power and thereby to renew a connection between the Royal House and our University which, to our joy, already possesses a hereditary character.

But let me emphasise that there are additional weighty reasons of a personal nature, why we are gratified by this opportunity to give outward expression to our feelings of esteem and admiration. Though still in the threshold of what is bound to prove a career of signal beneficence, His Royal Highness has given abundant proof of true nobility of soul. Whether amidst the peaceful life of an ancient seat of learning and culture, or amidst the storm and stress of a battle-field in the greatest of wars recorded in modern history, his high sense of duty and good comradeship secured for him the affectionate regard of all who were brought into contact with him. To their surprise and delight, he united inexhaustible courtesy with chivalrous courage, and untiring energy with unfailing serenity of temper. It is

no wonder that a Prince of the Royal House, so richly endowed by Nature, gifted with an ever radiant smile, warmly interested in the welfare of the rising generation, anxious to meet and mingle with youth and to understand their hopes and aspirations, ever ready to open out his mind to them and to give them an insight into the ideas he holds in reverence as true and honourable—it is surely no wonder that such a Prince should, by universal testimony, conquer all hearts wherever he might go, in the Dominions of Canada, in the Australasian Colonies, in the United States of America, and, let me couple without hesitation the name of my motherland, India.

What then can be more eminently befitting than that he should prove to be one of the greatest of ambassadors that have ever served the British People,—the founders of commonwealths, the pioneers of progress, the stubborn defenders of liberty? What, again, can be more natural than that we should, with pride and pleasure, invite him, who symbolises in his person all that is best in the traditions of that race, to enter the portals of our Academy, which has been charged by our Gracious Sovereign to conserve our ancient learning and simultaneously to push forward Western science? It is, indeed, by a wise dispensation of Providence that the destinies of India have been united to those of a western nation so progressive and enlightened as Great Britain; this has rendered it possible for us to maintain and develop our highly cherished national culture, intellectual and spiritual, and, at the same time, to take full advantage of the immense opportunities of advancement afforded by all the knowledge, all the science, all the skill of the West. But while we realise the truth that the destiny of men is in their own hands, that their future is for themselves to shape, we look for comradeship to the nation which has been a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind,—that comradeship which is the key to all well-being and happiness in the democratic life of the British Empire to-day, comradeship between nation and nation, between race and race, between people of all ranks in all walks of life. We have been taught to believe that every man and woman under the law should have an equal chance and equal hope, and that individuals and society will have their highest development and the largest allotment of human happiness where this is secured by the spread of education along with liberty under law—liberty, not license, civilisation, not barbarism, liberty clad in the celestial robe of law, that law which alone is the authoritative expression of the will of the people. The dynamic effect of the fusion of ideals, eastern and western, is already visible over this vast continent, the repository of an ancient and glorious civilisation. If I may be permitted to recall the language of our Gracious Sovereign, when ten years ago he gave us the watchword of Hope, " on every side I trace the sign and stirrings of new life;" I see, indeed, the majestic vision which unfolded itself to that great Puritan Poet, the mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies, the God-gifted organ-voice of England: " Methinks, I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing itself like a strong man after his sleep and shaking her invincible locks." To have thus roused India from the slumber of ages and now to help her to reconquer for herself her position as a leading nation of the civilised world by assigning to her an honourable place of equality amongst the members of the commonwealth of Britain, will be not only the final realisation of the beneficent purpose of Providence, but also the crowning glory, the noblest achievement of the British race—the race that has secured from unwilling kings the charters of its political rights, the race that has afforded incontestable proof of its humanity by the abolition of slavery within its world-wide territories. The truest course, the surest course, for every member of that great commonwealth to follow is, I doubt not, to recognise that Indians, like Englishmen, are high-spirited and fearless; both alike will do justice, will have justice, and will put up with nothing but justice from each other and from the nations at large. Weld them together, more and evermore, in a comradeship for defence of liberty under law. Their union of heart and purpose will record the triumph of justice and humanity, and will leave its indelible mark upon the pages of the history of Freedom in every sphere of activity of civilised man. We fervently hope that no sullen clouds of coldness or estrangement may ever

obscure our fair relations and that the action or inaction of men who meditate disunion may not succeed to mar the benevolent purpose of Providence; and we venture respectfully to charge the future King of the British People with a cordial message of good-will from us, assuring them of our desire to strengthen the golden link which connects India with Great Britain and the Royal House.

My Lord, I trust I shall be forgiven if I bring my address to a close on a personal note. On the occasion when forty-six years ago, an Honorary Degree was first conferred on a Prince of Wales, the distinguished graduates of this University were invited to witness the ceremony. One of the earliest graduates was permitted as an act of special favour to bring his little boy into the Senate House to have a glimpse of the Prince. The tumultuous acclamation which greeted His Royal Highness as he entered the hall made an ever-lasting impression on the mind of the boy. Thirty years later, the boy had developed into a Syndic and recorded his concurrence in a proposal to confer an Honorary Degree on the second Prince of Wales. Six years later, this very Syndic as Vice-Chancellor of this University and as the spokesman of the Senate had the high privilege to present a loyal and dutiful address to His Most Gracious Sovereign. By a singular turn of events, he now stands before you and has the supreme satisfaction to invite your Excellency, as Chancellor of this University, to confer an Honorary Degree on the third Prince of Wales.

Speech by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on receiving an honorary degree from the Calcutta University.

I thank you for the very high honour which you have conferred on me by granting me an 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 to him, in his reply to a loyal address presented to him by the representatives of your University.

On the latter occasion His Majesty dwelt on the high ideals which should animate Universities in India, and in his confidence that the labours of your governing body would be inspired by these noble standards and that you would shoulder your high responsibilities 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 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.

Speech by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Memorial.

In the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy, President of the Trustees, it is my high privilege as Vice-President, to invite Your Royal Highness to declare open this day, the Victoria Memorial Hall.

It was on the 4th January 1906, that your father, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, laid the foundation stone of this Memorial to the revered and immortal memory of the Great Queen-Empress Victoria.

It is with pride and gratitude that we welcome you here to-day, Sir, the eldest son of His Majesty and the great grandson of that much beloved Sovereign whose memorial will for ever proclaim to future generations the glory of an unequalled epoch and the beauty of spotless name.

Sixteen years have elapsed since His Majesty laid the foundation stone and more than 20 years have passed since this great scheme was inaugurated by Lord Curzon at a memorable gathering at the Calcutta Town Hall on 6th February 1901.

Sir, I have read and heard, and many here to-day will remember, how the news of the death of the Great Queen was received in India with a spontaneous outburst of profound and widespread sorrow. As Sir Andrew Fraser said in his speech at the laying of the foundation stone:—

"Not only in the great cities where thousands met to give expression to their grief, but in the remote hamlets of the interior where simple folks still live the old Indian life, those of us who were then working among them found them moved by deep and genuine sorrow for the death of the Mother of Her people."

Throughout the land memorials to Queen Victoria bear loving witness to the veneration and affection in which she was held. And it is to the genius and imagination of Lord Curzon, inspired by this universal feeling of devotion and respect that we owe the conception of this one great national memorial designed to commemorate for all time the splendour and the achievements of Her reign.

In response to his appeal contributions were received from all parts of India. The Ruling Princes responded with noble generosity, every province sent its quota, and the commercial community of Calcutta gave the scheme their proverbially openhanded support.

That there have been vicissitudes in carrying through a scheme of such magnitude is well known, and we do not desire to dwell on these at any length to-day. The Great War very seriously affected our finance; the cost of the marble, quarried from Makrana, proved to be greater than was anticipated; and these factors together with other causes that could not have been foreseen, made it necessary to raise further funds in addition to the fifty-four lakhs originally subscribed. At the laying of the foundation stone, Sir Andrew Fraser was not unmindful of such a possibility, and he then stated that the Trustees earnestly hoped that what additional funds might be required would be supplied as the need arose.

It may not be out of place, Sir, to refer briefly to the contents of this Hall, which Your Royal Highness will shortly have an opportunity of inspecting. The memorial is designed to take the form of a treasure house wherein will be displayed a collection of pictures, statues, historical documents and other objects of interest illustrative of Indian history and especially of that of the Victorian era. The first donor, Sir, was your grandfather of ever-beloved memory.

The late King Edward VII sent us, as his personal gift, a number of oil paintings depicting the chief scenes in the life of the late Queen and a chair and table regularly used by her. He also presented bronze busts of himself and of Queen Alexandra.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra most graciously presented us with an original photograph of herself.

His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to send us a set of engravings of portraits of Queen Victoria and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress personally presented a set of Daniells' engravings of India. To these royal gifts have quite recently been added others, in the shape of oil paintings of Shah Zaman, King of Oudh, and Nawab Walajah Muhammad Ali of Arcot by Robert Home and G. Wilson, respectively, and of an imposing series of

gilt and iron standard lamps which has hitherto stood in the main corridor of Windsor Castle. These valued additions to our collection bear witness to the unceasing interest taken by His Imperial Majesty in this memorial—an interest which cannot but make an irresistible appeal to the imagination of his Indian subjects.

To the Maharaja of Raipur we are indebted for the colossal masterpiece by Verestchagin depicting the State Entry of His Majesty the late King Edward VII into the capital of his State.

To a large number of Indian Princes, Nobles and others, the Trustees are greatly indebted for the splendid collection of valuable and historical books, manuscripts, pictures and arms; and to the Honourable Judges of the Calcutta High Court thanks are due for the gift of the original indictment of Nund Coomar.

From the Corporation of Calcutta we have received a collection of historical documents, paintings and statues; and from the Dalhousie Institute a number of statues of famous men.

To Lord Curzon we owe a double debt Not only have we to thank him for the inception of the scheme itself, we have also to thank him more than any man for the historic collection as well. With ceaseless energy and with unwearying zeal he has shouldered the task of making the collection worthy of the life whose memory it perpetuates. Many of our most valuable acquisitions either by purchase or by gift have been the result of his personal influence and abiding interest since he left these shores. We, the Trustees, of to-day desire to pay this tribute to him for all that he has done for the Victoria Memorial Hall and for its contents.

To Lord Carmichael, too, the Trustees owe a debt of gratitude. At a time of some difficulty owing partly to the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta, he voluntarily undertook the duties of the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee and it was greatly due to the constant personal interest which he took in the work that we are in a position to-day to ask Your Royal Highness to open this building. To Lord Carmichael's artistic knowledge and taste the Victoria Memorial Hall owes a very great deal.

It is only fitting on this occasion that we, the Trustees, should bring to the notice of Your Royal Highness the names of those most closely connected with the carrying out of this great work in all its many details over this long period of years.

To Messrs. Martin and Co., the Contractors and to their distinguished head, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, K.C.I.E., we must pay a tribute of admiration and gratitude for the manner in which they have carried through the tremendous task which has devolved upon them in giving material shape to Sir William Emerson's brilliant design

Their resource has been infinite, their workmanship of the highest, and in the Makrana quarries in Jodhpur State they have replaced a primitive and languishing industry by a modern settlement of highly-skilled labour equipped with the most up-to-date machinery that Europe could produce.

To Mr Whitehead, their manager at Makrana, our thanks are due in special measure for his extremely successful handling of a very intricate and difficult problem. Mention should also be made of the late Mr. Green, their marble expert in Calcutta, for his able and tactful handling of the labour on the works, and in particular we desire to bear witness to the services of Mr. Mitter, the Works Engineer to the Contractors, who has been engaged on this work from the day on which the superstructure was started up to the present time, a long and honourable record of difficult work faithfully and ably carried out.

The work of supervising on behalf of the Trustees the carrying out of Sir William Emerson's design has been in the capable hands of Mr. Vincent Esch, since 1910, and his professional ability, his artistic genius and his fertility of resource have been assets of the greatest value in the execution of the project. To Mr. H. Marshall who has rendered valuable service as assistant to Mr. Esch, the thanks of the Trustees are also due.

And lastly, the Trustees are indebted to their Secretary Mr. C. B. Bayley, who has been connected with the project for the past fourteen years. To a body of Trustees, whose personnel was constantly changing, the continuity of knowledge on the part of their Secretary has been invaluable.

It is a matter of deep regret to the Trustees that the eminent Architect of this Memorial, Sir William Emerson, is not here to-day to see Your Royal Highness set the seal on the completion of this the crowning triumph of his architectural career. Sir William Emerson's health did not permit of his leaving England, but we feel sure that he is present with us in thought and rejoices with us that we are privileged to have this Memorial opened by the great-grandson of that revered Queen in whose honour it has been erected and by a Prince whose name and much loved personality have in the last few years become a household word to every member of the British Empire.

Your Royal father, His Majesty the King-Emperor, on this ground sixteen years ago, told us that he had inherited, as the love of Queen Victoria for the Indian people. May we be permitted, as the Trustees of this great national undertaking to assure you to-day, as our predecessors assured Your Royal father on that occasion, that you also have inherited the love and devotion of the Indian people for Your Royal House and person, and may we respectfully request you to tender to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress an expression of our profound loyalty and devotion.

We now have the high honour to request that Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to declare the Victoria Memorial open.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

We meet together to-day to set the seal on the completion of a great work. Among the many ceremonies, in which I am called upon to take part in India, none can make a closer appeal to me than this ceremony My father laid the foundation stone of this memorial; and I feel that it is a great privilege to follow in his footsteps, and, as a great-grandson of the Sovereign, whose name and era this beautiful and stately monument so worthily perpetuates, to preside at this opening ceremony and give to posterity an edifice, which enshrines her memory and contains works of art and interest peculiarly connected with her reign.

I should like to recall to your memory some of the words spoken by His Majesty at the inauguration ceremony. His Majesty said:—

" It is right and befitting that there should be memorials in all parts of India in memory of one, who, though she was never privileged to see her Indian subjects in their own countries, seemed to have the peculiar power of being in touch and sympathy with all classes in this continent; but it is still more befitting that there should be one memorial in India, a symbol of the unity and concord which came from her all embracing love for her people, and an enduring token of the affection which all, Europeans and Indians, Princes and peasants felt for Queen Victoria "

These words are of special interest at the present time. In the two famous proclamations of 1858 and 1876 Queen Victoria, with her keen sympathy for Indian aspirations, announced those principles which have since guided our government in India I need only recall the following well known words of the former proclammation about the Indian peoples. " In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security; and in their gratitude our best reward," and the keynote of the utterance of 1876 which was the unity of the Indian Empire. The most signal expression of the realization of that unity has been given by India's united effort and support to the Empire in the Great War; and the earnest desire of the British Government to secure the contentment of her people has received abundant proof in the recently inaugurated reforms by which they have been directly associated with the

work of Government by the gradual development of self-governing institutions and have begun their march towards the progressive realization of responsible government within the Empire. It is fitting that this memorial to the Great Queen Empress should be opened at a time when her dreams for her Indian Empire have come true.

I congratulate the Executive Committee and the Trustees of this great All-India trust on the manner in which they have performed the great work which they undertook; and I fully associate myself in the tribute which Your Excellency has paid to those who, under their guidance, have so efficiently played their part in bringing this splendid scheme to fruition. I had seen photographs of the design of that eminent architect whose absence to-day I join with you in deploring; but the reality is another matter; and I am charmed with the size and beauty and proportions of the executed conception. The description which I shall be able to give to His Imperial Majesty, will, I feel sure, be a source of gratification to him, and convince him of the worthy manner in which the great trust imposed on you has been discharged.

I should like to thank all the donors whether of money or of exhibits for the help which has made the execution of this project possible. I associate myself with you in your tribute to the Marquess Curzon. This magnificent monument owes its inception to that faithful and devoted servant, the last Governor-General of Queen Victoria. I know that you realize, as I do, in how great a measure the first beginnings were the result of his unrivalled energy and organizing power. Though he left India before the work could be completed, his vivid interest in the progress of this scheme has never flagged. It will be a pleasure to him to hear that the great monument and its contents, which are the outcome of his artistic and historical sense, have to-day become the heritage of the ages.

I thank Your Excellency for your tribute of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and for the kind words in which you have alluded to myself. I can assure Your Excellency that I am deeply grateful to you for having been given the opportunity, which I have embraced with thankfulness and pride, of presiding at the opening ceremony of the Memorial to that great Queen, whose venerated name has been a hallowed memory to me since my childhood. I now declare the Victoria Memorial open.

Speech inviting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to unveil the War Memorial at Calcutta.

On behalf of the Joint Committee of the Calcutta War Memorial, I have the honour to ask Your Royal Highness to unveil the Monument which we have erected to the memory of our fellow-citizens who lost their lives in the war.

The Memorial does not pretend to be commemorative of the part which Calcutta took in the Great War. It is simply a memorial erected by the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta, British and of British descent, to the memory of those of their fellow-countrymen who, though trained for business and not for war, left their offices and became soldiers in answer to their country's call. It is not for us to boast of what Calcutta did, and I will therefore give no figures or statistics. We only claim that when the trial came Calcutta did her duty and took a share worthy of her place in this great Empire.

The men to whom this memorial is dedicated were among those who joined the Imperial Forces from Calcutta places of business, and who served in the Royal Navy, or in the British Army, the Royal Air Force, the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, or in units organized by the local Volunteer Battalions. Each of these branches, as well as every theatre of the war, is represented in the names engraved on the memorial. And we reflect, with sadness mingled with pride, that they are also the names of men to whom fully representative as they were of her varied, industrial, commercial, and official activities, Calcutta might with confidence have looked for those who would safely guide and direct her progress in the future.

In a sense this monument is perhaps needless, for, as was once finely said, heroes have the whole earth for their tomb. But in another sense it is imperative, because it will be not only a lasting pledge of the gratitude of those of this generation for whom these gallant men gave up their lives, but standing here on this great open space it will bring vividly and constantly to the remembrance of the people of Calcutta, now and hereafter as they pass to and fro, that the 151 names inscribed upon it are the names of men who, in the hour of need willingly laid at their country's feet the most glorious contribution that they could offer.

I now, in the name of the Joint Committee, ask Your Royal Highness to unveil the memorial.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech on the occasion of the unveiling of the War Memorial at Calcutta.

In one sense the brave men to whose memory I have the privilege of unveiling this memorial to-day, need no memorial; for together with all those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War " their name liveth for evermore "; but it is right and fitting that in this great centre of commercial activity there should be a memorial to hand on the great tradition of a patriotism for which death's dark vale had no terrors. Amid the crowded preoccupations of life in this city, men may pause here for a while in reverence, and take away inspiration to strengthen their lives. They will find here an enduring monument to nobler instincts and purer influences than those with which the daily round of existence brings them into contact; for this memorial will testify our gratitude to those who died that we might live; it will remind the generations that come after of a loyalty and devotion to the Empire which these men placed above all other claims; it will stand as witness to the supreme expression of those qualities of self-sacrifice and courage on which we Britons pride ourselves and which are the mainsprings of our Mighty Empire.

" Statesman ", dated the 25th December 1921.

The entry of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales into Calcutta yesterday was triumph without a discordant note.

Crowds began to assemble on the streets from an early hour and by ten o'clock, when the Royal visitor arrived at Howrah the route was lined with a vast concourse of enthusiastic citizens, Indian and European. The weather was ideal, a morning of brilliant sunshine heightening the beauty of a pageant which will live long in the annals of Calcutta The enthusiasm was unbounded. As the imposing procession moved along with fine dash, a wonderful blending of scarlet and gold mixing effectively with the darker hue of cavalry and artillery in service uniform, there was a continuous storm of cheers. Dressed in military uniform, his scarlet tunic ablaze with decorations, His Royal Highness acknowledged the respectful greetings showered on him from all sides.

A concourse of eager Indians assembled outside Howrah Station were the first to voice their open welcome and after the procession had crossed the Howrah Bridge, from which the Prince had a comprehensive view of a mass of shipping, all beflagged, Strand Road, which was crowded almost exclusively by Indians took up the strain in a right royal manner. The welcome here was particularly gratifying. Balconies overlooking this, one of the principal commercial thoroughfares of the city, were thronged, while on the street itself every inch of standing room was occupied.

The climax came when His Royal Highness reached the heart of the city --Dalhousie Square. It was here that the European and Anglo-Indian community in particular had congregated and it was here that the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch. It is doubtful whether on any previous occasion an event has proved such a spontaneous attraction and drawn so many people with a common object. The atmosphere was infectious. As the van-guard

of the procession swung into the Square from Clive Stree there was an anticipatory rustle of excitement which seemed to thrill the crowd. There was a loud burst of cheering as the Royal barouche came into sight, and, like a *feu-de-joie*, it rippled up and down as the city's guest passed on his way to the pavilion erected in Dalhousie Square.

Ladies, in the smartest of dresses, were most intensely sincere in the depth of their welcome. Indeed, the appearance of the Prince as the greatest representative of the Homeland beyond the seas, with a message of hope and cheer for all, touched the emotions very keenly. Many found their voices curiously out of control when attempting to join in the first cheer. The Prince's sunny smile, which has won him friends all the world over, was quickly noted and his general bearing evoked unstinted admiration. The ceremony of the presentation of the Corporation's address was a happy function. His Royal Highness was conducted to an artistic pavilion by the Chairman of the Corporation, and after the cheering had subsided, he read the address, to which His Royal Highness attentively listened, and subsequently replied to in a clear, steady voice which was clearly audible, in spite of the bustle in the streets.

Prompt to time the Royal train steamed in and as His Royal Highness stepped from his coach the National Anthem was struck up by the band.

After cordially shaking hands, with His Excellency the Governor, with whom he chatted for a minute or two, the Prince received the following: The Commander-in-Chief in India and staff; His Excellency Sir William Marris, Governor of Assam and staff; the Chief Justice (Sir Lancelot Sanderson), the Metropolitan of India; the Reverend Ferdinand Perier, Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Calcutta; the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, Rear-Admiral Clinton-Baker; the Hon'ble Sir Henry Wheeler, the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, Mr. J. H. Kerr, the Hon'ble Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the Hon'ble the Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble P. C. Mitter, Sir H. Hudson, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Eastern Command, Major-General T. A. Cubitt, General Officer Commanding Presidency and Assam District, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Mr. R. B. Hyde, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. R. Clarke, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Mr. B. C. Prance, Magistrate of Howrah; Mr. G. L. Colvin, Agent, East Indian Railway; Sir George Godfrey, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway; Mr. C. C. Sinha, Chairman, Howrah Municipality; The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim, and many others.

His Royal Highness, looking distinctly bronzed and very happy, then inspected a Guard of Honour consisting of 100 men of the Calcutta Scottish with Lieutenant MacEwen in command. Passing along the ranks the Prince frequently shook hands and chatted with the men, especially those who wore decorations They were splendid representatives of a fine battalion.

The scene during the inspection of the Guard was at once brilliant and imposing. Clumps of potted palms had transformed the comparatively prosaic station into a green fairylike forest, which blended pleasantly with the red and blue of thickly-hung flags and festoons

The inspection over, the Prince entered the Royal barouche, and preceded by the Body Guard drove off amid a hearty burst of cheering. Near the archway at the station entrance about 200 children of East Indian Railway officials rose as the Royal carriage passed and sang "God Bless The Prince of Wales." His Royal Highness seemed delighted with this simple expression of patriotism, and when Miss Mavis Jordan and Master D. Barnard each threw a lovely bouquet in the Royal barouche he smiled and saluted his thanks.

After the departure of the Prince the Governor accompanied by his staff, departed for Government House *via* Chandpal Ghat (crossing the river by steam launch) in order to meet His Royal Highness on arrival there.

A line of white-clad marines from H. M. S. "Southampton" lined the station courtyard, and, as the Royal procession drove out into the bright sunshine an aeroplane circled gracefully overheard and the erect, crimson-coated Body Guard, with arch-necked horses and glittering accoutrements rode

proudly ahead. A mixed crowd of Europeans and Indians cheered tumultuously the while.

At the north corner of Howrah Bridge a large crowd of Indians cheered lustily a tribute which His Royal Highness acknowledged cordially.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers lined Howrah Bridge and the route along Strand Road.

Two cruisers lay gracefully in the river gay with streamers and flags and as the procession passed over the decorated bridge, pennons fluttering in the light breeze, spurs sparkling, and the whole a vast mass of high colours and shimmering carriage wheels the effect was outstandingly impressive.

The selection of a position from which one could obtain a comprehensive view of the procession was obviously a problem to many among the vast cosmopolitan assemblage that thronged the footpaths, balconies, roofs, and terraces from Government Place to Strand Road. Those who selected the base of the Holwell Memorial were rewarded with a good view of a stately and impressive spectacle, for they could observe the progress of the imposing cavalcade as it emerged from Clive Ghat Street, advanced up historic Clive Street and proceeded eastwards along Dalhousie Square (North).

Never perhaps in its history, had Clive Street looked so gay. The 2nd Punjabis (with band and colours) lined the street. The buildings on either side were lavishly and tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, while the windows, balconies and entrances of the big mercantile houses and banks were all filled with European spectators of both sexes.

The spacious balcony of the offices of the East Indian Railway was crowded with enthusiastic sightseers, and from the roof of the Custom House and the balconies of the Board of Revenue Offices, large numbers of eager spectators viewed the procession and heartily cheered the Prince, whose reception as he passed through this historic quarter was worthy of the traditions of the city of Clive and Hastings.

Assembled in an amphitheatre on the East of Dalhousie Square were the Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta and a large gathering of guests of the Corporation As the Prince entered the enclosure from Old Court House Street the Assembly rose, and so spontaneous and insistent were the expressions of welcome that some minutes elapsed before (Mr. C. F. Payne), the Chairman of the Corporation was able to voice the sentiments of loyalty and affection which were shared by all. Very effectively Mr. Payne read the address and when the Prince prepared to reply there was another demonstration. Cheers, too, punctuated certain of his utterances. His speech, clearly delivered, was followed with the closest attention. Subsequently the Commissioners were presented, after which His Royal Highness gave the assembly a smiling good-bye and entered his carriage.

In the grounds of Government House there were guards-of-honour of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and Indian Infantry, and a distinguished gathering, including His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, the Chief Justice, the members of the Executive Council, the Ministers, many prominent Europeans and Indians, and naval and military officers, assembled on the steps, who joined the crowd in Old Court House Street in a great welcome to the Royal visitor as the procession entered the grounds.

The National Anthem by the Band of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and a salute from the guns of Fort William greeted the Prince who alighted from his carriage amid renewed cheering and, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the guards of honour.

The inspection completed the Prince was received on the Grand Staircase by His Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Ronaldshay, and the procession then entered the Throne Room.

His Excellency presented the Ruling Princes of Bengal, the hereditary Nawabs and Raja Bahadurs and other Noblemen, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Member of the Board of Revenue, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and other officials of the Government, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of

Calcutta, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the Sheriff of Calcutta, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Vice-President of the British Indian Association, the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association and the President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce

The Chief Justice presented the Judges of the High Court and the Advocate-General.

The order of the Royal procession was as follows:—

Royal Barouche—His Royal Highness, Colonel R. B. Worgan, Equerry.

First Landau—Lord Cromer, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Equerry, Mr. D. Petrie.

Second Landau—Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, Captain Raja Sir Hari Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy, Indian Orderly Officer.

Third Landau—Sir Godfrey Thomas, Equerry, A.-D.-C., Indian Orderly Officer.

I had no notion there were so many Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Calcutta. From nine o'clock one could see them—apart altogether from the crowds of motor cars—pouring on foot to Chowringhee and across the *Maidan* in troops, in companies, and latterly in battalions. William of Orange declared when he first came to London, that he had never seen so many well-dressed people. The Prince of Wales might have modified this saying and remarked that he had never seen so many well dressed people in India. How many there were no one could pretend to count, but at a low estimate there must have been at least a hundred thousand people congregated in and near Dalhousie Square this morning. There were of course a large number of Indians in their native dress, but as we drifted up to the centre of things from the *Maidan* what struck me most was the remarkable number of people respectably dressed in European clothes—English, Scotch, French, Anglo-Indians, Parsis, Chinamen, every race and caste in India was represented by this well dressed crowd. There was hardly any element of a home crowd missing. The children all had Prince of Wales' portraits worn as brooches on their dresses or coats, or carried small flags which they waved cheerily at intervals. At other times they criticised the position which their elders had taken up, and implored them to go to some other place from which they could see better. There was a little less chattering than there would have been at home otherwise the conditions were almost exactly reproduced.

It was a thoroughly happy, good-natured throng. Consisting, as I have said, of representatives of every race in Calcutta—there are, I believe, nearly sixty languages spoken in the City of Palaces—there was not the smallest suggestion of racial feeling, or of anything but good-fellowship. At least half of those who flocked to Dalhousie Square were Indians of every class, the poorer classes predominating, but every where there was politeness, consideration, and a gay determination to make the best of the crowded conditions. Near the spot where I took my stand Civil Guards were managing the traffic, and did it very well and quietly. Most people, of course, were on the shady side of the road, but a large number of dauntless spirits, in order to obtain a better view of the distinguished visitor, pressed across the road into the glare of the sun, and stood there patiently waiting for at least an hour. During the interval two stalwart bugle bands marched up and down discoursing martial music, and an aeroplane hummed approval overhead.

At length the guns were heard, after the interval the procession hove in sight. First came a policeman on a motor sidecar, then two mounted men, then a riderless horse, then British cavalry, looking splendid although perspiring freely. Then came an impressive mounted battery, then more cavalry—lastly the truly magnificent Bodyguard. Each horse looked about twenty hands high. Each man look about seven feet tall. Lord Byron went into ecstasies about the Assyrian cohorts which he had never seen. How would he not have sung about the Bodyguard, resplendent in scarlet and gold?

In the centre of this flooded river of scarlet came the Royal carriage, the Prince sitting under a gorgeous gold umbrella, with an equally gorgeous fan behind him. If one may introduce a note of criticism where everything was so well done, might one point out that this device while it left one in no doubt as to his Imperial rank, tended to obscure the royal features from the vulgar gaze? This one feels sure was the last result which was intended.

As the Prince passed a rolling volley of cheers swept along the crowd. It was not quite that deafening roar which is sent up by a great British crowd when strongly moved, but although it was shrilled it was unmistakably hearty and unanimous. The Prince looked considerably more robust than I had expected to find him. He was obviously in splendid health, but as I say, it was rather difficult to get a full view of him under the royal umbrella. Even if we could have seen his full face, however, I don't think we could have given him a heartier or more enthusiastic welcome. When we saw him, we forgot everything else.

When the royal carriage had passed, we all made off in the same direction, never bothering about the following carriages conveying the attendant greatnesses.

"I saw him," said a little girl summing up her impressions for the benefit of a relative, as pleased as Punch and Coriolamus rolled into one. And we, like her, felt that we had had a highly successful morning.

"Pioneer", dated the 26th December 1921.

Calcutta has accorded His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a great reception, in spite of the long threatened and much discussed *hartal*. There was a *hartal* and in some respects a successive *hartal*, but it failed in all of its essential features. Those who prompted it, looked confidently for deserted streets, strikes, and a general paralysis of the city, which would have prevented the races being held and even stores reaching the various functions. In all those respects they failed, and failed badly, and Calcutta for the first time for months has actually seen a day when the city has been completely free from strikes. The tram cars and busses, all of which should have stopped had the non-co-operators been obeyed, were running as usual. Taxis were plying for hire, the races were held and in the evening instead of a city of darkness, as plotted for, the ordinary gas and electric lights were functioning, and most of the main buildings were brilliantly illuminated. The streets to Dalhousie Square, and on to Government House, were packed with enthusiastic sight-seers, mainly European, Anglo-Indian, and the lower class Indian who were there in thousands. The non-co-operators scored their one success here. The Indian spectators were not representative of Calcutta. However, representative or not, Dalhousie Square was one seething mass of humanity and what it lacked in clothes it made up in volubility. So much for the *hartal*.

Calcutta has the reputation for doing things well, and the scene which was presented to His Royal Highness as he alighted from his train, dressed in the uniform of the Welsh Guards was one of exceptional splendour. Howrah Station was one blaze of colour, but what was more particularly striking was the turn-out of the escort and the guards of honour, from whom the Calcutta Scottish and the Governor's scarlet-clad Bodyguard stood out conspicuously. Inside the station, raised tier upon tier, was a great gathering of Europeans, who cheered His Royal Highness, rapturously intent upon one thing that there, if nowhere else, the Prince would feel that he was being made welcome. Outside the station, kept back by sailors from H. M. S. "Southampton," were crowds of Indians, who joined lustily in the cheering. But it was when the long procession had passed over Howrah Bridge, from which the beflagged ships lying in the Hooghly presented a cheering sight, that the first great Indian crowds were met. At the corner of Strand Road they stood as in a solid mass, and along the road to Clive Street they were there in thousands not only occupying every inch of the pavements, but in shop windows, on balconies, on the roofs, and some even hanging precariously from windows. It was an amazing and a stunning scene from which even the

cry of " *Gandhi ki jai,*" raised feebly in some back quarter, could not detract. In Clive Street the crowds were not so thick, but when the procession entered Dalhousie Square, where His Royal Highness was presented with an address of welcome by the Corporation, the Prince had an overwhelming and tumultuous reception from a crowd packed so closely that progress, except in the cleared space of the street, was an utter impossibility. Ringing cheers, and cheers too of the heartiest order, followed the Prince for the rest of his drive to Government House, where were assembled the ruling chiefs, members of the Council of State, and Legislative Assembly representing Bengal and a great concourse of Europeans. The cheers, to those present on the long flight of steps to Government House marked the Prince's progress through the streets, were taken up with enthusiasm as the impressive cavalcade entered the grounds, to be renewed even more heartily as he alighted, and after inspecting the Guards of Honour, made his way up the steps.

In Government House at the foot of the grand staircase, His Royal Highness was met by Lord and Lady Ronaldshay, and was then conducted to the throne room, where the chiefs and officials were presented, a salute of thirty-one guns meanwhile booming from Fort William.

Not long afterwards, His Royal Highness was seen again at the races, where he had lunch with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. He arrived soon after the second race, and his entrance was the signal for another great outburst of prolonged cheering. There was not the slightest doubt regarding the enthusiasm of the thousands assembled at the race-course, because they waved handkerchiefs, and cheered on the slightest pretext. When, after starting the third race, the Prince returned to the members' enclosure, the tumult was deafening after which it was a sheer case of hero worship. The races which were particularly keen, large fields turning out for all, became a secondary consideration. The Prince was the attraction. Thousands of eyes closely followed his slightest movement This meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club will be remembered, not because of the horses that won, but as Calcutta's reply to non-co-operation and its singular demonstration of its tremendous loyalty to the Throne. The ordinary adjectives of the English language fail utterly to do justice to the scene, a scene rendered all the more striking because of the dense masses of Indians who assembled on the common ground contained within the course, masses so large that special police had to be called up to keep them within bounds.

The Prince is to be in Calcutta for nearly a week, and there will be opportunities later of saying something about the decorations and illuminations. At present the latter are striking enough, but a dazzling spectacle is promised when all blaze simultaneously. Enormous crowds are now perambulating the streets viewing those designs which are illuminated, traffic through the main thoroughfares is moving at a snail's pace. What the press will be like when Calcutta's million freed from the bonds of the *hartal*, come to view the supreme effort, it is difficult to imagine. Even now the Red Road looks most imposing with its colonades and pillars. Chinese carpenters can perform wonderful feats with gunny. The Victoria Memorial, the foundation-stone of which King George laid when in India, and which the Prince is to declare open in a few days, but a few days ago a scene of bustling life with unsightly cranes and workmen's temporary dwellings scattered around it, now stands out in all its beauty. Everywhere there are flags and ornate arches giving to the second city of the Empire that touch of gayness and festivity which must bring home to its Royal guest many pleasant memories of home, memories rendered poignant at the present moment as it is now Christmas Eve.

" Statesman," dated the 28th December 1921.

Calcutta made history on Tuesday when, on the occasion of an Indian entertainment on the *Maidan*, a vast concourse of about one hundred thousand of her citizens gave a greeting to the future Emperor of India, which, in its overwhelming generosity and sincerity, was worthy of the second city

in the Empire, an example to the rest of India and an exhibition of loyalty which other great cities may emulate, but assuredly never surpass.

In the sunshine of a perfect December afternoon the scene on the *Maidan* was truly wondrous. All Calcutta had gathered there, forming a huge circle of colour and animation in which was enacted a pageant magnificently oriental in its splendour and conception.

The European and Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta was there in its entirety, but in numbers and enthusiasm the purely Indian element predominated to a remarkable degree. Indeed, even to the most optimistic, the display of enthusiasm on the part of the Indian population of the city was a revelation.

A striking incident, which spoke volumes for their keenness, was witnessed shortly after His Royal Highness arrived. People in the stands were astonished and even alarmed to see a vast crowd surging across the ground in the direction of the Royal pavilion. All that had happened, however, was that the crowd, anxious to get a closer view of the Prince, broke through the barrier. A few mounted police restrained their eagerness and the pageant proceeded smoothly all the afternoon without a hitch of any description. It was a memorable and historic spectacle.

After the pageant, and as the light was softly fading, Calcutta was transformed and became a city of wondrous lights of every conceivable colour and design. First, however, there was a display of fireworks which aroused unstinted admiration and was a fitting prelude to the subsequent fairyland which Calcutta presented There was a blaze of shimmering lights extending from Chowringhee, along Esplanade, through Old Court House Street, and culminating in a riot of colour in Dalhousie Square.

The crowds were enormous. All the thousands of motor and other vehicles of which Calcutta can boast were massed in a long slowly-moving line at least two miles long. And the throng was a happy one. Bursts of cheering were to be heard everywhere, and none were happier than the children Bengalee and European who enjoyed the sights in their thousands. It was a day which Calcutta will never forget.

On Tuesday morning His Royal Highness joined in a paperchase, and subsequently in the Throne Room at Government House the University of Calcutta conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of a Doctor of Law. After lunching with the members of the United Service Club, the Prince went to the *Maidan* entertainment in semi-state and there was a dinner party at Government House at night.

Fully three hours before the time arranged for the *Maidan* entertainment to start the huge amphitheatre which flanked both sides of a white-domed Royal pavilion began to fill up with sight-seers, and throughout the afternoon imposing and brilliant scenes were witnessed.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Ronaldshay, arrived a few minutes before the Prince and took up their positions on the richly-canopied *dais*. As the Royal carriage, proceeded by the scarlet-coated Body guard, appeared at the north-west corner loud cheers were raised accompanied by the fluttering of handkerchiefs, and the waving of *topies*. Canopied by the richly-coloured state umbrella, His Royal Highness drove round the arena, being greeted by round after round of tumultous cheers from all classes. Arriving at the Royal pavilion, His Royal Highness was received by His Excellency the Governor, His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the members of the Co-ordinating Committee.

A series of emblematic presentations were then made to His Royal Highness including a blessing in Sanskrit *Mantra.*

A beautiful and symbolic ceremony was the garlanding of the Prince by the Maharaja Bahadur Kshaunish Chunder Roy of Krishnagar, and the Governor was similarly decorated.

The first part of the entertainment was a series of canopied carriages each arranged so as to give an archæological representation of the seven principal notes of Hindu music. On the carriages were seated

the presiding deities, such as Fire, Brahma, Saraswati, Maha Lakshmi, Gonesh and the Sun, all with their appropriate symbols. The note which each carriage represented was sounded by a leading trumpeter, and decoration of the carriages was specially elaborate.

A second allegory, followed when a series of *Rags*, depicting the different seasons, were sung by a body of pedestrians variously robed to suit the season allegorised. Tableaux carriages followed, on each of which was a scenic representation. Dewy Spring showed the demi-god Sri Rag, with his nymph, gathering blossoms in a luscious grove, with a string of ruby beads about his neck.

Saffron coloured robes distinguished the Basanta Rag (representing Spring), while a stately figure, adorned with a crescent moon and enriched by serpents, did honour to Autumn. Summer was symbolised by a figure with large red eyes and scarlet robes. Blue was the predominant colour note in the representation of the Rainy Season, while a sombre black did service for Winter, the figures being a couple of tawny-armoured warriors.

But the most wonderful and gorgeous part of the whole pageant was the Nauroz procession. The colour scheme was, perhaps, the most striking, as it was the most harmonious which has been seen in Calcutta for many years. Ample in scale and magnificent in conception it had an impressive grandeur and gorgeous stateliness which expressed, with remarkable accuracy, the complex psychology of India. In all 21 elephants, magnificent animals, many of which shimmered in gold and silver trappings, surmounted by glittering throne-like *howdahs*, took part. A number of camels and horses, all richly decorated, Indian bands, sword brandishing, dances, curiously armed men made up a novel and arresting spectacle.

A series of Indian dances formed a picturesque item, especially the Tibetan Lama dance with its leaping deities adorned with wild splashes of colour, black and yellow predominating, with the heads of animals, demons, etc. Particularly neat and dainty was the dance of a number of little Indian girls dressed in a curious Victorian-like dress and glittering with tinsel and gold braidings.

The Prince left at the completion of the entertainment and received another hearty ovation from the crowds.

The Victoria Memorial in Calcutta, a magnificent tribute to a great Queen from a great Empire, was declared open yesterday by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. The foundation-stone of this striking memorial which, as His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay pointed out, is designed to form a treasure house, was laid on January 4, 1906, by the King-Emperor, then Prince of Wales, and it was singularly appropriate that the great-grandson of a Queen, whose memory is now cherished all over India, should set the seal to a work which is now one of the great sights of the world.

A salute of 31 guns from Fort William announced that His Royal Highness had left Government House, and shortly after the Governor, accompanied by Lady Ronaldshay, arrived.

His Royal Highness drove in state along the Red Road, Casuarina Avenue and Queensway, and, on alighting from his carriage at the north gate, was greeted with bursts of hearty cheering which increased in intensity as he walked up the blaze-carpeted avenue to the main entrance at the top of the steps of which the ceremony was performed. A flourish of trumpets was sounded as the Prince, escorted by his staff, approached the *dais*.

After a speech by the Governor the Prince declared the Memorial open, and was subsequently presented with a richly-carved silver casket and a gold key with which he opened the Hall.

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Governor and members of his staff inspected the building.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended a special convocation of the University of Calcutta on Tuesday and received the Honorary Degree

of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, thus adding his name to a roll which already bore the names of his illustrious father and grandfather.

The ceremony, which took place in the Throne Room at Government House, where prominent among the magnificent portraits hanging there are those of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, was simple but impressive.

The ex-officio Fellows, Honorary Fellows and Ordinary Fellows assembled in academic dress and shortly before noon the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee) received the Chancellor, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor then met and escorted the Prince, who wore the gown of his Degree, to the dais.

The subsequent proceedings were followed with the greatest interest by a large assembly, including many distinguished representatives of education in India. Seated near His Royal Highness were the ex-officio Fellows—His Excellency the Governor of Assam, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Metropolitan of India, the Hon'ble Sir Surendranath Banerjea, the Hon'ble Mr P. C. Mitter, the Hon'ble the Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur and others; Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Sir Nilratan Sircar, former Vice-Chancellors, the Deans of the Faculties, the Honourable Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameswara Singh, of Darbhanga, the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar, and Mr. G. C. Ghosh, Benefactors of the University.

His Excellency the Chancellor declared the Convocation opened and the Vice-Chancellor addressed the assembly. He then presented His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Chancellor in the following form:—

I present to you His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, who has been duly recommended by the Syndicate and the Senate of this University, as a fit and proper person, by reason of his eminent position and attainments to receive the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law, to which I pray that he may be admitted.

The Chancellor then delivered the diploma of the Degree of Doctor of Law to His Royal Highness saying:—

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of this University I admit you, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, to the Honorary Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law in this University.

His Royal Highness then signed the Register of Honorary Degrees conferred by the University and addressed the Convocation. Those who were fortunate enough to attend the ceremony will long remember the Prince's speech. His voice was full of expression, steady and every word of an admirably balanced speech was heard. While speaking His Royal Highness occasionally pauses, for a few seconds while he scans his audience, thereby enhancing very considerably the effect of his words and the interest of those whom he is addressing.

Among the visitors who have come to Calcutta for the Prince of Wales' visit are two interesting personalities, Deb Zimpon Sonam Tobgay Dorzi, British Agent in Bhutan, and his wife, the Maharaj Kumari Chuni of Sikkim. They were presented to His Royal Highness, at Government House Ball on December 26th when the Kumari's picturesque and becoming head-dress was much admired. Her Highness the Kumari, who is accompanied by the Hon'ble Mary Scott, is making a cold weather tour of Southern India, Ceylon and Burma.

On Monday the Prince played polo in the morning. He had interviews with His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur. After lunch on board the *Sonamukhee* with His Excellency the Governor of Assam (Sir William Marris) the Prince attended the races in semi-State and witnessed the running for the Viceroy's Cup. The children of Calcutta, lined along the Red Road, gave their future Emperor a magnificent reception as he passed on his way to the course. As a demonstration of simple unaffected loyalty, the scene had a striking

significance. All Calcutta were at the races and here again there was a spontaneous greeting.

On Monday night there was a ball at Government House for which the number of invitations issued—about 1,800—was probably a record. The scene in the ball room, which is described elsewhere by our lady correspondent, was brilliant.

"Pioneer."

Calcutta, 25th December.—Christmas Day was observed practically as a day of rest by the Prince of Wales, and Calcutta spent the day in reflection over yesterday's reception and is pleasantly anticipating the round of functions to come

His Royal Highness attended Divine Service in the morning, at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Calcutta preached The Service, although simple, had all the charm of a Yuletide atmosphere, and the Anthem and the carols brought back pleasant memories of other Christmas morns spent in a far colder climate. The weather in fact has been misbehaving, and Calcutta is undergoing a spell of hot weather necessitating the general use of *punkhas* and fans. Needless to say the congregation at the cathedral was a large one. Every pew held more than its ordinary complement, and some of the worshippers had even to be content with standing in the aisles. The Bishop preached from the text "God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself." (Cor. II).

At the conclusion of the service, His Royal Highness motored to the Hooghly to visit H.M.S. "*Southampton*" the Flagship of the East Indies Station, anchored in Garden Reach. The "*Southampton,*" which was previously on the South American Station, is the longest vessel ever to enter the Hooghly. She presented a fine sight as His Royal Highness went on board, flags and penants fluttering from stern to stern. The Prince chatted with the officers and went round the ship, stopping now and again to pass a kindly word with the men, and then motored back to Government House for lunch. Although they knew that they would obtain but a fleeting glimpse of the Prince, crowds gathered around Government House and along the routes the Royal car was to take, and gave His Royal Highness a gratifying reception.

"Statesman," dated the 30th December 1921.

With characteristic consideration for his future subjects, whatever their station, His Royal Highness paid a visit on Wednesday to enclosures on the *Maidan* where Indian poor of the city were being fed and given blankets. As the Prince moved about with kindly sympathy he was acclaimed on all sides. It was a great occasion for a mass of stricken humanity and the assembly, though it represented the most lowly section of Indian life, appreciated the charming personality moving so freely amongst them and were conscious that he was the cause of the cares of at least one day being banished. Many were the blessings showered upon him. The Hon'ble Sir Surendranath Banerjea (Chairman of the Committee for feeding of the poor) escorted His Royal Highness around the enclosures. Members of the Committee, who are to be congratulated on a fine piece of humane work, were introduced to the Prince. The food and blankets distributed to the poor were inspected by His Royal Highness.

On his way back from the polo ground on Wednesday afternoon, the Prince of Wales paid an unofficial visit to the Fort and received a wonderful reception from the men of the "Queen's Own," Royal West Kents, and other troops stationed there.

Driving into the Fort in mufti soon after five, he found it impossible to get away from the enthusiastic "Tommies." They cheered their beloved Prince to the echo, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow!" and gave a demonstration of loyalty which was as genuine and sincere as it was boisterous.

"Thank you boys, thank you! A Happy New Year!" was all the Prince could say.

Eventually, he managed to escape from his well-wishers, and drove away, followed by ringing cheers.

The Prince revealed an unexpected side of his many accomplishments when he relieved the drummer of a quartette playing at Government House the other night. To the intense gratification of the other performers, His Royal Highness manipulated the drumsticks with the greatest skill through several Fox Trots and it was whispered that he even imparted a few valuable tips to the drummer, who is himself a first class artiste. His Royal Highness appeared particularly to enjoy "Bright Eyes," "Salome." "Humming" and "Margie." As a Jazz drummer, the Prince is no mean exponent.

On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday practically every well-known building in the city from the Cathedral to Strand Road was a blaze of light. Seldom if ever have there been illuminations so elaborate in design or so dazzlingly beautiful in effect, but perhaps the distinguishing feature of last night's spectacle was the wide variety and artistic concording of the coloured lights. This was especially noticeable in Dalhousie Square and Chowringhee, although in other parts of the city chromatic variety was by no means neglected.

From 6 P.M. until a late hour the main thoroughfares within the illuminated area were crowded with vehicles of all sorts and descriptions, each conveying its quota of delighted sightseers. In Dalhousie Square and Old Court House Street the traffic was, of course, densest, and for about a couple of hours progress in these thoroughfares was exceptionally slow.

In Chowringhee the outstanding illuminations were provided by the Bengal Club, the Grand Hotel, and the United Services Club, although many others made very fine spectacles. The portico of the Bengal Club was surmounted by a capital representation of a cobra, while a couple of lions with ruby mouths kept guard from the roof. The entire scheme was tastefully planned. The United Services Club was distinguished for the delicate harmony of the hues, pale-yellow, white and bluish-green being charmingly synthesised. But for vastness of conception and quiet, shimmering loveliness the Grand Hotel was premier among buildings in that part of the city. Lit up entirely by the pearly *chirag* cups its vast wall surface enabled the presentation of a charming picture. Stringed from end to end with elevated threads of light the Curzon Gardens were a veritable dreamland of beauty, while straight, bold and brilliant the Ochterlony Monument rose out of the comparative gloom of the *Maidan*, a monster column of fiery jewels surmounted by a finely illuminated crown. The Fort was also a wonderful sight with huge Prince's feathers surmounting its lines of light.

The triumphal arch erected at the entrance to Corporation Place scintillated dazzlingly, its "The Citizens of Calcutta Welcome their Prince" standing out with fine prominence. The gate of *The Statesman* office was also well done, its arched lettering reading "The '*Statesman*' welcomes the Prince."

The firm of Mackintosh Burn, Ltd., in Esplanade made a fine show, with a rich network of ruby-coloured lights, while Walter Locke and Company had a particularly effective salutation in illuminated lettering—"Welcome Ambassador of Goodwill, Prince of Sportsmen."

Old Court House Street had many radiant buildings, conspicuous amongst which were Hamilton and Company's premises, the Great Eastern Hotel, Peliti's and of course, Government House. Robed in large, brilliant, fan-shaped scarves of light, the Great Eastern Hotel made a wonderful centrepiece to a dazzling thoroughfare, while Government House, whose lights twinkled bewitchingly through its shroud of trees, was crowned by its dome glistening like a richly-bejewelled coronet.

In Dalhousie Square brilliance fought against brilliance until the whole scene was enchanting beyond description. In the centre of the tank a square erection of Saracenic design, chiseled out its cusped arches and pointed cupolas in lines of dazzling light, and transformed the placid waters around it to a lake of rippling silver. Low-built canopied towers at each corner completed the effect. Writers' Buildings, the Post Office, and St. Andrew's Kirk were all notable for the beauty and design of their illuminations, but perhaps the most arresting facade was that of McLeod's Buildings, displaying a vast and magnificently-coloured Union Jack.

Wrapped in a glare of white light the East Indian Railway Office dominated Clive Street, although there were many finely-illumined buildings in this thoroughfare, including Andrew Yule and Company's large facade.

In Strand Road, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie's offices were conspicuous in that their decorative scheme included a large model of an ocean-going steamer replete with whirling propeller and smoking funnels.

The shipping on the river was also worthy of note, many vessels being masses of trembling brilliancy from prow to stern. Outstandingly fine were the *Dufferin*, the *Ekma* and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway's ferry boat.

At the close of the Pageant an excellent firework display was witnessed by a large crowd, the pyrotechnists being Hem Chandra Chitrakar, Calcutta, and James Pain and Sons, Ltd., London. Outstanding amongst the first named's display were a pair of huge serpents coiled round poles spitting balls of fire at each other. A battleship bombarding a fort, and the "Falls of Niagara" with the waves of jewelled spray falling in a stream of scintillating light.

A polychromatic canopy by James Pain and Sons was very pretty, as was the "Loyal Greetings" device in a golden border. The "Fountain of Light" was a dazzling display.

"Pioneer," dated the 31st December 1921.

Calcutta, 29th December.—"Oh millions!" was the somewhat laconic answer of one who had attended last night's levee, when asked how many he thought were there. In reality there were more than 3,000 residents of Bengal who bowed before His Royal Highness at Government House last night, quite half of them it was noticed being Indians. The levee, as a matter of fact, was the largest ever held in Calcutta, and was attended by even a greater number than was the case when His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor held his levee in the city. It was a purely masculine assembly, of course but it lacked not its backing of colour all the same. His Royal Highness was there in the uniform of the Welsh Guards, and there were a variety of robes and uniforms. A number of Indian Army officers, who arrived by omnibus, also attended the levee, their uniforms in many cases being most striking.

This morning, however, Calcutta had a well merited rest, as His Royal Highness betook himself to Barrackpore, where the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, of which the Prince is Colonel-in-Chief, were to have been presented with new colours. Barrackpore, now a pretty military cantonment on the river bank, some fourteen miles north of Calcutta, has played a big part in the history of the British stay in India because it was here, as all school boys know, that the Mutiny of 1857 first broke out. The burning of the Telegraph Office in Barrackpore was the first act of that great drama. Now it is chiefly interesting to the outside public on account of its golf and race courses, the latter of which dates back to 1816. At one time Barrackpore bid fair to be the capital of India, and had Lord Wellesley had his way, it would have been. He actually erected the basement of a magnificent Government House, which was to have cost four lakhs of rupees, before peremptory orders were received from the Company in London, forbidding the work to proceed. The road to Barrackpore traverses Titagarh, now but a shabby village, which sprawls along either side of the highway. Years ago Titagarh was notorious as the headquarters

of that secret society of stranglers generally known as the "Thugs," who for years were the terror of the Indian highways and byeways. His Royal Highness, however, accomplished the journey by river, leaving Chandpal Ghat at eleven o'clock by the S.S. "*Empress Mary.*" He was heartily cheered *en route* by the crews of the gaily dressed vessels anchored in the river.

The ceremony on the parade ground did not proceed exactly according to programme, as it lacked one essential feature: the new colours were missing. The Royal Scots Fusiliers had made the utmost endeavours to secure the colours in time, and until the last moment they lived in hope. They were beaten, however, by a matter of hours. In all probability, the new colours will be presented to the regiment by His Royal Highness in the grounds of Government House in the morning. This morning's function was, therefore, necessarily shorn of much of its pageantry, but the beautiful ceremony of trooping the old colours remained. The kilted pipers played "Auld Lang Syne," the old colours were borne before the Regiment, and saluted for the last time, and one of the most imposing of military ceremonies was over. His Royal Highness addressed the regiment briefly after which he proceeded to the grounds of Government House, where he had lunch with the officers. After lunch he once more boarded the S.S. "*Empress Mary,*" arriving at Chandpal Ghat soon after four o'clock He proceeded straight to Government House, where a garden party had been arranged by Lord and Lady Ronaldshay, to which some thousands of guests had been invited. In the evening there was a dinner party and a "small" dance at which the guests numbered considerably more than a thousand. They were the other half of social Calcutta, those that had not received an invitation to the dance on Monday.

"Statesman," dated the 31st December 1921.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarked yesterday afternoon in the *Pansy*, lying off Outram Ghat, *en route* for the *Dufferin*, which awaited him in Diamond Harbour. The Prince proceeded to the Ghat from the Royal Club and was seen off by, among others, His Excellency the Governor and Lord Ronaldshay's staff, General Cubitt, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. Among those proceeding in the *Pansy* to Diamond Harbour were Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, Chairman of the Port Commissioners, Mr. Hyde, Inspector General of Police, Bengal and the Prince's staff. The *Pansy*, to the accompaniment of rousing cheers pushed off from the Ghat at 2-50 P.M.

The Prince's visit to Calcutta has been unmarked by any untoward incident and has won for him unstinted admiration from the vast Indian and European population of the Empire's second city.

His Royal Highness' last morning in the city was a full one. He unveiled the Calcutta War Memorial and afterwards inspected ex-service men, nurses, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, the Fire Brigade, and the Bengal and Calcutta Police.

The unveiling ceremony was simple but impressive. Enshrouded in two long Union Jacks, the red and white of which stood out in strong relief from the larger mass of blue, the Cenotaph presented an appearance of quiet dignity through the early morning mist. Around this central figure assembled thousands of British citizens with a large number of Bengalees who came to add their respectful tribute to men who fell in an Imperial cause.

Cordons of troops from Regular and Auxiliary units were drawn up around the enclosure, and at each corner of the Cenotaph stood a representative from each of the local Auxiliary units. A burst of subdued cheering announced that His Royal Highness, who walked from Government House in company with His Excellency the Governor and their combined staffs in procession, were nearing the memorial. The khaki uniforms which

the Prince and the staff officers wore seemed to fit peculiarly with the significance of the occasion. His Royal Highness was received by the President of the Memorial Committee (Mr. R. M. Watson Smyth), who presented the members of the Committee. His Royal Highness then mounted a *dais* facing the memorial. A hush immediately fell over the whole assembly, broken only by the level tones of Mr. Watson Smyth as he explained that the Cenotaph was a memorial erected by the British citizens of Calcutta, who were engaged in commerce, industry and trade, to the memory of those of their fellow-countrymen who, though trained for business and not for war, left their offices to become soldiers in answer to the country's call.

His Royal Highness then replied. He spoke slowly and distinctly, his words floating clearly over the assembled throng. Men might pause here for a while in reverence, he said, and take away inspiration to strengthen their lives.

His Royal Highness then released the flags covering the memorial which fully 46 feet high, is an emblem of almost severe beauty; but it will serve as an eloquent reminder, as Mr. Watson Smyth pointed out, to those who pass it in the course of their daily avocations.

As His Royal Highness concluded his speech came the poignant moment in the ceremony. While the troops presented arms the drums beat a solemn, muffled roll, and then the sharp notes of the bugles of the Somersets, full of volume and perfect in unison, cut through the air as they sounded the "Last Post," that stirring farewell that has been sounded over so many last resting places in the vast confines of the Empire. Steadily the tones rose and fell, concluding on a note expressive of hope, which seemed to echo over the city.

There was another reverent pause while all heads were bowed. Then His Royal Highness walked around the Cenotaph with Mr. Watson Smyth, inspected the guard of honour, and left for functions at Government House amid rousing cheers.

After the ceremony people crowded forward to see the Cenotaph on which the names of those whose memory it perpetuates are inscribed on bronze tablets. The base of the monument was soon buried in beautiful floral tributes and many affecting scenes were witnessed as people of all classes brought forward their tokens.

"Though here they lay not.

'Tis here they will be remembered."

This simple inscription accompanied a magnificent floral tribute placed on the Cenotaph by the architect, Mr. John Greaves.

There was a wealth of pathos in the large collection of offerings. A simple bunch of white chrysanthemums was brought "in loving memory of our Harold," and another bore a Mother's tribute to her "dear brave lad." Still another hero was remembered by a token inscribed "In memory of February 11, 1918." The Bengal Club honoured "the sacred memory of our glorious dead," while the Calcutta Women workers acknowledged their debt to "the gallant men of Calcutta who died for the Empire." Tributes were also sent from the officers of the Calcutta Battalion; the European staff of the Calcutta Fire Brigade; European Association, Calcutta branch; the Calcutta Scottish; the Calcutta Light Horse; the Anglo-Indian constituency; the Greek Church; Bird and Company; Balmer Lawrie and Company; the Calcutta (Fort William) Troop. Boy Scouts; the Customs Preventive Service and others.

After the unveiling ceremony His Royal Highness inspected members of the Bengal Police, ex-Service men, Fire Brigade, pensioners, nurses, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in the grounds of Government House, receiving an enthusiastic ovation at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The scene on the trim, ample lawns, studded with magnificent old trees, was highly picturesque. The great white residence with its stately columns and wide pediments contrasted exquisitely with the greenery of tree and sward. The Calcutta Police were drawn up on the west lawn, mounted police on the south-west drive, the Fire Brigade on the north-west drive, the ex-service men, Scouts and Guides on the east lawn. The intermingling colour effect of the differing uniforms, etc., was exceedingly pleasing.

The total number of all ranks of the police on parade was 786, including mounted and armed detachments, traffic constables, inspectors and sergeants of the headquarters force, the detective department, the special branches and staffs, and seven holders of the King's Police Medal. After the inspection, the Prince, who was accompanied by the Governor, Sir Henry Wheeler, Mr. R. Clarke, the Commissioner of Police, and members of his staff, presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. G. W. Dixon, Superintendent of Police, Bengal, and Babu Mohendra Nath Mukherji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, congratulating both officers.

There were seven motor engines and crews of the Fire Brigade, under Captain B. A. Westbrook, the Chief Officer.

A group of widows and children of police officers killed on duty was assembled on the lawn, and His Royal Highness made sympathetic inquiries regarding them.

The Prince was particularly interested in the inspection of ex-service men, and shook hands and chatted with many in the ranks who had distinguished war records. Nearly 1,500 attended the parade, marching to Government House from the *maidan* in contingents—naval, cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry and air force.

In addition to 450 ex-officers, 350 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, 35 Indian ex-officers and 350 Gurkhas, there were 50 nurses, 25 American ex-officers and other ranks, and 30 pensioners—veterans of the old wars.

The Prince signed an autograph album of one of the pensioners—the first autograph he has given in public during his tour of India—and was afterwards presented with an ivory-handled *kukri* in a silver and jewelled scabbard by the members of the Gurkha Officers' Association (Darjeeling).

Among the officers on parade were Colonel H. H. Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Hobbs, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel Dervishe Jones, D.S.O. (and bar), M.C., and Lieut.-Colonel Lacey Scott. The Prince was accompanied along the ranks by Major-General T. A. Cubitt, Mr. P. W. Crauford Treasure, who was prominent in the organisation of the parade, and other officers.

The Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, arranged in companies and patrols, formed a huge square, the total number of both organisations on parade being somewhere about 1,300. The long, regular and khaki-clad ranks, touched here and there with a dash of colour, looked impressively efficient, testifying to the excellent discipline possessed by the members of both movements.

The Scouts, who carried their colours, were commanded by Chief Commissioner Sir Alfred Pickford assisted by Provincial Commissioner J. H. Hechle, District Commissioners J. S. Wilson and J. A. Kirkham being in charge of their respective associations. The total of all patrols on parade was almost 900.

Under the command of Staff-Captain Atkins the Guides were some 400 strong each company being in charge of its own captain. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Governor, appeared to be thoroughly pleased with the smart appearance of the Guides and the well set-up bearing of the Scouts.

A particularly interesting ceremony was the presentation by His Royal Highness of gallantry awards to Rover Scout Reardon and Scout Masson.

At the conclusion the Prince congratulated those in command on the gratifying success which had attended their efforts.

"Statesman," dated the 1st January 1922.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Calcutta on Friday afternoon and was given a royal send-off in keeping with the universal enthusiasm which his visit to the city aroused.

According to programme the departure was private, but the route from Government House to Outram Ghat, where His Royal Highness embarked on the despatch vessel *Pansy* was lined with thousands of cheering people—Indians again being very much in evidence—determined to give the popular Prince a last token of the esteem which his radiant personality has earned. Outside Outram Ghat there was a solid mass of spectators, all eager for a final glimpse of their departing guest. As His Royal Highness left his motor car there was a great burst of cheering. On the quay there was another large assembly and when His Royal Highness went on board the public, by a happy thought, were permitted to pass through the barriers to see the *Pansy* cast off There was a frantic rush down the gangways, while all the small river crafts in the vicinity were hurriedly hired and taken out in the river.

A scene of enthusiasm followed which has surely never been surpassed in Calcutta. As the *Pansy*, a trim little vessel in spotless white, cast off her moorings there was a long sequence of cheers and shouts of goodwill. His Royal Highness came quickly to the upper deck, where he was in full view and smilingly acknowledged the demonstration. The scene was extraordinarily picturesque seen from the river. The *Pansy*, belching thick smoke from her double funnels, quickly got under weigh and as she swung into the stream the shipping took up the chorus. Work was suspended while men lined the sides of vessels and shouted their speeding wishes through megaphones. Adventurous young men in crowded *dinghies* were the last to see His Royal Highness and they made the most of their opportunity. The Prince's final view was of two tiers of fluttering handkerchiefs and waving hands from a brightly coloured mass congregated at the ghat and also along Strand Road.

At the Outram Ghat to see His Royal Highness off were His Excellency the Governor, Major-General T. A. Cubitt, Commanding the Presidency and Assam District, Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and many others. Among those proceeding in the *Pansy* to Diamond Harbour, where His Royal Highness embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* for Burma, was Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, Chairman of the Port Commissioners.

A pleasing incident happened as His Royal Highness was driving to Outram Ghat. Four school girls, whose ages varies from fourteen to seventeen, decided to present the Prince with a bocquet at Outram Ghat, but were prevented from approaching the Ghat by the police. Feminine resourcefulness was fully equal to the occasion, however, and the girls waited for His Royal Highness on the footpath opposite the Calcutta Cricket Club ground. A signal to the driver induced him to slow down and the eldest of the party approached and handed the Prince a bocquet, a card, bearing the names of his four admirers, and four rosettes. His Royal Highness smilingly thanked the young lady, pinned one of the rosettes on his coat, and drove off amid cheers. The card, by the way, contained a message expressing the hope that His Royal Highness would soon return to India.

Outram Ghat was tastefully decorated with flowers by Nando Laul Mullick. His Royal Highness walked over on a passage strewn with rose petals.

The Prince boarded the *Dufferin* at 6 o'clock in the evening at Diamond Harbour, and the journey to Rangoon was resumed the same night.

The following telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been received by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal:—"Many thanks for all your kindness and hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit to Calcutta and was pleased to meet the representatives of the town of Calcutta and of Bengal. I take away the most pleasant memories of my stay."

The Governor has sent the following reply to the Prince:—"I am most grateful to Your Royal Highness for your gracious message. Bengal is proud of the privilege which it has enjoyed. It has left an imperishable imprint upon the heart of its people. We shall cherish lifelong memories

of your brief sojourn in our midst, and we wish you God-speed on the road that lies before you."

No. 7270-P., dated Calcutta, the 12th April 1922.

From—J. DONALD, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—J. P. THOMPSON, Esq., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

In accordance with Foreign and Political Department letter No. 184-10-Intl., dated the 21st January 1922, I am directed to submit the following account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, and of its effects in this Presidency.

As soon as the announcement was made that His Royal Highness would visit India, the non-co-operators set themselves to boycott the visit. To this end they held meetings in several parts of Calcutta, and in other ways carried on a vigorous propaganda. They made a successful effort to wreck the public meeting summoned to the Dalhousie Institute to organize the welcome and draw up a programme for the reception of His Royal Highness. On the day of the meeting they distributed leaflets urging people to assemble and protest at the meeting, and long before the advertized time they took possession of the hall of the Institute. The meeting had therefore to be held on the steps of the Town Hall; its proceedings were marred by noisy interruptions and by rowdyism, but a resolution that an enthusiastic reception be accorded to His Royal Highness by all sections of the community was passed. In the Bengal Legislative Council also, a resolution offering a generous welcome to His Royal Highness was passed unanimously, and speakers, representing practically every community and every interest in Bengal, testified to the satisfaction which was felt in the province at the prospect of the visit. By wholesale intimidation, molestation and by dissemination of wild rumours the agitators were successful in causing an almost complete suspension of business in Calcutta on the 17th November 1921, the day upon which His Royal Highness landed at Bombay, and, encouraged by this success, they spared no effort in their preparations to wreck the success of the actual visit. For this purpose, bands of paid volunteers were employed to parade the town with a view to the persuasion or intimidation of Indians to observe a complete *hartal* on the arrival day and, on subsequent days, to stay at home and boycott the public ceremonies and functions. The Government of Bengal, therefore, constituted a small committee to organize a counter propaganda for the reassuring of the populace and to dissipate that feeling of insecurity which was one of the most troublesome features of the situation. A Civil Guard was formed and rendered invaluable assistance particularly on the night immediately preceding the arrival, *viz.*, the 23rd-24th December, when every member of the guard, and they numbered some five thousand, was on duty patrolling the areas in which intimidation was anticipated by the inhabitants.

His Royal Highness arrived in Calcutta on the 24th December and left the City on the 30th of the same month. The day of arrival was declared a public holiday, as also the 28th December, the day of the ceremony of the opening of the Victoria Memorial. His Royal Highness was received at Howrah station by His Excellency the Governor with due ceremony and from thence drove in state to Government House. It was at once apparent that the efforts of the agitators to mar the reception had failed. The route taken by the procession was well-lined, the crowd in some places numbering thousands, and their welcome was cordial and at the same time courteous and respectful. *En route*, in Dalhousie Square His Royal Highness was presented with an address by the Corporation of Calcutta, to which he made a suitable reply At Government House he was received by Their Excellencies the Governor and the Countess of Ronaldshay: the Ruling Princes of Bengal and the leading European and Indian gentlemen attended and received His Royal Highness with acclamation. The day passed off without excitement or untoward incident. The Calcutta Tramways Company were

able to run a number of tramcars on several of their routes, and a fair number of taxi-cabs were also plying. The *hartal*, therefore, was only successful in so far as the shops were closed and a certain number of people deterred from coming to town. The agitators had shot their bolt and, as soon as it was seen that the *hartal* had been unsuccessful, general confidence was restored and the crowd present at the races in the afternoon which His Royal Highness attended, though not as large as it might have been expected in normal circumstances, was a big one and gave him an enthusiastic welcome. During the remaining days of the visit there existed no tendency on the part of the Indian populace to keep indoors. On the contrary, ever increasing crowds greeted the Prince wherever he went and gathered in the streets through which he was expected to pass, so that, before his visit was over, he received a royal welcome.

On Sunday the 25th His Royal Highness attended Divine Service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The next day he drove in state to the races, where a large concourse accorded him an enthusiastic ovation. In the evening a ball at Government House was attended by a distinguished gathering. In the morning of the 27th December His Royal Highness received an honorary degree in the Faculty of Law at a special Convocation of the Calcutta University held in Government House. The Convocation was well attended, and the reception fitting. The success of the visit culminated in the reception accorded to His Royal Highness at the public entertainment and pageant the same afternoon. Immense crowds of all communities gathered on the *maidan* to welcome him enthusiastically, while his departure at the close of the pageant was the occasion of a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. In the evening a vast crowd of sightseers of all descriptions and communities, having their womenfolk and children with them, poured forth upon the streets to view the illuminations, and, to a late hour of the night, the streets and every open space in that portion of the city which was illuminated were packed with a continuous stream of vehicles and foot passengers. His Royal Highness was again warmly received on the 28th December when he opened the Victoria Memorial, and in the evening the Levee was crowded. about 2,000 attending On the 29th December His Royal Highness went by river to Barrackpore where he presented colours to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. The ceremony was most successful. Returning to Calcutta, in the afternoon of the same day he attended a garden party given in his honour at Government House, at which some five thousand ladies and gentlemen were present. The next morning His Royal Highness unveiled the Calcutta War Memorial, and later in the day inspected the Bengal and the Calcutta police, ex-soldiers, the boy scouts and the girl guides. His inspection of the police was esteemed as a signal honour to the force, and the inspection of ex-soldiers, boy scouts and girl guides gave great satisfaction to the people of Calcutta. His Royal Highness' participation in Polo and in the paperchases was much appreciated by the European community. In the same afternoon His Royal Highness left Calcutta for Burma. A large crowd gathered to witness the departure.

In addition to the public functions, His Royal Highness did the three Clubs, United Service, Bengal and Calcutta, the honour of lunching with them and was thus brought into contact with the different classes of the community which belong to these clubs. The honour was greatly appreciated and a most enthusiastic welcome was in each case accorded to His Royal Highness.

The vernacular papers, both Hindu and Muhammadan, expressed the view that the reception accorded to His Royal Highness fell far short of the standard set at similar royal visits. The visit in its detail received very meagre treatment in these papers. Even in the professedly moderate papers the functions which His Royal Highness attended were not fittingly announced and prompt and attractive descriptions of the functions themselves were lacking. Except for overdrawn pictures of the *hartal* on the arrival day, the Hindu papers ignored the visit almost entirely. Other vernacular papers mostly contented themselves with drab accounts of the mere official routine and rarely went into personal touches. It was, however, generally

admitted by these papers that the crowds at the functions were increasingly Indian.

The general attitude of the country districts towards the visit was one of indifference. At the same time it was noticeable that, after the 24th December had passed off without disturbance, the inhabitants of the districts near Calcutta were encouraged to come into the city to view the entertainments of the subsequent days.

That the visit was generally appreciated is evident from the fact that tickets for the various ceremonies were eagerly sought for by all who had any claim to be invited, and the invitations fully utilised. There was no untoward incident of any importance connected with the visit, and practically no arrest arising out of political events was made during the period of His Royal Highness' stay. This fact in itself is sufficient testimony to the effect of His Royal Highness' personality and to the success of the visit.

In an appreciation of the general effect of the Prince's visit, the broad facts of the political situation are necessarily an important factor. It is unfortunately true that His Royal Highness' visit to Calcutta, as to other places, served to focus the energies of the elements included in what is known as the non-co-operation movement, and furnished an occasion for a trial of strength between them and the forces of law and order. Before His Royal Highness' arrival there was every indication that the non-co-operators would score at all events a moderate victory; and from this point of view though the welcome given to the Prince was not such as might have been expected in normal times, the visit must be regarded as very successful. Certain alterations made in the programme, particularly the change in the time of the opening of the Victoria Memorial from the afternoon to the morning, and the substitution of an ordinary for a State ball, were not popular and to some small extent interfered with the success of those particular functions, but the enthusiasm towards His Royal Highness' person continued to grow throughout the visit amongst those who attended and took part in the various functions. Since His Royal Highness' departure there has been a marked improvement in the political situation, but it is difficult to say how much of this is directly attributable to the visit. But there is no doubt that those who support the Government have been greatly encouraged by the visit of His Royal Highness and feel that it has served to measure the failure of the non-co-operation movement.

Telegram dated Rangoon, the 24th December 1921.

From—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

As the time approaches for Your Royal Highness to embark for Burma, on behalf of many millions of His Majesty's loyal subjects of all races in Burma I venture to tender to Your Royal Highness an expression of our most respectful duty, the very best compliments of the season and an assurance of a warm welcome on your visit to Burma. Also as President of the Burma Legislative Council have the honour to submit to Your Royal Highness the Council's humble expression of the cordial and respectful greetings as resolved by acclamation at their recent meeting.

Telegram dated Calcutta, the 25th December 1921.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

I am very grateful for the warm message of welcome which you have transmitted to me on behalf of the loyal people of Burma and the Burma Legislative Council. I am eagerly looking forward to my approaching visit to Burma.

Programme of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Burma.

JANUARY 1922—			
Monday, 2nd	Morning	8-30 A.M.	Disembark at Lewis Street Jetty and receive address from the Rangoon Municipal Committee
	Afternoon	4 P.M.	Visit University College and meet informally students of University and Judson Colleges.
		4-45 P.M.	Visit Dalhousie Park and meet informally *ex*-service men and pensioners resident in Lower Burma.
	Evening	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party at Government House.
		9 P.M.	Reception at Government House.
Tuesday, 3rd	Morning	8 A.M.	Proclamation Parade in which all troops in Rangoon, the Military Police and a body of Civil Police drawn from Rangoon and Lower Burma districts will take part.
	Afternoon	3-45 P.M.	Garden Party at Government House.
	Evening	8-15 P.M.	Attend dinner to be given by the Pegu Club and thereafter attend a dance to be given by the Gymkhana Club.
Wednesday, 4th	Morning	7 A.M.	Polo (Rest of morning free).
	Afternoon	3 30 P.M.	Races.
	Evening	8 P.M.	His Royal Highness will dine quietly at Government House.
		9-30 P.M.	Depart for Mandalay (private departure).
Thursday, 5th	Afternoon	4-30 P.M.	Arrive Mandalay and receive address from the Mandalay Municipality.
	Evening	8-15 P.M.	His Royal Highness will dine quietly at Government House.
Friday, 6th	Morning	8 A.M.	Parade in which troops in Upper Burma, the Military Police and a body of Civil Police drawn from Upper Burma districts will take part.
	Afternoon	1 P.M.	Visit Camp of *ex*-service men and pensioners resident in Upper Burma.
		1-30 P.M.	Lunch with Major-General Sir V. B. Fame, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District.
		4 P.M.	Polo. His Royal Highness will take tea with the members of the Upper Burma Club.
	Evening	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party at Government House; afterwards visit Shan Camp where Shan Chiefs and others will give an entertainment.
Saturday, 7th	Morning	7-30 A.M.	Polo (Rest of morning free).
	Afternoon	3-45 P.M.	Garden Party at Government House.
	Evening	8 P.M.	His Royal Highness will dine quietly at Government House.
		9-30 P.M.	Depart for Rangoon (private departure).
Sunday, 8th	Afternoon	5 P.M.	Arrive Rangoon (private arrival).
		6-30 P.M.	Attend Service at the Cathedral.
	Evening	8-15 P.M.	His Royal Highness will dine quietly at Government House.
Monday, 9th	Morning	7 A.M.	Polo (Rest of morning free).
	Afternoon	3-15 P.M.	Burmese entertainment to be arranged by the citizens of Rangoon.
	Evening	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party at Government House; afterwards drive round the Lakes and view illuminations and fireworks.
Tuesday, 10th	Morning	7 A.M.	Polo (Rest of morning free).
	Noon	...	Departure by R.I.M.S. "Dufferin."

During His Royal Highness' stay in Mandalay arrangements will be made for His Royal Highness to visit the Palace, and also to pay a short informal visit to a fireworks display.

Double guards of honour will be arranged for at His Royal Highness' disembarkation at Rangoon and arrival at Government House, Rangoon, at his arrival at Mandalay Railway Station, and his arrival at Government House, Mandalay, and at Government House, Rangoon, and at the wharf on the occasion of his departure. These guards of honour will be supplied not only by the regular troops, but also by the Auxiliary Force and the Military and Civil Police.

Arrival at Rangoon, Monday, the 2nd January 1922.

R. I. M. S. "*Dufferin*" conveying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Lewis Street Jetty at 8-30 A.M., on Monday, the 2nd January 1922. A Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired as the "*Dufferin*" reaches the jetty. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed on board the "*Dufferin*" with his staff (which will include the Principal Port Officer in his capacity as Honorary Aide-de-Camp), and pay a brief visit to His Royal Highness. His Honour will then depart with his staff so as to be ready to receive His Royal Highness as he lands on the jetty. His Royal Highness will then come off the "*Dufferin*" and be received on the jetty by the Lieutenant-Governor and staff. His Honour will present to him the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma and the General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District. The General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District, will present to His Royal Highness the Colonel Commandant of the Rangoon Brigade Area.

His Royal Highness will then proceed by the bridge from the pontoon to the road where two Guards of Honour will be drawn up. One of these will be supplied by the ships of the Royal Navy and the other by the Royal Scots. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour. Six bars of the National Anthem will be played and the Royal Salute will be given.

A procession will then be formed by the Staffs of His Royal Highness and the Lieutenant-Governor, juniors leading. On arrival at the *dais* the members of the procession will open out and His Royal Highness will pass through and take his seat on the *dais*. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will take his seat on the *dais* on the left of His Royal Highness and a little behind. His Royal Highness' suite and the staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be grouped behind His Royal Highness and the Lieutenant-Governor on the *dais;* His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will then present to His Royal Highness the Senior Burmese Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee who will read an address, after asking permission of His Royal Highness to do so. After His Royal Highness has graciously replied to the address, the Lieutenant-Governor with His Royal Highness' permission will present to him 25 Members of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, the Puisne Judges of the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner, the Development Commissioner, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rangoon, the Commissioner of the Pegu Division, the Chief Secretary, the Members of the Legislative Council and the Consuls for China, Japan and the United States of America, the General Staff Officer, First Grade, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Independent District, the President, Rangoon Trades Association and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners. His Royal Highness will then descend from the *dais* and walk to the exist in procession as before, escorted by the Lieutenant-Governor. At the exit he will enter his carriage and proceed to Government House, the Bands, playing the National Anthem as His Royal Highness departs.

His Royal Highness will drive in an open carriage, in which the Chief of Staff and Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household will also be seated. His Royal Highness' suite will follow in four motor cars. His Royal Highness will be escorted by the Mounted Company of the Rangoon

Battalion of the Auxiliary Force and by the Lieutenant-Governor's Escort (Military Police). The Officer Commanding, Mounted Company, will be on the left of the carriage and the Commandant, Military Police, Commanding the Escort will ride on the right of the carriage. The escort will be disposed of as follows:—

(1) In front of His Highness' carriage, at a distance of 50 yards, 50 Mounted Rifles.

(2) Behind His Royal Highness' carriage, at an interval of half a horse's length, 1 Indian Officer, 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and 4 Sowars of the Lieutenant-Governor's Escort.

(3) Behind the last motor-car of the procession, at an interval of 50 yards, the remainder of the Lieutenant-Governor's Escort, namely, 19.

The Commissioner of Police will ride at the head of the procession and will be followed by 4 Mounted Civil Police. The Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police will ride on the right of the Royal carriage and to the rear of the Officer Commanding the Escort. A Superintendent of Police will ride on the left side of the carriages to the rear of the Officer Commanding the Mounted Company. The Procession will be closed by another Superintendent of Police, and 4 Mounted Civil Police.

The route to be traversed by His Royal Highness will be as follows:— Strand Road, Phayre Street, Merchant Street, Barr Street, Dalhousie Street, Sule Pagoda Road, Montgomery Street, Commissioner Road, Godwin Road, Halpin Road and Leeds Road to Government House.

The arches and stands which will be passed through are as follows:—

(1) The Burmese Community's arch and pandal in Phayre Street.

(2) Stands erected by the Reception Committee in Dalhousie Street.

(3) Arch of the Sule Pagoda Trustees.

(4) The Chinese Community's arch and pandal and stands for Chinese school children in Montgomery Street.

(5) The University College arch and pandal in Montgomery Street.

(6) An arch and stands for children of all nationalities in Commissioner Road.

(7) The Jewish Community's arch and pandal in Godwin Road.

(8) Arch and pandal for families of British soldiers.

(9) The Armenian Community's arch and pandal in Halpin Road.

(10) The Karen Community's arch and pandal in Leeds Road.

The route of the procession will be closed to traffic from various times. to be advertised, between 7-30 and 8-30 A.M., till after the procession has reached Government House. The streets will be lined by troops of the Garrison and by Civil and Military Police. The troops and Military Police will form one line and the Civil Police will form a second line two paces behind the Military.

His Royal Highness' carriage will move at a walk as far as the corner of Commission and Godwin Roads and thereafter will trot between each arch halting only at the arches. The stoppage at each arch will not exceed two minutes.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed to Government House by a different route from the procession, and will be there in time to meet His Royal Highness on his arrival.

At Government House, Guards of Honour will be furnished by the 96th Berar Infantry and the Rangoon Battalion of the Auxiliary Force, India. His Royal Highness will be received at the porch by Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock. On arrival at Government House, His Royal Highness' Flag will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and a second Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Pagoda Fort. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour, six bars of the National Anthem will be played and the Royal Salute given.

After His Royal Highness has inspected the Guards of Honour, the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, will be introduced to His Royal Highness by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Inspector-General of Police, who is in charge of the police arrangements, will also be introduced.

Arrival at Mandalay, Thursday, the 5th January 1922.

The Royal Train will arrive at 4-30 P.M., on Thursday, the 5th January 1922. The carriages of the Royal party will be drawn up exactly opposite the entrance to the Reception Pandal. On the platform to the right and left of the entrance and facing the train will be drawn up the Guards of Honour one of which will be provided by the King's Own Regiment and one by the Auxiliary Force.

On alighting from the train His Royal Highness will be received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District. As His Royal Highness alights from the train the Guards of Honour will give the Royal Salute, the National Anthem will be played and a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired. The Lieutenant-Governor will present the General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District. The General Officer Commanding will present the Officer Commanding the troops in Mandalay. His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guards of Honour, six bars of the National Anthem will be played and the Royal Salute will be given. There will then be introduced to His Royal Highness the Judicial Commissioner, Mandalay, the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, the Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, Members of the Burma Legislative Council, Officers Commanding units, Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, who may be in Mandalay and the Station Staff Officer A procession will then be formed by the Staff of His Royal Highness and the Lieutenant-Governor, juniors leading, and His Royal Highness accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed along a covered-way to the Pandal erected in the station yard where he will be received by the Municipal Committee and the principal residents of Mandalay. On arrival at the *dais* the members of the procession will open out and His Royal Highness will pass through and take his seat on the *dais*. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will also take his seat on the *dais* on the left of His Royal Highness a little behind. The Staffs of His Royal Highness and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be grouped behind the *dais*. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will then present to His Royal Highness the senior Member of the Municipal Committee who will read an address after asking permission of His Royal Highness to do so. After His Royal Highness has graciously replied to the address, the Municipal Commissioner will be presented to His Royal Highness by the Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay.

A procession will then be formed as before and the Lieutenant-Governor will conduct His Royal Highness to the exit and His Royal Highness accompanied by His Chief of Staff and Comptroller of Household will drive to Government House in a motor-car, the band playing the National Anthem as His Royal Highness departs. The Royal car will be preceded at a distance of 600 or 700 yards by a pilot-car in which will ride the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, and an Assistant Superintendent of Police: 50 yards behind the Royal car will come a tail car carrying the District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, and Assistant Superintendent of Police. The tail car will come between the Royal car and the rest of the cars making up the procession.

The route to be traversed by His Royal Highness will be as follows:—

78th Street, Court-house Road, 73rd Street, through the South Gate of the Fort, the South Gate Road, the Mall and Chief Commissioner's Road to Government House. The route of the procession will be closed to traffic from 4 P.M., until 10 minutes after the procession has passed. The route from the Railway Station to Government House will be lined by troops of the Garrison and Civil and Military Police. From the station to the entrance

of the Fort the troops will form one line and the Civil Police will form a second line behind the Military.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed to Government House by a different route, and will be there in time to meet His Royal Highness on his arrival.

At Government House, Guards of Honour will be provided by the 128th Pioneers and 2-70th Burmans. His Royal Highness will be received by Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock. On arrival at Government House His Royal Highness' flag will be hoisted at the flagstaff and a second Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour, six bars of the National Anthem will be played and the Royal Salute given.

His Royal Highness will dine quietly at Government House.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' reply to the address of welcome Municipal Committee of Rangoon.

The Municipal Committee of Rangoon, representing the citizens of all classes and races, desires to welcome Your Royal Highness most loyally and cordially to the capital of Burma.

Rangoon is a creation of commercial enterprise. Its situation as the principal natural port of a vast and fertile Province gave unrivalled opportunities which have been skilfully utilised. Its history is that of a steady and continuous growth in prosperity, in harmony with the progressive development of the natural resources of Burma. On the visit in 1906 of Your Royal Highness' august parents the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, Rangoon could claim to be third in commercial importance of the cities of the Indian Empire During the interval which has elapsed, though its relative position remains unaltered, its progress has been more rapid than that of its rivals.

Living in a city which is before all else a seaport and a centre of trade, the inhabitants of Rangoon are of many nationalities, speak diverse languages, and profess various creeds; but are united in the sentiment of heartfelt loyalty and devotion to the Throne. They tender to Your Royal Highness their warmest thanks for your gracious decision to visit this city, venture most respectfully to express a hope that Your Royal Highness will enjoy your visit to this Province and will carry away lasting and pleasant memories of Burma.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' reply to the address of welcome presented by the Municipal Committee of Rangoon.

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 to 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 the small town of thatched huts, which passed under British occupation in 1852, into this vast metropolis and prosperous port of to-day. Where yesterday a wilderness of mud and a labyrinth of hovels met the eye, the fair capital of one of the richest provinces of the Empire to-day lifts her proud head. Here the railways and the craft of the two great river valleys of Burma deliver up the spoils of your mines, your oil fields, 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 produce to the four corners of the world.

There is romance too in the many nationalities which throng your streets and docks. At first sight amid the multiplicity of creeds and tongues of your citizens, the only common tie would seem to be the bond of adherence

to the British Empire under whose protection they live and prosper. In spite however of such 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 the holy places of a 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, in 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 have 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 the 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 the most pleasant recollections of my stay.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Mandalay Municipal Committee.

We, the President and Members of the Mandalay Municipal Committee, on behalf of the inhabitants of Mandalay, respectfully beg to offer to Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome to our city and to express our great pleasure that we have been given this opportunity of assuring Your Royal Highness of our deep devotion and loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

It is sixteen years since Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary, then the Prince and Princess of Wales, paid the first visit of the Heir-Apparent of the British Empire to Mandalay, and we rejoice that Your Royal Highness has been able to include our city in those highly-valued tours, thereby renewing that personal touch which confirms the affectionate loyalty felt by His Gracious Majesty's subjects to the Throne.

We are aware of the immense calls on the time and energies of Your Royal Highness which are involved in making personal acquaintance with all the important centres of the Empire over which Your Royal Highness will one day be called upon to reign, and we are, therefore, the more gratified that Mandalay, the chief Burmese city of the Province has again received the honour of a Royal visit.

We are happy to inform Your Royal Highness, as could be evidenced by a comparison between the buildings now in the main streets with those which existed at the time of His Majesty the King Emperor's visit as Prince of Wales, that Mandalay has during the intervening years retained and improved its position as a centre of Burmese art and trade, and we assure Your Royal Highness that the welcome we offer is inspired by the same cordial and loyal spirit as it then was.

We trust that Your Royal Highness will find both pleasure and relaxation in the arrangements made for your entertainment, and that Your Royal Highness will take away interesting recollections of this city and of the different communities of which it is composed, as well as of those representatives from other parts of Upper Burma who have come to Mandalay especially to be present on this happy occasion.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' reply to the address of welcome presented by the Mandalay Municipal Committee.

I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me.

It is a very great pleasure to me to follow in the footsteps of Their Imperial Majesties and visit the chief town of Upper Burma Their Majesties will be interested to hear of the progress and expansion of your city and of the prosperity and welfare of your province.

I have been looking forward to my visit to Mandalay—the city of sunshine and pagodas. When Englishmen think of Burma and the Burmese, their thoughts at once turn to Mandalay. Rangoon is the great cosmopolitan port and city of the province; but it is to Mandalay we all wish to go to understand and enjoy all that charms us in the people of Burma. It is here that we feel that we can get to know the Burmese and show our liking for them. It is here that we can succeed in understanding the real influence of their scene on outlook life and bask in the warmth of a nature as joyous as their own sunshine. It is here only that we can hope to appreciate at its true value their delicate art and taste which has had an effect passing beyond the limits of Burma itself.

Measured in years the connection of Burma with Great Britain has been a short one; but it has not been too short for a vigorous growth of strong mutual esteem and regard. It has not been too brief to give birth to a firm trust in each other's qualities and capabilities and to confidence in each other's power for good. I know that we hope that under our guidance the Burmese will be enabled to give expression to all that is best in Burma and realise themselves to the fullest extent; and I feel sure that in return the Burmese repose trust in our power to promote their fortunes and welfare on lines sympathetic to their national character and aspirations.

Gentlemen, I envy you your responsibilities in the charge of the civic affairs of this beautiful city and wish you all success in their discharge. I thank you again for your kind address of welcome.

" Pioneer ", dated the 4th January 1922.

Rangoon, 2nd January.—The special correspondent of the " Pioneer " writes as follows from on board the R.I.M.S. " *Dufferin* " at 7-30 A.M., on the 2nd January: Since early dawn this morning a new land has been spreading itself slowly before us. Now Rangoon, the city of sunshine and pagodas extends invitingly, and in half an hour or less—for the town seems astonishingly near— we land to see what the laughing sleepy Burmese have prepared for His Royal Highness. Even at this distance, the very air speaks of something new—something dainty and delicate embracing withal an aspect of exquisite lightness. Looking, not to the right where are situated the great petroleum godowns, but ahead, and a little left across the imposing strand with its line of stately buildings backed by the green foliage of what from here appears to be a dense jungle, the great golden dome of the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda glints joyously in the sun, beckoning as it were to the most venerable shrines of all the Buddhists, and throwing across the muddy waters of the Rangoon river, through which we are now slowly churning a way, an invitation to the joy and merriment that is the peculiar quality of the Burmese, a joyousness spontaneous and unstinted, untainted by the crimping bounds of modern social life. Much closer, near to the water's edge, smaller but yet impressive, can be seen the Sule Pagoda. and in the docks fronting the town the gaily dressed shipping from ports all over the world. The farther East, the greater the impelling attraction. This is an old slogan. The Prince has seen the cold massiveness of Gibraltar, the uncertain atmosphere of Malta, the bleak aridness of Aden, the artificial and illusionary Eastern effects of Port Said and Suez, the uninviting approach to Bombay, and the drabness of Calcutta. Doubtless he has been disappointed with all, as are all travellers when they first visit the East, around which such gorgeous visions are so frequently painted Rangoon, however, presents a different picture. How far it will bear closer inspection the next few days will unfold.

It has been a splendid voyage. Light breezes and calm seas have favoured the " *Dufferin* " during the whole of her three days' trip across the Bay of Bengal. Owing to the difficulty of crossing the various sandbanks in the Hooghly, is was necessary for the " Dufferin " to leave Calcutta at ten o'clock on Friday morning, and she proceeded down the river to the Jellingham anchorage, some four hours easy steam away. His Royal Highness left Calcutta on the despatch vessel " *Pansy* " just before three o'clock in the afternoon. All the way the noise of cheering rose incessantly from the

banks, where the coolies, the millhands, the stevedores, and all who find employment there, suspended work to speed him on his way. The crews and passengers of incoming steamers crowded the decks and waved and shouted their greetings. It was almost dusk when the " Dufferin " was sighted swinging gently on the ebb-tide at her anchorage. The " Pansy " was manœuvred alongside without as much as scraping her paint, and His Royal Highness went on board immediately.

The voyage was more or less without incident. His Royal Highness took strenuous exercise throughout, walking the decks in the morning, swinging a polo stick in the afternoon, and sometimes running for an hour before dinner. He dined with the officers and his Staff in the wardroom on all occasions, and on New Year's eve gave the toast of " Saturday night at sea—sweethearts and wives," and later rose again to drink happiness to all during the New Year. At midnight, he went on deck and struck sixteen bells, and joined hands in singing " Auld Lang Syne." Last night proved to be exceedingly hot, and fans had to be brought into full play, but this morning it is cooler. Crowds are lining the river bank, and are cheering madly. The " Comus " which has escorted us from Calcutta, has fallen behind, and ahead can be seen the " Clive " and behind her the " Southampton," thundering forth with a salute. The " Comus " and " Southampton " follow. Now it is the turn of the land battery. We are alongside the quaintly decorated jetty. The ship's band, borrowed from the " Renown " is playing; the Lieutenant-Governor has come on board and has left; rousing cheers rise from the land and the Prince has landed.

The " Dufferin " with the Prince of Wales on board arrived in Rangoon at dawn. The Prince landed soon after 8 A.M., and after receiving an address from the Municipal Committee, drove in state to Government House through streets lined with crowds of all communities, who gave His Royal Highness a most enthusiastic reception.

Rangoon's reception to the Prince has been wonderful and amazing. The crowds all along the long way to Government House were enormous. In finding a suitable comparison, one can only think of Bombay. When His Royal Highness landed he was conducted, inspecting the guards of honour furnished by the Navy and the Royal Scots *en route*, to a pandal alongside where the senior Burmese member of the Municipal Committee read an address of welcome. It was a short address and the Prince's reply was equally brief, after which presentations were made and His Royal Highness moved towards the street, where he was to commence his processional drive to Government House. As he left the pandal the great audience rose and cheered him loudly.

In Calcutta during the day of the Prince's arrival the crowds were big, but as was then pointed out, they were not representative of the population Non-co-operation is not an unknown word in Burma and great efforts have been made aided by open intimidation to promote a *hartal*. One of the striking features of to-day's crowds was not so much their strength, but their variety, almost every Eastern people one could think. The moment the Prince entered the streets, it was apparent that the attempts at a *hartal* had proved an ignominious failure. Not only were the crowds there willing to cheer, and to wave flags excitedly, but even the usually unresponsive Burmese were affected, and showed their enthusiasm for the Prince in a manner which but few anticipated. Rangoon is not really a Burmese city, as its population is more than two-thirds Indian, and even though the scenes presented were picturesque to the extreme, so much more on a far larger scale is promised in Mandalay, that it would perhaps be better to reserve describing them until then. In a few words, His Royal Highness passed through over three miles of smiling acclaiming people who crowded the sidewalks, crammed the platforms, erected for them, and in fact occupied every position from which a view of the Royal Prince could be obtained. The first part of the route lay through the Indian quarter of the town and here naturally those there were mainly Indians. Farther on, however, the well-known attire of Hindustan gave place to others of a brighter hue, for the whole of Phayre Street was occupied by Burmese men, women and children, all the essence of daintiness and brightness. Here they

had erected a grotesque archway and a pandal, before the crowded stands of the Reception Committee in Dalhousie Street and under the arch erected by the Trustees of the Sule Pagoda. Turning the corner, the Prince was greeted by weird noises produced from fantastic instruments, for here was the Chinese community and a little farther on the arch and the pandal of the University College. On the Commissioner Road were stands packed with children of all nationalities—English, Indian, Parsis, Burmese, Chinese and a score of others; in the next street were the members of the Jewish community, and so the Prince wended his way, the carriage horses proceeding at walking pace, taking the Prince past the assembled families of the British soldiers, under the archway of the Armenian community in Halpin Road, past the Karen community in Leeds Road, and crowds of Europeans, from there on to Government House smiling back into smiling eyes, and having a kindly glance for all. Here the Guards of Honour were furnished by the 96th Berar Infantry, and the Rangoon Battalion of the Auxiliary Force. These were inspected by the Prince, who then entered Government House, where he was received by Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock.

There were no other functions until after four o'clock, because the climate of Rangoon at this time of the year hardly lends itself to long hours in the open One rather longs for the shade. At four o'clock, however, His Royal Highness motored to University College where on arrival he was presented with bouquets by the lady students. The Executive Committee of the Council and the Standing Committee of the Senate were introduced to the Prince, who then listened to an address of welcome. After replying briefly he proceeded to Dalhousie Park. Here on the beautiful lawns by Scandal Point, he interviewed some hundreds of ex-service men. In the evening there was a dinner party at Government House, followed by a reception.

" Pioneer ", dated the 5th January 1922.

Rangoon is entirely neglecting the serious side of life, all, as with one accord, have suspended business, and given themselves over to following the Prince to the numerous functions that have been arranged in his honour during his stay here. This morning at eight o'clock there was a Proclamation Parade. This is usually a somewhat stereotyped annual event, in which those outside the military circle take but a cursory interest. This morning's parade, however, held on the spacious racecourse, drew thousands of all nationalities. The many stands were packed to their utmost capacity, and the lawns in front were crowded. Rangoon produced all the troops at its command, and included for the occasion the Police and the Boy Scouts, and in fact any that had even a remote connection with khaki. The result was a striking parade. There were the mounted men of the Auxiliary Force, the Mounted Military Police, the Royal Field Artillery, the Royal Scots, men from the Burma Railway Battalion, and the Tenasserim Battalion, the Rangoon Battalion Auxiliary Force, India, the 96th Berar Infantry, the Civil Police and others Notwithstanding the mixed character of the force, the *feu de joie* was done perfectly, as in fact were all the movements accompanying this well known parade.

After the parade, the Prince played polo, and in the afternoon attended a garden party at Government House given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Craddock. Representatives of all Rangoon's many communities were invited, and thousands responded to the invitation. Hardly a blade of grass was to be seen on the spacious lawns, so great was the crush. As a garden party, of course, it held nothing out of the ordinary, but the hundred and one hues, which the Burmese succeed in blending so pleasingly, gave to it a spirit of daintiness and cheeriness impossible of attainment perhaps in any other country but Burma. It was an exceedingly hot afternoon, and whereas the men of the European community appeared most uncomfortable in their morning coats and top hats, the Burmese, especially the women, floated airily round in their striking draperies—not forgetting to take heavy toll of the ices all the same and entered in the *tamasha* with zest. The Burmese are

a happy people—they take but few things seriously, especially work, which they relegate to the Indian immigrant— so neither did they take the discomforts of a blazing sun as anything of extreme moment, and they laughed and chatted their way through the whole afternoon. Only when the Prince, who moved freely amongst the guests the whole time, passed before them did they cease their chatter. Not however, their infectious gaiety—they smiled to the end, and left smiling. In the evening the members of the Pegu Club entertained His Royal Highness to dinner. After dinner the Prince proceeded to the Rangoon Gymkhana to attend a dance given by the members there. He passed a merry evening, leaving for Government House soon after midnight.

" Pioneer ", dated the 6th January 1922

Rangoon, 4th January.—This has been another of those hot sweltering days to which the residents of Rangoon refer in glowing terms as an evidence of their superb cold weather. They have gone bravely forth in the finest of raiment, whilst visitors, including His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were forced to take refuge in ordinary thin lounge suits. Fans and *punkhas* were even requisitioned. Until a later hour last night at the dance, His Royal Highness has not had a crowded day, but nevertheless it has been quite strenuous. He played in several *chukkers* on the polo ground this morning, where enormous crowds thronged when it was known that the Prince was there playing. The Prince is now becoming more accustomed to the ways of the Burmese pony, a sturdy little beast but rarely over fourteen hands and usually either ten or eleven. The Prince had one very exciting game, which was won by his side by the narrow margin of one goal—the only one scored during the game. The crowds cheered him enthusiastically as he left.

The Burmese pony was seen again at the races in the afternoon. To those accustomed to English or Indian racing, that provided in Burma is distinctly novel, as not infrequently the jockeys are quite tall, whereas their mounts in almost all cases are seldom larger than a child's pony. Though the ponies are as pigmies, however, they are immensely strong, and they are able to traverse really extraordinary long distances over the rough and unbroken land of the far-reaching jungles. During the Boer War, hundreds of these ponies were sent to South Africa, as they were found invaluable for the rough country there. Usually they go along at an ambling trot, said to be most comfortable. This afternoon it was shown that they were able to gallop also, but it must be confessed that to an ordinary onlooker this mode of progression did not appear as easy going as could be desired. A small animal is sometimes difficult to grip, especially when it elects to jump and caper, as most of those did that where led out into the course this afternoon. Seats appeared most uncertain until the tapes went up, and the fields were away.

The Rangoon race course is delightfully situated near the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, but it lacks shade, and the sun was overpowering. The Burmese are sensible people, and they came forearmed. Hours before the Prince was due to arrive, the lawns, and more particularly the centre of the course, where admittance was free, were a sea of gaudily coloured paper umbrellas. Those that had not umbrellas came protected with the wide cone-shaped hat of rushwork usually associated with Chinamen. It is said that the Burman is undemonstrative, but for once he failed to live up to his reputation, for he shouted himself hoarse when the Prince motored down the course. Now again, during a lapse of the deep-throated roar of the men, could be heard the treble of the gentler sex. It was another case, of all eyes on the Prince, and interest in the races forthwith lapsed badly. The remarks and asides of the ladies, as they watched His Royal Highness mount the stand escorted by the Lieutenant-Governor, were many and endearing, but as this is not a love story, it would perhaps be better to spare their blushes, and not reproduce them. His Royal Highness saw several races, including the Prince of Wales' which was won by a Burmese owner, who was cordially congratulated by the Prince when later he was presented in order to receive the trophy. There were further enthusiastic scenes when the Prince left. Enthusiasm in fact is so profound, that

the people are asking for a public departure when His Royal Highness leaves for Madras after his trip to Mandalay. They have had many opportunities of displaying their loyalty, but evidently they desire more.

" Pioneer ", dated the 7th January 1922.

Mandalay, 5th January.—" He who wishes to live long should seek the shelter of Mandalay Hill, which is crossed by the green waters of the emerald Nanda Lake."

The Prince has journeyed nearly 400 miles by narrow gauge train to test the truth of this prophesy which attaches to the pagoda dotted town of Mandalay and was one of the factors which contributed to its foundation. In many ways the journey proved to be a wonderful one. Guards were posted every hundred yards on each side of the track the whole distance. During the night they held aloft flaming torches giving one occasional glimpses of the silent, verdant jungle and making both fore and behind, a path of fire through which the Royal train steamed serenely. The dawn was a magnificent one, and the sun, as it slowly crept over the line of the distant hills, tinged a landscape already picturesque and beautiful with its patches of jungle fields, of paddy, and the curious huts and houses of the many villages, which, even in the humblest instances, somehow preserve their atmosphere of freshness and cleanliness. With the light came the inquisitive villagers who grouped themselves every mile or so along the line and waved and shouted their greetings as the trains trundled by. There were three trains, by the way, the pilot train, the Royal train and the Lieutenant-Governor's Special, for His Honour, after saying farewell to the Prince at Rangoon, had to hurry forward so as to be in time to greet him at Mandalay.

Of the many happy sights that met the eye during the journey, the most striking, perhaps, were the groups of children waiting on all the diminutive platforms on the tiny railway—everything in Burma seems to be on a pygmy scale except perhaps the people's enthusiasm for the Prince One felt, when viewing these smiling youngsters, that they really enjoyed living; in their presence one could not but brush away all thoughts of the worries and cares of the world outside. The simple decorations with which they had adorned the stations—decorations which at the most had cost but a few pice—showed infinite care and thoroughness of preparation. There were clever cut papers, the chaste and simple paintings, at which they are adepts, interwined palm leaves and great bunches of flowers—for the Burmese children adore flowers. On each station platform, behind the decorations which they had so laboriously constructed, seated in rows with their legs tucked beneath them, were the children, girls and boys, though, to tell one from the other was difficult, because even where adults are concerned, it requires a practised eye to determine the sexes. All the Burmese are graceful but the children with their black hair carefully cut round the forehead and adorned with chrysanthemums and roses have a charm peculiarly their own recalling those curious but exquisite fan pictures of scenes from Japan. Besides the children, although in each instance they held pride of place, the elders and the members of the different local municipalities had taken up their station too, and all combined in acclaiming loudly as the Royal train approached and departed.

Soon after four o'clock in the afternoon, Mandalay Hill, a prominence nearly one thousand feet high, which dominates the surrounding landscape, was sighted at the foot of which, standing out prominently in the sun, lay the square walled town founded by King Mindon with the great palace situated in the centre. Mandalay long ago escaped from the confine laid down by King Mindon and it now struggles on either side for quite long distances. The old town is now designated Fort Dufferin, and is reserved solely for the use of the military.

His Royal Highness was given a great reception when he alighted from the train which was drawn up directly opposite a quaintly constructed pandal, in which were present some two thousand privileged guests. The address of welcome was rather remarkable, as it was rendered in Burmese,

and the casket in which it was subsequently placed, was in itself quite novel, depicting as it did, many phases of life in Burma. There were great crowds outside the station, but the route to Government House was too long to expect it to be peopled for the whole of its length. There were places where the route went through streets devoid of houses, where the crowds dwindled down from great masses to a single line, and even odd groups, but there were many thousands cheering madly all the same, and an assortment of races such as the Prince has never seen before, comprising as they did representatives of many little known tribes, who had traversed long distances in order to see His Royal Highness. There were Burmese ladies in the usual tight fitting petticoat of gay silk, Chins from the western mountains, Shans from the east, Kachins from the north, Chinese from the little known inland borders, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Madrasis—all presenting colour and movement, and the scene was as lively as it was uncommon. As usual, the children were in the foreground, and the Prince stopped his car for a moment to respond to their noisy greetings, they shrieked and yelled and waved banners with vehement earnestness. The cheering followed His Royal Highness long after he had entered the gates of Government House. This was the only public function of the day, but, before he returns to Rangoon on Saturday evening, His Royal Highness has a heavy programme.

He dined quietly at Government House this evening, for to-morrow he has to be out at an early hour to attend a parade of the garrison troops.

Mandalay, 5th January.—The Prince of Wales was presented to-day with an address of welcome from the Mandalay Municipal Committee.

Rangoon, 5th January.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously accorded permission to the University of Rangoon to name the annual prize of Rs. 1,000, " the Prince of Wales' prize." It is in commemoration of His Royal Highness' visit to the students of the University, and will be paid to the author of an original work in Burmese (prose or poetry) of a translation into Burmese of a scientific work produced during the year previous, and considered by the Senate to show exceptional merit. The award will be made, other conditions being satisfied, in March of each year. His Royal Highness has expressed a wish that his thanks be conveyed to the Senate and Council for their loyal resolution.

" Pioneer ", dated the 8th January 1922

Mandalay, 6th January.—This morning His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales saw some of the newest units of the Indian Army regiments, of strange men who, even to veteran officers, were in most instances quite fresh and novel. Before the war there were no Burmese units, with the exception of a company of sappers and miners raised in 1887, but the post-war organisation of the Indian Army includes five Burmese battalions besides a company of sappers and miners, and possibly a company of mechanical transport.

The development of these units is interesting. The possibility of introducing the various indigenous races of Burma into the Indian Army was seriously considered only in 1917, when a Burmese Pioneer Company was raised, a Kachin and a Burmese company were enlisted for the 80th and 50th Burma Rifles, and an entire labour corps of Chinese and Burmans was sent to France. These were the beginnings of a comparative large organisation Other units were raised subsequently, most of which saw service either in Palestine, Mesopotamia, or the Frontier.

These were the men who marched by the Prince so blithely this morning. There were the Mounted Military Police, a splendid body of men on their diminutive ponies, looking just like toy soldiers, and two brigades, one commanded by Colonel W. G. B. Goodfellow, and the other by Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Percy Smith. The first to march by was the 2nd Battalion King's Own Royal Regiment, to be followed by the 93rd Burma Infantry, and the 2nd-70th Burma Rifles, the latter, all small men, who although but recently employed as soldiers, have an ancient military tradition behind them. Following them came the 3rd-70th Kachin Rifles and the 4th-78th Chin Rifles, hill

men, all from the North-East and North-West Frontiers of Burma respectively. Their civilisation is as yet quite undeveloped, but soldiers returning from these regiments are spreading enlightenment in a wonderful way. The first Brigade was completed with the 5th-70th Burma Rifles, the 1st-128th Pioneers, and the Upper Burma Auxiliary Force. The second Brigade was composed of the Military Police, the Civil Police and the Supply and Transport, 13th Mule Corps His Royal Highness also inspected the local boy scouts before leaving for Government House for breakfast.

Later in the morning, the Prince visited the camp of the ex-service men and pensioners. It was quite an informal gathering and the Prince was given a great reception. When he left, the more enthusiastic of the men boarded the steps of his car and insisted upon shaking hands yet again. The rest meanwhile running alongside whilst still endeavouring to keep going the strains of "He's a jolly good fellow." The Prince looked on with the greatest of good humour and was still acknowledging the roaring cheers when the car left the camp.

At two o'clock there was cart racing on the berm of the moat of the fort. Cart racing is one of the most popular pastimes of the Burmese, and thousands turned out to witness the fun. The carts—light bamboo structures—are drawn by two small bullocks, and only two race at a time on two parallel courses. The Burman does not trust to the judgment of the judges so at the end of the courses two strands of cotton are stretched. The first strand to be broken by the on-rushing bullocks, releases a simple wooden contrivance which proclaims the winner beyond any doubt. The Burman is a great gambler, and he took his afternoon's sport seriously. Puffing away behind his huge green *cheroot*, he carefully studied form, and then consulted Mr. Poo, and Mr. Sye Yen, bookmakers, whose odds are always the same—evens either way.

Soon after three o'clock His Royal Highness proceeded to the polo ground, where the members of the Upper Burma Club were "at home." Notwithstanding the thousands still watching the cart racing, there were yet others to greet the Prince when he arrived. He had an exhilarating game. In the evening there was a dinner party at Government House, to which numerous guests were invited. After which His Royal Highness visited the camp of the Shan Chiefs where an entertainment had been arranged in his honour.

Mandalay, 7th January.—The opportunities of seeing a real Shan entertainment are very very, few and far between, as the entertainers have to be gathered in many cases from the deepest recesses of the hills of the far away border States. When these shy, weird people can be persuaded to leave their *kyaungs* and perform their village dances before the people of the lowlands, the results is a scene which would baffle the descriptive power of the most facile pen. Space is an essential to a Shan entertainmeat. The pandal erected by the Chiefs for His Royal Highness last night was in the centre of a great illuminated circle, around which were seated thousands of spectators of many races. In the dancing area in front of the Royal pandal were grouped animals which would have caused Noah to have raised his eyebrows in astonishment—elongated llamas, monstrous dragons, birds of the Emu type raising their heads proudly to a height of quite ten feet, cats, such as would have sent Dick Whittington green with envy, peacocks of extraordinary size and plumage, tigers with flaming jaws agape, bears, bulls, elephants, all extravagant and bizarre in the changing lights of the arc lamps. The scene was unreal and unnatural, and one felt constrained to sneeze to see if the vision would disappear. It savoured more of a bad nightmare after a heavy Christmas, and it is reported that several men, when the animals gave a preliminary frolic before the arrival of the Prince, coughed nervously, glanced around anxiously, rose from their seats with determination, and made their way home to bed.

Loud cheering announced the arrival of His Royal Highness, and, after the various Chiefs had been presented, the entertainment began. To music, drawn and torn from instruments ranging from the simple reed to others of wonderful proportions requiring the strength of three men to carry them, this egregious and extraordinary menagerie pranced and gambolled around the Royal pandal. The frisky coltish llama, a terrifying beast with a long rakish body, was the essence of drollery, for the front legs cake-walked, whilst the hind legs gave a spirited exhibition of broncho bucking, causing all kinds of sinuous internal convulsions. The sportive tiger played touch finger with the peacocks, the bears gambolled with the cats. Every animal did just the opposite to what might have been expected, and the huge enclosure rocked with laughter. Twice round the pandal the animals capered, and then they gave way to a procession of strange peoples, every type more astonishing than the last. There were Shans with trousers so well defined and so voluminous that the seat swung with more élan than the kilt of the Highlanders—strange people who eat practically everything although it is only across the Mekong that the Black Shans feast on snakes. Hkuns with enormous turbans, Lus from the borders of China, Inthas from the Yawnghwe Lake, where they straddle their boats and paddle with their legs, Taungyos in red camisoles and green leggings, Taungthus with elaborate head-dress with large-spiked hair-pins, Karennis with their calves swathed in innumerable gaiters of black cord; Padaungs—but these cannot be dismissed with but a phrase or two, so peculiar were they. The women especially were most remarkable. They wore neck bands of brass tubing, which varies from five to twenty-five coils, according to the age of the woman. The tubing is about one quarter of an inch in diameter, the object being to lengthen the neck as much as possible, this being a sign of beauty. When the brass coils are removed for any addition to be made the neck has to be supported, as otherwise it topples over, being unable to carry the weight of the head. Some of the women who passed His Royal Highness last night had necks over a foot in length. The Prince descended from the dais to have a closer view of those charming damsels. But these were not all. Others followed. There were Zayeins, in short white smocks, Bres with stone necklaces, Yangs producing monotonous but not unpleasant music on bamboo instruments, Kaws who worship the spirits of their ancestors, Kachins with their remarkably free methods of courtship, Was, whose practice of head hunting has caused them to be left very much to themselves by their neighbours, and even dozens more of strangely different types. Certainly it was one of the most extraordinary of the many novel sights that His Royal Highness has seen since he commenced his Eastern Tour. About midnight His Royal Highness left the *dais*, and after a short inspection of the *bazar* stalls, at which were exhibited articles manufactured in the Shan States, amidst roaring cheers from the spectators he proceeded to Government House.

To-day His Royal Highness has spent in comparative quiet, the only official function being a garden party at Government House in the afternoon. In connection with the garden party there was boat racing on the Fort moat. Boat racing on a moat at first sight does not seem to be very exciting, but the moat at Mandalay is rather exceptional. It is from eighty to a hundred yards broad, and completely encircles the six miles of wall bounding the fort. The water too is quite clear, and is used for drinking purposes. There were thousands at the garden party, and further thousands on both banks of the moat, for like cart-racing, boat-racing is a popular pastime, and is invariably the occasion of heavy betting. The boats which are usually propelled by at least twenty paddles are carefully fashioned out of one tree trunk, and they are said to be as fragile and as easily upset as the eight-oar outrigger of Europe. Only two boats race at a time and they work up a tremendous speed. The races are usually very close affairs, and as the leading paddler approaches, he endeavours to grasp the reed as the boat flashes past. Sometimes the men of both boats grasp it simultaneously, with the result that both are precipitated into the water. It is the one who comes to the surface still in possession of the reed that is adjudged the winner. The Burman loves this

form of sport, and the whole of the afternoon Mandalay rang with the roars of the spectators from the banks of the moat. Equally happy. although of course not so unreservedly demonstrative, were those at the garden party. A few weeks ago there was much talk of boycott, and one of the functions that was to be deserted was the garden party. Certainly there has been no sign of any boycott throughout the whole of the Prince's stay in Burma, and of non-co-operation there has not been a murmur. Even *Poongis*, the religious leaders who have recently also become Extremist political leaders as far as politics have yet entered into Burma, have attended the function, and, more particularly perhaps in Rangoon. went out of their way to demonstrate their loyalty. So it was this afternoon. The grounds of Government House were packed by people of all classes, and not only that, on the *maidan* overlooking the grounds assembled thousands more of the general public, who gazed at the perambulating throng inside with the utmost interest. The Prince leaves for Rangoon immediately after dinner this evening, so that the people will not have another opportunity of seeing him. Undoubtedly that was why they gathered in such hordes this afternoon.

"Pioneer," dated the 11th January 1922.

Rangoon, 8th January.—The Prince of Wales has arrived once more in Rangoon, after a quiet but pleasant journey. One has become rather used to the idea of crowds whether the Prince's departure is private or public, and Mandalay proved no exception to the rule. Even at the stations through which the Prince passed in the night, cheers were frequently heard from the darkness. At the stations *en route*—stations which during the up journey were passed in the night—large crowds of enthusiasts gathered with bands and songsters who serenaded the Prince during the brief halts made by the train. Along the ordinary country side the villagers were just as keen, and left their huts and gathered along the line and waited for hours, so it was said, stolidly smoking their *cheroots*—women as well as men—until the long train of white carriages hove in sight and rushed past the white metals.

At the station of Pegu, a public reception was arranged—guard of honour, red carpet band and decorations—even though the Royal train halted but for 10 short minutes. Great crowds from the surrounding villages gathered here and they welcomed the Prince with the greatest warmth.

Rangoon, which turned out its amazing thousands on the day of the Prince's arrival in Burma, gave His Royal Highness a second cordial reception. Even on the outskirts of the city, masses of sightseers gathered, but it was at the station itself and along the route to Government House that the crowds were seen at their thickest. The arrival should have been quite private, but, in response to the generally expressed desire it was made semi-public. The public were admitted to the platform and they swarmed on the platforms and the bridges and stairways, and gave vent to their feelings with roar after roar of cheering as His Royal Highness smilingly alighted from his carriage. Outside the station there was a further remarkable press of spectators, and all along the route the usually stolid Burmans stood in thousands, ready to acclaim in the heartiest manner as the Royal car rolled slowly by.

The Prince attended divine service in the evening, and even though it was then dark, every street corner held its admiring assembly, to whom the Prince waved gaily as he passed. As might have been expected the church was packed.

Other places have been whole-hearted in their reception of the Prince, but in some way peculiar to Burma, the Burmese have struck a happier note. Perhaps it is the ingrained joyousness and gaiety of the people that has induced this atmosphere. In a country where the children are as Japanese dolls, and the men and women so brightly attired that it is difficult to tell one from the other, it would be sheer churlishness to take

any other view. Ruminating on the Shan entertainment, and the equally spectacular cart and boat racing, one has to admit also that Burma has beaten India-- and India produced some wonderful sights—in this direction also.

Rangoon, 9th January.—Rangoon is amazing even to itself. The crowds that gathered to see His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to-day at the polo in the morning and more especially at the Burmese Regatta on the Royal Lakes in the afternoon, were staggering. So densely were the people packed, it was with difficulty that the police cleared a passage for the royal cars. And such good humoured crowds, too, whose one regret was that all were unable to obtain their glimpse of the Prince. One old man, with a tiny Burmese boy on his shoulders, complained with tears in his eyes that he had been waiting for hours and then, at the last moment, had lost his place of vantage and his patient waiting had been in vain.

Rangoon is a beautiful city, but that part which is prominent in this respect is that occupied by the lakes, dotted with their thousand and one picturesque islands. In any ordinary circumstances one halts here to dwell on the tropical impressiveness of the scene, but to-day, when every inch of the banks was crowded with brightly dressed Burmese and the boats themselves were full dressed with flags and quaintly fashioned lanterns, the sight presented was one likely to arrest the attention of the most phlegmatic. To the Burmese it meant more than a regatta. His Royal Highness was to sail upon the waters of their sacred lake and withal in the sacred barge of the ex-Kings. To them it meant a great deal, and they displayed their appreciation by decorating the banks with flowers and, in some cases, with extraordinary designs of the sea serpent variety, which, glinting on the far away banks, added yet more colour to a picture impressive even to those who have had the opportunity of seeing and admiring all the other wonderful sights which have been arranged in the Prince's honour.

When the Prince arrived, to roars of cheering from the people, who pressed enthusiastically around his car, he was conducted to a private enclosure in which was a mandap. Here he met the members of the Sports Committee and almost immediately afterwards embarked on the decorated barge known as the "Karaweik Paung." In this he was towed round the lake by six Burmese boats, in the hindmost of which was a band of Burmese musicians and dancers, both men and girls. As the Prince slowly passed before the masses on the shores of the Lakes, sunshades were waived —for, to all intents and purposes, the crowd was entirely Burmese and all naturally went armed with their silk and paper sunshades— and cheers and applause rent the air from every side. In every sense of the word it was a Royal voyage and the Burmese were delighted.

When he returned from his trip His Royal Highness proceeded to another enclosure and there witnessed a remarkable exhibition of boxing. As far as one could determine, the tactics adopted by the Burmese are most ferocious—they use both feet and hand and claw at each other's hair and ears. Yet, they somehow fail to damage one another. There are many fierce cries, many grunts and, may be, muffled curses, yet surprisingly enough both combatants emerge from what appears to be a most murderous scrimmage, smiling broadly and untouched. The Prince was greatly amused and stayed here some time. Later, he returned for a short period to the mandap where he watched the Burmese racing boats flash by—extraordinarily graceful craft, which are propelled through the water at amazing speed.

In the evening the Lake was lighted, and after dinner the Prince motored to Scandal Point to witness the illuminations and the fireworks. The circumference of the lake is ten miles and the whole of this distance was aglint with dancing fairy lights, not only erected on the shore itself but in the trees and jungles beyond. It was a charming scene. On the lake itself the punts and canoes and even the lowly sampans were gaily festooned with twinkling lanterns of many patterns, and, as they floated silently along, the scene was more reminiscent of a picture from fairyland

than anything actually real and material. When His Majesty the King was in Burma, the same scheme of decoration was attempted but, unfortunately, the full effect was somewhat marred because of a heavy shower of rain which fell sometime before and doused most of the illuminations. Rangoon is a city of much rain and the clouds which gathered during the morning caused not a little apprehension on the part of the promoters of the carnival, but fortunately they passed away, and the Prince was favoured with a cool, starry evening, such an evening when Rangoon is absolutely at its best.

It has, indeed, been a remarkable day in many respects. Every one abandoned the ordinary occupations of life—shops and banks were all closed and those who were forced by circumstances to stay away from the Prince—tramway men, railwaymen, who have had to do double duty to cope with the rush of traffic—have done so. Even the chief newspapers are to-morrow suspending publication for the day in order to allow their staffs an opportunity of wishing His Royal Highness Godspeed. Certainly, there is nothing half-hearted in Rangoon's regard for the Prince.

Rangoon, 9th January.—The following telegram from His Royal Highness has been received by the Lieutenant-Governor: "Please convey my appreciation of the warm welcome which I received at Mandalay from the people of Upper Burma and the Shan States. I much enjoyed my visit to Mandalay and prized the opportunity of meeting the officials and people of this part of the province. Please also convey my thanks to all officials and non-officials who worked in connection with my visit to Mandalay and congratulate them on my behalf on the success of their efforts."

His Honour replied:—"I thank Your Royal Highness most warmly for your gracious message of appreciation, for which the people of Upper Burma and the Shan States will feel greatly honoured. I am communicating the message at once to all those concerned."

"Pioneer," dated the 12th January 1922.

Rangoon, 10th January.—Never before since the Prince of Wales commenced his Eastern tour has a private departure been so public as when, but a few minutes ago, His Royal Highness bade farewell to Burma. Everywhere there were vast crowds, and there seemed to be a genuine sorrow that the Prince's departure was so imminent. Deafening cheers marked his progress from Government House, and in every direction were banners and posters bearing messages of farewell, from the ex-service men's "good bye" to the more orthodox but equally appealing farewells of the school children. Nearing the river, crowds excited by the sounds of cheering which could be heard long before the Prince arrived surged into the road waving and cheering, and English police sergeants, some twenty to thirty in number, had to run ahead and literally cleave a passage for the Royal car. At the jetty the scenes were astounding. Almost every available inch of the Strand Road was covered with shouting masses, but those unable to find a position there actually waded into the water along the banks of the river. Others chartered steamers and boats, and surrounded the "Dufferin," singing "Auld Lang Syne," whilst from the shore, heard only spasmodically above the roaring of the crowds, bands played "For he's a jolly good fellow," those near, especially the soldiers, joining lustily. Enormous crowds thronged the jetties and the banks of the river all the way down stream, and small boats and steamers formed a noisy unofficial escort. Burma, warm enough in its greetings, has been even more demonstrative in its farewell.

"Pioneer," dated the 13th January 1922.

Rangoon, 11th January.—The following telegram, dated 10th January, 1922, from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, R.I.M.S. *Dufferin*,

has been received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Burma, Rangoon.

"It is with deep regret I leave Burma, where all classes of the people have combined to give me such a splendid welcome. My recollection of the kindness and goodwill and of the loyalty and enthusiasm which have greeted me wherever I have been in Burma, will long remain with me. Please assure the people of Burma of my gratitude, and of my affection for them. Kindly convey my thanks to all officials and non-officials who worked so hard to make my visit a success. Lastly, accept my very warm thanks for all the kindness and hospitality which you and Lady Craddock have shown me. You have both been untiring in your thoughtfulness and care to secure for me happy days in Burma."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has sent the following reply to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, R.I.M.S. *"Dufferin."*

"I cannot express how grateful I am for Your Royal Highness' gracious message, which is being published throughout the province. Loyal Burma will receive it with the deepest joy and appreciation, and they feel that no reception could have been too splendid for Your Royal Highness. The people will never forget you, Sir, and they will be deeply touched by your gracious assurance of your abiding affection for them. Your Royal Highness' kind message to all officials and non-officials who combined to work to make your visit a pleasant one, is at once being communicated to them. Any work that they did was a labour of love, and they will ever remember your kind words of appreciation. Lastly, as regards myself and my wife, your kind assurance that the days you spent in Burma were happy ones, will be to us both a treasured recollection as long as we live."

No. 1B.-22, dated Rangoon, the 20th March 1922.

From—Mr. F. Lewisohn, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, Political Department,

To—The Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

In compliance with the request contained in Major Gabriel's letter No. 184-10 I am directed to forward a report on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Burma.

His Royal Highness landed in Burma on the second day of the New Year. During the month prior to his arrival, a considerable change had come over the political situation in the Province. Elaborate preparations had been made by all the Nationalist bodies and newspapers to preach a boycott of the Royal Visit, and it was not certain until the last minute whether these would be successful or not. It was true enough that nine of the leaders had been interned in more or less remote stations where they were kept out of mischief, and that some 60 or 70 mischief-makers of their most active followers in a lower stratum of society had been externed from Rangoon and Mandalay: true also that the more extreme newspapers were forbidden under Section 144 of the Procedure Code even to mention the word "boycott," but the fact that these measures were accepted without demur was almost as likely to indicate that the agitation had taken to subterranean courses and would break out in some new direction as to show that the heart had been taken out of the movement, and that the Prince would receive a good welcome.

This possibility was strengthened a few days before the Prince's arrival by the issue broadcast of cyclostyled notices warning the people to take no part in the celebrations, as the Government would seize the slightest pretext to have the crowds shot down, as had happened in Bombay. These had a distinctly bad effect.

The first sign that the agitation was a failure came when certain members of the General Council of Burmese Associations approached the Local Government with a promise to call off the boycott in return for certain

concessions. Protracted discussions merely served to strengthen their demands, and negotiations were broken off. It was thus with some anxiety that the officers of the Local Government traversed almost deserted streets as they went early down to the Reception Pandal on the morning of His Royal Highness' arrival. Great crowds, however, had already collected in Strand Road, and the Pandal was full, although there were one or two notable absentees amongst the Burman Community, kept away doubtless through fear of boycott.

Up till the last moment, the route of the procession remained quiet, but when the time was almost at hand, the people could contain themselves no longer, and poured into the streets From that moment the visit was a political and a social success, and the seditious movement has even yet failed to recover the prestige that it lost.

In the afternoon, His Royal Highness paid a visit to University College, where the students turned out in full force to receive him and his reception was all that could be desired. Although the route was in no sense arranged for a procession, there were groups of spectators at every coign of vantage to try and catch a glimpse of His Royal Highness. This set the fashion for the rest of the visit, and the Prince could not stir from Government House thereafter, even in the most informal and unannounced way, but there were daily increasing crowds waiting to render the homage which they knew would be smilingly and most graciously acknowledged. At the College itself, His Royal Highness received a magnificent welcome. There was the usual exchange of speeches, then formal barriers broke down, and His Royal Highness was kept busy evading with some difficulty and much amusement the efforts of many of his hosts to capture his autograph.

From University College His Royal Highness proceeded to Dalhousie Park, where the gardens on the bank of the Royal Lake made a very fine setting for the ex-service men's reception. This was an informal affair, organised and run by a Committee of ex-service men, and marked in consequence by the utmost good feeling and cordiality. His Royal Highness mixed freely with the men present and as he was preparing to leave was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd who shouted for a speech and would not let him go until he had complied. With a little encouragement, they would have carried him shoulder high to Government House. This was unquestionably one of the most successful events of the Royal Visit. The same evening, there was a dinner party followed by a reception at Government House, where a brilliant gathering representative of all the peoples in Burma assembled in the Ball Room and some 700 persons were presented to His Royal Highness. The house and grounds lend themselves to decoration and the Reception was probably as impressive as any that have ever been held in the Province.

Next day saw a record crowd assemble on the *maidan* to view the Proclamation Parade, and later, in the heat of the day thousands left their daily avocations to watch His Royal Highness play polo—although no arrangements had been made for the game beforehand, and there had been no intention of opening the grounds to the public. A garden party at Government House was held in the afternoon, at which all the leading citizens of Rangoon and the surrounding Districts had an opportunity of meeting His Royal Highness—an opportunity of which they gladly availed themselves. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to the number of 800 of various races were present; and Indian and Burman officers of the Army and Police were presented to His Royal Highness. The Burmese princesses and special representatives of the Karens were also presented. The hospitality of Government House provided troupes of Burmese entertainers for the amusement of the guests, and the proceedings terminated only when the approaching darkness made it impossible to go on any longer. That same night, His Royal Highness attended a dinner at the Pegu Club, which is the meeting place of the leading business men and officials of the European community, and drove on afterwards to a dance at the Gymkhana, where elaborate preparations had been made for his reception. His Royal Highness took part in the dancing, and after supper returned to Government House. On the following morning thousands of spectators gathered at an early

hour round the polo ground to watch a match in which His Royal Highness took part, and in the afternoon over sixty thousand turned out to the races. The enthusiasm was indescribable, and on the departure of the Royal Party cheering crowds followed the car, men taking off their headdresses and waving them to the Prince, a sign of respect and honour that no distinguished guest, Royal or otherwise, has ever received before. That night saw the Prince's departure for Mandalay, when the crowds were so great and so anxious to show their loyalty that by His Royal Highness' special command they were admitted to the station platform, and pressed eagerly almost into the very railway carriage. At intervals up the line, the villagers had arranged impromptu celebrations on the Railway Stations, and at every stop the Prince acceded to their obvious desire and came out of the train to have the leading men presented to him.

On Thursday afternoon the Royal train drew into Mandalay Station, where after the usual exchange of courtesies the senior officials and the leading citizens were presented, and the Prince received and replied to a Municipal address, before a very large concourse of people assembled in a beautiful Pandal, who gave him a most enthusiastic reception. The Royal Party then proceeded to Government House. This was perhaps as critical a test as any of the success of His Royal Highness' visit, and although the welcome seemed perhaps to lack warmth after the unbounded enthusiasm of the crowds in Rangoon, it was nevertheless sufficiently hearty to show that here too the boycott had failed miserably. As a result, when His Royal Highness attended the ceremonial parade next day in the Fort there was a large crowd of spectators present. A camp had been built to accommodate the ex service men of Upper Burma and His Royal Highness proceeded there after the parade. Here, as in Rangoon, he was given an enthusiastic welcome. After lunching with General Sir Vere and Lady Fane in the Pioneers' mess and visiting the old palace, His Royal Highness went out to play Polo, and by now the enthusiasm of Mandalay had reached the same level of white heat as Rangoon. Crowds attended the Polo match, and at the water festival on the moat in front of Government House, next day, when His Honour and Lady Craddock gave a large garden party to the leading people of Upper Burma, thousands of persons, who had come from all over the northern half of the Province lined the banks, and cheered vociferously as His Royal Highness progressed along the moat in a specially constructed Royal Barge.

One item in the visit to Mandalay stands out as unique, the entertainment offered to His Royal Highness by the Shan Chiefs on the Friday night. The show commenced with a procession of men dressed up to represent grotesque animals of native mythology, who performed the most bizarre antics, highly appreciated not only by the Prince, but by the thousands of townsfolk, who crowded eagerly into every foot of space from which a view could be got. This was followed by a series of tribal dances and entertainments, some of the performers in which had come many weeks' journey from the remote and almost unknown hinterland on the borders of China, to appear before their Emperor's son. Indeed the camp itself, apart even from the entertainment provided, was rich in interest simply for the number and variety of races that were represented.

On Saturday night, His Royal Highness left for Rangoon, and although he took his departure from a private and little used siding within the Fort walls, there was a large and enthusiastic crowd present, who gave him a spontaneous and totally unrehearsed send-off. People of all social classes pressed round him, eager for the privilege of shaking him by the hand to wish him God-speed on the rest of his journey. At the various stations *en route*, even where the boycott movement had been strongest, large crowds had assembled to welcome the Prince, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The arrival at Rangoon on Sunday evening was the signal for fresh outbursts of loyalty, and crowds surged after him as he drove off to Government House, and, later in the evening, pressed round the entrance to the Cathedral to try and catch another glimpse of their popular Prince as

he went into Church. Next day, far from there being any sign of waning enthusiasm, the crowds at the Polo ground were bigger than ever, and in the afternoon, when the Burman Community gave a water festival on the Royal Lakes, the scene beggared description. No one who has not seen it can imagine the cumulative effect of the bright sunshine, the decorated craft, and the myriads of Burmans in the gayest of silks and satins thronging the bays and headlands of the five or six miles of shore. The Royal Barge, built to resemble some fantastic sea-bird of a by-gone age of kings was towed by a flotilla of twelve-oar canoes in stately procession round the lake, while the air was rent by the cheers of a hundred thousand throats.

After dark, the whole lake was outlined in light and every tree had its quota of glowing lamps. Boats and sampans decorated with lanterns in every conceivable design flitted to and fro across the water, while in the centre lay an enormous green sea serpent spouting rockets of fire. At different places along the banks fireworks of every kind lit up the night, and beacons of every colour flared up into the sky and threw up into relief the black shadows of the crowds that lined the shore. The crowd was so dense, that even where there is a double road there could be no attempt to keep the way open for His Royal Highness. The pilot car had to proceed with the utmost caution, and the mudguards brushed the spectators as the Prince's car glided slowly by. In spite of the darkness, there was no difficulty in tracing the progress of the Royal party. Bursts of cheering marked their way, and the Prince's approach was heralded by waves of humanity surging up to the point where they could get nearest. Next morning at the departure for Madras, it was the same. The departure was officially a private one, but in actual fact the whole population of the city was astir at an early hour to get a good place on the route which His Royal Highness was to follow, and all round the jetty, people of every class and every race vied with one another in their desire to give the Prince a rousing send-off.

Thus came to an end a visit to which the Province had looked forward with some misgiving and not a little anxiety. A fortnight before the Prince's arrival, it looked as though it might easily prove to be the occasion for a real trial of strength between the Government and the disruptive forces that were striving their utmost to bring the British Empire and the Crown into discredit, and the most that could be hoped for was that there should be no disorder. The first blow at sedition was struck when the leaders of the agitation were interned, and the Vernacular Press forbidden to advocate a boycott or *hartal* at all. Even then prospects were doubtful, and men working on the preparations, for the visit were subject to threats and annoyances, while the Royal Barge in Mandalay was destroyed by ill-wishers at least once before it was completed. The Prince's charming personality, however, captured the imagination of the crowd from the moment he landed in Rangoon, and it is no exaggeration to say that by the third day, when he was leaving for Mandalay, any one who had attempted any counter-demonstration at the back of the crowd would have been lynched before the Police could intervene to protect him. Whether his reception in Mandalay, would be equally hearty still remained in doubt, and it looked at first as though the effect of the visit would not be so great as in Rangoon. It was evident, however, before very long, that here too before the glamour of royalty the light of the sedition mongers had spluttered and gone out. They came back from their temporary exile, to Mandalay as to Rangoon, to find their power gone and their influence at an end. They had spent all their strength on the attempt to make the visit a decisive failure, and they had been worsted. Ridicule is fatal to public characters in Burma —even more so perhaps than in any other country,—and to this day, although the delay in the introduction of diarchy would seem to have given them a great opportunity, they have not succeeded in recovering their power.

Altogether, the visit was a splendid success; socially because it brought so many into close contact with their future Emperor, and politically because it showed decisively that Burma had not strayed far from the path of loyalty, and that the Government was strong enough to defeat with but slight effort the plotting of its ill-wishers.

Writing on the 4th February the Commissioner of Police remarked :—

> "It is difficult to say whether the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has had any permanent political effect, but there is no doubt that the political atmosphere has never been quieter since I came to Rangoon. It is quite evident that it has had an excellent effect on the uneducated Indian masses who have for the time being practically forgotten the *Khilafat* agitation and their clamour for *Swaraj;* there is no doubt that the Prince's personality has made a powerful impression on them. The political leaders are for the present up against a brick wall and are uncertain which way to turn or what to do next, and I doubt much whether they will ever regain a tithe of their lost popularity, if they are kept in check."

The Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, writing from Moulmein says :—

> "I have no doubt that the presence of His Royal Highness in Burma and the incidents of his tour have had a great effect in awakening or revivifying in the people their dormant sense of what we stand for and what we have done for the country. Especially was this so in places where His Royal Highness came into contact with them, and where his accessibility and his frank and open manner were observed. Burma is still a monarchical country in spite of the present democratic wave or craze and the people still respond to the magic of royalty. At Pyu, a virulent Young men Burman Association centre, all notions of *hartal*, sedition or disloyalty were swept aside by the Prince's arrival, and crowds besieged the railway station to have sight of him. Those who had the good fortune to do so did not restrain their enthusiasm, and it is certain that the few minutes His Royal Highness was able to spend at that place did much to counteract the insidious propaganda of the agitators. The headmen who went from Tavoy came back with glowing accounts of the visit, and it is a point of interest —for here too the personal influence of royalty is discernible— that what would seem to have impressed them most was His Royal Highness playing polo. In other words they saw a Prince who they knew well represented a power far higher than that of the local authorities they are acquainted with, taking his amusement openly, without constraint, in full view of the people, and the sight must have appealed to the Burman's mind most strongly. For the Burman is a sportsman—he does not play football merely for the gate money, or go out hunting simply for the venison He plays games in much the same spirit as we do, and to see the Prince doing the same thing created an atmosphere of sympathy and goodwill to which the Burman is very susceptible. He saw in the Prince that pleasant accessibility which he looks for in his local officials, and which is based on a recognition of common humanity honourable to both the governing and governed. All this I have no doubt went far in the case of the actual observers to strengthen those feelings of friendship which existed until the agitators began to poison the minds of the people. And its influence will have been felt in a wider circle as the tale was repeated elsewhere.
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> "I have dwelt at length on this manifestation of His Royal Highness' activities, as it seemed to me that it was from it that the people derived their clearest conception of what His Royal Highness stood for and what he actually was. There were no doubt other activities which had a like effect. Thus at Pyu all were greatly impressed by the Prince walking the whole length of the station platform to go and see the school children and the persons who were at a distance from the officials meeting the Prince, and who were not able therefore to see him at

close quarters. But here too it was the personal element that came into play. The East likes personal Government, and it was from the Prince's personality that sprang the effects I have tried to describe above.

"My general impression of the Prince's visit therefore is that it has had a most beneficent result. In many invisible ways it has had an enormous effect."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who was with His Royal Highness throughout the visit, and accompanied the Prince in his car on several occasions, can personally testify that the account given above is in no respect exaggerated. From the police point of view the crowds were often in dangerous proximity to the Prince, and rich and poor of all races jostled one another to get a close view and in some cases to touch him. But the atmosphere was one of such complete security and goodwill that even the most cautious members of the Staff refrained from protest.

The only element in the population that held aloof at all were the *Pongyis*, but the Buddhist Archbishop of Upper Burma, with some of his prelates, were presented to His Royal Highness at the Mandalay garden party, and the Prince also received a deputation of leading Buddhist Ecclesiastics at Government House, Rangoon, on the day before he left.

The send-off that the Prince received on the morning of his departure was the most remarkable demonstration that Rangoon has ever known. Undoubtedly the people were greatly impressed by this renewed contact with the Royal House. The effect on the politicians may be evanescent, but as to the masses it will, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be long before the influence of the Prince's visit bringing home to them the reality of the British Empire will fade from their minds.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Visit to Madras.

Friday, January 13th	8-30 A.M.	Arrival at Port and reception of addresses.
	11-25 A.M.	Interviews with Ruling Chiefs at Government House.
	12-0 NOON.	Visit to Legislative Council.
	12-30 P.M.	Welcome from students at Senate House.
	1-0 P.M.	Reception of *Zamindars* at Government House. Presentation of short formal address of welcome by the Madras Landholders' Association.
	1-30 P.M.	Luncheon Party at Government House.
	4-0 P.M.	Finals Polo Tournament and Garden Party at Guindy.
	9-30 P.M.	Reception at Government House.
Saturday, January 14th	1-30 P.M.	Luncheon Party at Government House and go on to Races at Guindy—State drive up course.
	6-30 P.M.	Visit to Cosmopolitan Club.
	8-30 P.M.	Dinner Party at Government House.
Sunday, January 15th	11-0 A.M.	Special Service in Cathedral.
	1-30 P.M.	Luncheon at Government House.
	Free.	
	8-30 P.M.	Dinner with Admiral.
Monday, January 16th	8-30 A.M.	Review of boy scouts and girl guides.
	8-55 A.M.	Review of school children on Island.
	11-15 A.M.	Police parade.
	12-0 NOON.	Review of ex service men.
	12-30 P.M.	Inspection of the Leinster Regiment.

Programme of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Madras—*contd.*

	1-15 P.M.	Luncheon with the Leinster Regiment.
	4-0 P.M.	Polo and Garden Party at Guindy.
	8-30 P.M.	Dinner at Government House and Dance at Adyar Club.
	Free.	
Tuesday, January 17th	1-30 P.M.	Luncheon at Government House.
	3-0 P.M.	Races.
	8-0 P.M.	Dinner (Madras Club). Firework display on Island.
	10-20 P.M.	Departure for Bangalore.

Notification regarding the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to land at Madras on Friday, the 13th January 1922.

As soon as His Royal Highness' ship is signalled three guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George, at intervals of ten seconds.

A Royal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired as soon as His Royal Highness' ship reaches the harbour.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon will drive in State to the harbour escorted by His Excellency's Body Guard arriving at 8-15 A.M.

His Royal Highness will land at the West Quay at 8-30 A.M.

Two Guards of Honour will be drawn up on the pier. As His Royal Highness lands a Royal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from Fort St. George.

His Royal Highness will be received at the quay by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon. His Excellency will be attended by his full personal staff whom he will present to His Royal Highness.

His Excellency will then present to His Royal Highness Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, the Chief Justice of Madras, the Bishop of Madras, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, the Members of the Governor's Executive Council, the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the President of the Madras Legislative Council, the two gentlemen representing the local Legislature during the Royal visit, the Special Commissioner for Malabar, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

After His Royal Highness has inspected the Guards of Honour the following presentations will be made:—

By the Chief Secretary to Government.

Such others of the Ruling Chiefs as are present.
The Prince of Arcot.

By the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The Judges of the High Court.

By the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Surgeon-General.
The General Officer Commanding, Madras District.
The *Durbari Zamindars.*
The Members of the Board of Revenue.

The Advocate-General.
The Chief Engineer to Government.
The Venerable the Archdeacon.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Commissioner of Labour.
The Consul for the United States of America.
The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Chief Conservator of Forests.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The Accountant-General.
The Medical Storekeeper to Government.
The Inspector-General of Prisons.
The Director of Industries.
The Presidency Port Officer.
The Postmaster-General.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
The Inspector-General of Registration.
The Sheriff of Madras.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce.
The Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
The Members of the Madras Port Trust.

The following officers who will be in attendance will also be presented to His Royal Highness :—

The Collector of Madras.
The Commissioner of Police.
The Officer Commanding, Madras.

His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and preceded by their personal staffs will then proceed to the *dais*. The President and the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Governor and the former, with His Royal Highness's permission, will read an address of welcome from the Corporation. His Royal Highness will reply and the President, the Commissioner and Members of the Corporation will retire to their seats. The two Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee will then be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Governor and, with His Royal Highness's permission, an address of welcome will be read from the people of Madras.

His Royal Highness will reply to the People's address, after which accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and preceded by their staffs His Royal Highness will proceed to the gate of the harbour where his carriage will be drawn up.

His Royal Highness will drive in State to Government House escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and by a regiment of Cavalry and a battery of Artillery. The route will be along the Beach Road as far as Parry's Corner, thence along the Esplanade as far as the Law College, thence along the Fort Glacis Road, and over the Wallajah Bridge and Government House Bridge to Government House.

The route will be lined by troops to be detailed under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Madras District.

After the departure of His Royal Highness Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will leave by motor and proceed direct to Government House.

His Royal Highness will be met on arrival at Government House by Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon. Two Guards of Honour with band and colours will be drawn up opposite to the porch. As His Royal Highness alights from his carriage a Royal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour.

His Excellency the Governor's staff will wear full dress (white); Civil officers entitled to wear uniform will wear full dress (cloth) with trousers. Police officers will wear full dress (white).

Address presented to His Royal Highness at the Harbour by the Corporation of Madras.

On behalf of the Citizens of Madras we, the President and Councillors of the Corporation of Madras, offer Your Royal Highness a most hearty and loyal welcome to this City, the first stronghold of the British in India. The first settlement of Madrasapatnam, as it was then known, was propounded in 1639 in the reign of His Majesty Charles I. From that period we have slowly and steadily progressed in our civic responsibilities until this day when our duties and obligations are almost analogous to those of the foremost cities of the world. These duties and obligations are borne not only by the men but also by the women of the City to whom the franchise has been granted.

When we learned of Your Royal Highness' intention to visit the Indian Empire last year, we hastened to offer our loyal welcome. Our keen disappointment at the postponement of that visit was diminished by the gracious act of your illustrious uncle in consenting to take Your Royal Highness' place. This day we are deeply grateful that Your Royal Highness is in our midst. Reverence and homage to the Sovereign are religious tenets of the communities inhabiting this ancient land and when the people know that a Member of the Imperial House has borne the risks and dangers of a War, just like the commonest of his subjects, their devotion and love to the Royal House of Queen Victoria know no bounds.

Madras is the oldest Municipal Corporation in India, and we, the Citizens of Madras, feel proud of the connexion that has existed between our city and the British Throne for nearly three centuries, a connexion that has been steady, loyal and uninterrupted. Through common suffering, common trials and common sacrifice in the recent war an unbreakable tie has been formed that now binds us to the British Throne, to the person of your august Father His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Members of the Royal Family.

The whole British Empire has come out of a world war that has shaken to its foundations many a kingdom and dynasty. But we are proud and gratified that the British Throne and the British Empire have become stronger than ever and that our land has been saved, by the unceasing care of Providence and through the might and resourcefulness of the Empire, from the horror and ravages of devastating war. As in duty bound, our Presidency stood firm in its loyalty and contributed its best in men and money towards the war.

The message of sympathy which His Imperial Majesty delivered to us at the time of His Majesty's Coronation at Delhi is still cherished and prized by us; we are deeply thankful that, in pursuance of that policy, His Majesty's Government has inaugurated a scheme of reforms which will, we hope have as its consummation the early attainment of *Swaraj* in India. The magnetic personality of Your Royal Highness has stirred the imagination of every citizen and we confidently believe that this visit of Your Royal Highness whom we revere as our coming Monarch and are proud to consider as our comrade in our troubles and anxieties will result in peace, harmony and good will to Your Royal Highness' future subjects.

In conclusion, we respectfully desire to convey to Your Royal Highness, to His Imperial Majesty and to the Royal House our loyal and deep devotion and to assure Your Royal Highness of our steadfast loyalty to the British Throne.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address presented by the Madras Corporation.

I thank you most heartily for your kind address. As I entered the harbour to-day, of which my grand-father laid the foundation in 1875, and passed the stone, which commemorates the landing of my father in 1906. and saw Madras and George Town before me, 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 birth-place 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 horse-back in old Fort 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 woman suffrage you may challenge comparison with the 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 a priceless asset for your task—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 ancient fame. Even if her beauty is of the old world type, I think I shall fall 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.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kind welcome. I shall convey to the King Emperor your message of loyalty and devotion.

Address presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the people of Madras.

In most respectfully and cordially welcoming Your Royal Highness to the City and Presidency of Madras, we, the subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, of all races and of every caste and creed, wish to express, on this auspicious occasion, our loyal devotion and our heartfelt gratitude for the great honour done to us.

We can proudly claim that the foundations of the British Empire in India were laid in Madras. With its fortunes are intimately associated a long succession of names conspicuous for devoted service to the British Throne, and we, their successors, to-day unite on the common ground of loyalty in welcoming Your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness has come to India at a time full of promise for the country. A year ago, by performing the ceremony of opening the new Councils, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught started India on the road to self government. The first steps along that road have now been taken. Many difficulties have been encountered, and here in Madras, where His Royal Highness began his great work, his inspiring Message, with its powerful appeal for "co-operation and good-will" among all her people, set before us an ideal, the striving after which has helped greatly to overcome obstacles and facilitate progress. It is our profound and confident hope that Your Royal Highness' presence amongst us—showing as it does your keen interest in our welfare—will strengthen our common determination to pursue this ideal, and will re-invigorate the spirit of confidence

and good feeling between all classes and communities in the country. We trust that all will go forward with one great purpose, namely, to work together so that India in very fact become in the fullest sense a sister nation among the other great Dominions which form the British Empire.

We have watched with the greatest interest Your Royal Highness' visits to various parts of the Empire and have noted with the keenest satisfaction the closer union between the Dominions and the Mother Country which has resulted from them. That Your Royal Highness' visit to India will have the same result is our confident hope and belief, contributing largely, as it will, towards a greater friendship and better understanding between all the peoples.

Your Royal Highness has borne throughout the Empire a message of peace and good-will, ever striving to remove misunderstandings and to cement still more closely the widely separated parts of the Empire. Your visit to India is a further example of Your Royal Highness' zeal in the cause of Empire unity, and we are deeply grateful, both to Your Royal Highness and to His Majesty the King-Emperor, for this gracious proof of the deep and abiding interest taken by the Royal Family in the welfare of India.

That God may long preserve Your Royal Highness is the fervent prayer of all inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Madras.

In commemoration of Your Royal Highness' visit we have decided to erect a Hospital for Children in Madras, a long felt want, and we respectfully request that we may be privileged to associate Your Royal Highness' name with it by calling it "The Prince of Wales' Hospital for Children."

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of welcome presented on behalf of the people of the Madras Presidency.

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 a lifeless people if you were not stirred by some such feelings. I shall watch your progress with keen interest. I feel sure that you only need that co-operation and good-will to which you have referred, to ensure the brightest future for the Madras Presidency.

My only regret is that my time with you is 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 ancient times when Rama came here to seek his bride. Through the history of great Kingdoms, great names and great events, one passes to the 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.

Gentlemen, 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.

Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Madras Landholders' Association.

We, the members of the Madras Landholders' Association, most respectfully beg to offer to Your Royal Highness our most loyal and heartfelt welcome to the metropolis of Southern India. That Your Royal Highness should have been graciously pleased to undertake a journey to this country so soon after the protracted tour which Your Royal Highness has made in other parts of the Empire, involving no small amount of strain and self-sacrifice, is a proof of the deep sympathy and affection which Your Royal Highness bears towards India and her people. We hope and trust that the direct knowledge of the life and thought, of the wants and aspiration of the vast and varied millions inhabiting this ancient land, which Your Royal Highness will gain in the course of the present tour, may bear ample fruit when, in the fullness of time, Your Royal Highness is called to the high and arduous responsibility of swaying her destinies and guiding her progress.

Our Association was started more than thirty years ago to promote the interests of the landed aristocracy of Southern India. We have on our rolls representatives of many an ancient and historic house. Our watchword has always been loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Throne. Our appreciation of the inestimable blessings of the British connexion has made us ever ready to extend our hearty and active support in the cause of peace and order. While we yield to none in our desire to achieve constitutional freedom, we feel that our supreme effort should be to strengthen the bonds that bind us to the Empire.

We earnestly pray that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to His august Throne and Person, and our fervent hope that he may be spared long to guide the destinies of this ancient land along the paths of peace and prosperity.

In conclusion, we beg once more to offer to Your Royal Highness our most warm and cordial welcome, and wish that Your Royal Highness may carry with you happy and pleasant memories of your short sojourn in our city.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of welcome presented by the Madras Landholders' Association.

I thank you warmly for your kind welcome. I shall convey your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor.

It has been a great pleasure to meet you, the chief landholders of this Province, on my arrival here. Your position and status in the Madras Presidency fit you to take a leading part in directing its fortunes. Your aspirations are to progress; and you wish for progress which will be combined with peace and order. Your hope is to advance: and you wish for advance along lines which will strengthen your ties with the British Empire. These sentiments, Gentlemen, do you credit. I thank you again for your warm welcome and wish you all happiness and prosperity in the future.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Madras Legislative Council.

On behalf of the Madras Legislative Council I beg to tender Your Royal Highness a most respectful and cordial welcome. It is extremely kind of Your Royal Highness, in the midst of your multifarious engagements, to

have found time to visit us; and we consider this a very high honour indeed. We beg of Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor our feelings of profound loyalty and devotion to His august Throne and Person.

It is just twelve months since this Council was, by His Majesty's Command, inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; and the weighty word uttered by His Royal Highness on that occasion are fresh in our minds. In humble response to His Majesty's high purposes, which were then impressed on us, we have been endeavouring to the best of our ability to realise them, and to bring about, so far as in us lies the early consummation of that full measure of responsible government which we are assured is in store for us.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of welcome presented by the Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

I thank you sincerely for the welcome which your President has extended to me in such graceful terms. It is a great pleasure to me to meet all the members of your Legislative Council and to see the Chamber in which the deliberations of the Council of the oldest Presidency in India are carried on.

Only a year has passed since my uncle the Duke of Connaught, as representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, inaugurated your new reformed constitution. I am informed that in this brief space under the able guidance of your President you are justifying the extension of the wide powers which have been given you under the Reforms Act and are making an advance by wise and gradual steps to your goal of full responsible government.

I am sure that you realize the heavy responsibilities which rest on you as representatives of the people of this Presidency, and I feel confident that you will always act with steady purpose and balanced judgment to secure the progress and prosperity of all classes and communities.

It will give me great pleasure to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor your message of loyalty and devotion.

I wish you all success and assure you that I shall follow your future with all the greater personal interest after the visit that I have paid you to-day.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the University of Madras.

We the members of the Senate of the University of Madras most heartily welcome you to our Hall. Compared with some of the famous Universities of the West ours is like a child of yesterday. But now with the loving care and inspiring guidance of our eminent educationists both Indians and Europeans, we have achieved a measure of success which we can look back upon with some pride. We have produced profound scholars, eminent statesmen, great lawyers and an ever-increasing stream of good citizens whose loyalty to His Majesty your father is both sincere and profound. In matters of research and in the discovery of new knowledge we have achieved but little. We expect in the future to remedy that defect. We hope in the distant future we shall be able to attract scholars and students from all parts of the world to gain something of our knowledge.

You see, Sir, before you, representatives of ancient culture and learning, profoundly loyal, poor in material wealth but rich in all that matters, living embodiments of plain living and high thinking, eager to have a sight of their future Sovereign.

You see here Sir, some representatives of our University students, trained in our colleges, sincere and patriotic, eager to go forth into the world to do loyal service for their glorious Empire, which under Divine Providence you are to inherit.

Speech delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of His visit to the Madras Senate House.

I thank you most warmly, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me on behalf of the members of the Senate and students of the University of Madras. It gives me great pleasure to meet you all here to-day.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, you are proud and justly proud of the fine scholars which your University is sending out into the world; and indeed the reputation for learning and good scholarship borne by the University of Madras has already spread far beyond the confines of this Presidency. I join with you in the confident hope that in the near future this institution will become an even greater centre specially equipped for research and the diffusion of new learning.

I have now to perform the very pleasant task which you have entrusted to me of conferring rewards on selected *Pundits* who by their exceptional merit have earned this recognition of their scholarship and of their deep knowledge of oriental lore. I take this opportunity of congratulating those who have been selected for this signal distinction.

" Pioneer ", dated the 15th January 1922

Madras, 13th January.—The splendid welcome given by the people of Madras to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales this morning—it was estimated that there were quite a hundred thousand spectators lining the route—has been to a degree marred by scenes, which cannot be described in other way but as disgraceful, on the part of Mr. Gandhi's disciples. The crowds along the route were obviously there with the intention of demonstrating to His Royal Highness the loyalty and affection of Madras, and by the rousing manner of their reception they right well succeeded. But—and buts are usually horrid things—some little time after the procession had entered the grounds of Government House, and needless to add after the police had moved away, the unruly elements showed their hand. At the Round Thana, an erection of stone in the middle of one of the principal thoroughfares facing one of the lesser entrances to Government House, I myself saw scenes of the most utter hooliganism. From the steps of the thana the crowd tore away the palms and decorations, smashed the flower pots in the road, and utilised the *debris* as brickbats to be hurled at any passing motor car which contained a European, or was in any way adding to the welcome of the Prince by sporting flags or favours. An unoffensive Indian policeman was belaboured, and until he wisely took to his heels was the recipient of the anger of an undisciplined mob, whose only motive for this outbreak could have been pique that, despite their efforts to the contrary, the welcome of the Prince should have been so whole-hearted. Later the mob, heartened by their own shouts of " *Gandhi ki jai,*" took umbrage at some pictures of His Royal Highness displayed by a near-by kinema. These they forcibly removed, and stamped on and then destroyed. It is said that there are disturbances in other parts of the town, but at present there is no confirmation of this.

It is now mid-day and the Leinsters are busy cleaning the streets at the point of the bayonet. At the corners of the streets armoured cars stand menacingly. Up to the present there has been no direct firing by the police, or the military, but shots have been fired in the air and a dead man lies in the roadway by the Wellington Kinema. It appears that the trouble began at seven o'clock this morning outside a mosque, and quickly spread. Pleased with their success at the Round Thana the crowds took to a general bombardment of all motor cars. Several were damaged, and a number of people—mostly Europeans—have cracked heads. Becoming even more emboldened the crowd proceeded to the Wellington Kinema and, in accordance with their previous threats, wrecked the place and set fire to the films in the store. When matters were assuming a blacker aspect the military arrived, and cleared the streets without much difficulty. What in a way made the matter more serious than the disturbances in Bombay is that the crowds penetrated

the European quarter, and the *fracas* described above took place in the immediate vicinity of Government House.

But all this, whilst it cannot be absolutely ignored, marring as it does the loyal welcome of representative Madras, has not decried the manner of the Prince's coming.

It proved to be quite, uneventful voyage from Rangoon, not even punctuated by the dubious delights of a choppy sea. The " Dufferin " cleared her way through the water without a tremor, and with time well in hand floated gracefully through the narrow entrance to the new harbour, for His Royal Highness once more to land in India. Even though the " Dufferin " was before her time the people of Madras were prepared. The first of their many graceful courtesies was accorded by the members of the Sailing Club, who stood out at sea, and were the first of the thousands to give His Royal Highness greetings. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon greeted the Prince as he landed from the ship. A number of presentations were made, and two addresses of welcome followed, one from the Madras Corporation and the other from the people themselves. After His Royal Highness had replied, the drive in State to Government House was commenced. Madras will not in a hurry forget its welcome. Although the route was over two miles in length it was everywhere crowded to its utmost capacity. Madras in its reception can so far perhaps rank itself third, being only beaten by Bombay and Rangoon. And a cheery representative crowd it was, too, possessed of leathern lungs and brazen voices, the masculine section, of course, one has to hasten to add. As far as any question of boycott was concerned this, it can be said in all truth, proved an absolute fiasco. Every section of the community was represented—the students, the clerks, the coolies, even the priests, and of course the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. No one, to see that happy smiling throng intent only on cheering the Prince, would have thought for a moment of non-co-operation, and least of all that but shortly afterwards, the assistance of the military would have to be requisitioned to quell disorders occasioned by roughs. Good humour and good nature were the keynote of the reception.

Immediately after his arrival at Government House His Royal Highness accorded interviews to the Ruling Chiefs and the Prince of Arcot. At noon the Prince paid a visit to the Legislative Council, where he was welcomed by the President on behalf of the members. Half-an-hour later saw His Royal Highness at the Senate, where students from all the various colleges packed the lofty hall. When the Prince entered the cheering and clapping of hands was deafening. Here another address of welcome was read, and, after he had replied, His Royal Highness presented a number of *khilats*. After the presentations had been made selected scholars recited short addresses in Sanskrit and Persian. Rousing cheers followed the Prince as he made his way back to Government House, here to meet the *zamindars* in the great banqueting hall. Yet a further address was read here, the Madras Landholders' Association adding their note to what has been a general and a heartfelt welcome.

It is now evening and all is quiet in Madras. There is, however, a spirit of restlessness in the air which is not too comforting. There are crowds on the streets, and the military, who are still patrolling, are in somewhat of a quandary. They are unable to determine whether the object of the gatherings is of a peaceful nature or not, whether it is curiosity which binds the crowd, or a simmering spirit of mischief.

When one considers the determined nature of the attacks of the roughs in the light of fuller reports which are now coming in the forebearance of the police and military stands out as the most striking feature. The tactical scheme of the rioters was borrowed, lock, stock and barrel, from Bombay. They reckoned on the same lack of Crown Forces, the route of the Royal procession engulfing practically every available man. As in Bombay the rioters had a certain period in which they could commit any excess unscathed. There was a remarkable similarity in their initial operations also. Tram-cars were held up, occupants ejected—passengers who were on their way to greet His Royal Highness —and in one instance a tram-car was overturned,

fortunately not before the occupants had fled. So far there have been only five or six deaths, all among the rioters, but others who came into contact with the butt-ends of rifles number many more.

Among the more respectable elements there is a feeling of intense anger that the Prince's arrival should have been made the occasion of such an outbreak, and Madras in a sense stands ashamed. Had it not been for the truly loyal welcome of the packed thousands this morning, the situation would give rise to acute pessimism. It is so manifest, however, that Madras except for the hooligans who hold no man as master and would enlist in any quarrel were there the slightest chance of loot, wants to see and welcome the Prince, and will do so under any circumstances. This was made pleasantly obvious this afternoon when the disturbances from an active point of view were over, when crowds gathered along the five miles of road to Guindy, where His Royal Highness played polo. As soon as the troubled atmosphere of Madras was left behind, the people were all smiles again and cheered the Prince as he motored by, in the heartiest manner. All Madras hopes that the last has been seen of the trouble, although the many shop-windows which have been smashed, and the guards which appear at any building of consequence, must necessarily bring back unpleasant recollections for some days to come.

"Pioneer", dated the 16th January 1922.

A perusal of the detailed report of our special correspondent, which we published yesterday, cannot fail to bring home to our readers the warmth of the welcome extended by the people of Madras to the Prince of Wales marred though that welcome was to some extent by the unseemly conduct of some of the disciples of "soul-force." Our correspondent records that, although the route followed by the Royal procession from the harbour to Government House was over two miles in length, it was everywhere crowded to its utmost capacity, and that "every section of the community was represented—the students, the clerks, the coolies, even the priests, and of course Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides." At the University, too, the hall was packed by the students from the different colleges, and the cheering and clapping of hands, on the entry of the Prince, was deafening. In his replies to the various addresses presented to him the Prince was in his happiest vein. The instinct of devotion to the King-Emperor and his line is deep-rooted in the Indian temperament, and there can be no doubt that the Prince struck the right note when he told the Madras people that, while with the advance of civilisation conflicts of ideas were inevitable, it was to him an inspiring thought that personal loyalty provided the ground on which every community could unite. Equally happy was the Prince's reference to the manner in which the Madras Legislative Council was justifying the extension of the wide powers which had been given them under the Reforms Act, and to the advance which they were making, "by wise and gradual steps," to the goal of full responsible government. At a time when there is a tendency on the part of many even of those who fully recognise the substantial instalment of responsible government conceded by the Reformed Constitution to hanker after undue precipitancy of advance, the hint thrown out by the Prince comes as a much-needed reminder that self-government is a plant of slow growth, and that its growth is likely to be impeded by continually digging it up by the roots to see how it is progressing. For, despite the repeated asseverations of Mr. Gandhi and his henchmen to the contrary, there is no short cut to *Swaraj*.

As was the case in Bombay, the disturbances by which the Prince's reception was unhappily marred were evidently the work of the hooligan element among the non-co-operators, who appear to have adopted this method of manifesting their chagrin at the cordial welcome extended to the Prince by the loyal and law-abiding section of the community. It has long been apparent to every unprejudiced observer that Mr. Gandhi has ceased to exercise any effective control over the wilder spirits of the movement, who see no incongruity in taking his name in vain while in the very act of perpetrating deeds of violence of which he has repeatedly professed his abhorrence. Thus the pictures of His Royal Highness displayed by a kinema

were trampled on by the riotous mob to shouts of "*Gandhi ki jai.*" No doubt Mr. Gandhi will repudiate his misguided followers in due course, and will express his profound sorrow and humiliation, but they must be getting used to that sort of thing by this time, and he would be an optimist, indeed, who imagined for an instant that the *Mahatma's* contribution, even accompanied by an intimation that he proposed to do penance by prayer and fasting, would make any abiding impression on their minds. The danger of the non-co-operation movement degenerating, like its *Satyagraha* forerunner, into an orgy of violence has been repeatedly emphasised in these columns and it is now too patent to be ignored by any except those who are wilfully blind. The long list of outbreaks in almost every part of India should be sufficient to strike dismay into the heart of anyone but an incorrigible visionary like Mr. Gandhi. Their cumulative effect can neither be glossed over nor explained away.

There is one other point which it seems to us to be worth while to touch upon briefly. There is not the slightest doubt that the persistent efforts of non-co-operators to boycott the Prince of Wales' visit, the proclamation of *hartals* wherever he goes, and the disturbances to which those efforts have led in Bombay, and now in Madras, will create a very unfavourable impression in England. The tradition of the British Constitution is that the Royal House is above politics, and the British public, whatever their political convictions may be, Conservative, Liberal and Labour alike, are united in loyalty to the Throne. We have already stated our firm belief in the inherent devotion of the vast majority of the Indian people to the person of the King-Emperor. The British people, however, when they read of these continual outbreaks, and of what must appear to them to be the deliberate disloyalty of a section of the Indian populace, may be excused if they do not find it easy to view these things in their proper perspective and if they draw inferences which would be prejudicial to the aspirations of Indians for full responsible government. Should they do so, the non-co-operators will only have themselves to blame for their incredible folly in alienating the sympathies of those with whom, through their representatives in the British Parliament, rests the ultimate decision as to the time and extent of each advance under the scheme of Constitutional reform embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford report and the Government of India Act. This is a matter which deserves the earnest consideration of that section of the Liberal party and the Liberal Press whose sympathies with political prisoners are in marked contrast to the somewhat lukewarm support which it accords to the Government in the thankless task of enforcing respect for law and order.

Madras, 14th January.—Last night Madras presented a curious picture of striking contrasts. All traffic moved in one direction—toward Government House—for there His Royal Highness was holding a reception. As one neared Government House, one became engulfed in streams of motor cars filled with eager, expectant people, but away from here Madras might have been a city of the dead. There was not a soul on the streets anywhere. In one area lights, bustle and laughter, and in the other an uncanny silence. Madras was sleeping on its misdeeds. The rioters, from their own point of view, had earned a well-merited slumber.

This morning, however, the city awakened to life once more. Unless one delved into its inner recesses it was easy to banish all thoughts of yesterday. Hooligans, non-co-operators, and the like, were conspicuous by their absence in those thoroughfares where their activities would be likely to receive for them undesirable attention, but all the same intimidation continues, and if one can believe all that servants and others say on the question—for after all they are the unfortunates who are more likely to meet with this kind of thing—active intimidation also. Whilst emphasising the point that intimidation is present its results are not very apparent.

Madras, that is, of course, the ordinary populace have had but one opportunity of seeing His Royal Highness to-day, the only public function being the races at Guindy. Madras made the most of the opportunity. Dense crowds gathered outside Government House and cheered enthusiastically as His Royal Highness commenced his five-mile drive. The same en-

thusiasm was displayed the whole length of the route, where further away from Madras the spectators were obviously from the villages. The whole of social Madras was on the race-course at Guindy when His Royal Highness arrived. At the two and-a-half furlong post he alighted from his motor and there entered the State carriage, and escorted by the Body Guard, drove down the straight. Scenes reminiscent of Bombay and Calcutta followed, the crowds cheering and shouting even after the Prince had ascended the stand and taken his seat in the Royal box. To the right, in one of the other enclosures, 700 soldiers and blue-jackets were accommodated, as the guests of the Race Club. The deafening nature of the reception can be better imagined than described. When later in the afternoon, just before the Prince of Wales' Cup was run, His Royal Highness strolled in front of the stands, and into the public enclosures, the air rang with the roaring of the incessant cheering. The ordinary public saw the Prince at close quarters. They crowded round him, laughing and clapping. They themselves made a pathway for him. They were delighted with the informality. When the Prince went away to pay a visit to the Cosmopolitan Club he left the crowds in a state of bubbling joyous excitement. It was the only public function of the day, but it has meant a lot to Madras.

"*Statesman*", *dated the 17th January 1922.*

Madras, January 16th.—Twelve thousand children, representing more than fifty schools, assembled on the "Island" between Government House and the ancient Fort St. George this morning to greet the Prince. The meeting was the most interesting public function of a busy morning.

The large crowd of Indians, which had assembled behind the great circle of children around the edges of the "Island," received the Prince with repeated hearty cheers.

The non-co-operators were evidently subdued by the lesson of Friday and made no attempt to hinder the spectators gathering at the "Island," or to raise hostile cries along the Prince's route.

His Royal Highness was interested in the displays of Indian gymnastics given by several school delegations as he rode on his charger around the rows of children

Prior to going to the Island, he reviewed detachments of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts in the grounds of Government House Later in the morning he inspected eight hundred police, also at the "Island," and then went to the camp of Indian ex-Service men and pensioners, and shook hands with the most distinguished old soldiers. He made an impromptu speech which was translated by the Commandant of the camp.

The last ceremony of the morning was the inspection of the 1st Leinsters in Fort St. George, and the march past. This battalion was engaged in the recent Moplah rising, and was also active in restoring order at Friday's hooliganism.

The Prince visited St Mary's Church in the Fort, where many eminent men identified with the early history of Madras are buried.

His Royal Highness lunched with the Leinsters, and witnessed the races on the Guindy course this afternoon. He leaves to-morrow night for Bangalore for one day's visit, and then goes to Mysore for four days.

The special race meeting held at Guindy to-day, in honour of the Prince of Wales was most successful. The picturesque course was in excellent condition, racing was close and exciting, and the weather, which in the morning had threatened to be hot and damp, became quite pleasant under the influence of a refreshing breeze. A large attendance gave the Prince a rousing welcome when His Royal Highness drove in State down the course to the members' stand. Large numbers of people from the surrounding villages also gathered along the route of the pretty drive from Madras to Guindy in order to greet the Prince. All the enclosures at Guindy were thronged with people of all classes and communities, and the Prince was warmly cheered, both on his arrival and when he left, shortly before the last race.

Madras, January 15th.—A dinner party was given at Government House last night in honour of the Prince of Wales, to which a large number of distinguished guests were invited, including Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Marshall, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Clinton Baker, Ministers and Members of the Executive Council, the Judges and their wives, the Bishop of Madras, the Governor of the French Settlements in India, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Venkatagiri, the Prince of Arcot, and the Raja of Sundur.

The scene in the dining hall was a brilliant one, and after the dinner a clever and amusing entertainment was given in the ball room by a company of talented Madras amateurs known as the "Optimists." At its conclusion, the whole company was presented to the Prince.

Madras, January 15th.—The Prince spent a quiet day to-day.

His Royal Highness, after attending a Special Service at the Cathedral at 11 A.M., had his luncheon at Government House. He dined with Rear-Admiral Clinton Baker.

"*Pioneer*", *dated the 18th January 1922.*

Madras. 15th January.—His Royal Highness had a great reception when he visited the Cosmopolitan Club on Saturday evening. As the name of the Club bespeaks it is cosmopolitan, and this in every sense of the word. Cosmopolitan, also, was the manner of the Prince's reception on his way thither, for people of all castes and creeds crammed the streets. Actually near the Club the traffic was held up for a considerable time owing to the enormous throngs of people that foregathered. The Prince was cheered when entering the Club, and again—by the assembled members this time—when he was received at the porch by the President, Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Thyagaraya Chettiyar, and the Vice President, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri.

In the spacious hall on the ground floor a number of local princes were introduced, together with the members of the Committee, and then upstairs, in the reading-room, His Royal Highness was entertained informally whilst he witnessed *tableau vivants* and listened to Hindu music

There was a dinner party at Government House later, after which in the Banqueting Hall His Royal Highness was entertained by "The Optimists," a talented party of local amateurs.

To-day, being Sunday, has been spent in comparative quiet. The Prince went to Divine Service at the Cathedral in the morning, and later went to visit the 4th Dragoon Guards. It was quite an informal visit.

Meanwhile, there is no further thought of trouble Madras is absolutely tranquil. Troops and armed police are still to be seen in plenty, but that is the only indication of any possible unrest.

Madras, 16th January.—There is in Madras a delightful race of little people, found, it is true, to different degrees in other parts of India also, who delight in such descriptive appellations as "Blue Birds" and "Cubs." They are the younger generation, those that in the fullness of their youth will some day rise to the dizzy degree of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts. "Blue Birds" and "Cubs" are in great force in the Madras Presidency, and part of their discipline includes the learning of weird noises and fantastic dances. They are taught to hoot and to howl, and when they congregate in their thousands, as they did in Government House this morning to greet His Royal Highness, their combined efforts produced sounds which were, if not rude, one would describe as appalling. Girl Guides and Boy Scouts are, of course, a little more sedate, but they, too, are capable of producing extraordinary cries on occasion, and they, too, have signs and tokens jealously guarded by the craft.

To those who hold allegiance to this movement, early hours are counted as nought—for them the freshness and keenness of the early morning air. When the Prince left the House just before half-past eight, and strolled to

the grounds, they were ready drawn up in horse shoe formation, their flagstaff in the centre and beside it their officers drawn up in line. They sprang so aptly to the "Alert" as His Royal Highness approached, and thus remained motionless whilst the principal officers were presented. And then a whistle was heard and the horse shoe of both sexes was broken. Dancing and shouting, thousands of youngsters of both sexes, Indian and European, rushed madly in a seething, surging mass right towards the Prince. The air rent with the cries, and the ground shook with the onward patter of childish feet. In a moment the Prince was to be swallowed up in the maelstrom. But no; a few feet from the flagstaff, there was a sudden halt; in the twinkling of an eye the happy youngsters were formed in a smaller horse shoe. Suspended were their cries; instead of dancing they were motionless—the essence of decorum and dignity. Then came the cub howl—as such it needs no description—followed by the Madras Scout call of welcome "Madras welcomes you" But their vocal efforts were not yet concluded. Hats waving wildly on staves, they cheered His Royal Highness as only Scouts and Girl Guides can cheer, and then once more their lines broke away: they rushed, and in a few seconds were drawn out stretching to the steps of Government House. It was down this living passage way that His Royal Highness, saluting gravely, bade farewell to the martial offspring of martial Madras.

The Scout movement, big as it is, can hardly embrace all. Mounting a horse, and riding the few hundred yards to the Island, the Prince was greeted by the school children—no less than fifteen thousand of them this time—ranged in rows along the banks of the River Cooum. A shy diminutive Indian girl was the first to make the Prince's acquaintance. Obviously overawed by the solemnity of the occasion, after several promptings, she advanced hesitatingly and presented His Royal Highness with a bouquet. The Prince had to bend down a long way to secure it, for his mount was a big one, and then he endeavoured to shake hands with the donor. But she had fled to the shelter of her mistress. There were so many children, and it was such a long way round, that His Royal Highness had to ride. He went at a walk, however, and frequently halted to observe for a few moments the displays of Indian gymnastics and dancing. All the way round the long line he was cheered heartily, and again, when he left, to emerge upon roads teeming with spectators patiently waiting. It has been a morning of smiles and cheering. Everyone seems to have forgotten the events of Friday, and there has only to be a whisper of the Prince's coming, for acclaiming crowds to gather. However, there was much more for the Prince to do.

After breakfast he once more made his way to the Island, this time to inspect the Police. The parade was about eight hundred strong, and included most of the men from the moffussil brought into Madras for the Royal visit, the City Policy, and those of the Chingleput District. It was quite a smart parade.

At its conclusion, the Prince walked across the road, where was situated the camp of the ex-Service men The camp itself holds two thousand men and officers, but by the time the Prince arrived as many more had arrived from the highway and byways, forming two long lines round the entire perimeter of the camp. Some were in uniform, and some in mufti, but all had their medals and decorations. Some of the men had walked incredible distances, and some had thought the occasion fit for presenting petitions and complaints. One of the old men, with white flowing beard, was pointed out as having arrived with a petition bearing out the fact that in 1881 he had not been given his second stripe. It had to be gently but firmly pointed out that there were many more anxious to see His Royal Highness and that listening to petitions would take all day, and so a little regretfully, perhaps, the carefully-prepared papers were put away. His Royal Highness shook hands with all the officers and chatted with many. One old man, so feeble that he had to be assisted in his walk, straightened his withered frame as he approached the Prince and, for the few remaining steps, scornfully refused assistance. He could speak English, and when he was questioned by His Royal Highness, he gleefully imparted the knowledge that he had been for

two years in London during the course of his long life. This was his final effort, however, and he had to be helped away. He sat under a nearby tree chuckling audibly, telling all who would listen, with frills and additions, it is to be feared, his experiences when talking to the Prince. There were some men there with wooden legs, some without arms, and others even blind, but they could all cheer. In some instances it more resembled a croak, but the right spirit was there. After the officers came the turn of the men, and the Prince walked slowly through the lines, paying the same interest here as he did with the gazetted ranks.

There were still other functions before an extremely busy morning was brought to a close. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Fort, where he inspected the Leinster Regiment, who have but recently returned from Moplah land. The inspection over, the Prince visited St. Mary's Church, which enjoys the distinction of being the first English Church to be built in the country. There are headstones there that dated back to the seventeenth century stories telling of a vastly different India to what we know to-day. The average lives of those whose names are recorded there would certainly not be more than thirty years. On his way back from the Church His Royal Highness visited the Mess of the Sergeants of the Leinster Regiment, and later had lunch with the officers. Later in the afternoon His Royal Highness journeyed to Guindy, and there played polo.

"Pioneer", dated the 19th January 1922.

Madras, 17th January.—His Royal Highness last night went to the Adyar Club and spent quite a merry evening there, dancing. This afternoon he visited Guindy for the races and had a great reception especially on the return journey. The roads were crowded with spectators. There have been animated throngs at all entrances of Government House all day. When this evening the Prince left for the Madras Club there were thousands on the route to Bangalore. As far as public functions are concerned, it has been a quiet day, but otherwise it has been extremely noisy. The Prince's advent anywhere has been the signal for hearty bursts of cheering culminating in final enthusiastic scenes at the station.

Madras, 17th January.—An enormous crowd of Europeans and Indians yesterday afternoon at Guindy again testified to the great popularity of the Prince of Wales. The Governor's Staff were "At Home" on the occasion, the guests far outnumbering those who were present on the first day numerous as those were. The sides of the polo ground remote from Government House was filled several rows deep and those who were not fortunate enough to get into the front row of chairs could only see the game by standing, while the sides of the ground were filled with throngs of people. The Prince was cheered heartily on any striking exhibition of play and it was a distinctly encouraging sight on his departure to see the crowd of Indians running from one side of the ground to the other to catch a last glimpse of him.

The match of the day was the final between the Mysore Cavalry and the Queen's Bays, but as this did not commence till 4-30 P.M., a couple of friendly matches were played in the previous hour and a half, the Prince's team playing Government House first and then a scratch team. The Prince was in great form and scored a couple of goals.

The tournament match was productive of much good play. The Mysore team rather outclassed the British Cavalry combination and won by four goals to two.

At the end of the play His Royal Highness presented the handsome cups to the winning team and smaller replicas of them to the runners-up with a cheery word and handshake for each player.

"Statesman."

Madras, January 17th.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales bade farewell to Madras to-night.

After dinner at Government House, His Royal Highness, accompanied by Their Excellencies, motored to the Island Ground where he witnessed a display of fireworks.

Shortly afterwards he drove to the Central Station, where he was met by the Governor, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, Members of the Council and Ministers, the President of the Corporation, the Commissioner of Police and other dignitaries, with whom the Prince shook hands. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the platform, where the Royal Train had been drawn up and left for Bangalore at 10-25 P.M.

When the Royal train was about to leave, large crowds who were waiting outside rush into the station and on to the platform to catch a glimpse of the Prince before his departure. There was uproarious cheering when the Royal train steamed off.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired to-morrow morning announcing His Royal Highness' departure.

The following telegram has been sent by the Prince of Wales to the Governor of Madras :—" On leaving the Madras Presidency I wish to convey to your Excellency my deep appreciation of the warm welcome which I have received from all classes in your Presidency during my visit to Madras. I have been much gratified by the kindly greetings which have been extended to me on all sides by the people among whom the British Government had its beginning in India. I have been greatly interested in meeting the representatives of the various communities in Madras. Please assure them of my abiding sympathy in all that concerns their prosperity and welfare. Please convey my thanks to all officials and non-officials who worked in connection with the arrangements for my visit and contributed to its success. I realise what hard work it had entailed for all. I take away the most pleasant memories from Madras."

The following telegram had been sent by the Government of Madras to the Prince of Wales :—

" Allow me, on behalf of the people of the Madras Presidency, to thank Your Royal Highness most sincerely for your gracious message just received and in the name of all classes and communities to very respectfully express our deep and abiding gratitude for your sympathy and goodwill to us all during your all too short visit to the oldest presidency in India. We rejoiced to have you in our midst and while we must regret that the action of a few misguided and unscrupulous persons should have slightly marred the complete success of your arrival, we hope that you may have taken away with you a confident feeling that the great mass of our people are loyal to the core and that you may always have happy recollections of your visit, and that before many years are over, we may once more have the opportunity of welcoming Your Royal Highness amongst us.

Report on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras.

JANUARY 13TH—17TH, 1922.

I. (*i*) After the unsettled weather of the past few days, the morning of January the 13th broke brilliantly fine as the R.I.M.S. "*Dufferin*" conveying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and escorted by H.M.S. "*Comus*" entered the Madras Harbour soon after 7 A.M. The arrival was heralded by a Royal Salute of 31 guns fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George and from the Flagship H.M.S. "*Southampton.*" It took some time for the ships to take up their moorings alongside the main quay and at 8-15 Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by His Excellency's full staff, arrived at the Harbour and His Excellency proceeded on board the "*Dufferin*" and was received by His Royal Highness A few minutes later, His Excellency returned to the shore and at 8-30 precisely His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in naval full dress white uniform appeared at the top of the ramp which had been specially erected to facilitate the landing and walked down the

gangway while a second Royal Salute was fired. A Naval Guard of Honour and a Guard of Honour of the Leinster Regiment, drawn up on either side of the landing point, presented arms and the Band of the Leinster Regiment played the National Anthem. At the foot of the gangway, His Royal Highness was received by Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Willingdon and certain presentations were made including the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin, a few of the leading officials and the Chairman of the Madras Port Trust. After His Royal Highness had inspected the Guards of Honour, a second series of presentations was made opposite the main entrance of the Harbour office and then His Royal Highness, accompanied by Their Excellencies, proceeded through the Harbour office to the *dais* prepared for his reception. Here the President of the Madras Corporation, Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiar, and the Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib Bahadur, at the head of the members of the Corporation were waiting to receive His Royal Highness. The President and the Commissioner were presented to His Royal Highness and the former read an address of welcome from the Corporation of Madras.

The members of the Corporation then retired and the members of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee took their place led by the Chairman, Mr. A. R. Knapp, and the two Secretaries, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar and Sir Muttayya Chettiyar. After being presented to His Royal Highness, Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar read an address of welcome from the people of Madras.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by Their Excellencies and preceded by their staffs, then proceeded through the amphitheatre in front of the *dais* and between two lines of stands to the Harbour gate. Here His Royal Highness with his staff entered the carriages which were awaiting them and drove in State to Government House, escorted by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, the 4th Dragoon Guards and the 67th Battery of Royal Field Artillery. On arrival at Government House, His Royal Highness was received by Their Excellencies who had arrived there by another route by motor. Two guards of honour provided by the 83rd Wallajah Light Infantry and the Madras Guards presented arms and His Royal Highness' arrival at Government House was announced by a Royal Salute of 31 guns.

2. The reception at the Harbour afforded a magnificent spectacle. In addition to the amphitheatre and stands which accommodated about 3,500 people, to whom tickets of admission had been issued, the Harbour offices and buildings were crowded with Harbour employees and others, and all the buildings were gaily decorated. The route from the Harbour to Government House was lined throughout by troops and large crowds had assembled along the whole distance and accorded His Royal Highness a splendid welcome. A series of stands had been erected on that part of the route which leads from the Wallajah bridge opposite Fort St. George across the Island to the Government House bridge, a distance of three quarters of a mile. These stands accommodated over 8,000 people and were filled by representatives of various schools and colleges and detachments of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides who accorded the Prince an ovation as he passed.

3. At His Royal Highness' request the majority of the official functions of the visit were arranged to take place on the day of the arrival and a very strenuous day was fully occupied until late in the evening.

4. At 11-25 His Royal Highness accorded short interviews to Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin, the Raja of Sandur and the Prince of Arcot. At 12 o'clock His Royal Highness motored to the Legislative Council where he was received by the President, the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, and two representatives of the local legislature, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar and Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar, and conducted to the *dais* in the Council Chamber. The President of the Council then read an address of welcome to His Royal Highness.

5. His Royal Highness then returned to Government House and thence motored to the Senate House at 12-30 where he was received by His Excellency the Chancellor and the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. Inside the building were waiting the fellows of the University and representatives of all the affiliated Colleges. The students accorded him an enthusiastic reception as he walked down the body of the hall between their ranks to the *dais*. Here the Vice-Chancellor read an address of welcome to His Royal Highness.

6. His Royal Highness, in pursuance of the ancient Indian custom, then presented *khillats* to selected representatives of ancient Indian learning, 20 in number, and finally left the *dais* and moved slowly through the hall to the entrance The reception accorded to His Royal Highness by students was one of the most gratifying features of the visit and entirely belied the rumours that were circulated beforehand that an attempt would be made to boycott the ceremony.

7. His Royal Highness then motored to the Banqueting Hall where a number of important *Zamindars* were awaiting him. The Maharaja of Bobbili as the President of the Madras Landholders' Association read an address of welcome.

8. In the afternoon His Royal Highness drove to Guindy and played several chukkers of polo. A large number of guests had been invited by Sir Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendruluvaru Bahadur, Raja of Venkatagiri, to tea at the polo ground and the grounds of Guindy Government House were also thrown open to the public who, in spite of the fact that Guindy is over 5 miles from Madras, collected in very large numbers to see His Royal Highness play.

9. At 9-30 P.M., there was a reception at Government House at which 1,689 people were present.

Saturday, January the 14th.

10. The morning was entirely free from official functions. His Royal Highness attended the Madras Races in the afternoon and drove up the course in State. He was received at the entrance to the stands by Their Excellencies and by the Stewards and the Secretary of the Race Club. In the course of the afternoon His Royal Highness walked round the enclosures and received a splendid welcome from very large crowds.

11. At 6-30 P.M., on his return from the Races, His Royal Highness visited the Cosmopolitan Club where he was received by Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiar, President, and the members of the Committee. His Royal Highness stayed about three-quarters of an hour at the Club, which was spent in conversation with the members and in watching a performance of *tableau vivants*. The reception accorded to him was most enthusiastic, and the visit was very highly appreciated by the Indian community.

Sunday, January the 15th.

12. His Royal Highness attended divine service at the Cathedral in the morning, and afterwards visited unofficially one of the various centres at which the poor were being fed in honour of the visit.

In the evening His Royal Highness dined with the Naval Commander-in-Chief on H.M.S. "*Southampton*."

Monday, January the 16th.

13. At 8-30 A.M., His Royal Highness reviewed Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in the ground of Government House, who had come from all parts of the Presidency. There were present at the Rally 2,473 Scouts and 500 Guides (including officers and cubs and bluebirds). His Royal Highness was received on arrival by His Excellency the Governor, Chief Scout for the Madras Presidency, Mrs. Besant, Honorary Commissioner for India, Mr. F. J. Richards, Provincial Commissioner for Boy Scouts, and Mrs. Spencer, Provincial Commissioner for Girl Guides. His Royal Highness then rode on to the Island where about 12,000 school children were assembled, and where he was received by the Director of Public Instruction. Certain representatives of the schools in Madras were introduced to him and he rode round the Island amidst the applause of the children.

14. At 11-45 P.M., His Royal Highness inspected the officers and men of the City Police and certain detachments from the mufassal who were in Madras in connection with the visit; and at 12 noon His Royal Highness visited the pensioners' camp where he was given an informal but most enthusiastic welcome by the men, numbering about 2,700. His Royal Highness then drove to Fort St. George where he inspected the Leinster Regiment and lunched with the officers.

15. In the afternoon there was a second garden party at the polo ground at Guindy which was attended by even greater crowds than the party on the 13th After dining at Government House, His Royal Highness attended a Ball at the Adyar Club at which Madras society was widely represented; the aggregate attendance being some 550.

Tuesday, January the 17th.

16. There were no functions in the morning. In the afternoon His Royal Highness again attended the Races visiting the Madras Aquarium unofficially on the way, and in the evening dined at the Madras Club. After dinner, His Royal Highness, on his way to the station, watched for a few minutes a display of fireworks on the Island. Here the crowds surpassed all previous records, the numbers being estimated at 50,000. At 10-20 P.M. His Royal Highness left for Bangalore. Large crowds had gathered outside the Central Station and on being permitted just before the departure of the train to enter the station premises swarmed in to the immediate vicinity of His Royal Highness' carriage and gave him a great ovation.

17.—(1) The above is an account of the various items in the programme of the Royal visit and it will be seen therefrom that on every occasion on which His Royal Highness appeared in public the reception accorded to him was most loyal and enthusiastic and in fact entirely worthy of the best traditions of the Madras Presidency. A Madras crowd is by reputation never markedly demonstrative, but there can be no doubt as to the numbers and the sincerity of those who on every possible occasion collected to welcome His Royal Highness, nor again can there be the least doubt that the Prince's remarkable personality and charm of manner here, as in every other place he has visited, created a very deep impression. The programme of the visit was strictly adhered to throughout and His Royal Highness' movements for all official engagements were well known, but even on occasions when his movements were not advertised, as also when he took the long drives from Government House to Guindy the numbers of people who spontaneously gathered or waited on the roadside to catch a glimpse of him as he passed were remarkable.

(2) All the more remarkable perhaps was this welcome if it is considered in the light of the events in the political world that had preceded it. Ever since the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bombay on November 17th, and indeed for some time before that, the non-co-operation party had been doing their utmost to boycott the visit and to persuade or intimidate their fellow countrymen into carrying out their commands. Their efforts had met with varying success in those parts of India which His Royal Highness visited in November and December and when His Royal Highness sailed for Burma the Party devoted their chief attention to Madras. From the beginning of January an intensive and well organised [illegible] carried on in this city with the object of making the visit a

failure. A general *hartal* was proclaimed for January 13th, posters were printed and displayed everywhere urging the boycott and large parties of volunteers paraded the streets with the same object.

(3) It is more than probable that secret attempts were also made to corrupt the loyalty of the police. Rumours were circulated that they would proclaim a strike on the 13th January and the force was so far affected that they decided in a body to refuse to accept their pay unless certain alleged grievances were redressed. How far the activities of the non-co-operators were responsible for this action on the part of the police it is not at present possible to say, but the Madras Government were compelled as a precautionary measure to demand that an extra number of troops should be drafted into the city during the visit. No official action was taken against the volunteers as an organisation, but the non-official ministerial party in the Legislative Council, with the approval of the Government, organised a body of loyal volunteers to counter the activities of the *Khilafat* and Non-co-operation volunteers, the Government took steps to afford protection to those who wished to keep their shops open and pursue their ordinary avocations, and, with that end in view, they arranged for small military detachments to patrol the main bazaars on January 13th and for a day or two previous to the arrival.

(4) It so happened that January 13th was the first day of the important Tamil festival which is known as *Pongal*, which is universally observed in Madras as a general holiday; quite apart from the Royal visit a large number of shops and bazaars would have been closed on this day, and quite apart from any efforts of the non-co-operators many shop-keepers, who might otherwise have kept their shops open, would in the ordinary course have closed them in order to go and see the Prince. As a matter of fact—probably in consequence of the activities of the loyal volunteers—many shops were open in the early hours of the day; and though it was afterwards claimed that there had been a complete *hartal* from the beginning, it is clear from what happened afterwards that the non-co-operators were not at heart satisfied with the results of their labours. They realised that their efforts had entirely failed to prevent large crowds going to welcome His Royal Highness at the harbour and on the way to Government House and, exactly as happened in Bombay on a large scale, they forgot or ignored all their professions of 'non-violence' and took to hooliganism. Very shortly after His Royal Highness had arrived at Government House, news of disturbances was received from various quarters. Stones were thrown at people returning from the harbour, tram cars were obstructed, decorations were torn down and rowdy mobs, composed largely of immature Mahomedan youths, collected at various points. A cinematograph theatre within a few hundred yards of Government House was attacked, because the proprietor, instead of closing in accordance with the behests of the non-co-operators, had announced a special performance; a good deal of damage was done and several persons who had taken refuge in the theatre when the disturbance began were in considerable danger; and the mob only dispersed when a Parsee, who happened to be with the proprietor of the theatre—himself a Parsee—fired at the crowd and killed one of them. In another quarter the house of Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiar, the leader of the loyal non-Brahmin party, was besieged by an angry mob and Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiar was unable to leave his house to attend the subsequent official functions of the day until the Reception, at which he was present. The police on the spot in these and other quarters were unable to deal effectively with the situation, most of the force being on duty along the routes traversed by His Royal Highness. Troops, however, were quickly summoned in the neighbourhood of the cinema theatre, where rioting had begun afresh; a single shot was fired at the leader of the crowd, who was killed, and the cavalry and armoured cars were particularly useful in breaking up the mobs without inflicting any very serious injuries.

(5) By the evening order had been completely restored and there was no further recrudescence during the remainder of the visit. In fact the crowds which collected on the Island to see the fireworks and to bid His Royal Highness farewell were probably the largest that have ever been seen in Madras. They were regulated quite easily by the police with the assistance of a small detachment of cavalry, and their presence both then and on other occasions during the latter days of the visit was clear evidence of the way in which public confidence had been restored.

III.—(1) It now remains to offer an appreciation of the results of the visit. Events in the political world are moving so quickly that it is not easy to trace events to their causes, but I am to say that in the opinion of the Governor in Council the visit has done little lasting good, and certainly nothing commensurate with the personal sacrifice which it must have involved for His Royal Highness. It was not indeed to be expected, under the political conditions which have obtained since Mr. Gandhi started his non-co-operation campaign and without any definite mission to perform or any particular message to deliver, that even His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would be able to accomplish very much. His visit has certainly confirmed and deepened the loyalty of those—and they are the great majority—who have always been loyal and will probably always remain so, but it has had no effect whatever on those who are at present in open hostility to the British Government, and has on the other hand provided them with a most regrettable opportunity for displaying that hostility. The best that can be hoped of the visit is that it has steadied those whose loyalty was wavering, and by the very opposition which it has provoked has rallied opinion in support of the Government. The disorders which occurred in Madras on January 13th no doubt seriously discredited the non-co-operation movement, at any rate for the moment and in the City of Madras, but it can hardly be claimed that the visit was intended to create such a position, or in other words to provoke disorder with the object of discrediting those who were responsible for it.

(2) With the time at his disposal it was naturally impossible for His Royal Highness to see more of the Presidency or to visit the States of Travancore and Cochin, where his presence might have produced a better effect; and even in Madras circumstances necessitated that the official functions should be curtailed as much as possible. On the whole therefore, though the actual reception accorded to His Royal Highness was most gratifying, this Government remain of opinion that the whole visit was regrettably inopportune and that very little permanent good can be expected to result from it.

(3) The Government spent a little over two lakhs on the visit, and the majority of the public subscriptions collected by the Reception Committee, instead of being used for decorations, will be devoted to the erection of a Children's Hospital which His Royal Highness has graciously consented should bear his name. It is hoped that this hospital will serve to remind the people of Madras of the days which His Royal Highness spent among them when the bitter political spirit which formed a sinister background to those days is itself forgotten.

Programme of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bangalore.

JANUARY 18TH—

8-30 A.M. His Royal Highness arrives at the City Station.

9-10 A.M. His Royal Highness receives an address of welcome from the Municipal commission and is welcomed by 5,000 children near the Residency gate.

11 A.M. His Royal Highness reviews the troops of the garrison.

3 P.M. His Royal Highness attends a police parade.

4-30 P.M. His Royal Highness attends polo on the Palace ground.

11-45 P.M. His Royal Highness leaves for Mysore City.

Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bangalore.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Bangalore City Railway Station by special train at 8-30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 18th January 1922.

2. The Royal Saloon will be drawn up immediately opposite the centre of the Station buildings. The platform and overbridge will be decorated.

3. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry, with Band and Colours, will be drawn up on the platform on the right of His Royal Highness as he alights, while the officers and gentlemen invited to attend (also the Press Correspondents) will be on the left. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery as the train enters the station.

4. On alighting, His Royal Highness will be received by the Resident in Mysore and his Staff; the General Officer Commanding, Madras District: the Colonel Commandant, Bangalore Brigade Area and Staff; Officers Commanding Regiments; Heads of Departments including Chaplains, the Dewan of Mysore; twelve of the Principal Officers of the Mysore State; eleven representative gentlemen from Coorg (3 European and 8 Indian); and such other officers and citizens as may be invited to be present.

5. The Resident will present to His Royal Highness the General Officer Commanding, Madras District, and the Colonel Commandant, Bangalore Brigade Area.

6. His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guard of Honour.

7. After the Guard of Honour has been inspected, the Resident will present to His Royal Highness the Dewan of Mysore and the members of the Resident's Staff. The Colonel Commandant, Bangalore Brigade Area, will then present the officers of his Staff and Commanding Officers. Finally, the Resident will present to His Royal Highness the remaining Civil Officers and gentlemen present as well as the principal officers (not exceeding twelve in number) of the Mysore State.

8. His Royal Highness will then cross the overbridge and a procession will be formed as follows:—

Royal Barouche—

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
2. The Military Secretary.
3. Equerry.

2 AIDES-DE-CAMP RIDING.

1st Landau—

1. Chief of Staff.
2. Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household.
3. Equerry.
4. Police Officer to His Royal Highness.

2nd Landau—

1. Chief Secretary.
2. Private Secretary.
3. Assistant Military Secretary.
4. Assistant Chief Secretary.

3rd Landau—

1. Equerry.
2. Chief Medical Officer
3. Personal Medical Officer to His Royal Highness
4. Aide-de-Camp.

9. The procession will proceed by the following route:—

From the Bangalore City Railway Station the procession will turn to the left along the north side of the Dharmambudi Tank, past the old Silladar Lines, and proceed along Seshadri Road, through Cubbon Park along Queen's Road and Cubbon Road entering the Residency by the main gate.

10. His Royal Highness will be escorted from the Railway Station by the full escort consisting of a Battery Royal Field Artillery, the Queen's Bays, and the Mysore Lancers (Mysore State Forces) formed as follows:—

Two privates, British Cavalry.
Interval of 50 yards.
1 Non Commissioned Officer, British Cavalry.
Interval of 50 yards.
One Squadron, British Cavalry.
Interval of 50 yards.
Battery Royal Field Artillery.
Interval of 50 yards.
3 Squadrons, British Cavalry.
Interval of 50 yards.
ROYAL CARRIAGE.
Half a horse's length interval.
Carriage Escort of 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 4 Privates.
British Cavalry.
Interval of 10 yards.
Other carriages in the Procession.
Interval of 50 yards.
Mysore Lancers (Mysore State Forces).
Interval of 50 yards.
Non-Commissioned Officer, Mysore Lancers (Mysore State Forces).
Interval of 50 yards.
Two Sowars, Mysore Lancers (Mysore State Forces).

11. All arrangements regarding the escort will be left to the Officer Commanding who will himself ride on the right and his Adjutant on the left of the Royal Carriage. The District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, will ride on the right of the Officer Commanding and the District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, on the left of the Adjutant of the escort.

12. The route from the Railway Station to the Residency where His Royal Highness will reside during his stay at Bangalore will be lined by His Highness the Maharaja's troops and by the troops of the Bangalore Garrison.

13. The police arrangements for the Civil and Military Station limits will be made by the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, and for the City limits by the Mysore Durbar. The route lying within the City limits will be decorated by the Mysore Durbar.

14. His Royal Highness will receive an address of welcome from the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station at the Queen Victoria Statue in Cubbon Park.

15. As His Royal Highness enters the main gate of the Residency the Royal Standard will be broken from the Residency flagstaff, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery posted on the high ground.

16. A Guard of Honour of the Bangalore Battalion, Auxiliary Force, India, will be drawn up opposite the porch at the Residency.

17. The troops of the escort preceding the Royal carriage will pass in front of and beyond the Residency porch. The Royal carriage will draw up in the porch. The remaining carriages will drive direct to the left wing of the Residency where the occupants will alight and join His Royal Highness at the Residency porch. The troops of the escort in rear of these carriages will not enter the Residency but on arriving at the main gate will wheel to the right and proceed to the open ground to the north of the Residency.

18. After His Royal Highness has alighted the Guard of Honour will give the Royal Salute The escort will then move off with the exception of the Officer Commanding and his Adjutant.

19. His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guard of Honour.

20. After the Guard of Honour has been inspected the Colonel Commandant will present the Officer Commanding Escort and his Adjutant to His Royal Highness.

21 Full dress uniform will be worn. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

22. Admission to the Railway platform will be by tickets only which will be supplied from the Residency to the officers and the other gentlemen invited to attend. The general public will not be allowed admission to the platform.

23. The Railway authorities aided by the British Railway Police will keep the platform entirely clear, except for ticket holders, from 7-30 to 9 A.M., and the approaches to the station on the route of the Royal procession will be blocked, except to ticket holders, from 7-30 A.M. until after the procession has passed.

24. Carriages and motor cars conveying gentlemen invited to attend at the station will pass through the underbridge entrance, while carriages for the conveyance of the Royal party will go to the overbridge entrance. Different coloured tickets will be issued accordingly. The British Railway Police will keep order at the station and be in chrage of all parking arrangements there.

25. Such servants and baggage as the baggage officer may decide are urgently wanted at the Residency will be sent as quickly as possible to the Residency. They will avoid the processional route leaving the underbridge on their right and will proceed along the road which runs northwards and eventually crosses the railway line and joins the Race Course Road. Thence they will proceed along Race Course Road and will enter the Residency by the side entrance on the north side. Necessary transport will be in readiness at the underbridge entrance to the Railway Station. The rest of the servants, etc., and luggage will eventually leave by the underbridge route, and will enter the Residency by the side entrance on the north side.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

We beg leave, on behalf of all communities and creeds in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to offer to Your Royal Highness our dutiful and most loyal welcome.

We rejoice that the return to health and strength of Your Royal Highness has made this Indian tour possible, and we count ourselves most fortunate that it has brought the people of this Station the privilege, so graciously accorded, of approaching Your Royal Highness in person.

We stand where, nearly sixteen years ago, His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, as Prince of Wales, unveiled this statue of the Great Queen Empress, and within sight of the statue of Edward the Seventh, the Peacemaker, of revered memory; and we venture to see in the present gracious visit to India of Your Royal Highness the culmination of that love and solicitude for the welfare of the Indian Empire which have endeared four generations of the Royal House to the Indian people.

That this visit may inaugurate a new era of peace and advancement for this country is the united and heartfelt prayer of the people of this Station.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of welcome presented by the members of the Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

I thank you for your kind welcome. I am gratified to receive an address which represents the sentiments of all communities and creeds in the important Military and Civil Station of Bangalore. I am glad to have been able to see this centre of the British Administration in Southern India which was visited by my father and which has so many associations with my House. I wish you all success in your labours to provide for the civic needs of this City and Station. I trust that the citizens of Bangalore will have their share in the peaceful progress and growing prosperity which, I feel confident, awaits India in the future.

"Pioneer," dated the 20th January 1922.

Bangalore, 18th January.—Even old residents of Bangalore have expressed the most profound astonishment at the enormous crowds that gathered to-day to greet the Prince of Wales. It is extremely doubtful whether there is a single soul in the place who, at some time or other, has not seen His Royal Highness. That, at least, is the impression which one has gained, because anywhere away from the Prince the roads and bazaars have been entirely deserted. Bangalore put "paid" to any question of a *hartal* last night. It is not to be supposed that no effort has been made to promote dissension. Yesterday the butchers were in two minds as to whether or not they would slaughter animals to-day. The persuasive eloquence of non-co-operation failed, however, and the beasts were killed, and, as if to make doubly sure, the meat was exposed for sale last night, instead of this morning. In every way it has been an extremely happy day. There was one untoward incident, but even that only went to show the true feelings of the masses. An enthusiastic throng struggled among themselves for some time for possession of *souvenirs* of the Prince, which are being distributed broadcast. It was a good-humoured struggle, however, and, as in the end all were completely satisfied, it did not matter very much.

After the mugginess of Madras and the Bay of Bengal the almost English atmosphere of Bangalore comes as a welcome change. When His Royal Highness arrived this morning it was quite cool and crisp, and at no time throughout the day did the temperature become uncomfortable. The actual arrival held no singular feature, except so far as the crowds were concerned, and, as has been previously emphasised they were immense, and it is hardly necessary to add enthusiastic beyond measure. The route of the procession took His Royal Highness through the beautiful Cubbon Park, where, at the Queen Victoria statue, he was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipality. The programme of events said that the address would be presented whilst His Royal Highness remained seated in the Royal carriage, but the Prince, always anxious to make the close acquaintance of those who seek to do him honour, descended, and the President of the Municipality and the Commissioner were presented to him. After the Prince had briefly replied to the address, the procession was reformed, and His Royal Highness proceeded to the Residency, where he is staying during his short visit to Bangalore.

After breakfast there was a parade on the *maidan* and, except along the route cleared for the Prince, progress was practically an impossibility, so dense was the mass of people making their way thither. Of parades there have been many during the course of the Prince's tour out East; but, apart from the fact of Bangalore being the biggest military station in the South, and consequently having an unusually large garrison, there were other points of interest attaching to this morning's function. The only British infantry on parade were the auxiliary force, and most of the men

were from the Kolar Gold Fields, some sixty miles distant. They made quite a brave show, and, despite small variations in the matter of dress, a smart show also. But, perhaps, the most interesting feature of a thoroughly good parade was the march of the "Old Brigade"—pensioners and ex-Service men who, after the cavalry had galloped past, came along limping, halting and hobbling in columns of fours, to be introduced and to shake hands with His Royal Highness. The parade in itself had been inspiring, but there was something majestic, and, in a way, pathetic, in what, to a good many, must be the final march of these old warriors. With old men there are usually incidents, and to-day's was produced by a bearded venerable, who too feeble to take part in the actual march, had a short conversation with His Royal Highness all to himself. Utterly overcome he was led away white and shaking, muttering as he went "God bless David," This is hardly the way to describe a parade. One should say of course that it was commanded by no less a person than Lord Ruthven, and speak of the inspiring nature of the cavalry charge—a charge led by that renowned regiment the Queen's Bays. But there sometimes happen incidents such as the above which in their very simplicity and spontaneousness make a far greater appeal than the major things themselves.

When the parade was over— and Bangalore will not easily forget the enthusiastic scenes which accompanied his departure—His Royal Highness journeyed to Flagstaff House to have lunch with the Colonel-Commandant, Lord Ruthven. About three o'clock he returned to the Residency, where he reviewed the Civil and Military Station. Later he proceeded to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's polo ground, near the palace, and there enjoyed an exceedingly keen game. Thousands and thousands assembled to watch the Prince play, and there were further enthusiastic scenes when he left.

Report on the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bangalore.

Arrival.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at the Bangalore City Railway Station from Madras by special train at 8-30 A.M., on the 18th January 1922. On arrival he was received by the Resident in Mysore and his staff; the General Officer Commanding, Madras District; the Colonel Commandant, Bangalore Brigade Area and Staff; Officers Commanding regiments; Heads of Departments including chaplains; the Dewan of Mysore; 12 of the principal officers of the Mysore State; 11 representative gentlemen (3 Europeans and 8 Indians) from the Province of Coorg, and certain other officials and leading citizens. As there was no British battalion in Bangalore at the time, the Guard -of-honour at the Station was furnished by the 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

2 On leaving the station a procession was formed as follows:—

Royal Barouche	1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 2. The Military Secretary. 3. Equerry.
	Two A.-D.-Cs. riding.
1st landau	1. Chief of the Staff. 2. Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household. 3. Equerry.
	Police Officer to His Royal Highness.
2nd landau	1. Chief Secretary. 2. Private Secretary. 3. Assistant Military Secretary. 4. Assistant to the Chief Secretary.
3rd landau	1. Equerry. 2. Chief Medical Officer to His Royal Highness. 3. Personal Medical Officer to His Royal Highness. 4. A.-D.-C.

The procession proceeded by the following route:—

From the Bangalore City railway station the procession turned to the left along the north side of the Dharmbudi Tank past the old Silladar Lines, and proceeded along Sheshadri Road, through Cubbon Park, to the Queen Victoria Statue where His Royal Highness received an address of welcome from the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station Bangalore. Special arrangements were made to seat over 3,000 people, including 200 military pensioners, to witness this ceremony. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of the Station were drawn up by the Statue. The address was presented in an ivory casket of local manufacture. The procession then proceeded along Queen's Road and Cubbon Road and entered the Residency by the main gate. The approach to the Residency was lined by 5,000 school children belonging to the various schools of the Civil and Military Station. There was a guard-of-honour at the Residency furnished by the Bangalore Battalion, Auxiliary Force, India.

3 His Royal Highness was escorted from the railway station by the full escort consisting of a Battery, R. F. A. (145th Battery), the Queen's Bays, and the Mysore Lancers (Mysore State Forces). The route from the Railway Station to the Residency, where His Royal Highness resided during his stay at Bangalore was suitably decorated, and lined by His Highness the Maharaja's troops and by the troops of the Bangalore garrison.

4. At 11 A.M. His Royal Highness held a review of the troops of the Bangalore garrison including the Mysore Lancers. His Royal Highness rode down the parade ground in front of the spectators and the Royal Salute was given as he wheeled at the Flagstaff. His Royal Highness then inspected the line. There was then a march-past of all the troops, after which the whole line advanced in review order and gave a Royal Salute. The parade was witnessed by several thousand spectators.

5. His Royal Highness lunched with the Colonel Commandant. Bangalore Brigade Area, at Flagstaff House, High Ground, and returned to the Residency at 3 P.M., and held a review of the Police Force of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in the Residency grounds. Subsequently His Royal Highness played polo on the Maharaja's private polo ground. The Resident in Mysore was "At-Home." After the polo the officers of the Mysore Lancers were presented informally to His Royal Highness.

6 There was a dinner party at the Residency at 8 P.M., followed by a small dance.

7 His Royal Highness left the Residency at 11-30 P.M., for the Bangalore City railway station by motor car, accompanied by the Colonel Commandant, Bangalore Brigade Area, the Resident having already left Bangalore for Mysore. His Royal Highness was met at the station by the Collector, Civil and Military Station, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City, and the Inspector General, Police, Mysore.

His Royal Highness left at 11-45 P.M., for Hyderabad, the departure being private.

8 A committee was formed to raise subscriptions for feeding and clothing the poor on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A sum of Rs. 5,763 was collected by private subscriptions and Rs. 5,000 were contributed by the Municipality. More than two-thirds of the sum collected was spent on clothing the poor and feeding them on the 16th, 18th and 19th January 1922, and 3,560 poor received substantial presents of clothing and about 12,000 received doles of rice or a meal. The merchants of Bangalore City also arranged to feed about 5,000 people on the 19th January and clothes of the value of Rs. 500 were distributed to the inmates of the poor-house.

9 His Royal Highness was given an enthusiastic welcome by the people of the city and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore who thronged the whole length of the processional route of 3½ miles. The crowd included a considerable number of students who especially in Bangalore had come under the influence of the revolutionary movement, but who nevertheless were

prominent in welcoming the Prince. There was no *hartal* or molestation of sight-seers and no unpleasant incident was brought to notice. The result was particularly gratifying in view of non-co-operation activities in the autumn of 1921, and the *Khilafat* agitation in Bangalore during years 1920 and 1921. The action of the Mysore State authorities in expelling prominent outside agitators in December 1921 and in prohibiting political meetings led to an improvement in the popular attitude.

There were threats of invasion of outside volunteers on the 18th January, but these did not materialise and the incitement to boycott on the part of Madras newspapers passed unheeded. Non-co-operation and *Khilafat* activities in the State received a set-back as the result of the visit.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Visit to Mysore.

January 19th . . .	8-30 A.M.	Public arrival, Municipal address *en route* to Government House.
	9-30 A.M.	*Mizaj Pursi.*
	11-00 A.M.	Visit of His Highness the Maharaja (by motor car).
	12-00 NOON	Return Visit by His Royal Highness (by motor car .
	8-30 P.M.	Banquet at Government House.
20th	10-00 P.M.	Music at the Palace.
21st	10-00 A.M.	Leave for shooting camp at Karapur.
22nd	...	Halt at shooting camp.
23rd	4-00 P.M.	Return to Mysore.
	10-30 P.M.	Private departure.

Address of Welcome presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Mysore City Municipal Council.

On behalf of the citizens of Mysore, we, the President and Members of the Mysore City Municipal Council, beg to tender a most heartfelt and loyal welcome to Your Royal Highness on the auspicious occasion of your visit to the Capital of the Mysore State.

Many of us remember the feelings of loyalty and devotion so profoundly and universally evoked by the visit of Your Royal Highness' illustrious father sixteen years ago. It is with the same sentiments that we now welcome Your Royal Highness. We esteem it one of our proudest privileges, as subjects of our beloved Maharaja, that we have been given this opportunity of expressing our attachment to the British Throne and our loyal devotion to the Members of the Royal House of England.

We earnestly hope that Your Royal Highness will enjoy both rest and recreation during your visit to Mysore, and that you will carry away with you happy recollections of a peaceful country and a loyal and contented people.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address of Welcome presented by the Mysore City Council.

I thank you for your loyal address of welcome. I am gratified to have been able to follow in my father's footsteps and pay a visit to Mysore.

I have heard with pleasure of the progressive spirit in civic affairs which has been shown by your Council and of your efforts for the well-being of the inhabitants of Mysore City. Your ideal—to make your city a capital worthy in all respects of His Highness the Maharaja and of this important State—is deserving of the highest praise. I am sure that I shall take away the most pleasant recollections of my visit to Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja's Speech at the Mysore State Banquet.

I feel that it is no easy task to give adequate expression to my sentiments on such an historic occasion as the visit of the Heir to the British Throne to my State. This is not the first occasion that Mysore has had the privilege of entertaining a Prince of the Royal House, and it is one of my proudest memories that our beloved King-Emperor, when he was Prince of Wales, and his gracious Consort honoured me by accepting my hospitality in Mysore sixteen years ago. It is a matter of heart-felt rejoicing both to me and my people that history should repeat itself in the person of our Royal Guest of this evening.

Mysore, its Ruler and its people are united to the British Throne by ties of deep gratitude. We can never forget the magnanimity which we have received in the past, and I feel sure that nowhere in the British Empire will His Royal Highness receive a more loyal and enthusiastic welcome than that with which the whole of Mysore is ringing to-day. I pray Your Royal Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

No one who has followed the events of the Great War can help realising that, while it has resulted in the overthrow of three great monarchies in Europe, its effect on the British Empire has been to strengthen the bonds between the King and People, and to leave the British Throne more deeply seated in the affections of every class of His Imperial Majesty's subjects; and the reason for this is not far to seek, for it lies, not only in the constitutional nature of the British Monarchy, but in the great personal qualities and wise statesmanship of successive sovereigns, by whom the British Empire has been ruled for nearly a century past. It was by seeking the welfare of their people, that Victoria the Good, and Edward the Peace-Maker won their undying fame in history while their successor, our present King-Emperor, has set to all his subjects, throughout these past terrible years of war and crisis, the highest example of public spirit, courage and devotion to duty, and has proved himself to be indeed the People's King.

Nor can we forget the true woman's part that the Queen-Empress has played and the immense service which Her Majesty has rendered to the Empire, by her keen sense of duty, her active sympathy with the sufferings of the sick and wounded, and her interests in the welfare of the people.

And this brings me to the principal point on which I wish to dwell to-night. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has already proved that he has inherited in full measure the noble qualities of his distinguished parents and ancestors. His call to duty came when he was barely of age, but he responded to it unhesitatingly and played a brave soldier's part throughout the war, displaying a spirit, character and personality, which have won the admiration and affection of every soldier and sailor in the British Empire.

Nor would His Royal Highness allow himself to rest when his active service at the front was brought to an end by the declaration of Peace, for we all know how he has devoted his time and energies to an arduous tour round the British Empire with the object of cementing the bonds between Great Britain and her dominions and dependencies and impressing by his simple dignity, his innate kindness and his manly frankness, the personality of the British Throne on the many races who are proud to yield allegiance to Great Britain's world-wide Empire. Truly may His Royal Highness be described as England's princely ambassador who wins the hearts of the Empire's subjects wherever he goes.

It is a happy augury for the future of the Indian Empire that His Royal Highness' visit should come so soon after the introduction of the great scheme of Indian Reform which means so much to the Indian people, and which owes its inception to two sympathetic and far-seeing statesmen, our late Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford and the Right Honourable Mr. E. S. Montague, the Secretary of State for India. Let us all pray that the blessing of God may rest on His Royal Highness' mission of peace and goodwill, and that his presence in our midst may help to allay all causes of discontent—

all strife, bitterness and dissension, and may strengthen that faith in the justice of British rule which has never failed us in the past.

India is indeed fortunate in having as her present Viceroy, a statesman whose brilliant record in more than one field of public life justifies the universal belief that he will prove a firm, wise and sympathetic administrator of our vast Indian Empire.

Your Royal Highness, I earnestly hope that you will be able to look back on your visit to India not only as the successful achievement of an important duty to the British Empire, but as a time of sport and recreation spent among a loyal and devoted people.

I ask you now, ladies and gentlemen, to respond to the toast "Long life, health and prosperity to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our Empire's hope and the brightest jewel in the British Crown."

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Mysore Banquet.

I must thank Your Highness for the very warm welcome which you have extended to me and for the loyal sentiments which you have expressed. It has been Your Highness' care to see that nothing should be left undone which could interest or entertain me.

My father, the King-Emperor, visited Mysore in 1906; and it will be of great interest to him to learn from me what a fine edifice has been raised by Your Highness on the foundations which were laid during the administration of Mysore under British rule. In the 16 years, which have passed since his visit, a notable advance has been effected in education and Mysore now has a University; great strides have also been made in material and industrial expansion of which the Kanambadi reservoir and the electric power installations are examples. Lastly, he will be gratified to learn of the close association of the people in the administration of this State by the institution of representative and elected assemblies and by the establishment of economic conferences.

Your Highness has often acknowledged the closeness of the tie which binds Mysore to the British Crown and the magnanimity which has distinguished the relations of our Government to Mysore and its Ruler. When the Great War broke out, Your Highness took immediate action to prove on how real a basis these sentiments of loyalty and gratitude rested.

In 1906, during my father's visit Your Highness spoke of your Imperial Service Troops working their hardest to fit themselves for the front line of the army of the Empire. These words were prophetic. In October 1914 Your Highness' Imperial Service Lancers sailed from India for Egypt. They fought in Egypt where I had the pleasure of seeing them in 1916, and subsequently took part in the two years' desert campaign which ended in capture of Ghaza and the fall of Jerusalem. In both the latter engagements they played a brilliant part. They then joined the famous 15th Cavalry Brigade and were active in the advance in the Jordan valley and the final series of engagements which broke down the Turkish resistance and carried our arms into Syria. They distinguished themselves at Haifa where they drove the enemy from strong positions on Mount Carmel, capturing 7 guns and 300 prisoners. At the final action at Aleppo they were again to the fore with a fine charge against heavy odds, in which they suffered severe casualties. They only returned to India in February 1920. The honours and decorations won by the corps, and the frequent mention of the officers and men in despatches, bear eloquent testimony to their courage and efficiency and to the excellent spirit and tone which prevailed in the regiment. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to Mesopotamia in 1916 and continued on active service till the end of the war. It won the highest commendations from the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia. All praise is due to these gallant corps and to the officers who helped them to deserve and win their high reputation.

In addition to keeping these units up to their full strength, 5,000 of Your Highness' subjects enlisted in units of the Indian Army. When I

turn to the more prosaic but equally important question of the ways and means for war, I find that the assistance given by the Mysore State has been of an equally high order.

At the outbreak of war Your Highness offered 50 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of our expeditionary forces. You added a further gift of ten lakhs and later another gift of 13 lakhs. Your State subscribed 14 lakhs to the Imperial Relief Fund and invested 105 lakhs in war loans. The people of your State gave 2 lakhs to war charities and invested 43 lakhs in war loans. The contribution from Your Highness' State and subjects reached a total of nearly 2 crores of rupees. Besides this the State was prominent in the supply of hides, timber, blankets and other material necessary for the efficiency of our arms.

The war record of Your Highness' State is indeed a notable one; and it is a great privilege to me to be able to offer my thanks and congratulations in person to-night to Your Highness on these achievements.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have detained you for some time; but I think you will feel with me that these gleanings from the pages of the annals of Mysore were worth hearing. I will now ask you to join me in drinking the health of the loyal and enlightened ruler of Mysore, Colonel His Highness Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

"Statesman," 21st January 1922.

Mysore, January 19th.—Political unrest will not make any serious impression on the territory traversed by the Prince during the next three weeks, for he will visit five Native States in Southern and Central India, where the followers of Gandhi are permitted less freedom than those within the jurisdiction of British rule.

His reception at the capital of Mysore to-day was characterised by the usual lavish display, in the presence of a large Indian population along the route of arrival, and in the absence of the usual boycott and consequent suspension of business in the bazar. All the shops were open. The youthful Maharaja made a brave show of his scarlet clad troops. High triumphal arches had been thrown across the wide well-flagged streets and large stands contained thousands of boy and girl students from the various Indian technical, industrial and educational institutions of this progressive State.

The Prince arrived at 8-30 and drove at a walking pace in his host's State barouche, escorted by lancers and attended by lines of running footmen bearing lofty poles, to the Royal Residence, Government House, where he is staying while in the capital. There was the customary exchange of ceremonial visits later in the morning. When the Prince went to the Palace, which is one of the finest in India, the Maharaja received him in the gilt Durbar Hall known as *Amba Villas*, an imposing apartment with carved wood ceiling and doors inlaid with silver and ivory, where host and guest sat side by side on gold thrones with their suites facing each other before the *dais* during the traditional assurances of loyalty to the King-Emperor. The State banquet was held to-night.

There could be no mistaking the cordiality of the welcome which Mysore extended to the Prince of Wales on his arrival here this morning. An hour before he was expected the broad well-kept streets, which together with fine buildings help to give the city its attractive appearance, were thickly lined with people in holiday cars, who included numerous villagers living outside the city and several thousand school children. The Royal train from Bangalore reached Mysore at half-past eight and the Prince was welcomed at the station by His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Resident.

After inspecting the guard-of-honour furnished by the Palace infantry, the Prince entered the Mysore State coach, accompanied by the Maharaja, the Yuvaraj, and the Resident and drove in State through the crowded streets, escorted by Mysore State forces and the Palace Bodyguard.

The procession halted at a picturesque arch erected in the middle of Curzon Park, where members of the Mysore City Municipal Committee were assembled and also a number of distinguished *pandits* and *maulvis*. One of the former presented a short address in Sanskrit conveying to the Prince the greetings of the City, and Dewan Bahadur Srikantesvara Aiyar, President of the Municipal Council, presented an address on behalf of the citizens of Mysore which extended to the Prince a heart-felt and loyal welcome. It recalled the visit of King George in 1906 and affirmed that the feelings of joy, love and devotion it evoked had now found another opportunity of manifesting themselves, for such visits served not only to bring the people and their State closer to the British Throne, but also to deepen their love and esteem for members of the Royal House of Windsor. They wished the Prince a pleasant tour in both Mysore and throughout India and prayed for his safe return Home.

The address was presented in a beautiful silver casket, surmounted by the arms of the Mysore dynasty in gold and bearing representations of the temple on Chamundi Hill, which overlooks Mysore, the Palace, the Prince of Wales' plumes and the Goddess Saraswati.

After being garlanded the Prince continued his drive amidst much enthusiasm to Government House. Many triumphal arches had been erected along the route. A particularly beautiful arch stood at the entrance to the Palace and that beneath which the Municipal Address was presented was ornamented with peacocks and doves and decorated in elaborate fashion. At the station there was a striking pandal into which the Prince stepped as he alighted from the train, and here a band of musicians from the State institution for the deaf and dumb played selections of Indian music in the Prince's honour, the score being set out for them in a manner resembling Braille type.

The Royal procession was rendered the more picturesque by the presence of the escort of Mysore State troops and the Palace Bodyguard. It was headed by the Mysore Horse in crimson uniforms and immediately preceding the Royal carriage were the mounted Palace Bodyguard in blue and white, headed by their mascot, a small black pony, while the Palace Footguards trotted at the side of the Royal carriage carrying long silver-headed pikes, mounted with small symbals which clanged musically as they ran.

The size of the crowd which welcomed His Royal Highness was remarkable. Not only were the streets thickly lined but the roofs of most of the buildings along the route were also thronged with spectators. Villagers in the neighbourhood had been flocking into the city in thousands for the past two days, in all kinds of country carts and on foot, bringing their provisions with them. It is estimated that the City's population of about 80,000 has been increased in this way, by about 50,000 people from the countryside, who have formed small encampments of their own. They are expected to remain until to-morrow evening, when there will be a display of fireworks after which they will return home.

The Prince's programme in Mysore is not a heavy one and two days will be spent in the shooting camp at Karapur. This morning the Maharaja paid the Prince a visit at Government House, and His Royal Highness paid a return visit to the Palace an hour later.

Mysore, January 20th.—The leading European residents of Mysore and many Indians were present at a banquet given at Government House last night by the Maharaja in honour of the Prince of Wales.

The Maharaja came in after dinner and, after the toast of the King-Emperor had been loyally honoured, proposed the health of the Prince.

"*Pioneer*," *22nd January 1922.*

Mysore, 20th January.—"A play-ground for elfs and fairies" is the only possible way to describe Mysore city, as it is at present seen at night.

Rangoon, in each instance wonderful and magnificent. One thinks also of the pleasing effects produced in the other centres visited during the present tour, and in each case a beautiful and enchanting picture is brought back to one's memory. Even so, there was in the illuminations of last night something predominating—an effect different to anything produced before. Perhaps it was because in Mysore the lighting is concentrated, whereas in other places it has been somewhat scattered. Whatever the reason, it was a magnificient picture in the centre of which, overshadowing the rest, stood the Maharaja's enormous palace, shimmering and glittering and radiating light from every inch of its surface.

The one isolated illumination was a blazing *fleur de lis*, over 40 feet high, on the Chamundi Hill, at the base of which the city is situated. This is the most sacred of the many sacred spots in Mysore, a place where the Maharaja spends many hours in religious contemplation. In placing this sign there His Highness has accorded the Prince the highest honour he could possibly give.

This morning His Royal Highness visited several places of historical interest near Seringapatam, once a thriving military cantonment, but now in ruins, a place of dead men, bats and ghost stories. Owing to its remarkable unhealthiness the British, in 1811, had to evacuate the place— an island on the river Cauvery—and settle in Bangalore. All, of course, know of the siege of the fort of Seringapatam by General Harris in 1799, and of its capture and the death of the famous Tippu Sultan. The breach through which the besieging troops stormed is still much as it was originally, and the places where Tippu's body was found is still pointed out. When Seringapatam had been finally captured Lord Wellesley—he was then only a Colonel—became Commandant, and it was in the Darya Daulat Bagh, a residence used by Wellesley during the summer months, that His Royal Highness to-day had lunch. Originally this was Tippu's favourite retreat from business, and the walls are adorned with pictures (in which the Prince was greatly interested) in a broad caricature, representing Colonel Bailie's defeat at Conjeeveram in 1780. They are rather extraordinary caricatures. The perspective is certainly bad and the general effect decidedly grotesque, but the artist at least succeeded in caricaturing the expression and attitude of the British soldier. Certainly the Frenchmen under Lally there depicted must have been taken from life.

But the whole morning was not spent amongst such associations. Still on the sacred River Cauvery is something much more modern and real, nothing less than a dam now almost completed, the biggest of its kind in India, and with its reservoir, second only to the famous one at Assouan, in Egypt. The dam, which is to be one and three-quarter miles in length, and which, when finally completed, will have cost about four hundred lakhs of rupees, is situated where the river has a natural fall of three hundred and eighty feet. It keeps within bounds the waters of an enormous reservoir, which from Seringapatam reflects the blue sky and, with its background of hills and jungles, calls back—but momentarily for in a short while one is in a region of quarries and machinery—memories of Kashmir, and perhaps even the Royal Lakes of Rangoon. The Prince climbed to the top of the dam—a height of over 80 feet—and watched for some time the water gushing forth in roaring spray-flecked sterns through the sluices below him.

To-day's visit was in a way quite unofficial, set down upon no regular programme, but in every small village through which the Prince passed the people were out ready to greet him. Even in the smallest hamlets there were triumphal arches—obviously hastily constructed—and festoons of flowers and leaves. Away from the villages where the news of the Prince's coming had not percolated, when the motors were in sight, the peasants left their work and ran from the fields to the wayside, gesticulating and *salaming* with rural simplicity. All seemed pleased contended beings. Theirs was not the excessive jollity of the Burmese, neither was it the barren stolidness of the dweller of the cities of India. Perhaps, in Mysore they have hit upon that much-sought happy medium.

"Pioneer," dated the 23rd January 1922.

Mysore, 21st January.—One can never be blase when in an Indian State. It is never safe to shrug one's shoulders and say "Oh! we have seen that before, the most commonplace items on a programme are as likely as not to hide in a few bald words something quite uncommon, and frequently absolutely unique." Such was the case last night when His Royal Highness visited the palace of the Maharaja after dinner to hear what was briefly described on the invitations as a musical entertainment. The place as on previous nights, was a flaming mass of golden light. It was covered with no less than 60,000 electric bulbs. Palaces are usually somewhat cold and austere places, to which admission presents difficulties. Not so that of the Maharaja of Mysore. When His Royal Highness entered the gates in His Highness the Yuvaraja's small electric brougham an extraordinary scene met the eye. The grounds were crowded with men on one side and women on the other, some fifteen thousand of them. It might have been mid-day, so bright was the light from the palace buildings, and this sea of humanity, packed so that the police had the utmost difficulty in making a passage for the cars, clapped and cheered and laughed and shouted, creating a din reminding one of election nights at Home.

It took a long time for the Prince to traverse the grounds, and then with His Highness, the Maharaja, he appeared on the verandah of the palace. Pandemonium broke out again. The men cheered, the women held aloft their babies pointing out the Prince to the amazed youngsters, all made noises of some sort and all surged as near as they could to the palace walls. Only the police retained any sense of decorum. They, wedged tightly in the crowds, could only gaze around helplessly. The Prince remained in full view for several minutes, returning the salutations of the excited throng below and then, in an instant, this animated scene was blotted out. With a single switch the sixty thousand lights of the palace had been extinguished, and all was black-darkness. The only light to be seen was the flaming sign of the *fleur de lis* on the Chamundi Hill, two miles away. It was an impressive moment when noise, glamour, and boisterous spirits gave place to a hushed silence. With difficulty a small space was cleared in the crowds below and men with lighted torches began a display. This concluded the palace lights were flashed on once more, and again the courtyard became a place of light, chatter and excitement. From inside the palace where the Prince adjourned to hear the music, the noise from the crowds came as a never-ceasing, reverberating hum. The musical entertainment began with a confidential performance upon the *bin* and the drum—confidential because those a yard or two away never heard a note. The sounds of laughter and chatter from the crowds without, even non-plussed the performer on the drum. He strained his ears and leaned forward trying to catch the notes from the *bin*, and then gave up. His face was a study of *comic* despair. Other musical items followed, and the Prince departed about eleven o'clock. The scenes of enthusiasm in the courtyard were repeated as he left, and the cheering crowds followed him right to the gates of Government House.

This morning His Royal Highness is leaving Mysore city for the shooting camp, over forty miles away. In the region where the camp is located are big game in plenty. Here elephants roam wild and untamed; bison singly and in herds abound in the deep jungles; tigers, too, are plentiful, and there is an abundance of small game.

"Pioneer," dated the 25th January 1922.

Mysore, 23rd January.—Some forty miles away from the enchanting city of Mysore, over hills, covered with the greenest of green verdure, through valleys and dales where are small lakes and smaller homesteads, away from the insistent call of the telegraph, there is, by the side of a swiftly running river, and surrounded on all sides by the densest of jungle everywhere teeming with life of all descriptions, a tiny canvas city where His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been staying for the week end. Really,

of course, it is a shooting camp, but one hesitates to apply even this dignified appellation to a camp, where there is street after street of shining white tents, where there is electric light and where, after the day in the jungle, one can play tennis and later enjoy fare of the best served to the music of a full live string band, discoursing the latest jazzy music.

A few hundred yards away, kept from straying into the camp by lines of ever watchful beaters, there are tigers and wild elephants, not to mention innumerable monkeys and other small life of the jungle. Occasionally in the stillness of the night there is a squeaking of birds, the shrill call of affrightened animals, a general hubbub and then all is still again. It is some beast of prey on the prowl. There in the forest depths there is life in its crudest form, where the long hours of the day and indeed the night also, are spent in a continuous never ending struggle for life where all have natural enemies, and where a lapse in a single unguarded moment, may mean the death of one of its denizens. And inside the camp peace, comfort and on camp standards, even luxury.

His Royal Highness left for this sylvan glade on Saturday morning. In groups resting in the shade of the trees, ready to spring to their feet at the first indication of the approach of the line of cars, country people had assembled. And curious people they were in many cases, with long tussled hair and a minimum of clothes, for here the Prince was fringing the border of the Moplah country. They had journeyed for miles in their light bamboo carts, and where they had congregated in any numbers they had spent the tedium of waiting by stringing leaves and flowers and roses on the roads. Some twelve or fourteen miles from the camp the Prince turned from the main parts and penetrated for several miles into the deep jungle on the right. Bamboo carts were awaiting the party, and then followed several more bumpy miles across country, to where some little time previously a tiger had been tracked down. Here, in a semi-circle, high *machans* had been erected—high platforms and not too comfortable—in the first of which fate decreed that His Royal Highness should wait for an hour and a half before with much shouting and banging on the part of the beaters the tiger was at length induced to leave its lair. The tiger, a fine animal measuring nine feet three inches, fell to the rifle of the Prince's Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Worgan. On arrival in camp it was found that other members of the party who had forged on ahead had been equally successful in other directions. Sir Lionel Halsey, with Captain Leigh, had been down to the river. They had been rewarded, the former with a mahseer weighing sixty-nine pounds and the latter with one turning the scale at sixty. Admiral Halsey had to play his fish for nearly half an hour before he successfully landed it.

Some time ago it was announced that there would be no *keddah* operations in Mysore owing to the shortness of the Prince's stay. *Keddah*, of course, means the capturing of wild elephants. As this is a long and frequently tedious process, sometimes taking as much as a month before the animals are finally impounded, it was obviously impossible for His Royal Highness to witness the whole of the operations, but yesterday morning he saw the final and most interesting of the manœuvres. A herd, it is thought, of twenty-eight, with two tuskers, had been driven across the river a month before into a patch of dense jungle, several acres in extent, around which a deep trench had been previously made. Here, perhaps, not unmindful of the fate in store for them, because the herd numbered two or three animals that had escaped from the last *keddah*, and elephants are notoriously intelligent animals, they had been awaiting the arrival of the Prince. Stretching out into their preserves, well hidden from view by woodsmen, adepts in the arts of camouflage, were two immensely strong palisades which converged into a gateway some twelve feet wide leading to a small pound, in which the luckless ones—for some were far too wily to be so easily captured—were eventually, with no little danger to the beaters and much excitement and firing of guns to be driven and secured.

The Prince's *machan*, from which, with His Hjghness the Maharaja, he watched the operations, was situated some distance in the jungle, occupied

by the herd and right at the entrance of the funnel shaped palisade, a position of some little danger perhaps, but an ideal one for a view. Three times the herd was slowly forced towards the entrance to the pound, and, on each occasion headed by a huge tusker who shrieked with fury at being so disturbed, put down their heads and charged their way through the beaters. At length—almost two hours in point of time—the herd was forced into the entrance of the funnel. It was here that the most exciting part of the whole operations took place, for the herd showed desperate fight and charged and screamed out loudly. The tuskers, also the irate cows, who with their tiny offsprings—they were so comparatively—running beneath them entered into the general mêlèe with the utmost courage. The inside of the construction palisades was jungle at its densest, and it was only occasionally that some broad back or an upraised trunk could be seen. But trees were uprooted, and huge branches cracked beneath the weight of monstrous bodies. Fires were lighted to cut off the escape of the herd, guns were fired in all directions, bugles brayed, there was indescribable clatter upon bamboo clappers, all shouted, and smoke and dust was everywhere. And then there was a loud clang. The iron studded gate of the pound had fallen and the herd was imprisoned. But only the smallest of the two tuskers and three others were trapped. The rest furious and enraged by their own sheer enormous weight, fought their way out and were once more or less free in their tiny jungle beyond. For them the day of reckoning still awaits.

Later on elephants, each with a doughty *mahout* upon its neck, entered the pound and the scene that followed was amazingly human. Protesting loudly—and vigorously too, be it added—the wild animals were deftly separated by their more cultured companion, and the *mahouts*, with enormous hempen ropes, tied the captives' neck and legs. Where there was any hitch or difficulty the tame elephants, with amazing cunning, and if one can judge from their stolid faces with a certain amount of stifled glee, assisted the roping with their trunks. When a captive was more than usually obstreperous, his tail was bitten or he suddenly found himself squeezed between two of his tame companions and so was there held helpless until safely in the bonds of servitude. One felt that throughout man was far the less animal. He certainly did the least throughout the whole of the operations. The question which naturally arose in one's mind was how the first elephants were ever caught and subjugated, because then, the training after capture is largely done in association with tame animals.

The rest of the day was spent quietly by His Royal Highness. To-day he returns to Mysore and this evening once again begins his travels, this time to the dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

The following telegram has been sent by the Prince of Wales to the Maharaja of Mysore: "On leaving Your Highness' State I thank Your Highness very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit. It was a great pleasure to make Your Highness' acquaintance. I much admired the beauties of Mysore and the efficiency of the administration of the State. I am very grateful to Your Highness' subjects for the warm reception they gave me."

The Maharaja has replied: "Allow me to tender my warmest thanks to Your Royal Highness for the gracious message which you have been pleased to send me on leaving my State. Your Royal Highness' visit gave me and my people unbounded pleasure. Remembrance of it will always be precious to us."

Report on the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Mysore.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Mysore by special train from Bangalore at 8-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 19th January 1922. On arrival His Royal Highness was received by Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Yuvaraja, attended by the principal Sirdars and officers of the Mysore State, and the Resident and his staff. After Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Yuvaraja had greeted His Royal Highness, the

guard-of-honour of the Mysore Palace Infantry drawn up on the platform was inspected. The Resident then presented to His Royal Highness the Dewan and the principal Sirdars and officers of the Mysore State.

On leaving the station a procession was formed as follows:—

State barouche	1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 2. His Highness the Maharaja. 3. Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff. 4. His Highness the Yuvaraja.
1st landau	1. Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household. 2. Resident in Mysore. 3. His Highness' Staff Officer. 4. Police Officer to His Royal Highness.
2nd landau	1. Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness. 2. Dewan of Mysore. 3. Equerry to His Royal Highness. 4. Secretary to the Resident.
3rd landau	1. Military Secretary to His Royal Highness. 2. Private Secretary to His Royal Highness. 3. Equerry to His Royal Highness. 4. Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness.
4th landau	1. His Royal Highness' Chief Medical Officer. 2. Equerry to His Royal Highness. 3. Personal Medical Officer to His Royal Highness. 4. Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness.
5th landau	1. Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness. 2. Assistant to the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness. 3. Aide-de-Camp.

His Royal Highness was escorted from the railway station by the Mysore Horse and His Highness' Body Guard.

The procession proceeded by the following route:—From the Railway Station by the Railway Station road up to Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, turned right into Sayaji Rao Road, entered Albert Victor Road, leaving the Memorial Fountain to the right, drove to the Municipal pavilion, where the Municipal Council presented an address of welcome, then straight on to the Eastern Gate of Curzon Park, to Hardinge Circle leaving Statue Square to the right and through Government House road to Government House by the western entrance of the porch. Large numbers of students witnessed the procession, the boys being grouped on Sayaji Rao Road and the girls on Albert Victor Road. The route from the railway station to Government House where His Royal Highness resided during his stay at Mysore, was suitably decorated and was lined by the spearmen of His Highness the Maharaja's Rachewar and Bhale forces, and by men of the Mysore Infantry.

At 9-20 A.M., a deputation consisting of the Dewan and 3 principal Sirdars and officers of the Mysore State, called at Government House to enquire after His Royal Highness' health.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received His Highness the Maharaja at Government House at 11 A.M., and paid his return visit at noon. The usual ceremonies were observed on the occasion.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness played polo. His Highness the Maharaja gave a State Banquet that night at Government House in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness. About 80 people were invited including the Royal Party.

On Friday, the 20th January, His Royal Highness paid a visit to Seringapatam and the Krishnarajasgara Dam, 10 miles from Mysore, on the Cauvery river. In the evening His Royal Highness attended a musical entertainment given at the Palace by His Highness the Maharaja.

During his stay at Karapur His Royal Highness witnessed the *keddah* operations which had been specially planned in honour of his visit.

On Monday, the 23rd January, His Royal Highness returned to Mysore and left the same night at 10-30 P.M., for Hyderabad.

Arrangements were made for the feeding of, and distribution of clothing to, the poor of all communities, and the distribution of sweets to children on the day of His Royal Highness' arrival. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was expended on this account. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received everywhere in the Mysore State an enthusiastic welcome from the population including Mahomedans. People swarmed into Mysore City, from the villages, and densely-packed crowds thronged the processional route. As in Bangalore, the student community was prominent in welcoming His Royal Highness. The crowd in the Palace courtyard, estimated at 15,000 on the night of the 20th January when His Royal Highness went to see the illuminations, was especially impressive. The allusion in His Royal Highness' speech at the banquet to the efforts of the Darbar to maintain a high standard of administration and a sketch of the achievements of the State in the Great War were much appreciated by the Darbar and the public. The general effect of the visit was that it has cemented afresh the loyalty of the Ruler and the people of the State to the Imperial Throne and has checked for the time being seditious activities.

Programme of His Royal Highness' visit to Hyderabad.

Wednesday, 25th January 1922.	8-30 A.M.	Public arrival.
	9-30 A.M.	*Mizaj Pursi.*
	10-45 A.M.	Reception of His Exalted Highness the Nizam by His Royal Highness
	11-30 A.M.	His Royal Highness returns His Exalted Highness' visit.
	8-15 P.M.	Banquet at Chow Mahalla. Guests being invited for 8-00 P.M.
Thursday, 26th January 1922	9-30 A.M.	Review of Troops at Secunderabad.
	8-15 P.M.	Small dinner and informal dance at the Hyderabad Residency. Guests being invited for 8-00 P.M.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's speech at the Hyderabad State Banquet.

It is my proud privilege to give you the intimation of a toast that I feel sure will receive from you the most loyal and cordial response. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to my Capital is an event of profound gratification to me. During the reign of my revered father Hyderabad enjoyed a similar honour by the gracious presence of the two Royal Visitors, who are now, in the fullness of time, Their Majesties The King-Emperor and the Queen Empress of India. Once again the Heir Apparent to the British Throne is amongst us. To give him welcome is at once an abiding pleasure and a great honour to me. For more than a century my House has been in unbroken alliance with the British Empire—an alliance that has been marked in moments of peril and danger by the closest ties of mutual service and assistance. The world-wide war was but one more test of the indissoluble bond of unity that exists between the Asifjah and the British Crown. To maintain and perpetuate the traditions of that friendship and alliance with which the history of my House is replete, is a duty that I have inherited from my forefathers; and I would ask His Royal Highness to convey to Their Majesties assurances of my sincere and unalterable devotion. The gracious presence of His Royal Highness as my honoured guest adds to the warmth of those sentiments of affection that I entertain for the Royal House of England. His Royal Highness carries with him a charming personality which fails not to win the hearts of Prince and peasants alike—a personality conspicuous in peace as in war. To me the memory of this evening will ever remain an enduring recollection of a visit that is a source of joy and pride to me.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now ask you to join me in drinking enthusiastically to the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Speech delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Hyderabad State Banquet.

I thank Your Exalted Highness for the very warm terms in which you have proposed my health and for the princely hospitality which you have extended to me. I have been looking forward to my visit to Hyderabad, as it is my desire that the traditional friendship, which exists between our House and the Ruler of Hyderabad, may ripen in my case by personal acquaintance into a close regard and esteem for Your Exalted Highness.

History has recorded in no uncertain terms the ancient ties of friendship and alliance which have subsisted between Hyderabad and the British Government. From the earliest days of British rule in India, Hyderabad and its Rulers acted almost uniformly in concert with our interests. The campaigns of the 18th and early 19th centuries against Tippu Sultan, the Marathas and the Pindaris are an eloquent testimony to the closeness of this tie; and the treaties and alliances, which resulted from them, went far to determine the subsequent history of India.

The annals of more recent times have been a fitting sequel to this auspicious beginning. Within living memory the two most important events affecting British rule in India have been the Indian Mutiny and the Great War. Hyderabad, on both these difficult occasions, remained true to the old traditions. In the great upheaval of 1857 the staunch loyalty of Hyderabad did much to ensure the immunity of India south of the Satpura Range from those widespread disturbances which threatened our Northern provinces.

In the Great War, now happily concluded, Hyderabad under its present illustrious Ruler afforded such moral and material support as to leave no doubt of Your Exalted Highness' lively and practical conception of the true meaning of the title of "Faithful Ally of the British Government"—a title which has recently received the formal recognition of the King-Emperor.

Within the compass of my speech it would be impossible for me to review all the assistance which has been rendered by Your Exalted Highness. I must content myself with a reference to the more striking features. First and foremost I would place the maintenance in the field of your Imperial Service Lancers and of the 20th Deccan Horse throughout the War at the cost of more than a crore and a half of rupees. The fine record of the former unit must be a source of pride to Your Exalted Highness; and as regards the Deccan Horse, I need only say that in view of their services His Majesty the King-Emperor last year conferred the title of "Royal" upon them. Your personal interest, as Colonel, in this unit was shown in the most generous manner by arming the regiment with new pattern swords and presenting chargers to the officers.

Financial aid was afforded in the most unstinted manner. Among other items I may mention 164 lakhs of rupees subscribed to War loans; £200,000 presented for the anti-submarine campaign and for the provision of tanks and aeroplanes; £25,000 to the silver wedding fund for the aid of the families of disabled soldiers; 2½ lakhs to the Imperial Indian Relief fund; and one lakh to my own fund. No matter what the object, whether it was a Serbian or Belgian Relief fund or a fund for disabled officers, no appeal even remotely connected with our cause was made to Your Exalted Highness in vain. Your peace offering took the appropriate form of a land colony for the establishment of soldiers who had fought in the War, and for the families of the fallen. This was auspiciously named *Sulahnagar* or the abode of peace.

In these and other directions, too numerous to mention, Your Exalted Highness has shown a keen personal interest in our fortunes and an abiding friendship to our cause. You bear many tokens of His Majesty the King-Emperor's regard; and the historic title, which has been conferred on Your Exalted Highness, makes plain to the Empire the unique record of the Hyderabad State and the proud place which its Ruler occupies.

I thank Your Exalted Highness once more for your courtesy and kindness to myself. I will now ask my fellow guests to join me in drinking to the prosperity of the Hyderabad State and the long life and good fortune of its illustrious Ruler.

" Pioneer," dated the 27th January 1922.

Hyderabad, 25th January.—It was the first Indian Prince in the whole of India who this morning greeted His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when he arrived at Hyderabad station after his lengthy train journey of 36 hours from the State of Mysore. Hyderabad, as mostly all are aware, is by far the largest State in India and the capital alone, where His Exalted Highness the Nizam usually resides, has a population of well over four hundred thousand people. If one's conception of Hyderabad is taken from the guide books, one expects to see a long straggling town, hoary and ancient, inhabited by strange races, who, for years past, have been justly famed for their warlike propensities; not one of whom would dream of venturing a yard from the domestic doorstep without a perfect armoury of weapons of all descriptions protruding from his capacious waistcoat. The irregular army of the Nizam used to be one of the wonders of India, and in fact, still is, only perhaps in a lesser vein. When the Deccan was in the process of subjugation, Hyderabad was a happy refuge for persecuted Moslems the world over, and the irregular units at one time comprised all kinds of strangely mixed peoples—Arabs, Rohillas, Afghans, Sikhs, Rahtoris, Rajputs, Baluchis and Turks, to mention only some of them, all mostly innocent of even the elements of drill or discipline, and armed in any fashion that for the moment pleased the individual. All, of course, were not Moslems but these provided the necessary leavening.

But such sights were not for His Royal Highness. Hyderabad has gone ahead. It is still a long straggling town, covering immense areas, but it possesses a municipality, and emphasis was laid on the fact that His Royal Highness would arrive this morning at the broad gauge station. Here there were no uniforms calling for more than ordinary comment, for the guard of honour was provided by the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, and out on the roadway, even these gave place to the more sober khaki because the escort, with the exception of two squadrons from the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, was found by the British garrison from nearby Secunderabad. There were a few Abyssinian and Arab troops among the many that lined the route, but for the rest the men appeared most immensely businesslike, and more at home with a rifle and bayonet than with the mediæval armour and trappings of that nature with which they are associated by tradition. Had express orders not been given to the contrary, Arabs and others, in full war paint, might have been seen adding to the general picturesqueness of the scene, but, as it was, they appeared as ordinary citizens, and were lost among the hundred and fifty thousand that at a casual estimate were there to greet the Prince as he arrived.

The route from the station to the modern and beautiful Falaknama Castle, where His Royal Highness is staying, was from six to seven miles long, and as everywhere it was crowded and some fourteen thousand children occupied but small area, the number actually present might have been considerably more than this. The three arches under which the Prince passed on his way to the Castle are worthy of note, as they were symbolical of the awakening of Hyderabad. The first, near the railway station, was erected by the Mines Department and was decorated with mineral products from His Exalted Highness' dominions; the second, near the Putli Bowli, represented the agricultural products, and the third, near the Aliabad Gate, represented the various industrial energies of the dominions. From the Castle, where later His Exalted Highness called officially upon the Prince, an uninterrupted view of the whole of the far-reaching town is obtained, with its old houses and even older mosques, peeping here and there

from among the profusion of trees which are, in themselves, one of the remarkable features of Hyderabad, as the country, from the train at least, seems to be composed of herbless, dome-shaped hills, with masses of rocks, wild and fantastic in appearance, to break the monotony. It is early yet, however, to say much of the State because, apart from the public arrival and the State banquet which is to take place this evening, there are no other official functions on to-day's programme. The Nizam's Dominions possess a vast array of archæological remains, among which the best known are perhaps the rock cut temples of Ajashta and Ellora. Then, of course, there is Golkonda, where are the ruins of the capital of the Kutab Shahi Kingdom, about which all visitors to Hyderabad write at least one article. There is undoubtedly much for His Royal Highness to see, but this is still in the problematical future. As yet, only the arrival is a thing of the past and that can be summed up in a very few words. It held but little out of the ordinary, but at the same time presented an opportunity for the thousands there of giving what proved to be a cheery, hearty and in all respects a friendly greeting to India's Royal Visitor.

" Pioneer," dated the 28th January 1922.

Hyderabad, 26th January.—It was to Secunderabad to review the troops of the garrison that His Royal Highness wended his way this morning. From Falaknuma Castle with its fair and invigorating breezes it was quite a lengthy drive, but a drive not without its peculiar interest. For a good part of his journey the Prince had to traverse the processional route of yesterday, and the streets long, narrow and winding, still adorned with their flags and bunting, provided an animated spectacle, for to-day, instead of people neatly arranged in rows along the paths and upon the stands, there was a movement and life of the freest order. The bazaars through which the Prince had to drive were teeming with picturesquely clad people of many races, not a few of whom went armed to the teeth; but, as His Royal Highness approached, business was dropped, bargaining was suspended, and all gave him way and saluted gravely. Passing under an archway His Royal Highness left Hyderabad and entered the British administered territory of Secunderabad. The approaches to the cantonment are of the best, as the road skirts the Hasansagon Lake with tiny sailing boats dotted about its surface. Here, also, a magnificent view can be obtained of Golkonda and the country to the west, but soon appear the bazaars not ornate like those of the State, and not especially inviting in appearance, but at the same time beloved of the soldier; absolute dens of mystery in many cases, but able, on occasion, to produce anything from the proverbial pin to the regimental badge of the latest formed unit. Marvellous places, but hardly pretty. Lining the road for several miles to the parade grounds—for Secunderabad is a cantonment of immense distances and in all covers an area of nineteen square miles—were crowds of cheerful people, such as are found in force in any large military centre in Central or Southern India. There is something peculiar in the bearing of these races. One only has to give them a casual glance, to unconsciously peer inquiring around for the barracks. There were thousands of them on the roads, but on the great parade ground they were twenty and thirty deep on the two sides of the square allotted to them.

Secunderabad does not strike the visitor as a place of immense wealth. Bare barrack walls and stony *maidans* suggest the reverse, but nevertheless the Government grant, which was offered in connection with the reception, was politely refused, and the residents themselves collected more than was actually required, leaving quite a handsome residue for providing clothes and comforts for the poor. They were equally generous in their vocal reception not only when His Royal Highness arrived, but also later. when, waiting for the troops to perform, he rode slowly before the school children, and, almost needless to add, more vociferously than ever when he left. At one time Secunderabad used to be the largest military station

in India, even larger than Rawalpindi. Now some of its glory has departed, but all the same more than three thousand men were mustered this morning, to be headed on the march past by no less than the famous "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. They were followed by their ammunition column and the rest of the units comprising the 5th Cavalry Brigade, namely the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, the 5th Cavalry and the 20th-29th Royal Deccan Horse. The Hyderabad State Troops Cavalry Brigade, comprising the 1st and 2nd Lancers, went by next, and then the Royal Field Artillery—the 99th and 133rd Batteries. Of infantry, there were only three battalions, the 2nd Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion the Green Howards and the 75th Carnatic Infantry. Three armoured cars of the 9th A. C. Company brought up the rear. It was when the troops were reforming after the guns and cavalry had galloped by that His Royal Highness rode before the people. It was also during this interval that some interesting presentations were made. Captain A. A. M. Durand, 133rd Battery, R. F. A., received the Military Cross and Resildar Amir Mohammad Khan of the 5th Cavalry, a double award—the I. D. S. M. for distinguished service in the field and the second class of the Indian Order of Merit with the title of Bahadur.

After the parade His Royal Highness left for Bolaram, to have lunch with Colonel Hunter of polo fame. Polo has been arranged this afternoon with the 4th Dragoon Guards. This evening there is to be a small dinner, followed by a reception and a dance at the Hyderabad Residency.

"Statesman," dated the 29th January 1922.

Hyderabad, January 28.—The Royal visit to Hyderabad concluded this afternoon with military sports at Secunderabad, after which His Royal Highness drove direct to the train and left for Nagpur.

The Prince was seen off by the Nizam, and there was the customary ceremonial. The streets along the route were filled with Indians, who gave him a farewell demonstration of great warmth.

The visit has been unmarred by a single act of hostility. The friendly attitude of the population was very marked, and they showed their constant interest in the Prince whenever he appeared in public by their large attendance at all functions arranged in his honour.

The Nizam's Government made a large outlay in completing the arrangements for his entertainment.

The Prince spends Monday at Nagpur, and arrives at Indore on Wednesday morning.

This afternoon, in the grounds of the Residency, the Prince of Wales held an inspection of the Secunderabad District and Railway Police pensioners, ex-soldiers and heirs of men killed in the war.

The police force on parade totalled three hundred. After the inspection the Prince presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. E. J. Bailey, District Superintendent of Police, for long and meritorious service, and to Inspector Azeez Ullah, of the District Police, for great bravery and devotion in an encounter with dacoits in the course of which he was severely wounded.

Arrangements for the gathering of old soldiers were made by the Nizam's Government, and it was due to this that nearly three hundred ex-Service men of the Hyderabad State Forces were assembled to-day. They cheered His Royal Highness heartily after he had inspected them. There were also present about twenty officers of the Nizam's regular forces and a smaller number of ex-officers of the Indian Army, with all of whom the Prince shook hands, and small contingents of police pensioners and old soldiers of the Indian army.

The Prince left the Residency almost immediately afterwards in order to play polo on the Fateh *maidan*, the beautiful polo ground which has recently been re-turfed and prepared specially for the Royal visit. The Prince was driven to the ground in a coach-and-four by Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, the veteran Chief Commander of His Exalted Highness' regular troops, who had, by *firman* of the Nizam, been specially deputed for the honour of driving the Prince. Hyderabad posseses a coaching club, and the fine turnout seen to-day belongs to the Nizam's forces. The Prince took his seat next to Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, the remaining places being occupied by ladies of the Residency and members of the Prince's staff.

On reaching the Fateh *maidan* Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk drove his team in and, amid continual cheering, took the coach round the whole of the ground, which was lined by State cadets in white uniforms and yellow puggarees. They are sons of men belonging to the Nizam's forces and are educated and trained in horsemanship and other martial pursuit until old enough to join the forces.

The Prince played six *chukkers* of polo and afterwards sat with the Nizam under an embroidered awning in the pavilion, in which there was a curious collection of old arms of all descriptions from various parts of the Nizam's dominions. A vast crowd assembled to watch the polo. Not only was the ground densely lined, but the roofs and balconies of houses in the vicinity were also filled, and the Naubot *Pahar*, the great rock which looms over the *maidan*, was also thronged with people, who could be seen the whole afternoon slowly toiling up the steep slope and swelling the mass already assembled at the top.

The following telegram has been sent by the Prince of Wales to the Nizam of Hyderabad: "On leaving Hyderabad let me thank Your Exalted Highness for your hospitality to me during my stay. I enjoyed my visit to Your Exalted Highness' State very much. I deeply appreciated the reception which was given to me by the subjects of Your Exalted Highness."

His Exalted Highness' reply.

I thank Your Royal Highness for your kind telegram. It is a source of much pleasure to me that you enjoyed your visit to my capital and that you appreciated the reception given to you by my subjects.

Letter No. 661-P.W.V., dated Hyderabad Residency, the 21st February 1922.

From—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Knox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

With reference to the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 184-10-Intl., dated the 21st January 1922, I have the honour to forward the following report of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Hyderabad together with my views as regards the effect of the visit.

2. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at the Hyderabad Railway Station at 8-30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 25th January 1922. As His Royal Highness alighted from the train, a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired by His Exalted Highness' Artillery. He was received by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., and by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Knox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad. There were also present on the platform the principal nobles and officials of the Hyderabad State, Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command,

Lieutenant-General Sir Skipton Climo, K.C.B., D.S.O., and Major-General C. A. C. Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., with their staffs, the Resident's staff, the principal Military Officers of the Secunderabad Garrison, and Members of the Municipal Bodies and other leading gentlemen both of the State and Administered Areas. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was presented to His Royal Highness by the Hon'ble the Resident, and after His Exalted Highness, Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command. His Royal Highness accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., then inspected the Guard of Honour which was drawn up on the platform and was formed of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad State Forces, under the Command of Major Mirza Qadir Beg, Sardar Bahadur.

After the inspection, the Hon'ble the Resident presented the Members of His Staff and Lieutenant-General* Sir William Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, presented Lieutenant-General Sir Skipton Climo, K.C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Poona District, and Major-General C. A. C. Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., General Officer Commanding the Station, Secunderabad. Major-General Godwin then presented his Staff. The Resident next presented Nawab Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, Moid-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.S.I., President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, who in turn presented the principal State nobles and officials. His Royal Highness then entered his carriage and, accompanied by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, drove in procession through the suburbs and City of Hyderabad to his residence at Falaknuma Castle. It is difficult to estimate the number of those who lined the streets and thronged the balconies and terraces of houses to witness the procession along the six mile route to Falaknuma. Throughout its length, the route was crowded with spectators who from an early hour had begun to assemble, and in the heart of the City through which the greater part of it lay the crowds were in many parts dense. One pleasing and noticeable feature was the vociferous welcome given to His Royal Highness by groups of school children who had been massed at points of vantage. It was a respectful but not perhaps a demonstrative crowd, partly because a little awed by the occasion and partly because its interest robbed it for the while of that capacity for demonstrativeness which was so amply to be proved on the succeeding days of the visit.

*This deviation from the order in the prescribed ceremonial was due to the fact that Resident's staff, Lieutenant-General Sir Skipton Climo and Major-General Godwin with his staff were standing in one line. His Royal Highness passed down the line before crossing over to where Sir Sayyid Ali Imam and the principal nobles and officials were standing.

His Royal Highness was accompanied by a full escort comprised of "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, 20th-29th Royal Deccan Horse and a detachment of Hyderabad Imperial Service Cavalry consisting of one squadron of the 1st Lancers and one squadron of the 2nd Lancers, the whole escort being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B.E., D.S.O. The road throughout was lined by State Troops. On arrival at Falaknuma Castle, His Royal Highness inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the 1st Battalion Green Howards, which was drawn up under the command of Captain H. S. Bagnall with King's Colours and Band. A salute of 31 guns was fired by the 99th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at the Hyderabad Residency, Chadarghat, and a similar salute by the 133rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Trimulgherry.

Shortly after His Royal Highness' arrival at Falaknuma Castle Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E., Nawab Latafat Jang Bahadur, Nawab Villayat Jang Bahadur, and Nawab Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., called at Falaknuma Palace to enquire, on behalf of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, after the health of the Prince of Wales. They were received by Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, C.I.E., C.B.E., Chief Secretary to

His Royal Highness, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart, C.V.O., Private Secretary, and Captain F. S. Poynder, M.V.O., M.C., A.-D.-C. *Itr* and *pan* were given to the deputation by Mr. G. F. deMontmorency.

At 10-45 A.M., His Royal Highness received a visit from His Exalted Highness the Nizam. As it had been anticipated that the arrival of His Royal Highness at Falaknuma Castle might be delayed, His Exalted Highness had considerately suggested that the deputation which was to escort him from his Palace to Falaknuma Castle might be excused, and this was done. His Exalted Highness attended by Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E., Nawab Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, Moid-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Nawab Villayat Jang Bahadur, Nawab Latafat Jang Bahadur, Nawab Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Nawab Sir Amin Jang Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Nawab Tilawat Jang Bahadur, Nawab Nizamat Jang Bahadur, O.B.E., Nawab Akeel Jang Bahadur, Mr. M. A. N. Hydari and Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., arrived at Falaknuma Castle at 10-45 A.M. A salute of 21 guns was fired by "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and His Exalted Highness was saluted by a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file with Colour and Band of the 1st Battalion. The Green Howards, under the command of Captain H. S. Bagnall. On alighting from his motor the Nizam was met by the Resident and Captain H. S. Poynder, A.-D.-C. to His Royal Highness, and conducted up the steps at the top of which he was received by the Earl of Cromer, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., Chief of the Staff, who then conducted him to His Royal Highness' presence in the Durbar Hall. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received His Exalted Highness at the door of the Durbar Hall and conducted him to a seat on his right hand. On the right of the Nizam were seated the nobles and officials in attendance on His Exalted Highness in the order of their rank, while on the left of the Prince of Wales were seated the Resident, the General Officer Commanding the Station, Secunderabad, and the officers of the Staffs of His Royal Highness, of the Resident and of the General Officer Commanding the Station in order of precedence. After a short conversation the nobles and officials in attendance on His Exalted Highness were, by command of His Royal Highness, presented by the Resident and offered *nazars* of five gold mohurs each, which were touched and remitted. At the close of the interview *itr* and *pan* were given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, by Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, C.I.E., C.B.E., Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness, to the Peshkar and three principal nobles, and by Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe to the other nobles and officials. His Exalted Highness left Falaknuma Castle with the same ceremonies as those observed on his arrival under a salute of 21 guns fired by "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and a Guard of Honour.

At 11-30 A.M. His Royal Highness paid his return visit to His Exalted Highness the Nizam at Chow Mahalla Palace. The deputation consisting of four principal officers of the Hyderabad State which was to have waited on the Prince of Wales at Falaknuma Castle to conduct His Royal Highness to Chow Mahalla was excused. His Royal Highness attended by the members of his Staff left Falaknuma Castle under a Royal salute of 31 guns fired by "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. On his Royal Highness' arrival at Chow Mahalla Palace a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired by His Exalted Highness' Artillery and a Guard of Honour of His Exalted Highness' Troops (African Cavalry Guards) saluted His Royal Highness. As His Royal Highness alighted from his motor, he was received by His Exalted Highness the Nizam accompanied by the Resident at Hyderabad, and was conducted by His Exalted Highness to the Durbar Hall to a seat on his right hand. On the right of the Prince of Wales were seated the Resident, the General Officer Commanding the Station, Secunderabad, and the officers on the Staffs of His Royal Highness, of the Resident and of the General Officer Commanding the Station, in the order of their precedence. On the left of His Exalted Highness the Nizam were seated a

number of Nobles and Officials in the order of their rank. After a short conversation * *15 of the principal Nobles and Officials from those present were, by command of His Royal Highness, presented by the Resident to His Royal Highness and offered *nazars* of five gold mohurs each, which were touched and remitted. At the close of the visit *itr* and *pan* were presented by His Exalted Highness the Nizam to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on his behalf to the Resident and the Chief of the Staff by Nawab Sir Ali Imam Moid-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.S.I., President of His Exalted Highness' Executive Council. *Itr* and *pan* were also presented by the President of the Executive Council to the next ten officers in the order of their rank, and to the remaining officers by Nawab Vilayat Jang Bahadur. The presentation of *itr* and *pan* was badly done. It was bungled, probably because there had been no rehearsal and Nawab Sir Ali Imam was not familiar with the correct procedure. A point was raised as to whether, when His Exalted Highness presented *itr* and *pan* to His Royal Highness, he should or should not have risen in his place. His Exalted Highness did not do so and it is believed that this is in accordance with the usual practice at Hyderabad. A further point which is still under the discussion and is believed to be objectionable, was that at the close of his visit when His Royal Highness rose to go, His Exalted Highness said "Let me present my sons to you." The heir-apparent and his brother, and the two sons of the late Nizam of Hyderabad, were seated on the *dais* to the left of and facing His Exalted Highness. On this, His Royal Highness, unsuspecting, said goodbye to each of the *Sahibzadas*. After the visit, His Royal Highness was escorted by His Exalted Highness from the Durbar Hall to his motor and left under ceremonies similar to those observed on his arrival. The crowds in the City who witnessed the journey of His Royal Highness to and from the Chow Mahalla Palace showed no signs of diminution despite their long wait.

* Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E.
Nawab Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, Moid-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
Nawab Vilayat Jang Bahadur.
Nawab Latafat Jang Bahadur.
Nawab Khan-i-Khanan Bahadur.
Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur.
Nawab Eanat Jang Bahadur.
Nawab Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.-D.-C.
Nawab Sir Amin Jang Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Nawab Tilawat Jang Bahadur.
Mr. M. A. N. Hydari.
Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali, C.B.E.
Nawab Akeel Jang bahadur.

In the afternoon, which had been kept free of official engagements, His Royal Highness motored to the Futteh Maidan where he played polo with the officers of His Exalted Highness' Forces and of the Secunderabad Garrison.

In the evening a Banquet for 200 guests was given by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in Honour of His Royal Highness at Chow Mahalla Palace. Some little difficulty occurred here in the matter of His Royal Highness' reception. By an unfortunate mistake the Kotwal, who was in the pilot car, acting on standing instructions, did not enter the palace gate and His Royal Highness' car was left to find its own way in, with the result that it drove round to the Banqueting Hall instead of the usual public entrance. His Royal Highness alighted at the Banqueting Hall and made his own way, directed by Nawab Zulkadar Jang, who by chance happened to be on the spot where His Royal Highness arrived, to the ordinary entrance and owing to his arrival not being previously announced in the usual way, His Exalted Highness was unfortunately not present. When the news reached His Exalted Highness of the Prince's arrival, he was greatly distressed at what might have been supposed to be an apparent slight and ran round to meet the distinguished guest. No arrangements had also been made for the proper presentation of the guests with the result that several of the guests were not duly presented. In proposing the health of His Royal Highness, His Exalted Highness expressed his profound gratification at the presence in his capital of the Heir Apparent to the British Throne, and recalled the fact that the House of Asaf Jah had been in unbroken alliance with the British Empire for more than a century—an alliance which, in His Exalted

Highness' own words, "has been marked in moments of peril and danger by the closest ties of mutual service and assistance." In reply His Royal Highness paid a tribute to the services rendered during the War by His Exalted Highness, who true to the traditions of his House had so practically proved that the title of "Faithful Ally" was for him no effete formula.

The City was brilliantly illuminated and the streets were thronged by dense crowds of happy interested spectators, who after the passage of the Royal car on the Prince's return from the Banquet broke bounds and rendered the heart of the City impassable for almost half an hour.

On Thursday morning, the 26th January 1922, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reviewed the Troops of the Garrison on the Maidan at Secunderabad. The road throughout its entire length of 12 miles from Falaknuma Palace to Secunderabad was lined by the Hyderabad and British Troops and Police and by a detachment of the Hyderabad Rifles, Indian Auxiliary Force, under the command of Captain L. H. Sewell. On arrival at the Maidan, His Royal Highness was met by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, accompanied by the Resident. After an exchange of greetings, His Royal Highness rode on to the Parade Ground. In addition to the troops of the Garrison consisting of "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, "L" Battery, Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Artillery, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, 5th Cavalry, 20th-29th Royal Deccan Horse, 99th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 133rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, three Armoured Cars, 9th A. C. Company, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion the Green Howards and the 75th Carnatic Infantry, His Exalted Highness' 1st and 2nd Imperial Service Lancers commanded respectively by Major Mirza Qadir Beg, Sardar Bahadur and Major Muhammad Azmatullah, Sardar Bahadur also participated in the Parade under the command of Major the Nawab Usman Yar-ud-Daula Bahadur, Commander, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces. Special accommodation was arranged for school children and these and the other spectators gave His Royal Highness an ovation as he rode round the ground and on his departure. After the Parade His Royal Highness motored to Bolaram where he lunched with Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Hunter, D.S.O., and the Officers of the Royal Dragoon Guards and afterwards played polo.

In the afternoon in the Residency Bazars in celebration of His Royal Highness' visit there was a distribution of food and clothing to some 5,000 poor people. In the evening a dance was given at the Residency, preceded by a small dinner to which His Exalted Highness the Nizam and some 50 guests were invited to meet His Royal Highness. The entire road from Falaknuma Castle through the City to the Residency and the Residency itself were illuminated. The Prince's return to Falaknuma Castle was again made the occasion for scenes of enthusiasm similar to those of the previous night.

His Royal Highness had no engagement in the morning of Friday, the 27th January. In the afternoon at 3-30 P.M., His Royal Highness held an informal inspection at the Residency of the Police of the Administered Areas and a number of pensioners and ex-soldiers of the Hyderabad State, when he presented the King's Police Medal to Mr. Bayley, Deputy Superintendent, Hyderabad Railway Police, and Mr. Azizullah, touring Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. After the inspection, Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., had the honour of driving His Royal Highness on his coach to the Futteh Maidan where His Royal Highness played polo with the Officers of His Exalted Highness' Forces and of the Secunderabad Garrison and had tea with His Exalted Highness. His Royal Highness was again accorded a great reception. The Futteh Maidan and the roads leading to and enclosing it were massed with spectators in whom the Prince's participation in polo aroused the liveliest interest. So large indeed were the crowds that the historic "Naubat Pahar" which overlooks the Futteh Maidan was covered with spectators, who for want of space on the already crowded ground and roads had to content themselves with this distant view.

In the evening, His Royal Highness was present at a small dinner given in his honour by His Exalted Highness the Nizam at Chow Mahalla Palace and after the conclusion of the dinner attended a small private dance at the Residency.

The morning of Saturday, the 28th January 1922, was again free from engagements. Early in the afternoon His Royal Highness again played polo at Futteh Maidan and afterwards attended the military sports at Secunderabad at which Major-General C. A. C. Godwin, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., General Officer Commanding the Station, Secunderabad, and the Officers of the Garrison were at Home. This was His Royal Highness' last public appearance and it drew together many thousands of spectators representative of all classes and communities both from the State and the Administered Areas, many of whom had come in from considerable distances, and among them were large numbers of school children for whom special accommodation was provided. At the conclusion of the sports at 5-45 P.M., His Royal Highness accompained by the Resident left for Secunderabad Railway Station.

There could have been no more fitting *mise-en-scene* than the spacious open *maidan* for his departure which evoked scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. Popular feeling which had daily been gathering strength here found and expressed itself in a fitting climax. Wildly cheering crowds thronged round the Royal car which was stopped to allow some children to garland the Prince, while others poured across the *maidan* in the hope of seeing him as he passed along the road to the station.

The departure was private and on the platform were the Resident and Mrs. Knox and his staff and Nawab Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, President of the Executive Council, representing His Exalted Highness the Nizam. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired on Monday, the 30th January 1922, by His Exalted Highness' Artillery (No. 1 Fied Battery) at Chadarghat and by a battery of Royal Field Artillery at Secunderabad.

His Royal Highness' visit was comparatively free from ceremonial and happily so, for it is to this as well as to the excellence of the arrangements made by His Exalted Highness the Nizam that the unqualified success of the visit may be ascribed. No untoward incident of any kind occurred to mar it. All Hyderabad was in happy holiday mood and there was no undue or vexatious restraint to curb its expression. Undoubtedly the effect of the visit has been excellent; it has demonstrated that loyalty to the Throne is just as much alive with the people of the State as with its ruler, and that here at all events it has not been submerged by present day politics.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Nagpur.

January 30th, 1922 (Monday).—

10 A.M.	Public arrival.
10-15 A.M.	Procession to Government House.
10-45 A.M.	(*a*) Arrival at Government House. (*b*) Inspection of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides on the lawn at Government House.
12-15 P.M	Durbar at Government House
1-30 P.M.	Luncheon at Government House.
4 P.M.	Inspection of ex-Service men and police parade.
8 P.M.	Dinner at Government House.
9-30 P.M.	Evening reception at Telenkheri gardens given by the leading notables of the Province. During this reception certain private presentations will be made to His Royal Highness.

January, 31st (Tuesday.—

8-30 A.M.	Departure private.

NOTE.—At suitable times arrangements will be made for feeding the poor in commemoration of the Royal visit and a display of fire works will be given at the Juma Talao in Nagpur City.

Public arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Nagpur, 30th January 1922.

DRESS—Levée.

1. His Royal Highness will arrive at Nagpur New Railway Station by special train at 10 A.M. on Monday, January 30th.

2. His Royal Highness will be received on alighting from the train by His Excellency the Governor, his personal staff, and the Chief Secretary to Government.

3. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from Fort Sitabuldi as His Royal Highness leaves his carriage. At the same time the Guard of Honour, which will be furnished by the Auxiliary Force (India) and will be drawn up on the platform opposite the point where His Royal Highness' carriage stops, will give the Royal Salute, and the Band will play the first six bars of the National Anthem.

4. His Excellency the Governor will then present to His Royal Highness the following gentlemen, who will be assembled on the platform on the right hand of His Excellency. His Excellency will say "Have I Your Royal Highness' permission to present certain gentlemen?" and the Chief Secretary, standing at His Excellency's right hand, will read over the names. Each gentleman will walk up in turn and will be presented to, and will shake hands with, His Royal Highness :—

The Members of the Executive Council.

The Ministers of Government.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The General Officer Commanding, Central Provinces District.

The Provincial Members of the Council of State.

The Judicial Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Nagpur.

The Colonel Commandant, Jubbulpore Brigade Area.

The Inspector-General of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur.

The District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur.

5. His Royal Highness, attended by his personal staff alone, will then inspect the Guard of Honour.

6. After the inspection is completed His Royal Highness will proceed in the following procession to the Reception Pavilion :—

Chobdars.

A.-D.-C.

Members of the Staff of His Royal Highness.

His Excellency.

His Royal Highness.

Chobdars.

The gentlemen presented to His Royal Highness opposite his carriage will wait in their places until His Royal Highness has commenced to inspect the Guard. They will then proceed to the Pavilion and take their allotted seats.

On His Royal Highness entering the Pavilion all will rise and remain standing till His Royal Highness has taken his seat on the *dais*.

His Excellency will then come forward, and say "Will Your Royal Highness permit the Chief Secretary to present certain gentlemen?" On permission being granted, the Chief Secretary, taking up his position on the

right hand of His Royal Highness, will read out their names, and the following gentlemen will be presented to, and will shake hands with, His Royal Highness in order :—

Maharajdhiraj Komal Deo, Feudatory Chief of Kanker.

Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Feudatory Chief of Sirguja.

Raja Chandrashekar Prasad Singh Deo, O.B.E., Feudatory Chief of Udaipur.

Raja Bahadur Bisen Prasad Singh Deo, Feudatory Chief of Jashpur.

Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, Feudatory Chief of Sarangarh.

Raja Liladhar Singh, Feudatory Chief of Sakti.

Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Feudatory Chief of Korea.

Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle of Deor.

Kuar Laxman Rao Bhonsle.

Kuar Fateh Singh Rao Bhonsle.

The Additional Judicial Commissioners.

The Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

The Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

The Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

The Commissioner, Berar.

The Secretaries to Government in the Legal, Financial, Revenue, and Public Works Departments.

Sir Bezonji Mehta, Kt.

Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin K. Bose, Kt., K.C.I.E.

Rai Bahadur Sir Biseshwar Das Daga, Kt.

Dr. Gour, M.L.A.

Mr. P. L. Misra, M.L.A.

Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri, M.L.A.

Mr. M. A. Khan, M.L.A.

Beohar Raghubir Sinha, M.L.A.

Mr. B. H. R. Jatkar, M.L.A.

Mr. Sorabji Mehta, C.I.E.

Mr. Venkat Rao Gujar.

Pandit Raghunath Rao Aba Sahib of Jubbulpore.

Raja Vishvanath Singh of Imlai, Jubbulpore.

Raja Than Singh of Bhandra, Jubbulpore.

Rao Sahib Raghunath Rao of Saugor.

Raja Kishore Singh of Hatri, Damoh.

Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan of Seoni.

Ramchandra Rao Bhuskute of Nimar.

Rao Bahadur G. R. Mandloi of Nimar.

Sardar Bahadur Vishvanath Singh of Narsinghpur.

Khan Bahadur Ali Raza Khan of Chhindwara.

Lal Artatran Deo, Zamindar of Khariar.

Thakur Raghuraj Singh, Zamindar of Pandaria.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Salamullah Khan, C.I.E.

Khan Bahadur A. D. Chinoy.

Rao Bahadur D. V. Bhagwat.

Rao Bahadur V. P. Puranik.

At the conclusion of these presentations the Chief Secretary will bow and say " This concludes the presentations to Your Royal Highness."

7. After the presentations are concluded, His Royal Highness will leave the Pavilion in the same procession as that in which he entered and proceed to where the Royal barouche will be drawn up.

8. His Royal Highness will drive in procession to Government House, accompanied by an escort of two squadrons of Cavalry (35th-36th Cavalry, Jacob's Horse), and one section, 112th Battery, R. F. A.

The seating of carriages will be as follows :—

Royal barouche.—His Royal Highness.

Col. R. B. Worgan, C.V.O., D.S.O.

An Equerry.

Riding.—Lt.-Col. C. O. Harvey, M.V.O., M.C.; Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces; an Aide-de-Camp.

1st landau.—The Earl of Cromer, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.

Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

An Equerry.

Mr. D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.

2nd landau.—Mr. G. F. deMontmorency, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart, C.V.O.

An Equerry.

Surgeon Commander A. C. W. Newport, M.V.O., R.N.

3rd landau.—Lt.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, C.I.E.

Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe.

Lieut. the Lord Louis Mountbatten, M.V.O., R.N.

9. The route will be *viâ* Kingsway, leaving the Kastur Chand Park on the right hand, past the Legislative Council Chamber to Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal's Bank, then to the right past the cricket ground to the Cathedral, then to the left down the Sadar Bazar to Government House. Distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

10. The route will be lined by detachments of the 2nd Battalion the Manchester Regiment and Police.

11. After the departure of His Royal Highness from the station, His Excellency the Governor will leave by motor and proceed direct to Government House.

12. His Royal Highness will be met on arrival at Government House by His Excellency the Governor. As His Royal Highness alights from his carriage, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from Fort Sitabuldi. A Guard of Honour, furnished by the 2nd Battalion the Manchester Regiment, with band and colours, will be drawn up opposite the porch and will give the Royal Salute after His Royal Highness has alighted from his carriage. The Royal barouche will drive up on the outside of the Porch, where His Royal Highness will be met by His Excellency. His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guard of Honour, after which he will be escorted within the porch of Government House where His Excellency will present Miss Sly to him.

13. The Officer Commanding the escort and his Adjutant will dismount while His Royal Highness is inspecting the Guard of Honour and will be presented to His Royal Highness on the conclusion of the inspection.

14. Levée dress will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress used for high ceremonial occasions.

15. The following senior officials will be invited to be present in the Reception Pavilion on the station, in addition to those already mentioned in paragraph 6 above :—

Col. W. Young.
The Political Agent.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Inspector-General of Prisons.
The Accountant-General.
The Commissioner of Settlements.
The District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur.
The Archdeacon of Nagpur.
The Government Advocate.
The Chief Conservator of Forests.
Lieut.-Col. T. G. N. Stokes.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. S. Oxley.
Lieut.-Col. A. F. Carlyon.
Lieut.-Col. C. R. Eddowes.
Mr. C. U. Wills.
The Postmaster-General.
The Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.
The Superintending Engineer, Wainganga Circle.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies.
The Inspector-General of Registration and Assessed Taxes.

Traffic Rules.—All persons invited to be present at the New Railway Station on the occasion of the Public Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales must be in their places by 9-30 A.M.

At 9 A.M. the streets will be closed and all traffic stopped. Cars and carriages will be parked in order of arrival on the open space to the left of the road beyond the second M. D. boundary pillar at the southern end of the arrival platform. A Police Inspector will be in charge of the arrangements.

No cars except those of His Excellency and the Chief Secretary to Government will be allowed to stand on the roadway itself.

After the departure of the Royal Carriage procession and His Excellency the Governor, cars will come up in order to the station and take up their passengers. After leaving the station all vehicles must proceed *viâ* Kingsway, leaving the Kastur Chand Park *on their left hand*. They will be stopped at a barrier erected opposite the Bishop Cotton School. This will be opened on His Royal Highness' arrival at Government House, when vehicles will be free to proceed to their destinations or direct to Government House for the Durbar.

No vehicles coming from the station will be allowed to follow the Processional Route.

Public Durbar at Nagpur.

DRESS—Levée.

1. On Monday, January 30th, 1922, at 12-15 P.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold in the appointed Durbar Tent at Government House a Public Durbar for the reception of the Feudatory Chiefs and Principal Durbaris of the Central Provinces. The Durbar will be attended by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces.

The Feudatory Chiefs and Durbaris will arrive by 11-45 A.M. and will be shown into their seats by officers appointed for the purpose. The

Feudatory Chiefs will arrive in reverse order of precedence, the junior first and the senior last. Each will be met at the entrance to the tent and separately escorted to his seat by the Political Agent. After all the Durbaris of the province have arrived, and before the most junior of the Feudatory Chiefs, Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle of Deor will arrive, and be similarly met and escorted by the Commissioner, Nagpur. The Feudatory Chief of Kanker will arrive under a salute of 9 guns.

3. All spectators, including Civil and Military officers, will be seated by 11-45 A.M.

4. His Excellency the Governor, attended by his staff, the Members of his Government, and the Secretaries to Government, will arrive at 12-5 P.M. under a salute of 17 guns, in the following procession :—

Chobdars.

Aide-de-Camp.

Revenue Secretary.	Secretary, P. W. D.
Finance Secretary.	Legal Secretary.
Secretary, P. W. D.	Chief Secretary.
Hon'ble Minister.	Hon'ble Minister.
Hon'ble Member.	Hon'ble Member.

His Excellency.

Chobdars.

He will also receive a salute from the Guard of Honour furnished by the 2nd Battalion the Manchester Regiment, which will be stationed at the entrance of the tent. This guard will not take post till after the arrival of the last Feudatory Chief. On arrival at the entrance to the tent, His Excellency will be received by two officers of His Royal Highness' staff. His Excellency's procession will then break up and the members will proceed to their allotted seats, with the exception of the Aide-de-Camp, who will await His Royal Highness' arrival at the entrance to the tent with His Excellency.

5. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will enter the Durbar at 12-15 P.M. attended by His Excellency the Governor and the Members of His Royal Highness' and His Excellency's staffs, a procession being formed in the following order :—

Chobdars

Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.
Members of His Royal Highness' Staff.
His Excellency the Governor.
His Royal Highness.

Chobdars.

As His Royal Highness reaches the Durbar Tent, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired, a Royal Salute will be given by the Guard of Honour, and the band will play the first six bars of the National Anthem. All present in Durbar will rise and remain standing till His Royal Highness has taken his seat.

6. After all have taken their seats, the Chief Secretary will advance, bow, and say "Have I Your Royal Highness' permission to declare the Durbar open?" Permission being granted, the Chief Secretary will turn to the body of the tent and say "The Durbar is now open." The opening will be signalled by a roll of drums from the band of the guard outside.

7. The Chief Secretary will then say "Have I Your Royal Highness' permission to present the Feudatory Chiefs of the Central Provinces?" On permission being granted, the Political Agent will escort each Feudatory Chief up to the *dais* in his order of precedence, the Chief Secretary reciting the name and titles of each Chief. On the completion of these presentations,

the Chief Secretary will say " This concludes the presentation of Feudatory Chiefs of the Central Provinces." The Chief Secretary will then ask permission to present Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle of Deor, and, on permission being granted, the presentation will be similarly made, the Commissioner, Nagpur, escorting him to the Dais.

8. The Chief Secretary will then say " Have I Your Royal Highness' permission to present the leading Durbaris of the province?" On permission being granted, each Commissioner will bring up the Durbaris of his Division to the *dais* in a continuous line, the order of their seating being preserved. The Chief Secretary will then recite their names, beginning " The Durbaris of the.....Division." As each name is recited, the Durbari will file before the *dais*, stopping and bowing as he comes in front of His Royal Highness. After passing the *dais* he will go down the appropriate gangway, and turning outside the tent come back to his original seat. When the last man of each Division is ready to file past the *dais*, the Commissioner of the succeeding Division will bring up the Durbaris of his Division in a similar manner, in the following order :—

Nagpur Division.
Jubbulpore Division.
Nerbudda Division.
Chhattisgarh Division.
Berar Division.

9. On the conclusion of the Berar presentations, the Chief Secretary will say " This concludes the presentation of the leading Durbaris of the province," and will continue " Have I Your Royal Highness' permission for the Senior Military Officer to present the representative Indian Officers of the Provincial Garrison?" On permission being granted, he will resume his seat and his place will be taken by the Senior Military Officer who will make the presentation in a similar manner, except that each Indian Officer will present the hilt of his sword for His Royal Highness to touch.

On the conclusion of these presentations, the Chief Secretary will rise and say " Have I your Royal Highness' permission for the Senior Military Officer to present the pensioned Indian Officers of the province?" On permission being granted, the Senior Military Officer will similarly make the presentation.

10. On the presentations being concluded, the Chief Secretary will say " Have I Your Royal Highness' permission to present the members of the Legislative Council, and will Your Royal Highness permit the President to read an address?" On permission being signified, the Chief Secretary will say " The Members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council." The members, coming up to the *dais* in the manner prescribed for Durbaris in paragraph 8 above, will, as each name is called, file past in front of the *dais*, down the appropriate gangway and turning outside the tent return to their original seats. Each will stop and bow as he comes opposite His Royal Highness. After the last member has passed the Royal chair, all the members will rise in their seats and the President of the Council advancing to the front of the *dais* will read the address. On its conclusion he will bow and back to his seat, and the members will resume their seats.

1. His Royal Highness will then address the Durbar. All persons present will stand while His Royal Highness delivers his address.

12. On conclusion of the address, members of His Royal Highness' Staff will garland the Feudatory Chiefs and Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle of Deor and will present them with *itr* and *pan*.

13. The Chief Secretary will then rise and ask permission to declare the Durbar closed, in the following form : " Have I Your Royal Highness' permission to close the Darbar?" He will then turn towards the body of the tent and say " The Durbar is now closed." At these words the band of the guard outside the tent will play the first six bars of the National Anthem, while all present rise from their seats.

14. His Royal Highness, attended by his suite, and His Excellency the Governor, with his suite, will then leave the Durbar Tent in procession in the same order in which they entered, under a Royal Salute of 31 guns. The gun salute will not be repeated for His Excellency the Governor. After the departure of His Royal Highness the Guard of Honour will be marched off and dismissed.

15. After His Royal Highness has left the tent the remaining Durbaris will be garlanded and presented with *itr* and *pan* by officers appointed for the purpose.

16. The Feudatory Chiefs will then leave in their order of precedence, the senior first, being escorted to their carriages by the Political Agent. The salute of the Feudatory Chief of Kanker will not be repeated. After the departure of the junior Chief, Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle of Deor will leave, being similarly escorted to his carriage by the Commissioner, Nagpur. All others will remain seated in their places till after the departure of Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle of Deor. They will then leave in the same order of divisions as that in which they were presented. Spectators will leave after all Durbaris have left.

17. Levée dress will be worn. Morning dress will be worn by those not entitled to wear uniform. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

Speech of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Central Provinces Legislative Council.

With humble duty we, the members of the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar, desire to offer Your Royal Highness a cordial welcome to our Province and to express our loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of your August Father, our beloved King and Emperor. We bear in grateful remembrance the love and solicitude of the great and good Queen Victoria and her successors, for the peoples of this our Motherland. Their deep personal interest in all that has concerned us is still fresh in our memories, and many a gracious word and kindly act has been imperishably enshrined in our hearts. For we, the peoples of India, deeply value and cherish those personal ties of love and affection which bind us loyally to the Throne.

Your Royal Highness' active and manly participation in the Great War, in which you moved among your August Father's troops as one of them, facing their dangers, sharing their discomforts and obeying the orders of those under whose command you had voluntarily placed yourself, has struck our imagination and endeared your Royal Highness to our hearts. We have heard with gratitude of the thoughtful regard and the keen personal interest which His Majesty the King-Emperor and your Royal Highness evinced in the health and comfort of the troops from our land.

It is a matter of regret to us that Your Royal Highness' stay here is to be so short. But we know well the strain to which your prolonged tours throughout the Empire are subjecting you, and appreciate the willing cheerfulness with which you have faced the task of conserving good-will and harmony throughout the Empire. We are grateful to your Royal Highness for visiting us, and are supremely conscious of the fact that your visit, though fleeting, will leave behind it warm memories of affection and loyalty which will endure for many a generation.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Speech at the Nagpur Durbar.

I am very grateful to the members of your Legislative Council for their loyal address and the kind words in which they have referred to me.

Their Imperial Majesties visited Nagpur in 1912 and it is a pleasure to me to follow in their footsteps. I am glad to be able to learn something at first hand of the Central Provinces, and its capital and to meet representatives of its people and Government.

The fact that only sixty years have passed since the Central Provinces were first constituted as a separate unit, tempts me to compare the present conditions in this Province with those which existed in the earlier part of the 19th century.

In those earlier days much of the territories now included in this province had, according to the records of those times, earned the reputation of being a backward and unknown tract. With no metalled roads or railways your province was entirely land locked. Bands of robbers made access to your country a hazardous affair. Pilgrims and more venturous travellers brought back tales of a vast area covered with forests: whose inhabitants lived in primitive and poverty stricken conditions, and of a country mainly dependent on agriculture, but often harassed by famine. The only hint of your mineral wealth was to be seen in a few loads of coal which found their way on pack animals to country boats on the Nerbudda and thence to the outer world. There were either no schools or at the best a few schools where itinerant teachers taught on pilgrim routes.

Your present record tells another story. Railways and roads have brought you into touch with other centres in this vast country. Your population has increased since 1866 from 9 to 13 millions. In the same period the area under cultivation has risen from 18 to 29 millions of acres. Good communications and the efforts of your irrigation department have mitigated the disasters of seasons of scarcity. Once unable even to assist your own districts, you can now help other parts of India in time of want. Your cotton has a deservedly high reputation and passes through the looms of Nagpur, Bombay or Manchester to help to clothe the world. Your forests, once an unexploited asset, now bring in an annual revenue of over 21 lakhs of rupees and are of real service to the Empire by their supply of railway sleepers, grass for the army, and valuable products such as *Lac*. Your mineral wealth is only partly developed; but already the few packloads have been replaced by 18 coal mines with an annual output of 500,000 tons. Forty-six manganese mines produce nearly 600,000 tons of that valuable ore each year; and your limestone deposits yield cement, which rivals the famous product of Portland. Mills, factories and other activities give employment where at one time there were not even cottage industries.

If your material progress has been striking, your moral progress has not lagged behind. Where a few students grouped for learning, nearly 5,000 schools to-day cater for 350,000 of the rising generation. An Act has been passed for the extension of primary education; and a University is on the anvil. The people of your province have made vigorous strides in the co-operative movement which has been the salvation of rural populations elsewhere. A keen interest in local self-government has secured an advance in this matter which other provinces in India may well envy. Lastly your province once isolated, unknown and self-centered, took its share in the Great War and assisted the Empire in its just cause.

Your Government can look back with pride on the record of these sixty years. Your province is now at the starting point of what, I trust, will be an era of even greater prosperity.

The first step in your progress to responsible government has now been taken. Your new Council, I am informed, has made an encouraging start. I feel confident that a real sense of responsibility will guide its deliberations hand in hand with real power in this splendid field for its labours. You may rest assured of my abiding sympathy with all that concerns the good of this province and the welfare of its people.

"Pioneer," dated the 1st February 1922.

Vambori, 29th January.—His Royal Highness made a short break in his journey to Nagpur to-day when he stopped at Ahmednagar station to inspect the 120th Rajputana Infantry, who are proceeding to Tank, Waziristan, almost immediately. The Regiment, which was paraded ready on the platform as the Royal Train steamed in, is one of the five in the Indian

Army lately honoured with the designation of The Prince of Wales' Own. They went through the operations at Kut-el-Amara, and His Royal Highness spent some time chatting with the survivors from this famous siege. The regiment, which paraded some 600 strong under Colonel Pocock, cheered the Prince heartily when he once more boarded the train.

Nagpur, 30th January.—This has been a quaint day. When we arrived at the station this morning we were told that there was a *hartal* in full swing. Since then we have been endeavouring to find some evidences of it, but have failed signally. If this morning's display of loyal enthusiasm represents a *hartal* in its full and final achievement, then the non-co-operator is a vastly maligned individual. The real truth of the matter, as far as local information and direct observation go, is that in the first place those who desired a boycott were not taken seriously by the general public, and in the end came to the same way of thinking themselves. At all events, the leading non-co-operator of the district was discerned on the railway bridge sitting in his motor car taking the greatest interest in the scenes of the arrival. In the same way the *Gandhi* cap was not an infrequent adornment of the man in the street. But there were no "*Gandhi-ki-jai's.*" Those ready to respond with "*Uvaraj Maharaj-ki-jai*" were in vast superiority, and, as the latter were hefty beefy men, the lack of demonstration on the part of the non-co-operators requires no further explanation.

It was a matter of generally expressed regret this morning that His Royal Highness was only staying, for one short day in Nagpur, the Capital of the Central Provinces. On all sides there were evidences of long and arduous preparation. The people of Nagpur had prepared for the Prince's coming in a right royal manner. They had only a few hours of his company, but they were obviously out to make the most of it. Nagpur now boasts a new station. The old one was a rambling, inconvenient structure. The new one, although as yet unfinished in its minor details, promises to be just the reverse. Nagpur hurried on the building of the new station, and this morning the Royal train, of course, preceded by the pilot train, was the first to enter its portals.

The Governor, Sir Frank Sly, received His Royal Highness, and in a specially-constructed pandal on the platform later presented the leading officials of the Province. Outside the station, where the escort was provided by the 35th-36th Cavalry and the 112th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, the Prince was greeted by thousands, not with the ringing hurrahs that have characterised other arrivals, because Nagpur has not yet been educated up to this kind of thing, but by deep *salaams* and by the clapping of hands. The route to Government House was quite a long one—over two and-a-half miles—and the Prince met with the same hearty reception everywhere. There were numerous triumphal arches, those erected by the Empress Mills and the Masonic Fraternity standing out as the most striking. The 2nd Manchester Regiment and the Police lined the roads to Government House, but up the long drive to the House itself the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides had appropriated this honour. As soon as the Royal procession had passed they scampered away and formed up behind the trees, and, after His Royal Highness had been received and had inspected the guards of honour, also provided by the Manchesters, he walked through the grounds, and reviewed them. It was quite a merry little review, with cub howls and salutes, also performed in the best Scout manner. Soon after mid-day a Durbar was held for the reception of the Feudatory Chiefs and the principal Durbaris of the Central Provinces. Here, also, an address of welcome was read from the Legislative Council, the members of which were presented after the Prince had spoken in reply. After a small luncheon party at Government House His Royal Highness proceeded to the lawns, and there inspected some 250 Police and a similar number of ex-Service men. In the evening there was a State dinner, after which His Royal Highness visited the beautiful Telinkeri Gardens, where the Ruling Chiefs of the Province had arranged an informal entertainment. The Prince was met by Sir G. N. Chitnavis, who introduced the numerous hosts. Later His Royal Highness returned to Government House, where a small dance was held.

At all the functions, which were not strictly private, and everywhere along the roads, crowds have gathered at all hours to do the Prince honour. They have been thronging the station all day in swarms to view the train in which His Royal Highness spends so much of his time, and his own particular apartments have been a great centre of interest, not that the spectators were allowed inside, but even shuttered windows seemed a sufficient attraction to keep them there for hours. One-day visits are always arduous, involving as they do the maximum number of functions in the minimum space of time, but one feels that Nagpur has compensated for any additional exertion on the part of His Royal Highness, as not only was it most whole-hearted in its reception, but throughout the whole day it has taken an evident and a sincere pleasure in doing its utmost to give pleasure to its illustrious visitor.

"Statesman," dated the 1st February 1922.

The Prince of Wales left Nagpur for Indore at half-past eight this morning. Sir Frank Sly was at the station to bid His Royal Highness farewell.

The departure was private, but a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the station to see the Prince leave. A few moments before the train left, the public was allowed on the platform and gave him a rousing send off.

Telegram, dated the 31st January 1922.
From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
To—His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces.

On leaving the Central Provinces I thank Your Excellency very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality to me. I much enjoyed my visit to Nagpur and appreciated the kind welcome which I received from the peoples of the Central Provinces. Please thank all officials and non-officials who worked so hard and successfully in connection with arrangements for my visit.

Telegram, dated Nagpur, the 1st February 1922.
From—His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces,
To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Your Royal Highness' gracious message to the peoples of the Central Provinces and Berar expressing your enjoyment of your visit to Nagpur will indelibly imprint in all our hearts the deep loyalty and affection already intensified by the presence of Your Royal Highness amidst us. Your appreciation of the arrangements during your visit will be communicated to all concerned in accordance with Your Royal Highness' command.

Report on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Nagpur.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Nagpur at 10 A.M. on January the 30th, 1922, and left at 8-30 A.M. on January the 31st. The official programme was as follows :—

January 30th—

10 A.M.—Public Arrival and State Procession to Government House.

10-45 A.M.—Inspection of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides at Government House.

12-15 P.M.—State Durbar.

2-45 P.M.—Police Parade and inspection of 200 ex-Service men of the Central Provinces and Berar.

9-30 P.M.—Reception given by the leading notables of the Central Provinces and Berar.

January 31st—

8-30 A.M.—Private Departure.

2. In addition to the above functions at which His Royal Highness was present, there was a public display of fireworks in the city at 8 P.M. on January 30th; and arrangements for feeding and clothing the poor in honour of His Royal Highness' visit in the afternoon of the 30th of January.

3. Persistent efforts were made throughout the province in the three weeks preceding the visit to arrange for a complete *hartal* and to induce people to refrain from attending any of the functions. For some days previous to the visit processions of national schoolboys paraded the streets of Nagpur with banners, singing songs advocating a boycott of the Royal visit. Not very much interest was shown by the general public in these efforts. Propaganda against the visit largely took the form of house-to-house canvassing; and though attempts were made to carry out an intensive campaign of meetings, few of them were well attended. The proposed daily meetings to work up the Hindu weavers were a failure, owing to counter-propaganda; but the Momins (Muhammadan weavers) and Muhammadans generally were hostile to all measures of welcome. At no time, however, did the general political situation require the introduction of any special repressive or coercive measures. Efficient arrangements were made by the local district authorities for the comfort and convenience of the people visiting Nagpur from other districts. Special trains were provided by the railway companies at the full ordinary fares, and a service of motor omnibuses was arranged at Nagpur to avert the consequences of the threatened strike of tongas. Hardly any tongas failed eventually to ply for hire, but even so the omnibuses were found indispensable for the transport of the public. The *hartal*, so far as the closing of shops was concerned, was fairly complete at Nagpur and also at several other towns in the province.

4. On the morning of the arrival crowds began to assemble on the processional route at an early hour and, when His Royal Highness arrived, it was estimated that not less than 40,000 people were present. The processional route itself was two and a half miles long and a dense crowd was assembled at the Royal Railway Station opposite the place where the Royal carriage was drawn up. It is estimated not less than 6,000 people were present at this one spot, and the presentation of a bouquet to His Royal Highness on the station platform by the Bhonsle Raja on behalf of the citizens of Nagpur was warmly received by them. In a pavilion erected on the platform, the Feudatory Chiefs, representative durbaris from each district, and leading officials were presented to His Royal Highness, and this small function gave great pleasure not only to those presented but also to the spectators. His Royal Highness' appearance in the Royal carriage was greeted with renewed applause and along the whole processional route much enthusiasm was evoked. No overt act of disrespect or disloyalty took place anywhere. The city was adequately policed and steps taken to secure the safety, from molestation or annoyance, of all citizens wishing to proceed to join in the welcome of His Royal Highness.

5. *State Durbar.*—The Durbar, at which approximately 900 persons were present, either as Durbaris or as spectators, was a most successful function and made a marked impression on those who partook in the ceremony. Representative Durbaris from all districts of the province, together with a large number of pensioned and serving Indian military officers, were given seats in Durbar and presented to His Royal Highness. The honour of presentation was much appreciated and keen disappointment was felt by those to whom it had not been possible to extend it. All the Feudatory Chiefs of the province were present, except a very few unavoidably absent. After the presentations an address of welcome to His Royal Highness was read by the President of the Legislative Council, to which His Royal Highness made a reply.

6. *Police Parade and inspection of ex-Service men.*—These functions were held within the grounds of Government House. Undoubtedly the consideration of His Royal Highness was very deeply appreciated by the ex-Service men and pensioners who, in a majority of cases, were veterans of

the old wars for whom it had been a matter of considerable difficulty and inconvenience to make the journey to Nagpur from their homes.

7. *Feeding and clothing of the poor.*—This was arranged for 2 P.M. The food and cloth were presented by the private generosity of Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bisheshar Das Daga. Some 4,000 persons, including men, women and children, assembled at the Craddock Market, but owing to the number being larger than was anticipated, it was impossible to complete the distribution by dusk. After food and cloth had been distributed to some 3,000 persons, it was suspended and the poor were again assembled on the 5th of February at the Kasturchand Park when 3,000 people attended and were given food and clothing.

8. *Fireworks display.*—The crowd which attended this display, which took place in the heart of the city, was officially estimated at not less than 50,000 persons. The display was arranged by the non-official Reception Committee. Some extremists in *khadar* cloth were noticed in the crowd amicably enjoying the spectacle. The fireworks were visible in the villages for 12 miles around Nagpur, and there was a consensus of opinion that this display had as much effect as anything in confirming the general success of His Royal Highness' visit.

9. *Evening Reception.*—This reception was given by the leading notables of the province and was entirely under non-official management and direction. About 2,000 guests were invited. After certain presentations had been made to His Royal Highness in the pavilion appointed for the purpose, His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Governor walked through the gardens among the assembled guests. This was the signal for unbounded enthusiasm. The guests, Indian and European, crowded round His Royal Highness and pressed close on him cheering and shouting. After His Royal Highness had concluded his tour of the garden, at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, he turned back and commenced another tour. This act of consideration kindled even greater enthusiasm, and in the opinion of leading Indians there has never been displayed here such a scene of loyalty and affectionate enthusiasm.

10. *Private Departure.*—No troops paraded and the route was lined only by police. A large crowd had collected along the route and at the railway station and, after the arrival of His Royal Highness, was allowed on to the platform where they crowded round His Royal Highness' carriage, evincing every sign of demonstrative enthusiasm, and gave him a great send-off. After His Royal Highness' departure a considerable portion of the crowd filed past the *dais* in the pavilion and made obeisance to the place where His Royal Highness sat on his arrival.

11. *General summary of the effect of the visit.*—The immediate result of His Royal Highness' visit has undoubtedly been excellent. In spite of the efforts of the non-co-operation extremists, all the functions were most successful, and not a single untoward incident marred the pleasure of the visit. The crowds were much larger than was anticipated, and showed great enthusiasm, the reception of His Royal Highness being second to no province in India according to reliable authority. The *hartal* was not noticeable, and in the vast majority of cases the shops were closed merely to escape the annoyance anticipated from the extremist organisation. The large attendance and the enthusiasm of the crowds showed that the hold of the non-co-operators on the masses was not so strong as they believed. The leading personages who took part in the various functions were loud in their praises of the arrangements and the success of the visit. The personal charm and the democratic character of His Royal Highness, particularly shown at the evening reception, have intensified the loyalty and aroused personal affection in all hearts. The moderates have been stimulated to greater public support of British rule. It is hoped that the demonstrations of loyalty witnessed on the 30th and 31st may prove of great and lasting value to the province.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Indore and Mhow, February 1922.

1st (Wednesday) . .	8-30 A. M.	Public arrival and procession to Manik Bagh Palace.
	10-00 A. M.	*Mizaj Pursi.*
	11-30 A. M.	Visit of His Highness the Maharaja.
	12-15 P. M.	Return visit of His Royal Highness.
	1-30 P. M.	Lunch.
	8-30 P. M.	State Banquet.
2nd (Thursday) .. .	11-00 A. M.	Durbar in Residency area.
	1-30 P. M.	Lunch.
	5-00 P. M.	Residency Garden party.
	8-30 P. M.	Quiet dinner.
3rd (Friday) . .	11-00 A. M.	Leave for Mhow by motor.
	11-45 A. M.	Arrive Flagstaff House Mhow.
	12-00 NOON.	Parade.
	1-30 P. M.	Lunch with Commandant.
	4-00 P. M.	Polo.
	6-30 P. M.	Departure for Bhopal from Mhow Station.

Public Durbar at Indore for the Reception by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India.

At 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 2nd February 1922, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a Public Durbar at the Indore Residency in the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India.

Civil and Military officers of Government are invited to be present.

The following Ruling Princes and Chiefs will attend the Durbar :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch) (with 8 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior Branch) (with 8 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Nawab of Jaora (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Maharaja of Chhatarpur (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Raja of Sitamau (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Raja of Sailana (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

The Raja of Baraundha (with 6 Sardars and Officers).

The Raja of Sarila (with 2 Sardars and Officers).

The Raja of Maihar (with 6 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Raja of Jhabua (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Rana of Barwani (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

His Highness the Raja of Ali-Rajpur (with 7 Sardars and Officers).

The Nawab of Kurwai (with 2 Sardars and Officers).

The Rao Bahadur of Khilchipur (with 6 Sardars and Officers).

British Officers, Civil and Military, must be seated by 10-45 A.M.

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The Ruling Princes and Chiefs will arrive in the undermentioned order under the salutes* specified :—

1. The Rao Bahadur of Khilchipur, 9 guns.
2. The Nawab of Kurwai.
3. His Highness the Raja of Ali-Rajpur, 11 guns.
4. His Highness the Rana of Barwani, 11 guns.
5. His Highness the Raja of Jhabua, 11 guns.
6. The Raja of Maihar, 9 guns.
7. The Raja of Sarila.
8. The Raja of Baraundha, 9 guns.
9. His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh, 11 guns.
10. His Highness the Raja of Sailana, 11 guns.
11. His Highness the Raja of Sitamau, 11 guns.
12. His Highness the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, 11 guns.
13. His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh, 11 guns.
14. His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari, 11 guns.
15. His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, 13 guns.
16. His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar, 11 guns.

These Ruling Princes and Chiefs will be received on alighting by an Aide-de-Camp, and at the entrance to the Durbar Hall by a Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, who will conduct them to their seats, their Sardars and Officers following them.

17. His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior Branch), 15 guns.
18. His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch), 15 guns.

These Ruling Princes will be received on alighting by the Political Agent attached to their States, a Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, and inside the Durbar Hall by the Agent to the Governor-General, their Sardars and Officers following them.

A Guard of Honour of 50 rank and file of Indian Infantry under an Indian Officer will be drawn up at the Entrance of the Durbar Hall and will salute each Ruling Prince on arrival.

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs attending the Durbar will be seated in a semi-circle facing His Royal Highness, as shown† below, by territorial groups.

The Agent to the Governor-General, with Staff, will sit on the right of His Royal Highness and His Royal Highness' Staff on the left.

The lesser Chiefs and Sardars will sit in the seats allotted to them behind the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, in territorial groups.

As His Royal Highness arrives at the Durbar Hall a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired, the Guard of Honour, having been increased to the prescribed strength, will salute, and the band will play the first six bars of the National Anthem.

All present will rise from their seats and remain standing until His Royal Highness shall have taken his seat on the *dais*.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will enter the Durbar Hall attended by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, a procession being formed in the following order :—

Chobdars.

Staff of the Agent to the Governor-General.

His Royal Highness' Staff.

Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff and the Agent to the Governor-General.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Chobdars.

*Combined salutes will be fired for each class of Ruling Princes and Chiefs, having an equal number guns.
† Plan attached.

On arriving at the *dais* the procession will halt and turn inwards in order to allow His Royal Highness to pass to his seat. The Agent to the Governor-General and the Staffs will then proceed to the seats which they will occupy.

The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General will then ask His Royal Highness' permission to declare the Durbar open and to make presentations.

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs will be presented to His Royal Highness by territorial groups.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dewas (Senior Branch) and Dewas (Junior Branch) will be conducted from and to their seats by the Political Agent attached to their States, and an Officer of His Royal Highness' Staff; the remaining Ruling Princes by a Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs, when presented, will shake hands with His Royal Highness.

After the presentations, His Royal Highness will address the Durbar, and the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General will read out a vernacular translation of His Royal Highness' speech.

Itr and *pan* will then be distributed by His Royal Highness to the Ruling Princes and Chiefs who will come forward to the *dais* to receive them. They will be distributed to Heirs-apparent by the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness, and by two other Officers of His Royal Highness' Staff to the Sardars and Officers.

The Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General will then request permission to close the Durbar.

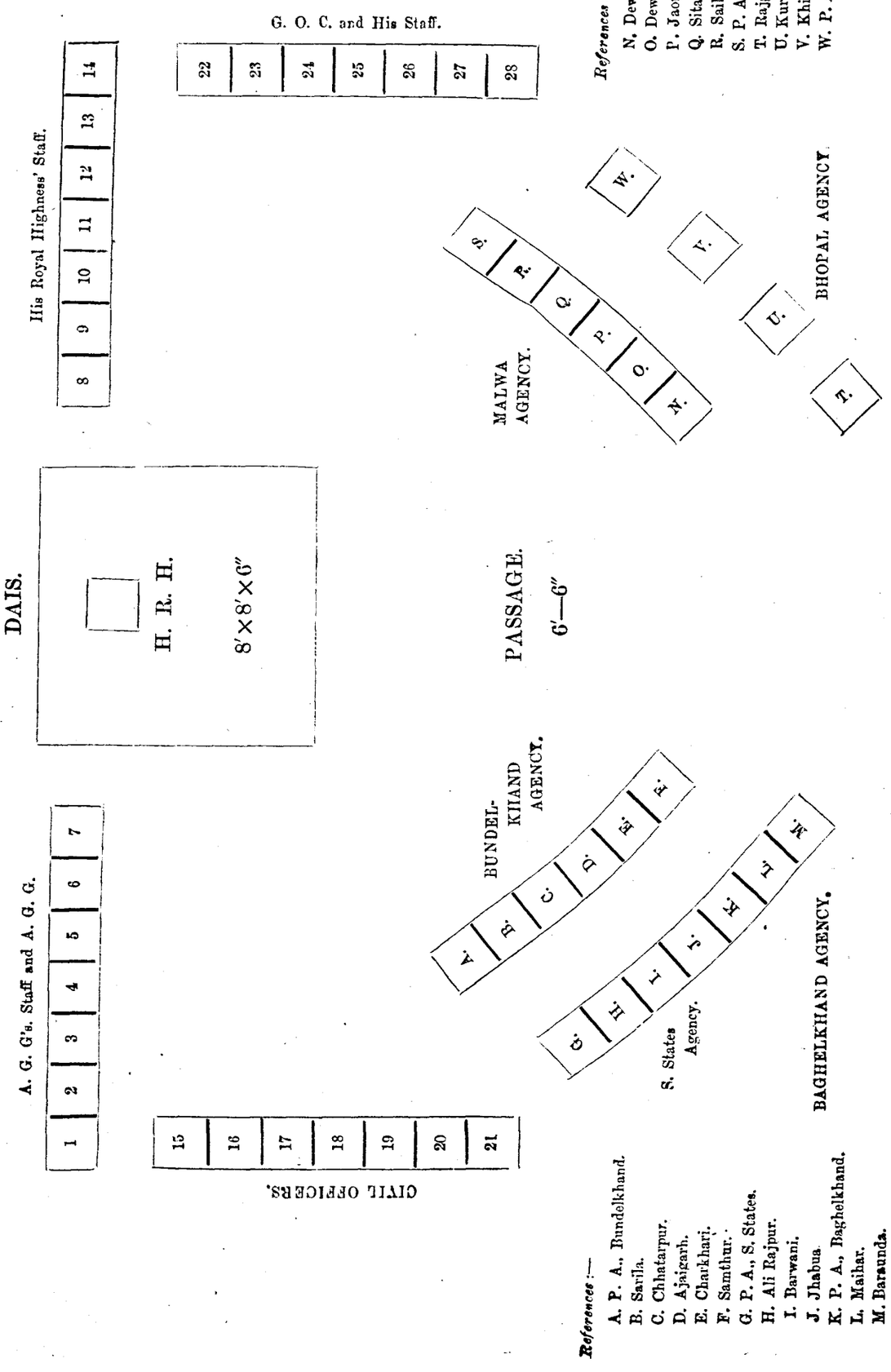
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave the Durbar Hall with the same ceremonies as on arrival.

The Ruling Princes and Chiefs, in order of rank commencing with His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch) will be conducted to their carriages with ceremonies similar to those on their arrival, except that salutes will not be fired.

The Civil and Military officers of Government and the spectators present will remain seated until the Rao Bahadur of Khilchipur has left the Durbar.

The Guard of Honour will be withdrawn on the departure of His Highness the Raja of Alirajpur.

Full Dress Uniform (Cloth) will be worn. Morning dress by those who are not entitled to wear uniform.



H. H. the Maharaja Holkar's speech at the Indore State Banquet.

It is with great pleasure that I and my people extend our warm welcome to Your Royal Highness on your visit to my capital in response to my invitation. As Your Royal Highness is aware, you are the third to pay this honour to my State, his late Majesty King Edward VII being the first and His Majesty the King-Emperor being the next to do so.

We are proud of the intimate relation that exists between the British Crown and the Princes of this country, ever since that memorable day in 1858 when, to dissipate the apprehension of the Princes of India, the Great Queen gave us an assurance of her resolve to maintain scrupulously all Treaties and Engagements--an assurance repeated later at the Imperial Assemblage and on subsequent occasions. In connection with that assurance we cannot forget that it was to uphold a Treaty in favour of a Sovereign powerless to enforce it himself that England entered into the Great War to the success of which India has contributed her share. This sympathetic interest of the British Crown has been accentuated in the visits from time to time of the members of the Royal Family to India. We on our side have always with pride and pleasure assisted the British Empire whenever occasion demanded it. When my grand-father welcomed Your Royal Highness' beloved grandfather to this State in 1876, he emphasized the readiness of my House to stand by England in her hour of need. I trust my House has uniformly fulfilled that promise to the satisfaction of the British Government. If we have failed in any respect let me assure Your Royal Highness that the will was not wanting but only the power to do more.

Your Royal Highness, the present upheaval all the world over in matters—social, economic and political—have given birth to a new order of things. It is the aim of myself and my Government to direct within my State these new and vital elements into their proper channels, and utilise them in the direction of order and progress; and I cannot have any stronger incentive than the memory of my most illustrious ancestor—Devi Ahalya Bai—revered throughout India for her beneficence and greatness, who governed her country with vigilance and vigour, preserved order without oppression and under whom cultivation extended and the people were prosperous. She was, according to Sir John Malcolm, "one of the purest and exemplary Rulers that ever existed."

Your Royal Highness has set your foot on the Indian soil at a very critical juncture and possessing as Your Royal Highness does to a pre-eminent degree those qualities of head and heart which has fitly earned for you a high tribute of praise, I venture to trust that Your Royal Highness' visit to India may herald the dawn of a new and bright era of increased prosperity and contentment not only in the Indian States, not only in British India, but all over the British commonwealth of nations.

In conclusion may I request Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty my best assurances of devotion and attachment to the person and throne of His Majesty.

Now ladies and gentlemen, I shall ask you to drink to the health of our distinguished Royal Guest. I invite all here assembled to join in wishing health, happiness and all prosperity to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Speech of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the Indore State Banquet.

I thank Your Highness for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health. I have been looking forward to visiting Indore and making Your Highness' acquaintance. I am deeply interested to see the headquarters of the Holkar State, which has played such a prominent part in the history of India, and to be at Indore, which became the capital of this State and the permanent seat of the Holkar family in 1818, when the treaty between the British Government and the Holkar State, which still governs our relations, was concluded.

I am also gratified to be able to thank Your Highness in person for the assistance given by your State in the Great War. At the outbreak of War Your Highness with a praiseworthy and characteristic loyalty, put the whole of the resources of your State at the disposal of the King-Emperor. Your Highness' Transport Corps had the distinction of serving on 3 continents and on 5 fronts—in France, Gallipoli, Salonika, Egypt and Mesopotamia. In every field this corps won the warm commendation of the General Officers in whose command it was included. In addition Your Highness' mounted escort did good service in Mesopotamia. I desire to add a special word of thanks and praise for the gallant officers, who commanded these units, Sirdar Bahadur Major Lutf Ali Khan and Major Bhawani Singh. These officers and their corps won a reputation for the Indore State of which Your Highness may well be proud.

In addition to these achievements in man-power, Your Highness was lavish in other forms of assistance. The contributions in money, which Your Highness made to help us to victory in various directions, reached a total of over 22 lakhs of rupees. Among many items I single out for special mention a contribution of 8½ lakhs of rupees to the hospital ship "Loyalty" and a sum of 11 lakhs given at different times to various relief funds. These acts were worthy of the high position occupied by Your Highness' State and the firm trust in your loyalty to the Crown which the British Government has ever reposed in you.

There have been great names in the past in the history of Holkar State such as Malhar Rao whose valour in arms brought the State into prominence in the 18th century, and the famous Queen, alluded to in Your Highness' speech, whose name remains a byword in Central India for justice and wise administration. The improvements which Your Highness has carried out in the administration of your State, the material progress which has been secured, and the keen personal interest which you take in the welfare of your subjects, mark out Your Highness as one who strives to be assigned by history and tradition a no less honoured place than that of your illustrious forebears. That your wish may bear fruition is my earnest desire; and I feel assured that no wise act on Your Highness' part will be left undone which may enable you to emulate and surpass the reputations of the past or to stand even higher in the esteem with which the King-Emperor regards you.

I must thank Your Highness again for your kind words and lavish hospitality. It has been a pleasure to me to renew by my visit a friendship which has long existed between my family and the house of Holkar. I shall convey to His Imperial Majesty Your Highness' assurances of devotion and attachment.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer; but I ask you to join me in drinking the health of His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur the Maharaja of Indore.

Speech by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the Indore Durbar.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to follow in the footsteps of my father and visit Central India. I thank the Rulers and States of Central India for the very warm welcome which they have extended to me. Your Highnesses and Your Highnesses' States gave many striking proofs in the Great War of your traditional loyalty to the Crown and the Empire; and I can assure Your Highnesses that your efforts and devotion have been noted by the King-Emperor with heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

More than a century ago this part of India was a scene of recurring strife and bloodshed; I rejoice to think that this distinguished gathering to-day is a symbol of the unity and concord which now prevails in Central India. It is a source of pride to me to reflect that this peace is the outcome of the relations which have been established between Your Highnesses' States and the British Government. May the years to come hold a no less tranquil future and increasing prosperity in store for your States and strengthen our ties of mutual trust and regard.

I regret that want of time has prevented me from exchanging ceremonial visits with Your Highnesses individually. No one attaches more importance than I do to the maintenance of old ceremonial customs. These ceremonies are hallowed by tradition and sentiment; and their omission on this occasion, which is the result of causes beyond my control, forms no precedent for the future. I trust that, whenever it is possible, Your Highnesses' privileges in these matters will be fully respected; and I thank Your Highnesses for having waived your ancient rights during my present visit out of consideration for me.

It is a source of great pleasure to me to have been able to meet so many of the representatives of the Ruling Houses of Central India to-day. I trust that the personal acquaintance now made will bring to each of us that closer perception, better understanding and more instinctive sympathy which is the outcome of fuller mutual knowledge. If my hope in this respect is fulfilled, our gathering to-day will indeed have had the happiest issue.

"Pioneer" dated the 4th February 1922.

Indore, 2nd February.—Of the speeches at last night's banquet at the Lal Bagh Palace you have already heard, and it only needs to speak of the banquet and the subsequent entertainments. During his tour the Prince of Wales has seen almost every kind of illumination, but last night he met something new. The grounds of the Lal Bagh Palace have evidently been laid out by an artist, and care had been taken not to spoil their appearance by an undue display of light. After leaving the glare and glamour of the bazars through which the Prince had to travel—for the Palace lies almost in the heart of the city—it was refreshing and pleasing to enter into the quietude of the Palace grounds, where the light was subdued and all was beautiful. One had to go a long way through the gardens before the Palace was sighted, and then one came across it suddenly, for, despite its immensity, it is hidden from the gaze of the inquisitive by enormous trees. The Durbar Hall, where the banquet was held, is one of the finest in India. It is not ornate from an Oriental point of view, but all the subtlety of European art has been called into its being The pillars are of Italian marble, beautifully veined. Outside there is a striking portrait of His Highness by Herbert Olivier, who, as everyone knows, painted all the Chiefs of Central India in record time, and yet succeeded in producing some extraordinary likenesses. Such a building in an Indian State came as rather a surprise. When the banquet was over a fresh surprise awaited His Royal Highness. The gardens surrounding the Palace had been demarcated with innumerable lights, and in such a fashion that the beauties of the gardeners' work were brought into full relief. This was especially noticeable in a sunken garden to the right of the house. The Palace is built on the banks of a river called after the Palace, and gardens, and here fire-works were arranged.

To-day there have only been two functions. This morning His Royal Highness proceeded to the Daly College, and there held a Durbar. One was struck by the dress of the Durbaries, especially their beautiful turbans. The Press had an unrestricted view of the latter, and in fact saw little else. In the afternoon the Prince attended a garden party at the Residency, and there had tea with the Agent to the Governor-General. To-morrow His Royal Highness bids farewell to Indore and proceeds by motor to Mhow.

The Prince of Wales held a public Durbar in Daly College this morning for the reception of eighteen Princes and Chiefs of Central India. The Durbar Hall was crowded with their Sardars and retinues, and a large number of students of Daly College. Military officers from Mhow were also present. All the Civil and Military officers at Indore, headed by Colonel Blakeway, A. G.-G., Central India, were seated on the right and left of the *dais*. The Prince motored from Manik Bagh Palace through the decorated roads of the Residency and was loudly cheered by

later on fortified and strengthened by her distinguished successors by personal visits to this country—the traditions of sincere sympathy and keen solicitude which have made the British Crown the greatest asset of the Empire. These traditions appeal to us in India with singular force, and by Your Royal Highness' extensive travels in all parts of the Empire and particularly by your visit to us at such sacrifice of personal comfort, we feel that the silken ties of attachment and devotion to the Crown are stronger than hoops of steel, and that though great oceans may roll between England and India, yet the heart of our King-Emperor goes out in sympathy to his people far away to share their joys and sorrows, to help them in their hour of difficulty and to smooth for them the path of progress and well-being at a time when ugly clouds still darken the horizon. The victories of the great war which the Empire has won will find their compliment in the promotion of national welfare and the advancement of peace under the sweet influence of the British Crown alone, and in Your Royal Highness' visit we see the silver lining which, to us Indians, is an omen of hope and a message of happiness and goodwill.

There is just one point relating to Bhopal, for a brief reference to which to-night I feel I must crave Your Royal Highness' indulgence. For a long time—I should not venture far from the truth were I to say ever since I assumed the reins of the government of my State—the idea has been uppermost in my mind of associating my people with the administration. I was conscious, painfully conscious at the outset of the fact that the people lacked in that most essential equipment for representative institutions, education, and to their education on modern lines I devoted my closest attention. Over two decades of arduous endeavour in the cause of public instruction have now happily reached fruition, and with the dawning of popular interest, however faint, in the affairs of the State I have decided to give my people a share in the counsels of my Government.

This very morning when the booming of guns from the parapets of the Fort not far from this hall, proclaimed the auspicious arrival in my Capital of the Heir Apparent to the Throne of the greatest democratic country in the world, was announced a new constitution for the Bhopal State, which consists in the establishment of an Executive Council of State and a Legislative Council. It was a happy augury that the Prince's visit coincided with so important an announcement, and no better or more abiding commemoration could on the other hand be conceived of that visit than the formal concession by the Ruler of Bhopal to her subjects of the right to participate in the moulding of its destinies. It is, I admit, a very modest beginning, as modest, in my humble opinion, as all beginnings ought to be but affording the people, as it does, ample opportunities for practical training and discipline. It may be safely considered as the first step towards the establishment of still closer relations between my Government and my people, for, on the cultivation by the people of that true sense of responsibility which is the key-note of all representative government will solely depend the extension of their share in the affairs of the State, and with every step forward on their part in that direction larger measures of representation will, from time to time, be unflinchingly conceded to them.

I rejoice to think that Your Royal Highness' visit will go down to posterity as the occasion for the setting in of a new era in our political existence, and that your august name will thus be ever associated with the inception of democratic methods of government in my State. The step I have taken will, I feel assured *Inshaallah* immensely add to my people's contentment and happiness, and it is my earnest prayer, and that I am sure of everyone who has at heart the future well-being of this Mussalman Principality in Central India, that the constitution I have this day announced, gaining in strength and stability from stage to stage, and to borrow the immortal words of the great Victorian Poet Laureate slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent, will be crowned with everlasting success, peace and prosperity.

Having taken so much of your valuable time I will bring my imagination down from the giddy heights of politics to the pleasanter ground of

the forests and polo fields of Bhopal, and express the hope that Your Royal Highness may find real pleasure in excellent sport, and thoroughly enjoy the days, all too few unfortunately, which you will spend in my State. I will not detain you any longer, for the weariness of listening to a long speech would not, I am afraid, be a good beginning for the strenuous days of *shikar* and polo; so I will beg you to rise and drink to the health happiness and long life of my illustrious guest His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Speech of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the Bhopal Banquet.

I am deeply touched by the warm and loyal greeting which Your Highness has extended to me. It has been a great gratification to me to visit Bhopal and to make the acquaintance of Your Highness whose devotion to the Crown and services to the Empire are so well known.

In Your Highness my House and the British Empire have a friend whose loyalty is founded on the firm basis of ancient tradition and personal conviction. More than a century has passed since your ancestor Nazar Muhammad invoked the aid of the British against his foes and, in return, promised to help the British with his forces and co-operate in the suppression of the Pindaris. No obligations were ever more faithfully discharged. Later the trial of the Great Mutiny came to the Bhopal State as an opportunity again to justify the trust reposed in it; and the illustrious lady who was then at the helm of Your Highness' State, rendered signal service to the British Government at that time of perplexity and peril.

The next great crisis in our history was the outbreak of the Great War Your Highness at once placed all the resources of your State and the services of your troops and family at the disposal of the King-Emperor. Your Imperial Service Cavalry, which were established by your revered mother and named after the Great Queen Victoria, were employed in our service in India and later fought on the Wazir frontier.

It would be no easy task to relate in detail the various kinds of support which Your Highness and your State afforded to the cause of the Empire in the great struggle. Amid the many needs which Bhopal supplied, I may mention as a few items from a long list, the provision of artillery drivers and horses, of cavalry remounts, of aeroplanes and of munitions workshops. Your Highness joined the laudable project of the hospital ship "Loyalty," to which you subscribed 2 lakhs. After an initial gift of one lakh to War funds and 3 lakhs to relief funds, Your Highness at a time when the speedy conclusion of the war seemed improbable, offered 50,000 rupees a year to help us to victory as long as the operations continued. Your Highness' family, following your noble example, actively and ably assisted our cause both in their public and private capacity; your eldest son proceeded on active service, and among the generous donations of the family I may mention the gift of his racing stud for army purposes by your son Nawabzada Obeidullah Khan. This record of staunch loyalty and continuous service to the Crown and the Empire is one in which Your Highness and your State may take justifiable pride; and it is a great privilege to me to be able to-night to offer my thanks in person to Your Highness.

I cannot close without a reference to the esteem in which Your Highness is held as a wise and enlightened ruler, and to the personal interest which you ever display in ensuring the well-being of your subjects. The decision, which Your Highness has announced in your speech to-day of associating your subjects more closely with your Government, is a signal proof of this interest. I am convinced that this generous step will evoke the warmest gratitude in the hearts of your people. Outside your own State Your Highness has been indefatigable in attending the conferences which the Viceroy has called together from time to time, and in offering your valuable advice in all matters connected with India and the Empire,

in which it was sought or you felt that it could assist. Nor can I remain silent as regards an aspect of Your Highness' work in which you stand alone and have no rival. I allude to Your Highness' services to the women of India. As the only ruler of their own sex in this vast continent, Your Highness has rightly felt the claim which the women of India have upon you; and Your Highness' personal efforts to lead to their enlightenment, promote their welfare and increase their happiness have been unwearying. I know the close appeal which this aspect of Your Highness' life has made to my mother, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress.

It has been a very great pleasure to me to have Your Highness' son Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan attached to my staff in India. This has drawn the ties, which bind my House and Your Highness' together still closer.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now ask you to join me in drinking the health of the illustrious Ruler of this State Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal.

" Pioneer ", dated the 6th February 1922

Bhopal, 4th February.—The " superiority assigned to man is by no means intended to affect the rights of woman," so writes Her Highness the Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum of Bhopal, who this morning greeted His Royal Highness when he arrived in her capital. Throughout her long reign—she is now nearly sixty-four years of age—she has steadfastly applied this principle, and not only has she personally governed what is generally recognised as the principal Mahomedan State in Central India, but has spent a considerable time in Europe, and has even made the somewhat hazardous pilgrimage to Mecca. She is also an author of no mean note and her books describing her travels and those dealing with the domestic and social life of Mahomedans have attracted considerable interest. Her first husband died as long ago as 1867, and it was then that she cast aside the restrictions of the *purdah* and applied herself to the government of her State. She was always accessible, and she displayed administrative qualities of the highest order. Some years later she contracted a second marriage and once more sought the seclusion of the *purdah*, but, notwithstanding, she held fast to the reins of government, and continued personally to conduct the business of all departments.

Her features concealed behind a light blue *burqa*, a slight, yet regal and dignified figure, she with her three sons awaited the arrival of the Prince at Bhopal station this morning. With her ministers and her troops, many of them tall and powerful Afghans (because, as is well known, the Dynasty was founded by Dost Muhammed, an Afghan, in the service of Aurangzebe), a curious and effective picture was made; but one could not help noticing the reverence with which she was treated. Obviously her word was law. The rulers of Bhopal, be it added, are possessed of the powers of life and death.

The Begum, who, it is almost unnecessary to add, is the only woman ruler in Asia, sat beside His Royal Highness in the Royal barouche for the processional drive to the Lal Koti, chatting gaily and indicating the various sights of interest. It might be mentioned here that not only is Her Highness a keen conversationalist, but has made her mark as a public orator also. Her address at the Imperial War Conference in Delhi was commented upon in most enthusiastic terms by the Viceroy.

The drive to the Palace was exceedingly interesting. Naturally it was through streets crowded by throngs of the cheering populace, but an original note was struck from the first. As the Prince left the station he was *salamed* by a line of curiously caparisoned elephants, each of which bore a gur, the ancient symbol of Moghul sovereignty. One the Maki, was that presented to the first ruler of the present Dynasty. There was a subtle difference in the surroundings also. Bhopal, away from the city

itself extremely picturesque, reminding one with its many lofty minaret of the approaches of some Arabian city, is refreshingly green and has som of the best scenery to be found in Central India. There are low rollin hills, gently wooded slopes, and south-west of the fort the *piece de resistanc* a dazzling blue sheet of water one and a half miles wide over from this th air even during the afternoon is cool and bracing, and is in itself a sufficien incentive to take full advantage of the many diversions offered by Her High ness, of which yachting, rowings, shooting, and polo form only the mor important. Of these the Prince has chosen the two latter, and to-morrov evening he leaves by special train for Kachnaria, where a large shootin camp has been arranged. On Thursday afternoon he returns to Bhopa once more, when there is to be an American polo tournament.

After the public arrival there naturally followed the official visits It was at the Sadar Manzil, an old palace in the city, now only used fo ceremonial occasions, that His Royal Highness paid his return visit t the Begum. If not of great architectural beauty it is at least a large an imposing building, and, with its playing fountains, its enormous, cut glas chandeliers and the cloths of gold with which it was everywhere carpeted the whole set off by the turquoise puggaris of the Durbaris, a sight certainl to be remembered. It was here also that the State banquet was held thi evening. Her Highness the Begum did not join the party until dinner wa over, but it was she who proposed the health of the King-Emperor and later made a striking speech when according a similar honour to her principal guest, the Prince of Wales.

" Pioneer ", dated the 9th February 1922

Bhopal, 7th February.—In the interest of sport those that accompanied His Royal Highness to the shooting camp at Kachnaria were limited in numbers, and most of the Staff have been entertained in other directions. A report which has recently arrived from the camp however tells of an excellent bag. Up to Monday evening Her Highness the Begum's jungles had been mulcted of no less than three fine tigers, one panther, eleven sambhar, one cheetal and two nilgais. Except for this information, set in the barest terms, the report says but little, but even so it is eloquent enough. It is not difficult to imagine the dense and teeming jungle with its wonderful variety of animal life. The varied nature of the bag is in itself sufficient for this. The camp at Kachnaria is most beautifully situated, and is but half an hour's train journey from Bhopal. Around it in all directions are low hills, presenting to the lover of wild life an entrancing picture. But a few miles away, and almost in sight of the camp, is the famous tope of Sanchi described by Sir John Marshall as one of the noblest memorials of ancient India, and as the most magnificent and perfect example of Buddhist architecture in the country. The monuments are clustered on a low whalebacked hill, which has but little to distinguish it from the other eminences in the neighbourhood, and for many years, centuries perhaps, the famous stupas, or as the Burmese would call them "pagodas" which are the most striking and most important of the many monuments now found there, were absolutely neglected and forgotten. But a comparatively short time ago scarcely a vestige of them was to be seen above ground, so dense was the surrounding jungle, and so weather-worn and disintegrated the monuments themselves. As they are now—and the most ancient of the stupas dates back to the third century B. C.—they give the visitor a remarkable insight into the mentality of the people of those far off days, so clear and distinct even now, are the reliefs and carvings with which they are everywhere ornamented

A particularly interesting feature of the reliefs is the presence of many foreign motifs. For example there are heraldic designs, which suggest the Assyrian tree life; winged lions, and other unreal beasts, which indicate a Western Arabic influence and many other details of style and technique which go to show quite clearly that, even in this early Indian school of

learning and culture, it was not thought derogatory to adopt a few suggestions from the Western world. This is more particularly noticeable in another structure—in itself quite a small shrine—which cannot fail to recall the classic temples of Greece, and especially the temple of Wingless Victory on the Akropolis at Athens. It is curious, yet nevertheless true, that in the heart of Central India, in a Buddhist temple of the fourth century A. D. one finds a building with all the inherent characteristics of the earlier architecture of the West, plain surfaces, restraint in ornamentation, and the same elements of logical thought.

It is a long jump from hoary antiquities to modern yachting in the easily handled jolly boats, which comprise in the main the fleet of the Bhopal Yacht Club. But that has been the chief amusement in Bhopal, whilst the Prince has been away shooting, and through the kindness of the various owners who trusted their craft to strange hands a delightful amusement also. This morning there was an impromptu regatta. It was a lady's wind, and the race was won by a lady who handled her craft with exceeding cunning, namely, Mrs. Rowan. There was only one slight mishap, and that to a resplendent Curzon topie, which was knocked overboard by a swinging boom.

The Prince returned to Bhopal to-day, and played in an American Polo tournament, at which the members of the Sultan Jehan United Service Club were at home. The polo was exceedingly good, and quite fast, and the tournament was eventually won after a great struggle by the Bhopal Team. Her Highness the Begum presented the cups. Crowds of thousands gathered round, and displayed the utmost enthusiasm. After a quiet dinner this evening at the Lal Kothi, the Prince leaves for Gwalior.

The following telegram was sent by the Prince of Wales to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal :—

" On leaving your Highness' State I thank you most warmly for all your kindness and hospitality I had a most gratifying reception in Bhopal. Your Highness and Your Highness' sons did everything which could have been done to make my visit interesting and enjoyable. It was a great pleasure to me to make Your Highness' acquaintance. I take away most pleasant memories of my stay in Bhopal."

The following telegram from the Nawab Begum of Bhopal has been received by the Prince of Wales :—" Your Royal Highness' most gracious message just received by me has been the source of the greatest gratification to us. All my people, my family, and myself feel proud and greatly honoured to learn that our humble efforts to make Your Royal Highness' stay amongst us interesting and enjoyable have met with appreciation, and only wish that Your Royal Highness had found time to make your stay here longer. The deep sentiments of heartfelt affection and devotion towards the King Emperor and the House of Windsor, which are the proud heritage of my people and house have been greatly reinforced by the inspiration of your charming personality. I assure Your Royal Highness that the most pleasant recollections of your visit to Bhopal will be cherished by us for ever. We all wish every success to your Indian tour, and pray that Your Royal Highness may be able to honour Bhopal with another visit of longer duration.

No. 1227-P. W., dated Indore, the 16th February 1922,

From—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. BLAKEWAY, C.I.E., Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

To—The Hon'ble Sir JOHN WOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 184--10-Intl. of 21st January 1922, I have the honour to submit the following report on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Central India.

2. The visit comprised two full days in Indore, one at Mhow and four at Bhopal. His Royal Highness' presence at Indore had a double significance as he was not only the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, to whom this honour was extended as one of the leading Ruling Princes of India, but was also to make the acquaintance and receive the homage of the other Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, many of whom gathered here for the purpose. There are in Central India 26 Rulers who, by virtue of their membership of the Chamber of Princes, are entitled to be styled " Ruling Princes." Of these their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dhar and Ratlam were attached to the Royal staff (though the latter was unfortunately prevented by a polo accident from participating in the functions at Indore); six Princes (the Maharajas of Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Panna and Bijawar and the Nawab of Baoni) and one Ruling Chief (the Raja of Nagod) had elected to pay their respects to His Royal Highness at Delhi which is in many cases more easily accessible from their capitals than Indore. The Raja of Narsinghgarh was prevented by protracted ill health from leaving his State. The remaining 15 Rulers, whose names are given in the *margin, all assembled at Indore before His Royal Highness' arrival. In addition there were numerous minor chiefs and Thakurs including the Rajas of Baraundha and Sarila, the Nawabs of Kurwai and Mohammadgarh, the Rana of Jobat, the Thakur of Piploda, the Raos of Beri Bihat, Jigni and Kamta Rajaula, the Dewan of Garauli and the Chaube of Taraon and the heir-apparent of the Raja of Alipura.

*1. The Maharaja of Dewas (S.B.).
2. The Maharaja of Dewas (J.B.).
3. The Maharaja of Samthar.
4. The Nawab of Jaora.
5. The Maharaja of Charkhari.
6. The Maharaja of Ajaigarh.
7. The Maharaja of Chhatarpur.
8. The Raja of Sitamau.
9. The Raja of Sailana.
10. The Raja of Rajgarh.
11. The Raja of Maihar.
12. The Raja of Jhabua.
13. The Rana of Barwani.
14. The Raja of Ali Rajpura
15. The Rao Bahadur of Khilchipur.

3. The shortness of His Royal Highness' stay at Indore made it impossible to divide it into two parts to symbolize its dual aspect and he was, throughout his visit, the guest of the Maharaja Holkar at the Manik Bagh Palace, which had been specially prepared for his reception with careful forethought and at considerable expense. This dual aspect not unnaturally led to some embarrassment and difficulty in the preliminary arrangements of His Highness the Maharaja in the ceremonies arranged in honour of his Royal Guest, while the other Rulers in their turn were somewhat uneasy as to their position as participants at functions held in Indore territory where His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, as within his own State and as host of the Royal Visitor, would naturally play the outstanding part. In view of these inherent difficulties which will be readily apparent to all who know the tenacity with which Indian Rulers cling to the scrupulous preservation of their prestige, the fact that so many Princes attended at Indore and that the programme was carried through without friction and without any noticeable abstention is a matter for considerable satisfaction.

4. The ceremonies attending His Royal Highness' arrival at Indore were, for the reasons indicated above arranged so as to offer a combined welcome from all concerned. It was the Maharaja Holkar who had the honour of being the first to receive the Prince as he alighted from his saloon and of driving with him to the Royal Camp. His artillery, too, fired the salute and his cavalry furnished the escort. But the guard of honour on the platform was of British Infantry and all the Ruling Princes present in Indore, as well as the General Officer Commanding the Central Provinces District, were introduced to His Royal Highness by the Agent to the Governor General before the inspection of the guard.

5 Next came the somewhat lengthy drive to the Manik Bagh Palace, the first half of which lay through the Railway precincts and a part of the city, the remainder being through comparatively open country, as the Manik Bagh is at some distance from Indore. At the station entrance the Prince was heartily cheered by the men of the Malwa Bhil Corps who were present unofficially and in mufti, their services not being required till the

following day as the route of the procession lay entirely in Indore territory. A hearty welcome was also accorded by crowds of students, massed in special stands, and all through the city huge crowds had assembled to greet His Royal Highness who arrived at the Manik Bagh shortly after 9 A.M.

6. The morning was occupied with the exchange of ceremonial visits between His Royal Highness and the Maharaja Holkar, the afternoon being free for recreation. The banquet in the evening at the Lal Bagh Palace was a most successful and brilliant function and His Royal Highness' eloquent tribute to the war services of the Holkar troops was most cordially received. After dinner there was a fine display of fireworks, the lake in the Palace grounds, which were brilliantly illuminated, providing an ideal setting.

7. The functions essential to the visit to the Holkar State having been thus concluded, the next day (2nd February) was devoted to Central India as a whole. At 11 A.M. His Royal Highness held a grand Durbar for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their Sardars and Officials, numerous other minor Chiefs, Thakurs, title-holders and other gentlemen being present as spectators. The Ruling Princes and Chiefs were individually presented to His Royal Highness with due formality after which he addressed the Durbar in a speech, thanking them for their war services, contrasting the present tranquillity of Central India with the anarchy prevailing a century ago and assuring the Princes of his interest in their affairs, his regret that lack of time precluded the usual exchange of individual visits, and his keen desire that the prestige of their order should be studiously upheld. Ceremonially and æsthetically the Durbar was a pronounced success, the great hall of the Daly College, where it was held, presenting a most brilliant and animated spectacle, though unfortunately it was hardly spacious enough to admit more than a fraction of those who desired to attend as spectators, numerous applications being inevitably refused. But to those for whom it was primarily intended it was immensely gratifying and the memory of it will long survive as a happy and beneficial influence.

8. In the afternoon the garden party at the Residency afforded an opportunity for a wider circle of Central Indian society to make His Royal Highness' acquaintance. This was attended by some six hundred guests, including the Ruling Princes and their suites, a large number of Military Officers, both British and Indian, from Mhow, and all the leading members of the local civil population. His Royal Highness shook hands with one and all and it is hardly necessary to say how very deeply this honour was appreciated, many of the guests being visibly affected by the Royal condescension. When His Royal Highness left at sunset to the strains of " God bless the Prince of Wales " very hearty cheers testified to the deep feelings of loyalty and affection which his presence had inspired and intensified.

9. The same evening His Royal Highness entertained a few privileged guests including the Agent to the Governor General and Mrs. Blakeway at a quiet dinner at the Manik Bagh.

10. The 3rd February was devoted to the Military garrison of Mhow. His Royal Highness motored there in the morning and inspected the troops. A feature of the march past at the review, in which some 2,000 troops took part, was the part taken by the 11 year old daughter of the Maharaja of Dhar who headed her father's cavalry and gave the order for the salute. Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm took place as His Royal Highness rode off the parade ground, the crowd breaking through the barriers and surrounding the Prince. These were repeated in the afternoon when His Royal Highness played polo with the officers of the garrison.

11. The night was occupied by the journey to Bhopal where His Royal Highness arrived on the morning of the 4th and was accorded a splendid reception by Her Highness the Nawab Begum,, her sons and her people. Her Highness' Imperial Service Troops were conspicuous at the station and

as the escort, and the route to the Royal Residence at the Lal Kothi was well lined with cheering crowds. The natural beauty of the city was enhanced by tasteful decorations and these and the elaborate arrangements for the Royal Camp testified to an enormous amount of careful forethought and laborious preparation. The morning was fully occupied with the usual ceremonies, that of His Royal Highness' return visit to Her Highness being specially noticeable for the picturesqueness of its setting in the ancient Sadar Manzil Palace, the mediæval dignity of which showed to even greater advantage when illuminated for the State banquet the same evening. Here again His Royal Highness' speech created a most favourable impression and was evidently very gratifying to Her Highness, who, in proposing his health, had referred to the essentially democratic character of the British monarchy, by virtue of which she had deemed His Royal Highness' visit to be a suitable occasion for promulgating to her people certain measures calculated to associate them more closely with the administration of her State.

12. The next day, being Sunday, was free of all ceremonial and in the afternoon His Royal Highness left for the shooting camp, some 22 miles from the capital. After enjoying good sport there (the bag including 3 tigers and 11 sambhars) he returned to Bhopal on the 7th to take part in a polo tournament where his presence evoked the usual scenes of enthusiasm. In the evening he was given a very hearty send off for Gwalior at the Railway station on the conclusion of his tour in the Central India Agency, Her Highness herself calling for cheers for her Royal Guest.

13. Thus the tour was carried through in full accordance with the programme and without any hitch or untoward incident of any kind. His Royal Highness has been pleased to convey to all, whether officials or non-officials, who were concerned with the local arrangements, his gracious approval of their efforts. The main and avowed object of the visit has been fully achieved in that His Royal Highness has turned to the fullest advantage the opportunities afforded for making a personal acquaintance with this part of India, its two most important capitals, its largest Cantonment and the majority of the Rulers to whom the destinies of its people are committed. Their Highnesses of Indore and Bhopal have been immensely gratified by the honour of entertaining the Royal guest and the close association between these Rulers and the British Crown has been vividly brought home to all classes of their subjects. A similar feeling of intense gratification exists among the other Ruling Princes and Chiefs, who were brought into contact with His Royal Highness, and their instinctive and traditional loyalty will flourish all the more for their happy personal memories of one who is himself destined to wear the Crown. The same may be said of the troops, the police and, in particular, the Malwa Bhil Corps, to whom His Royal Highness paid one or two characteristic marks of special attention which are reported to have left the most vivid impression on the force.

14. The Political movements, which are stirring other parts of India, though not without effect on the States, have not yet gained any firm footing in Central India, which is for the most part loyal to the local dynasties. There had, however, been some attempts to stir up trouble in the British Administered Areas, particularly the Indore Residency Bazars. These were no doubt the outcome of outside agitation, maliciously concentrated of set design on all places which were to receive the honour of a visit from His Royal Highness. It is satisfactory to be able to record that those attempts were frustrated and met with no support from the vast majority of loyal citizens—so much so that the latter on their own initiative, spent a considerable sum in feeding the poor and in decorating and illuminating the bazar in honour of the occasion. To those who had been led by recent political developments to doubt the strength and stability of our rule, the visit of His Royal Highness, the pageantry with which it was attended and the loyal deference with which he was received by their Rulers and natural leaders cannot but prove an object lesson of the greatest value.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Gwalior, 1922.

Wednesday, 8th February	8-30 A.M.	Arrival.
	10 A.M.	Breakfast.
	11-30 A.M.	Durbar.
	1-30 P.M.	Lunch.
	4-0 P.M.	Opening of the Park.
	8-30 P.M.	Banquet.
Thursday, 9th February	8-30 A.M.	March Past.
	11 A.M.	Shooting.
Friday, 10th February	...	Do.
Saturday, 11th February	2-30 P.M.	Races.
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner at the Residency.
Sunday, 12th February	11 A.M.	Divine Service.
	11-30 P.M.	Departure (Private).

Programme of the Durbar at Gwalior, 8th February 1922.

A Durbar will be held at the Jai Bilas Palace at 11-30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 8th February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Gwalior.

The ceremony will be attended by all the principal officials and nobles of the State, who should be seated not later than 11-10 A.M.

The Maharaja's officials and Sardars will be seated on the left* side of the *dais*.

At 11-20 A.M. four of the Maharaja's principal officials will wait on His Royal Highness.

At 11-25 A.M. the Maharaja with his staff and the Resident will receive His Royal Highness in the south verandah of the palace, when a procession will be formed in the following order :—

Chobdars.

The Deputation.

The Maharaja's Staff.

The Resident's Staff.

His Royal Highness' Staff.

The Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff and the Resident.

His Royal Highness and the Maharaja.

Chobdars.

A Guard of Honour will be drawn up at the entrance to the Durbar Hall and will salute as His Royal Highness arrives. The Band will play the National Anthem, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired. On arrival at the *dais* the Maharaja will conduct His Royal Highness to a seat at his right hand.

His Royal Highness' Staff will take their seats on the right* side of the room.

The Resident will take his seat next to the Maharaja on the left.

All present in the Durbar will rise as His Royal Highness enters the Hall, and will remain standing until His Royal Highness shall have taken his seat on the *dais*.

When all are seated, the Maharaja will rise and, with His Royal Highness' permission, will introduce his principal officials and Sardars, who will present *nazars* of one gold mohur each.

Itr and *pan* and garlands will then be given by the Maharaja to the Prince of Wales, to the Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff, to the Resident, to the Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household and to the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness; and by His Highness' principal Sardar to the officers in His Royal Highness' suite. His Royal Highness will similarly garland the Maharaja.

His Royal Highness will then retire with the same ceremony as on arrival.

Full dress uniform will be worn.

Address of Welcome presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Lashkar Municipality.

On behalf of the Citizens of Gwalior, I beg to offer to Your Royal Highness a hearty welcome to our town. We cannot but feel proud that this is the third time that a Member of the Royal Family of Great Britain is going to confer upon us a mark of signal honour by performing an inaugural ceremony. This alone with the honours which preceded it will for ever remain memorable events in the history not only of our town but of our State.

We recall with pride that in the year 1902 we had the honour successfully to approach His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught—Your Royal Highness' dear grand-uncle—to lay the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Market.

Three years later Gwalior was again extremely fortunate in welcoming Your Royal Highness' august father, now His Majesty the King-Emperor, who honoured the State with a visit, as Prince of Wales, and very graciously opened the Market, simultaneously with inaugurating the Electric Installation.

The gracious memory of that event is ineffaceable : it is as vivid as the ceremony was picturesque.

I trust it will not be counted presumptuous in me to digress a little and drift, for a moment, into an ultra Municipal theme. But if I permit myself this liberty it is because I feel that what I am going to say must find an echo in every loyal Indian heart. His Majesty has a wonderfully keen eye, whether for sport or for reading the human heart. He visited India, British India and Indian States, and from what he saw he drew a conclusion which for correctness and aptness must be held to transcend the low levels of prejudice and controversy.

At the Guildhall, in his gracious utterance which was informed by clear perception and ennobled by lofty ideals, His Majesty advocated " Wide Sympathy " as the cure for India's ills—a Sovereign remedy, clothed in solemn words which dropped from the inspired lips of a sacred-person-to be. Those two words completely changed the outlook of the country at the time. They are the very epitome of Indian sentiment. It is not for nothing that we of this country beheld in the King the embodiment of Mercy infused with essence Divine.

In the light of this faith, Your Royal Highness will see with what feelings of anticipated happiness we must have laid our prayer before our Liege Lord to endeavour to obtain Your Royal Highness' promise to open this Park which by Imperial consent is to be styled " King George's Park."

Your Royal Highness, much as we, the loyal subjects of Gwalior, feel impelled to it, we are never encouraged in proclaiming the public gifts of our Master. Extol his benevolent acts we certainly never may. If on this occasion taking my courage in both hands, I permit myself the temerity to defy tradition and violate a tacit understanding, it is because I feel that this is one of the occasions when Truth must not be burked. This Park is the generous and magnificent gift to us, his subjects, of our " Malik," our Ruler. Your Royal Highness will doubtless perceive the thought and the wish behind its special features. Briefly its appeal is not to a section, but to all people; and it is not intended to provide merely the recreation

which the human body needs but also to minister to the profounder needs of the soul.

Your Royal Highness, I now beg most respectfully to request you to be so gracious as to declare " King George's Park " open.

Speech delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the opening of George Park at Gwalior.

I thank you warmly for your address and take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Gwalior for the kind welcome, which they gave to me this morning. Although this is my first visit to Gwalior, your lively recollections of the visits paid to your city by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught make me feel that I do not come among you as a stranger, and I am glad that the occasion should be celebrated by the opening of this beautiful park.

You may rest assured of the sympathy of my house in all that concerns your lives. It is in the desire to be able to understand the people of India and to sympathise with their hopes and needs that I, following in my father's footsteps, have undertaken this journey to India.

You in your State are fortunate in being ruled by one who both sympathises with the needs of his subjects and possesses an intimate knowledge of their conditions of life. In presenting this park to your city, His Highness has not only given another example of his generosity but has also shown his realization of the need we all have of open spaces, fresh air and healthy exercise. I feel sure that you will enjoy these gifts and that your enjoyment will repay His Highness' munificence.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for your kind words of welcome and have much pleasure in declaring this park open.

Maharaja Scindia's speech at the State Banquet, Gwalior.

May I be permitted, Sir, to tender to Your Royal Highness on behalf of my people and my humble self, a hearty and warm welcome to my State.

Your Royal Highness—From our point of view we always look upon such visits as auspicious and unique events. Our traditions and sentiments towards the Sovereign, his Family and his Government are well known and, I may say, that they have now become established facts. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to go into further detail on that subject.

When I look back upon the past I feel very proud that the roof under which we are seated has also got its own tradition as in the year 1876 Your Royal Highness' dear grand-father was the first personage to live in this house. Then in the year 1902, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and after that Your Royal Highness' dear father, honoured this unworthy abode on two occasions; and to-day we rejoice to see you, Sir, using the very same building. May I say that I consider it a privilege to make such a house my humble home.

At all events, I am happy to think that the relations of my House with the Imperial Family are no longer merely of a political nature. Recent happy events have imparted to them almost a domestic complexion. I of course refer to our beloved Emperor and Empress gracious permission to allow my son and daughter to be named after them—a token of personal regard and Royal condescension as well as proof of Imperial vision which has not only deepened the then existing relations, but ensures, as nothing else could, the continuance of all family traditions. I cannot but be proud of such signal and touching marks of Royal favour. They make me and my family feel that we are of the Royal Household. It is therefore as the Aide-de-Camp of Your Royal father and a trusty and faithful Commander, more especially of the Victorian Order, that I greet you and offer you my cordial warm thanks for the honour you have done me by visiting my Capital and accepting such hospitality as I can offer.

Let me beg you to convey to His Gracious Majesty my heartfelt gratitude for confirming your decision to accept my invitation, as also my respectful message that whatever I may be, efficient or otherwise, I am most devotedly his, and that I consider it my mission in life to serve him and his Empire, as I have always done, no less than my own State with all the resources and ardour at my command.

In return for his solemn promise I only ask that the young people who have already been honoured by recognition, shall be taken care of and looked after, if I fail to give them a proper bringing-up, that is, brought up to respect and conform to the traditions of their Houses of birth and adoption, and ever kept on the right path. For the boy I hope that he will be brought up a clean and upright man, a constructive statesman, a soldier and a thoughtful man of business, straightforward in all his dealings and loyal to his Sovereign. Should Providence ordain that His Majesty will ever have to interest himself in the boy to that extent, may I cherish the aspiration that he will be modelled on Your Royal Highness?

Ladies and Gentlemen, many of us have seen His Royal Highness today for the first time. But we have heard of him sharing with the King-Emperor's officers and men the hardships and dangers of the Great War; we have read of his ordered and peaceful progress through the far-flung outposts of the great Empire, the great Commonwealth of Nations, on which the sun never sets; and we know him for the embodiment of the virtues that appear to us all, valour, Spartan simplicity, grit, devotion to duty, sympathy, consideration for others, indeed all the virtues summed up in the proud motto of the Prince of Wales.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech at the Gwalior Banquet.

I must thank Your Highness for the kind and loyal terms in which Your Highness has proposed my health and for your princely hospitality.

It is a special pleasure to me to visit in his own home that trusted friend of my house whom His Majesty the King Emperor holds in such high esteem.

Many and well deserved are the honours which have been conferred on Your Highness, and very high is the position which you have won for yourself and your state. I have cast about for the secret of this success, and I think that I have found it. Your Highness has but one simple aim and object and applies to all problems only one simple test. Circumstances may arise and events occur, where others hesitate and consider. Some may look on such occasions as an opportunity for ostentation, to acquire fame, or to gain an increase of wealth or personal advantage; others may scent in such situations the danger of a loss of reputation or fortune, or feel the need for caution; but Your Highness applies to all such matters the one test. " How in this matter can I help my country or serve my King Emperor?" Once that question has been satisfactorily answered, Your Highness' aim is fixed, and Your Highness allows no obstacle to hinder you on the road to it.

More than a quarter of a century has passed since Your Highness took up the reigns of the administration of this state. Very happy years they have been for Your Highness' state and the British Government, as they have marked the continuous growth to fresh strength of our mutual trust and regard. There are many things which I might mention pertaining to the earlier period, for example, how Your Highness went on service with our troops in China, how your care and liberality provided a hospital ship for that expedition, and how you perfected the army bequeathed to you by your ancestors for the service of the Crown and the Empire; but I will confine my remarks to more recent times.

At the outbreak of the Great War Your Highness offered your personal services and the whole of the resources of your State to the King-Emperor; and in a characteristic fashion Your Highness at once settled down in a

whole-hearted and methodical way to the solution of how you could most and best help our cause. One and a half regiments of Your Highness' Imperial Service Infantry went on service and fought with distinction in Egypt, East Africa and Palestine. Four squadrons of Your Highness' Lancers served in India and on the North-West Frontier. Your Highness' Transport Corps went far afield to do their bit in France, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and the Indian Frontier. Recruiting for these forces and for the Indian Army went on without intermission. Your Highness' State supplied on every hand needs too numerous to mention such as motor cars, motor ambulances, munition workshops, æroplanes, binoculars, remounts and remount depôts.

As regards money, I need not say that it was given unsparingly, I may particularly mention a loan of 50 lakhs without interest and the notable manner in which Your Highness came to our assistance in our currency difficulties. I have read with admiration the list of donation which were given by Your Highness and Your Highness' state to numerous War and relief funds. Your Highness' feelings were deeply stirred by the sufferings which the great struggle inevitably involved. The sick, wounded, and disabled owe a deep debt to Your Highness for the inception of the scheme of the hospital ship "Loyalty," to which you gave 60 lakhs of rupees, for the establishment of a convalescent home at Nairobi; and for your aid to many funds designed to alleviate suffering or help the families of those who had fallen in our cause; and throughout runs the note of Your Highness' deep personal interest in every aspect of the great adventure. Amid all the big things Your Highness was planning and doing, Your Highness had time to turn your thoughts to small difficulties also—small among so many big things but not small to those concerned. I do not think that the munition workers of England will readily forget that it was the Maharaja of Gwalior, who helped to brighten their lives by the provision of clubs and recreation grounds for their use after long hours of weary toil. The officers employed with Imperial Service troops also will gratefully remember the friend who, to relieve their anxieties about their families, offered to the latter a home in Gwalior throughout the War. In life it is the kind personal touch that counts; and in the magnificent war record of Your Highness and Your Highness' state, this shines and permeates the whole like the light in a great jewel.

What I have had time to say about Your Highness, alone is a tale of high achievements; but I have not told the half. I have not mentioned years of able administration in your state; material improvements carried out with courage on a large scale, the institution of Legislative assemblies and local bodies and innumerable details of the general progress which has been made in Gwalior State. I have not dwelt on your services to a larger India, on your work in the Chamber of Princes and the Princes Committee, or on the helpful advice which Your Highness has given to the Government of India in many conferences; but Your Highness may rest assured that these items also contribute to the high esteem with which the King-Emperor regards you.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our illustrious host His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. May this devoted friend of the Crown and Empire long be spared to guide the destinies of the Gwalior State, and I can wish no higher destiny for his son, 'George' Scindia than that he may grow up to be like his father.

"Pioneer," dated the 10th February 1922.

Gwalior, 8th February.—It is rather difficult to sum up into a single sentence the series of brilliant and dazzling scenes with which we have been regaled since we arrived at Gwalior this morning, but some idea at least of the magnificence of the procession from the station can be obtained from the remark of one who has seen several Royal tours. He maintained that there has been nothing so impressive since the famous Delhi Durbar

of 1911. In Gwalior of course we have had the only real elephant procession of the present tour; but the 19 beasts which bore the Prince and the Maharaja Scindia and their respective staffs were but the tail of a long line of men and animals which stretched ahead of them for a mile and a quarter. It is rather a pity that His Royal Highness never sees in their entirety the wonderful sights arranged for him. He naturally can see but a small part of the displays as he is the most prominent and most important figure. It was only at Bharatpur at the pageant held there in the evening that he had this opportunity, but that was in an artificial light and the full value of the marvellous colourings which are perhaps the most striking features of these spectacles could not be adequately appreciated.

It was His Highness the Maharaja who was the guiding spirit in all that concerned the Princes's reception, for he is indefatigable and has a remarkable grip of all the details of the administration of his State. Some time before the Royal train was due he toured the route and satisfied himself that all was in order and then motored with the Resident, Mr. W. E. Jardine, to Sitholi, a station at a short distance from Gwalior, where he boarded the train and greeted the Prince and travelled with him into his capital.

At the station to meet His Royal Highness, besides the principal Sirdars of the State was George, the tiny son of the Maharaja. In his evident eagerness to pay his compliments to his father's guest his turban fell off but smiling still and not in the least disconcerted he quickly retrieved it, even though he nearly fell over his eighteen inch sword in so doing. He then gravely addressed the Prince who stood chatting to him for some minutes. Outside the decorated station, after he had inspected the guard of honour provided by the First Infantry, and the Sirdars had been presented, His Royal Highness obtained his first glimpse of the pageantry to follow. There ranged in a semi-circle, those on the left for the Staff of the Maharaja and those on the right for the Staff of the Prince were the processional elephants. In solitary state, a little to the right and slowly swinging his trunk stood Hiradaz, a veteran of elephants, in age over a hundred years, specially selected for his enormous height and steady paces. On his massive forehead was painted the *fleur de lys*, for it was he who was to carry the Prince through the assembled thousands of Gwalior State to the distant and beautiful Palace of Jai Bilas. *Bins* shrilled and drums and *tom toms* gurgled and rumbled and Hiradaz, after the Prince and the Maharaja had climbed up the ladder into the ornate *howdah*, heaved himself to his feet and swung out into line, followed in pairs by the other eighteen elephants in long and stately procession. Ahead there were *chobdars* by the hundred, cavalry with their bands, artillery, infantry, dancing horses, camels and yet more elephants, dancing and prancing horses, gold and silver *palkies*, *nalkis* and a hundred and one other curious things with very curious names. Along the route there were the State troops and many more bands. These latter played the National Anthem, those in the procession played "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and in all of the archways under which the Prince passed, instrumentalists with *bin* and drum played their hardest. Then of course there were the gaily attired crowds, the decorated streets, the triumphal arches and, in fact, everything that could possibly be imagined that would shed lustre and honour on the Prince whom the State was entertaining.

Later a durbar was held in the Jai Bilas Palace which, by the way, was built especially for the late King Edward when he visited India as Prince of Wales. The Durbar Hall, decorated in cream and dull gold, with its two colossal cut glass chandeliers, its locally manufactured carpet all in one piece and weighing several tons, is an imposing structure. Then there were the Sirdars in majenta and carmine and almost every conceivable shade of red, and at one end the dancing girls, who throughout the ceremony sang and chanted. As can readily be imagined it presented a magnificent picture.

In the afternoon the Prince opened the King George Park, the gift of the Maharaja to his people. At the entrance the Prince was met by the President of the Municipality who read an address.

When His Royal Highness had replied he opened the gold lock which bound the great gates. As they swung open guns boomed from the fort, cheers were called and given lustily for the King Emperor and the Prince and in surged thousands of the local populace, not only through the main gates opened by the Prince, but through the several others which were opened simultaneously with the firing of the guns. Inside the park all kinds of sports had been arranged. There were plenty of bands and dozens of refreshment tents. In a dry tank, which made a splendid amphitheatre, had congregated the village acrobats and jugglers, schoolboys who raced, and the strong men and wrestlers from miles around. The people crowded in thousands on the steps and spent their time, half in watching the sports and half in eyeing the Prince, who had taken up a conspicuous position in one of the small pagodas on the bank. The Prince remained an interested spectators for some considerable time and then went to another part of the park where there were military sports in progress.

" Statesman," dated the 11th February 1922.

Gwalior, February 9th.—The unusual spectacle of a seven-year old Princess and younger brother who will be the next ruler of the State of Gwalior, marching as privates in a battalion of infantry, was witnessed by the Prince when he reviewed the local troops near the capital this morning.

The Princess, who is named Mary, after the Queen, wore a khaki uniform and miniature kit complete, even to water bottles, like brother George, who is the King's godson. They marched past in perfect step and gave " eyes right " so smartly that the Prince smiled as he returned the salute.

Nearly five thousand troops were paraded before him by Maharaja Scindia this morning. The Maharaja, who led them, gave a fine object lesson in military preparedness at this review for the entire force, comprising artillery, cavalry, infantry and supply columns, appeared before the Prince ready for active service and could have marched direct from the review ground into the field. The review was the last ceremonial function during the Prince's visit.

The remainder of the stay will be devoted to tiger shooting. The Prince will make daily excursions from the capital, and he leaves Gwalior on Sunday night for a one-day visit to Agra before proceeding to Delhi.

A most impressive ceremony was witnessed this morning by thousands of people when His Royal Highness held a review of the Gwalior State forces on the parade ground.

Long before the arrival of His Royal Highness, who came up with a full escort of field officers and the cadet corps, crowds began to gather round the ropes, and as soon as the Royal cavalcade came in view they cheered the Prince loudly. A Royal salute was fired as soon as the Prince approached the parade ground the last round going as he reached the flag-staff.

He was received by His Highness, who was in the uniform of a British officer and after inspecting the troops, returned to the flag-staff. The march past then took place and the Prince took the salute as soon as each unit passed. The review was in full field service order and every detail of ceremonial manœuvre was scrupulously carried out. The smart turnout of officers and men, who were nearly six thousand in number, their soldierly bearing and martial look drew deafening cheers from the spectators. The presence of the Maharaja's son and daughter in uniform, shouldering miniature rifles and marching in the ranks in the Maharaja's Own Gwalior Infantry drew forth thundering applause from the crowd and the Prince smiled when he took their salute.

The following corps were on parade:—Beda Ekkan, First Jayaji Gwalior Lancers, Second Alijah Gwalior Lancers, Third Madhoji Rao Scindhi's Own Gwalior Lancers, Beda Huzurat, Beda Pagnavisi, Mounted

Infantry Ujjain, Mounted Infantry Kasera, a battery of Horse Artillery, " B " Battery, Horse Artillery, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Field and Heavy Artillery, 1st Company, Gwalior Sappers, 1st Company, M. S. O. Gwalior Infantry, 2nd M. J. Gwalior Infantry, 3rd M. S. O. Gwalior Infantry, 4th M. B. Gwalior Infantry, 5th M. J. R. Gwalior Infantry, 7th Scindia's Battalion, Transport, Ammunition Column, Field Hospital, the Maharaja's Band and the Headquarter Staff. There were thirty-three guns, six elephants and 2,316 horses on parade.

After the conclusion of the review, His Royal Highness congratulated the Maharaja on the splendid turn-out of the Army. The Prince motored back to the Palace and, as he left the parade ground, a second salute was fired.

" Pioneer."

Gwalior, 8th February.—The State banquet, held to-night in the Jai Bilas Palace in honour of the Prince of Wales, was quite in keeping with the splendour which the Maharaja Scindia displays on such occasions. Neither money nor pains were spared to achieve the success which the Royal presence heightened. The historic hall which has entertained other Royalties in the past looked at its best to-night decked in cloth of gold, green foliage, and glittering in shining light. Silk cloths of Benares and Chanderi adorned the walls and the snow-white pillars of the banquetting hall. Before coming in to dinner His Royal Highness was introduced by the Maharaja to the guests of the evening who assembled in the Durbar Hall. Covers were laid for a hundred and twenty people, and His Royal Highness took in Lady Watson, while the Maharaja Scindia gave his arm to Mrs. Pennington.

" Pioneer," dated the 16th February 1922.

Gwalior, 13th February.—His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and members of his staff, attended Divine Service at St. Peter's Church, Morar, on Sunday morning. There was a large congregation. Mrs. Pennington, who presided at the organ, had trained the choir excellently, with the result that the musical part of the service was most satisfactory. We were much struck with the way in which all the three hymns were sung by the congregation, especially " Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty." The service was read by the Rev. F. W. Martin, Chaplain of Nowgong, and a short address was delivered by the Right Rev. Eyre Chatterton, Bishop of Nagpur. The Bishop's text was " Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." The Bishop's appeal on behalf of the All Saints' Children's Home, Nagpur, met with a most generous response.

The Prince of Wales has sent the following message to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior:—

" On leaving your Highness' State I thank you most warmly for all your kindness and hospitality. I enjoyed my visit to Gwalior very much. Your Highness' subjects gave me a most gratifying reception. It was a great pleasure to me to see your Highness' troops, among whom were so many of my comrades in arms in the late war. I cannot thank your Highness enough for the splendid sport which you organized for me and for all the care and thought which you devoted to make my days at Gwalior so pleasant.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has sent the following telegram to the Prince of Wales:—" I am honoured by Your Royal Highness' telegram of appreciation. It was a great privilege for me to welcome Your Royal Highness to my State and as my subjects shared the honour, they loyally and wholeheartedly co-operated in making the visit the success it was. The real secret of the success, however, lay in Your Royal Highness' gracious personality, readiness to appreciate and predisposition to be pleased.

Your Royal Highness has left in all our minds, memories never to be forgotten, and we all pray that the blessing of providence may descend upon Your Royal Highness, ensuring happiness in the Imperial household and peace and prosperity throughout our mighty Empire."

The following telegrams have been exchanged :—

From the Viceroy to the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior:—" My heartiest congratulations to Your Highness on the success of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to your State. The result must be a source of great satisfaction to Your Highness."

From the Maharaja Scindia to the Viceroy:—I thank Your Excellency warmly for your kind congratulations. It was a great honour to have His Royal Highness here and to endeavour to make his stay pleasant. He condescended to be pleased and made us all extremely happy."

A report on the Royal Visit to Gwalior.

The Royal train steamed into Gwalior punctually at 8-30 on the morning of the 8th February 1922. The station had been decorated for the occasion.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, who had at his own special request had been permitted to meet the Prince at the preceding station, Sithauli, with the Resident, Mr. W. E. Jardine, stepped out in full Durbar dress, wearing the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, accompanied by the Resident.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then alighted, wearing the uniform of the Welsh Guards with the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and as he did so, the band played the National Anthem, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort. He was greeted by His Highness' little seven year old daughter, Mary Kamla Raja, who with the grace and charm of Indian girlhood presented, in a golden platter, flowers and rice, the symbol of an Indian welcome, which the Prince accepted with a smile that won all hearts.

The Resident next presented the Yuvraj, George Jivaji Rao Scindia, aged five, who made his bow with a dignity that belied his tender years. His Royal Highness accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, the Chief of his Staff, Lord Cromer and his Military Secretary, Colonel-Worgan, then inspected the Guard of Honour, furnished by Her Late Highness the Maharani Sakya Raja Scindia Jija Maharaja's Own Infantry with Band and Colours, under the command of an officer wearing the three ribands of the Great War.

That done, the Maharaja presented to His Royal Highness twelve of his principal Sardars and Officials—namely :—

1. Major Sardar Maloji Rao Narsing Rao Shitole.
2. Lt.-Col. Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Shitole Anklikar, K.B.E., C.I.E., Amirul-Umra.
3. Sardar Chandroji Rao Angre.
4. Sardar Bhao Sahib Jadhav.
5. Sardar Balvant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Scindia, Madar-ul-Moham, C.V.O.
6. Major-General Sardar Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Rajwade, C.B.E., A.D.C., Shaukat-i-Jang.
7. Sardar-Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Muntazim-ud-Daula.
8. Shrimant Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Powar.
9. Rao Bahadur R. J. Bhide, Muntazim Bahadur.

10. Moulvi Abdul Karim Khan, Undat-ul-Mulk.
11. Rai Bahadur Gaipat Rai, Muntazim Bahadur.
12. Mohan Lall Khoshla.

and the Resident presented Major-General Sir Harry Watson, the Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, and his assistants, Colonel Pennington and Major Hughes.

That pleasing ceremony over, His Royal Highness passed through the enclosures full of Sardars and Officers and the privileged guests of the Darbar, and proceeded with His Highness to mount the Royal Elephant, Hira Gaj, which had had the honour of carrying His Imperial Majesty the King on a similar occasion in 1905. At the same time the Chief of the Staff, the Resident and the Staff both of His Royal Highness and of the Maharaja mounted their elephants and a procession was formed as follows :—

(1) Inspector General of Police.
(2) Zamboora.
(3) Paiga Huzrat and Zari Patka.
(4) Chowghara.
(5) Elephant Roshan Chowki.
(6) Elephant Zari Patka.
(7) Elephant Sarnobat Sahib.
(8) Saib Luggi.
(9) Elephant Mahi Maratib.
(10) Led Horses.
(11) Palki.
(12) Nalki.
(13) Cavalry Band.
(14) One Squadron Cavalry (3rd Lancers) in Column of Sections.
(15) One Battery Gwalior Horse Artillery (A) in Column of Route.
(16) One Squadron of Cavalry (3rd Lancers) in Column of Sections.
(17) General Officer Commanding and Staff Gwalior Army.
(18) One Troop of Cavalry (3rd Lancers) in Column of Sections.
(19) Tasha Murfi and Holar Band.
(20) Chair (Kursi Jarao).
(21) Zardozi Pankhas.
(22) Beldar Tabeldar.
(23) Luggi.
(24) Ballamdar.
(25) Bandar.
(26) Gwalior Cadet Corps.
(27) Mewati.
(28) Khas Berdar.
(29) Halkara Jasud.
(30) Chobdars.
(31) Sote Bardar.

THE ROYAL ELEPHANT.

His Royal Highness and His Highness.

Other Elephants.

1.	1. Major Sardar Maloji Rao Sahib Shitole	1. Earl of Cromer.
	2. Sardar Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib.	2. W. E. Jardine, Esq.
2.	1. Sardar Jadhav Sahib.	1. Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey.
	2. Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Appajirao Sahib Shit Shitole.	2. G. F. deMontmorency, Esq.
3.	1. Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Ghorpade Sahib.	1. Colonel R. B. Worgan.
	2. Sardar Madho Rao Phalke.	2. D. Petrie, Esq.
4.	1. Colonel K. N. Haksar.	1. Sir Godfrey Thomas.
	2. Shrimant Khase Sahib Pawar.	2. Captain Dudley North.
5.	1. Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan.	1. Captain the Hon'ble Piers Legh.
	2. Sardar Madho Rao Sahib Scindia.	2. Captain the Hon'ble B. A. A. Ogilvy.
6.	1. Maulvi Abdul Karim Khan.	1. Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy.
	2. R. B. Raoji Janardan Bhide.	2. Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey.
7.	1. R. B. Gaijpat Rai.	1. Surgeon-Commander Newport.
	2. Mohan Lall Khosla.	2. H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq.
8.	1. Sardar Gani Mohammad Hazratji.	1. Captain Metcalfe.
	2. Chief Justice.	2. Captain Poynder.
9.	1. Muntazim Jagirdaran.	1. Lord Louis Mountbatten.
	2. Sardar Balbhim Rao Kadma.	2. Colonel Hunt.

(32) One Troop of Cavalry (3rd Lancers) in Column of Sections preceded by Scindia's Standard.

(33) Elephants of the Royal Staff, Sardars and Officials.

(34) Two Troops of Cavalry in Column of Sections.

(35) One Squadron of Cavalry in Column of Sections.

(36) Elephant Sahib Nobat.

and moved off to the beating of kettle-drums and the strains of "God bless the Prince of Wales."

Of the golden howdah on the Royal elephant, of the Sardar Khawasiwale who sat behind His Royal Highness and the Maharaja, the descendant of the *Bhisti* who saved His Highness' ancestor Madhoji Rao Scindia's life after the disastrous battle of Panipat in 1761, of the Prince of Wales' feathers painted on the Royal elephant's head and trunk, of the splendour of the other elephants with their gold embroidered jhools, of the Mediæval costumes of the Paiga Huzrat and Zari Patka, the Halbardiers and the elephants bearing the insignia that the House of Scindia has inherited from the days of the Moghal Empire, it is probably unnecessary to say more than that they were typical of the "unchanging" East.

The route to the Jai Bilas Palace where His Royal Highness was to stay (a distance of more than a mile) was lined throughout by State Troops,

a large proportion wearing war medals, who saluted as the Royal Elephant came up with lowered colours and bands playing the National Anthem. The procession passed through a series of triumphal arches, masts festooned with flowers and garlands that stretched across the road, Shamianas representing the various Departments of the State, masses of school boys singing the Prince's praises, and crowds of enthusiastic cheering spectators in gala costumes.

At the station itself, at Santhoba's Temple, and at the Naddi Darwaza or River Gate of the Palace, Naubat Khanas had been placed to mark the Prince's progress with the beat of kettle-drums, and on the River Gate were stationed, in *pardah*, Their Highnesses Chinku Maharani and Gajra Maharani, also the wives of the principal Sardars and a number of Indian and European ladies, who greeted the Prince with showers of rose leaves. At the Palace another Guard of Honour of the 3rd Maharaja Scindia's Own Gwalior Infantry saluted His Royal Highness and at twenty-five minutes past nine the Prince alighted from his elephant at the Palace Steps, under another Royal Salute.

At 11-10 that morning a deputation of four Sardars, namely, Major Maloji Rao Shitole, the premier Sardar of the State, Balwant Rao Bhayya Sahib Scindia, the Maharaja's step-brother, Madho Rao Sahib Phalke, and Major-General Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Raghunath Rajwade, the Inspector General of the Gwalior Army, proceeded to His Royal Highness's apartments to invite the Prince to the Durbar.

They were met first by one of His Royal Highness' A.-D.-C.'s and at the threshold of the drawing room by His Royal Highness' Chief Secretary, Mr. G. F. de Montmorency. A procession was formed and at the appointed spot His Royal Highness was met by the Maharaja and the Resident, and the procession passed on in the following order:—

Chobdars.

The Deputation.

The Maharaja's Staff.

The Resident's Staff.

His Royal Highness' Staff.

The Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff and the Resident.

His Royal Highness and the Maharaja.

A Guard of Honour was drawn up at the entrance to the Durbar Hall and saluted His Royal Highness on arrival: the band played the National Anthem and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired. On arrival at the *dais* the Maharaja conducted His Royal Highness to a seat on his right hand, His Royal Highness' Staff took their seats on the right, and the Resident took his next to the Maharaja on the left. All present in the Durbar rose as His Royal Highness entered the Hall and remained standing till His Royal Highness and the Maharaja had taken their seats. When all were seated, the Maharaja rose and with His Royal Highness' permission presented to His Royal Highness, who alone remained seated, his principal Officers and Sardars, who presented nazars, as follows:—

1. Major Sardar Maloji Rao Narsing Rao Shitole.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Shitole Anklikar, K.B.E., C.I.E., Amir-ul-Umara.
3. Sardar Chandroji Rao Angre.
4. Sardar Deo Rao Sahib Jadhav.
5. Sardar Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Scindia, Madarul-Moham, C.V.O.
6. Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan.
7. Colonel Sardar Yado Rao Ghorpade, Firoz-Jang.
8. Sardar Madho Rao Phalke.
9. Major-General G. R. Rajwade, Shaukat-i-Jang, C.B.E.

10. Sardar Balbhim Rao Sahib Kadam.
11. Sardar Gani Mohammad Hazratji.
12. Sardar Madho Rao Kaka Sahib Scindia.

Trays of *kincob* and precious stones, gold and silver, ancient bows and arrows, armour, were then brought in and laid before the Prince (and removed) as was done in 1905—the elephants and horses which formed part of the presentation awaiting His Royal Highness outside.

Itr and *Pan* was next given by the Maharaja to the Prince, to the Chief of His Royal Highness' Staff, to the Resident, and, informally, to the Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household, and to the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness—all standing: and by Sardar Phalke and His Highness' Private Secretary, Colonel D. S. Wagle to the officers in His Royal Highness' Suite. His Royal Highness similarly garlanded the Maharaja and gave him *Itr* and *Pan* in return,—all standing.

These ceremonies being completed His Royal Highness retired with the same ceremony as on arrival.

At four o'clock in the afternoon His Royal Highness opened the Park, named by His Majesty's gracious permission "King George's Park." The Prince walked in procession the short distance from the Palace to the North Gate of the Park, the route being lined by State Troops, and arrived, under a salute from the Guard of Honour of the Second Infantry and the guns on the Fort, at a *Mandap* or pavilion where he was met by the Maharaja and with His Highness took his seat on the *dais*, the Yuvraj and his sister, the Sardars, the Officials, and the Maharaja's guests being on either side.

His Highness presented the Member in charge of Municipalities, Sardar Maloji Rao Shitole, the Chairman and Members of the Lashkar Municipal Managing Committee, and Mr. Cavanagh, the Superintendent of State Gardens, under whose supervision the Park had been laid out. Sardar Maloji Rao Shitole then read an address on behalf of the Corporation and after replying, His Royal Highness proceeded to the gate and opened the golden lock with a golden key under another Royal Salute, all the other gates flew open, the bands located in different parts of the Park all simultaneously striking up "God save the King," and the public poured into the Park from every direction.

Then getting into motor cars, His Royal Highness and the Maharaja accompanied by the Members of their Staffs and the Resident, made a tour of the grounds halting at a large amphitheatre where some 10,000 people had by that time been accommodated, to witness from a gay kiosk an exhibition of Indian games—including Wrestling, *Malkhamb*, *Chakri*, *Atya-Patya*, *Baneti*, *Gadgafari*, *Patta*, *Bichuwe*, *Lakdi*, *etc.*

After spending an interesting half an hour at the amphitheatre, where all competitors got prizes, His Royal Highness motored on to the Theosophic Lodge which had been placed at His Highness' disposal, changed into riding-kit, and walked down to the shamiana, where tea and refreshments were provided for all His Highness' guests, preparatory to taking a part in the military sports.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Indian Club-Exercises:—

   (VII Scindia's Battalion).

2. Semaphore Signalling:—

   (VII. Scindia's Battalion.)

3. Combined Musical Drive:—

   (Detachments from the Battery and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Lancers).

4. Musical Chairs on horse back.
5. Polo Ball Race.
6. Ball and Bucket Race.
7. Torchlight Tatoo—

   (1) Maharaja Jayji Rao's Gwalior Infantry.

and His Royal Highness took part in several events in the presence of thousands of spectators.

All the time from four to seven o'clock the Maulud was read in the Mosque, which His Highness has built and dedicated in the Park, the Katha was preached in the Hindu Temple, and the Gartha Sahab recited in the Sikh Gurdwara, while no less than three thousand school children were being fed, and two thousand clerks—refreshments being also provided at all points for the rest of the fifteen thousand persons who had been admitted.

The afternoon closed, as it got dark, with elaborated illuminations—arranged by Mr. R. W. McClay, His Highness' electrician, and with fireballoons and fireworks from the ramparts of the Fort. Then followed at 8-30 the State Banquet for which one hundred and thirty covers had been laid under the superintendence of Mr. Faletti.

Before dinner was served the assembled guests were presented to His Royal Highness by the Maharaja. They included, besides His Royal Highness' Staff, the Resident, Sir Harry and Lady and Miss Watson, Sardar Maloji Rao Shitole, Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Shitole Anklikar, His Highness' brother-in-law, and his son Bapoo Rao, Sardar Khase Sahib, Colonel K. N. Haksar, His Highness' Political Member, Mr. and Mrs. Sultan Ahmed Khan, Maulvi Abdul Karim Khan, His Highness' Law Member, Colonel and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bull, Colonel and Miss Pilcher, Major-General Sir Wyndham Knight, Major-General Rajwade, Sardar Jadhav, Sardar Angre, Mrs. Knight-Bruce, Miss Beatrice Filose, Colonels Nimbalkar, Girdhari Singh and Sambhaji Rao Bhonsla and Major Phatak, all of whom had seen service during the War, and last but not least Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Wagle, His Highness' Private Secretary, on whom had fallen a large portion of the work connected with the preparations for the Royal Visit, also the Press Correspondents attached to the Royal Tour and Dr. Rushbrook-Williams.

The Banquetting Hall was magnificently decorated with gold and silver vessels, costly cloths and ancient weapons and on the table ran the silver model of the Gwalior Light Railway bearing the wines, the cigars and cigarettes and the dessert.

Towards the end of the dinner His Highness proposed the toast of His Majesty the King Emperor, and then that of His Royal Guest, His Royal Highness in turn proposing that of the Maharaja Scindia.

The company then returned to the Durbar Hall where a few ladies were again presented to His Royal Highness and at 11-30 His Royal Highness retired to his apartments.

On the morning of the 9th there was a Review of the Gwalior Army.

The Route for His Royal Highness and Party lay through the Park and by the Station and Empress Roads.

It was lined by the Police and the Irregular *Lawazima*, including *Khasbardars*, *Balamdars*, *Bandars*, the *Mewati Bera* wearing armour, led horses with gold and silver trappings, *Palkis*, *Nalkis*, *Raths*, riding camels, gaily caparisoned elephants, elephants with kettle drums and elephants bearing the *Mahi Maratib*, the insignia of Moghal days.

His Royal Highness motored down with His Highness the Maharaja and the officers of their respective Staffs to a point where their horses awaited them—then rode on to Parade, a Royal Salute being fired as the

Prince approached and the last round as His Royal Highness reached the Flag Staff from which broke His Royal Highness' personal flag.

Spectators wore full-dress uniform; but the Prince wore khaki,—so did His Highness. The army was in marching order, khaki, too. There was a March Past, and then the Troops advanced in Review Order. The following Units were on the ground :—

1. Beda Ekkan.
2. 1st Jayaji Gwalior Lancers.
3. 2nd Alijah Gwalior Lancers.
4. 3rd M. M. R., S. O. Gwalior Lancers.
5. Beda Hazrat.
6. Beda Pagnavisi.
7. Mounted Infantry, Ujjain.
8. Mounted Infantry, Karera.
9. " A " Battery, S. H. Artillery.
10. "B" Battery, S. H. Artillery.
11. 3rd Field Artillery.
12. 4th Heavy Battery.
13. 5th Field Artillery.
14. 6th Field Artillery.
15. 1st Company, Gwalior Sappers.
16. 1st M. S. O. Gwalior Infantry.
17. 2nd M. J. Gwalior Infantry.
18. 3rd M. S. O. Gwalior Infantry.
19. 4th M. B. Gwalior Infantry.
20. 5th M. J. R. Gwalior Infantry.
21. 7th Scindia's Battalion.
22. Transport.
23. Ammunition Column.
24. Field Hospital.
25. Maharaja's Band.
26. Headquarter Staff.

a total strength of 5,762 men, 2,666 horses, and 33 guns.

Of the men some 1,650 wore the three ribands of the Great War.

Another Salute was fired as His Royal Highness motored away.

The rest of the 9th and the whole of the 10th were devoted to shikar. On the 9th His Royal Highness went by motor with the Maharaja to Rampura where two tigers were seen and fired at and one bagged after some exciting incidents. The party included Lord Cromer, Admiral Halsey, Mr. deMontmorency and others of His Royal Highness' Staff—also the Resident, General Knight, General Rajwade, General Watson and His Highness the Maharaja's Staff.

In the evening there was a quiet dinner party and a small and early dance.

On the 10th His Royal Highness went with the Maharaja to Bhinwara where three tigers appeared and were all shot. Two gave considerable trouble and had to be finished off with the help of elephants, but the third His Royal Highness had killed by a well placed shot at two hundred yards. No accidents occurred and His Highness is to be congratulated on the work done by his *shikaris*, under the orders of Captain Sultan Hassan Khan.

There was again a quiet dinner party in the evening, the feature of which was a very successful tug-of-war over an extraordinary bottle of beer which had resisted the single efforts of the strongest of the company.

On the morning of the 11th His Royal Highness went to the Race Course to try the horses he was to ride that afternoon. The Races began at 2-45 and as the Maharaja had taken a party of the Royal Staff and other guests out shooting and had not returned in time, His Royal Highness drove to the Race Course with the Resident accompanied by Colonel Haksar and Colonel Wagle.

The Prince rode in no less than four races—in spite of the slight accident he had had in the morning,—and in the fourth rode an extremely exciting finish, coming in second on "Destiny," to Captain Metcalfe on " Fizzer. "

At the end of a very enjoyable afternoon His Royal Highness gave away the prizes to the winners of the Gwalior Army Team Race and the Yuvraj to the winners of other events.

Returning as he came His Royal Highness met the Maharaja on his way back and learnt that the shikar party had accounted for no less than four tigers, a bear and a sambhar, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Captain Knight and the Hon'ble Bruce Ogilvy getting one tiger each.

The attendance at the Races was remarkable : it included a large contingent of visitors from Jhansi and Lucknow. Great credit was due to the Secretary, Captain C. H. Kirkpatrick, for the excellence of the arrangements.

In the evening His Royal Highness honoured the Residency by dining there.

The company included His Highness the Maharaja Scindia and his Staff, Lord Cromer, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Mr. deMontmorency, Colonel Worgan, the Bishop of Nagpur and Mrs. Chatterton, Colonel and Mrs. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. Johnstone, Miss B. Filose, Colonel Nimbalkar and Colonel Girdhari Singh.

After dinner an exhibition of physical culture was given by an Indian adept named Ramchandra, the head of a school of physical culture in the Gwalior City.

His Royal Highness was good enough to take the opportunity of decorating Mr. Jardine informally with the Order of Mercy which he had conferred on him before leaving England.

On Sunday, the 12th, His Royal Highness attended morning service at St. Peter's Church, Morar, the Maharaja who drove him there being present as well. The officiating Clergy were the Right Revd Dr. Eyre Chatterton, Bishop of Nagpur, and the Revd. F. W. Martin, Chaplain of Nowgong.

The offertory was for the Children's Home at Nagpur, on behalf of which the Bishop made a short but eloquent appeal.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at one of His Highness' garden-houses after which His Royal Highness presented the Yuvraj and his sister with diamond ornaments and Sardar Balwant Rao Bhaya Sahib and Sardar Khase Sahib presented His Royal Highness with an album of views of the Gwalior Fort.

There followed another small dinner party at which His Highness again toasted his Royal Guest and His Royal Highness toasted the Maharaja. His Royal Highness then presented mementos to those who had a special part in the arrangements for his comfort, motored with His Highness to the station and at 11 P.M., left in the Royal Train for Agra to the strains of " Auld Lang Syne. "

The Royal visit to Gwalior was a complete success. Under the Maharaja's directions all arrangements had been perfected to the smallest detail. The Prince's reception was on public occasions remarkable for the spontaneous, enthusiastic and respectful welcome that he received from all classes. His Royal Highness was at all times able to move freely in

the crowds—whether in the Park or at the Races. After the elephant procession had passed, the people tore down the decorations, as mementos, so that nothing was left—an unprecedented display of popular enthusiasm. The excellence of the arrangements for his safety—carried out by Colonel Kok Singh, the Inspector-General of the Gwalior State Police, in co-operation with Mr. D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., and Mr. H. R. Kothawala,—was proved by the absence of all untoward incidents.

The Postal arrangements for which the Gwalior Darbar were responsible, gave general satisfaction. The Medical precautions, thanks to Major Phatak's loyal co-operation with Colonel O'Kinealy and Military Assistant Surgeon Dunn of the Indian Medical Department were so complete as to pass unnoticed. The Camps for His Royal Highness' subordinate Staff under Rai Bahadur Mukhand Rao were lighted by electricity and apparently left nothing to be desired. An Enquiry Office was installed in the Palace Grounds, a Hospital and a Bazar.

The facilities given to the Press under the supervision of Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan and Mr. H. M. Bull were, it is believed, considered entirely adequate. Special arrangements were made for the photographers and Cinema-Operators attached to the Royal tour, and for the Naturalist, Mr. Ellison. The "Pioneer," the "Times of India," the "Statesman" and the "Leader" were supplied to all His Highness' guests; and to His Royal Highness and the Members of the Staff copies of "Gwalior's part in the War" and "the Views of a Layman" (the Maharaja), were presented together with a special number of the Jayaji Pratap and special Cigarettes manufactured for the occasion by the Gwalior Tobacco Company.

There was no trouble over the baggage, thanks to the Gwalior Light Railway and Mr. Lawrence and the officers detailed for that special duty. The Railway line was guarded throughout in Gwalior Territory,—and all stations where the Royal Train stopped *en route*, specially Hetampur where it stayed for some hours on the night of the Prince's departure.

His Royal Highness was further pleased to receive Sir Michael Filose, K.C I.E., who was prevented by old age—85—from being present at the Banquet.

Programme for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Agra, Monday, 13th February 1922.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrives by train at Fatehpur-Sikri where he will be met by His
7-30 A.M. Excellency and Staff in mufti. After going round Fatehpur-Sikri the party will return to the train where there will be breakfast. His Excellency and two others will accompany His Royal Highness in the train, which leaves Fatehpur-Sikri at 10 A.M. and arrives at Agra Fort at 11.

The following will be on the platform and will be presented to His Royal Highness :—

(1) The Commissioner or the District Officer, whichever does not go to Fatehpur-Sikri.

(2) The Officer Commanding the Station.

(3) and (4) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board.

(5) The Executive Engineer.

His Royal Highness will drive straight to the Pensioners' Camp, arriving at the Circuit House before
11 A.M. mid-day. He will visit the Taj and the Fort in the course of the day.

Tuesday, 14th February, 9-30 A.M., His Royal Highness leaves Agra.

"*Statesman*," *15th February 1922*

Agra, February 13.—Gandhi agents worked hard to impose a general day of mourning amongst the Indian inhabitants of Agra during the visit of the Prince to-day and their efforts so far as the native quarter was concerned, were crowned with success.

The aspect of Agra when he arrived at 10-30 was of the usual puzzling, two-fold character which has been so marked at other centres of political unrest in British India touched by the Royal itinerary. The portion of the city traversed by the Prince appeared to give him a hearty welcome. An Indian crowd of gratifying proportions had been arranged in rows outside the Fort Station and in Macdonnell Park, where he inspected the pensioners. It contained as at Lucknow, a large number of country folk who had been brought to Agra by the landowners to help swell the throng of loyal natives. There were also delegations of students of all ages, and girls and boys of various educational institutions, in charge of European teachers. Consequently, the showing made in the park, which lies between the Fort and the Taj Mahal was extremely good and the spectator who didn't probe deeper into the conditions at Agra would come away satisfied that the native population had given the Gandhi movement a distinct rebuff.

The bazaars, however, told a different tale. All the shops were closed and no cabs were plying for hire. Intimidation has been the potent weapon of the Gandhi agents. More than fifty cabmen who were given five rupees each to ensure their plying for hire to-day returned the money by post yesterday with a declaration that they were unable to oppose the movement for the *hartal*. A street demonstration was dispersed last night by the police after a baton charge.

The Prince's short route had been so arranged as to enable the authorities to safeguard him against any disloyal demonstrations. He entered a motor at the gates of the Fort, drove through it over a route patrolled by British sentries into the park on the other side. The crowd which awaited him there was aligned between a series of gay triumphal arches. The entire roadway was flagged and the majority of Indians young and old, had been served out with Union Jacks, which were waved vigorously with shrill cries from the boys as the Prince passed by.

I saw a number of Gandhi white caps in the gathering both at the park and the railway station. The Prince spent some time with the pensioners, talking to a number of them. He then motored to the Circuit House for lunch.

He had altogether a long, strenuous day, for the train halted from seven to ten this morning at Fatehpur-Sikri to enable him to walk among the wonderful palaces and public buildings of that deserted Moghul capital. The visit to Agra was purely unofficial with no guards of honour or other military displays. Elaborate precautions were taken for his safety, native police even being posted on the marble minarets which flank the Taj.

My tour through the native city this afternoon showed the *hartal* to be complete.

Every shop front was shuttered and the streets were nearly deserted, save for strolling sightseers who had been brought to Agra for the day. The residents mostly kept behind locked doors or sat in front of them. I saw a number of privately-owned horse vehicles and others used for the transport of native visitors, but no public conveyances were plying for hire. There was perfect order everywhere although there were white caps on all sides and one heard occasional cries for Gandhi. But there were no incitements to disorder.

While the native city thus held aloof, the Prince was meeting many notable Indians at a garden party at the Fort. The guests gathered on the beautiful red sandstone Hall of Public Audience, built by Shah Jehan, where he chatted with many of them.

He will arrive at Delhi at three-thirty to-morrow afternoon.

Agra, February 13.—Although the memory of the splendour of a native state is still fresh and the gorgeousness of the elephant procession still lurking in the back of our minds, yet the reception which His Royal Highness received at Agra this morning was a pleasing sensation.

We heard last night that the protagonists of boycott had started a vigorous campaign in the city and, till the last moment, were uncertain of achieving much result. They even went to the length of painting on the walls " No Welcome to the Prince, " and, by other devious means, endeavoured to keep the crowd from coming to see him. From the vast crowds one saw outside the Agra Fort station this morning, the unmistakeable signs of enthusiasm displayed by them and the thousands of people cheering the Prince as he motored to Macdonnell Park, it was quite clear that the boycott had failed miserably.

The scene was gay and cheerful in the station and outside when the Prince alighted from the train. He was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, who came with him from Fatehpur-Sikri, and was received by the members of the Municipality and District Board. As the arrival was private, there was no formal address of welcome and His Royal Highness was spared the task of making yet another speech. There was much cordiality in the reception and the Prince, steering slowly through the dense crowds, motored to Macdonnell Park, where he inspected the ex-service men and pensioners. He then left for the Circuit House, where he is stopping for the day.

As soon as it was known that His Royal Highness was not going immediately to the Taj, the authorities removed all barriers on the roads leading to it. The huge crowd, mostly of moffussil people, who have come to see the Prince, made a scramble for the place and in a few minutes' time the Taj gardens and the building itself were full of them. Motor lorries had been plying from different directions to afford ample opportunities to the people of seeing the Prince and they made full use of the facilities provided.

Agra, February 13.—After a touching farewell at Gwalior, where His Royal Highness spent four of the happiest days of his tour, he arrived at Fatehpur-Sikri this morning on his way to Agra.

The ancient ruins of Akbar's beloved city, which was founded in 1568 and abandoned in 1599 A.D., looked majestic against the dim horizon as the Royal train steamed into the small station. As His Royal Highness came to Fatehpur-Sikri only for two hours to see the ancient ruins the visit was entirely private and devoid of all ceremonies, but this did not prevent hundreds of villagers assembling on the road leading to the ruins, which was only quarter of a mile long. It was prettily decorated and there was a solitary archway on which was inscribed in Hindi " Hail Emperor's son!" As the Prince's car proceeded slowly up the high ground the people *salaamed* and gave him a warm welcome.

His Excellency the Governor was at the station to meet His Royal Highness, who visited every spot of interest and specially admired the tomb of Shaikh Salim Thisht which is in a perfect state of preservation. This is a most remarkable building, still wrapped in holy traditions and visited every year by thousands of pilgrims, Hindu and Mahomedan alike. The Mahomedan *fakirs* in charge of the place presented some sweets to the Prince which he very gracefully accepted.

The party returned to the train, and after breakfast, left for Agra.

Agra February 13.—The Prince of Wales attended a garden party this evening at *Diwan-i-Khas*, in the Fort, given in his honour by the landholders of Agra, His Royal Highness motored to the Fort, after visiting the Taj just before dusk. The large number of people who assembled at the party gave the Prince a tremendous ovation. A number of *purdah* ladies came and sat on the upper *verandah*.

After the party, the Prince witnessed a torchlight tatoo by the British troops in the garrison. He left amidst a hurricane of cheers.

The Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Delhi, 1922.
Programme of functions at Delhi, February 1922.

February.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.
Tuesday, 14th . .	...	Public arrival, Selimgarh, State Procession to Viceregal Lodge.	...
Wednesday, 15th .	Unveiling of King Edward the Seventh Memorial.	Polo . . .	State Banquet.
Thursday, 16th .	Inspection of Pensioners . . .	Durbar at the Fort Garden Party.	...
Friday, 17th . .	Laying Foundation Stone of the Kitchener College.	Polo . .	...
Saturday, 18th . .	Inspect the Seaforth Highlanders and lunch with the Officers.	Garden Party at the Fort given by Indian Officers.	Ruling Princes Banquet.
Sunday, 19th . .	Military Parade Service on Polo Ground. Presentation of Colours to 16th Rajputs.	...	...
Monday, 20th . .	Inspection of Police. Tent Pegging .	Polo . . .	Ball at Viceregal Lodge.
Tuesday, 21st . .	...	People's Fair on the *Tis Hazari* Maidan.	Private Departure.

Arrival at Delhi of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

14th February 1922.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive by train at the Selimgarh bastion of the Delhi Fort at 3-30 P.M., on Tuesday, the 14th February 1922.

2. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up below the steps leading from the platform of the station.

3. His Royal Highness will be received on alighting from the Royal train by His Excellency the Viceroy attended by his personal Staff. The Guards of Honour will salute and the band will play the National Anthem. At the same time, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy will present His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Council, the Presidents of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, the Political Secretary to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the two Members representing the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, who will be present on the platform.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy with his Staff will then proceed to his carriage and move off in procession to Viceregal Lodge, accompanied by His Excellency's Body Guard and an escort of two squadrons of British Cavalry, one battery of Royal Artillery and one regiment of Indian Cavalry.

6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Council and the Political Secretary, descending the steps to the Bela Road, will proceed by motor to Viceregal Lodge, *viâ* Bela Road, Metcalfe House, Secretariat Post Office, Alipore Road, Racquet Court Road, Flagstaff Tower, Ridge Road, Chauburja Road, Circuit House Road and enter by the South-East Gate of Viceregal Lodge. The Presidents of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the two Members representing the Council of State and Legislative Assembly will proceed to the *Shamiana* where the Legislatures will be seated.

7. The route taken by His Excellency the Viceroy's procession will be along Selimgarh Road and Main Road, through the Lahore Gate of the

Fort, Lothian Road, Kashmir Gate, Alipore Road, Khyber Pass, the Mall and Circuit House Road. The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Delhi Brigade Area.

8. A Guard of Honour furnished by the Delhi Contingent, Auxiliary Force, India, will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency alights at Viceregal Lodge.

9. After the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy from Selimgarh Station His Royal Highness will inspect the Guards of Honour. A procession will then be formed in the following order :—

Chobdars.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Staff.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Chobdars.

and will proceed to the *dais* facing the *Shamiana* where the Members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly will await His Royal Highness. On arrival at the *dais*, the procession will halt and turn inwards and His Royal Highness will pass to his Throne, the Members of His Royal Highness' Staff grouping themselves behind.

10. The President of the Council of State, with the permission of His Royal Highness, will present the Members of the Council of State who will advance from the left, and after presentation will pass to the right, back to their seats. The President of the Legislative Assembly will similarly present the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

11. On completion of the presentations, the President and Members of the Delhi Municipality will then approach the front of the *dais*. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with the permission of His Royal Highness, will present the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi who, as President of the Delhi Municipality, will, on behalf of the Commissioners, read a short address of welcome, to which His Royal Highness will reply. The Municipal Commissioners will return to their seats after, if His Royal Highness so desires, the Members have been presented by the President.

12. The procession will then be reformed and His Royal Highness with his Staff will proceed to his carriage and move off in procession to Viceregal Lodge along the route described above, attended by his Staff and with an escort of one regiment of British Cavalry, one battery of Royal Artillery and one regiment of Indian Cavalry.

13. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Royal Highness alights at Viceregal Lodge.

14. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will meet His Royal Highness at the foot of the stairs of the entrance to Viceregal Lodge. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guard of Honour.

15. His Royal Highness will proceed with His Excellency the Viceroy to the Ball Room in which will be assembled in a semi-circle, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Heirs-apparent present, who will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy.

16. His Royal Highness will then proceed with His Excellency the Viceroy to the *dais* at the East end of the Ball Room, where His Excellency will present the Agents to the Governor-General, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the President of the Railway Board, the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, the Members of the Railway Board, the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Air Commodore Commanding Royal Air Force in India, the Representative of the Nepal Government and the Afghan Consul-General. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will present the Chief of the General Staff, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, the Generals and Lieutenant-Generals who are present, the General Officer Commanding, United Provinces District and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

17. Ruling Princes and Chiefs and high officials attending at Viceregal Lodge are requested to assemble not later than 3-45 P.M.

Dress.—Levee dress will be worn by Civil Officers and Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to appear in uniform will wear morning dress.

Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress should appear in the dress ordinarily worn at similar functions when His Excellency the Viceroy is present.

Programme of ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the unveiling of the All-India King Edward the Seventh Memorial at Delhi.

15th February 1922.

1. *Time and place of ceremony.*—On Wednesday, the 15th February 1922, at 11 A.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will perform the ceremony of the unveiling of the All-India King Edward the Seventh Memorial in the King Edward Memorial Gardens at Delhi.

2. *Representation of the Indian Army.*—Colour Parties of Regiments of which the late King-Emperor was Colonel-in-Chief, and Representatives of other units of the Indian Army will be specially detailed to witness the ceremony under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Colour Parties will be grouped round the base of the pedestal of the Memorial, and the Colours or Standards and Massed Bands will be grouped in a convenient place.

3. *Accommodation for spectators.*—Admission to the Gardens will be by ticket only. Provision for Ruling Princes and Chiefs, high officials and spectators will be made in the spectators' enclosures. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will be accommodated with a seat on the *dais*. Space will be provided on the *Champ de Mars* for the general public. Spectators are requested to be in their places by 10-15 A.M.

4. *Arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy.*—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will leave Viceregal Lodge by motor car at 10-40 A.M., accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy's staff and proceed to the King Edward Memorial Gardens *viâ* Circuit House Road, Khyber Pass, Alipore Road, Lothian Road and Elgin Road.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery in the Fort as His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Viceregal Lodge.

The route from the Kashmir Gate will be lined by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Delhi Brigade Area.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up on each side of the road leading from the gate of the Memorial Gardens to the site of the ceremony.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will be met on arrival by the members of the Executive Committee of the All-India King Edward the Seventh Memorial. The Guards of Honour will salute, and the Massed Bands will play the National Anthem. The senior member of the Executive Committee will conduct Her Excellency the Countess of Reading to her seat on the *dais*.

5. *Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave Viceregal Lodge by motor car at 10-50 A.M., accompanied by his staff and proceed to the King Edward Memorial Gardens by the route described above.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery in the Fort as His Royal Highness leaves Viceregal Lodge.

His Royal Highness will be met on arrival by His Excellency the Viceroy and the members of the Executive Committee of the All-India King Edward the Seventh Memorial, who will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Guards of Honour will salute and the Massed Bands will play the National Anthem.

As His Excellency and His Royal Highness enter the Gardens, all present will rise and remain standing until they have taken their seats on the *dais*.

A procession will be formed as under :—

Chobdars.

Members of Executive Committee.	Members of Executive Committee.
His Excellency the Viceroy's staff.	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' staff.
Political Secretary to the Government of India.	Chief of Staff to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

Chobdars.

The Guards of Honour will come to the salute as the procession moves off.

As the procession advances, a flourish of trumpets will be sounded by the trumpeters stationed round the platform.

On arriving at the *dais*, the procession will halt and turn inwards facing the gangway in order to allow His Excellency and His Royal Highness to pass to their seats. His Excellency the Viceroy will mount the *dais* first and take his seat on the right hand Throne. His Royal Highness will sit on the Throne to the left of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The members of the Executive Committee and the respective staffs will group themselves behind His Excellency and His Royal Highness.

6. *The unveiling ceremony.*—His Excellency the Viceroy will rise and read a brief address on behalf of the Executive Committee inviting His Royal Highness to unveil the Memorial Statue.

His Royal Highness will reply briefly.

His Excellency the Viceroy will then conduct His Royal Highness from the *dais* to the pedestal where a slight pause will be made.

All present will rise as His Excellency and His Royal Highness advance to the pedestal and will remain standing throughout the remainder of the ceremony.

The troops assembled will give a Royal Salute, a Royal Salute of 101 guns will be fired by the saluting battery in the Fort and the Royal Standard will be hoisted on the Delhi Gate of the Fort.

While the Salute is being fired, His Royal Highness will unveil the Statue.

On the conclusion of the Salute, His Excellency and His Royal Highness will move back to the *dais*.

7. *Departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—A procession will again be formed and His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will pass through the Guards of Honour who will come to the Salute.

The members of the Executive Committee will conduct His Excellency and His Royal Highness to their motor cars. An officer of the Political Department will conduct Her Excellency the Countess of Reading to His Excellency's motor car. His Excellency and His Royal Highness will return to Viceregal Lodge by the route described above.

As His Excellency and His Royal Highness drive off, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery in the Fort.

Spectators are requested to keep their seats until His Excellency and His Royal Highness have left.

8. *Dress.*—Levee dress will be worn by Civil officers and Review Order by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress should appear in the dress ordinarily worn at similar functions when His Excellency the Viceroy is present.

Programme of the ceremonies to be observed at the Durbar which will be held at Delhi for the purpose of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

16th February 1922.

1. *Date and object of the Durbar.*—At 4-30 P.M. on Thursday, the 16th February 1922, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will hold a Durbar at Delhi, for the purpose of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

2. *Place of the Durbar.*—The Durbar will be held at the *Diwan-i-Am* in the Delhi Fort.

3. *Persons who will attend the Durbar.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs present in Delhi, and the Members of the Imperial Legislative Houses will be invited to attend.

4. *Seating of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.*—Ruling Princes and Chiefs will be seated on either side of the *dais* on a platform slightly in advance of the line of pillars. Seats will be reserved behind the Ruling Princes and Chiefs for members of their families, personal staff and retinues.

5. *Seating for the Members of the Indian Legislatures.*—The seats for the Members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly will be arranged to the right and left front of the *dais*.

6. *Seating for the Members of the Executive Council.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Executive Council will be seated in the front row of their respective Legislatures.

7. *Admission of Spectators.*—Civil and Military Officers of the Government of India and of the Delhi Province, Durbaris of the Delhi Province, and selected members of the public will receive cards of admission, and be given seats in the Spectators' Blocks.

8. *Arrival of Spectators.*—Spectators will be shown to their seats by the Staff of the Foreign and Political Department on duty, and should be in their places by 3-45 P.M.

9. After 3-45 P.M. there will be no admittance except for officers on duty, or those for whom times for admission are fixed hereafter.

10. *Arrival of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.*—Ruling Princes and Chiefs will arrive with their families and staffs (limited to a maximum of 5 persons), *viâ* the Lahore Gate of the Fort, at the *Naubat Khana* in one vehicle each.

Owing to the large number of Ruling Princes and Chiefs attending the ceremony, no order of arrival is fixed, and no Guards of Honour will be provided. All Ruling Princes and Chiefs are requested to arrive before 3-45 P.M.

Each Ruling Prince on arrival will be met by a Political Officer and conducted to his seat. Members of his family and staff will also be taken to their seats.

11. *Seating of the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—The Political Secretary and the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be seated on either side of and below the *dais*.

12. *Seat to be occupied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading.*—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading will be seated on the *dais* on the left of, and slightly behind His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and will be conducted to her seat by an officer of the Political Department.

13. *Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave Viceregal Lodge at 3-45 P.M., attended by his Personal Staff and with an escort of one regiment of British Cavalry, one battery of Royal Artillery and one regiment of Indian Cavalry. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Royal Highness leaves Viceregal Lodge.

The cortégé will proceed to the Fort (Lahore Gate) *viâ* Circuit House Road, Khyber Pass, Alipore Road, Lothian Road to junction with Chandni Chowk and thence to Lahore Gate.

The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Delhi Brigade Area.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry will be drawn up at the *Naubat Khana.*

14. *Arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.*—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will leave Viceregal Lodge at 3-55 P.M., accompanied by His Excellency's Body Guard, and with an escort of two squadrons of British Cavalry, one battery of Royal Artillery and one regiment of Indian Cavalry, and proceed to the Fort by the route described above. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Viceregal Lodge. On His Excellency's arrival at the Fort, the Union Jack will be hoisted.

15. A procession will then be formed in the following order:—

Chobdars.

Left (facing *dais.*)	Right (facing *dais*).
His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff.	His Royal Highness' Staff.
Political Secretary to the Government of India.	Chief of the Staff of His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Excellency the Viceroy.

Chobdars.

16. As the procession enters the auditorium, the band will play the first six bars of the National Anthem. All present will rise and will remain standing until His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have taken their seats on the *dais.*

17. On arriving at the *dais* the procession will halt, and turn inwards facing the gangway in order to allow His Excellency and His Royal Highness to pass to their Thrones. His Excellency the Viceroy will mount the *dais* first and take his seat on the right hand Throne.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will sit on the Throne to the left of His Excellency the Viceroy on the *dais.*

The Staff will then pass off to their places on the right and left of the Thrones, His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff being on the right and His Royal Highness' Staff on the left of the Thrones.

18. *Opening of the Durbar.*—When all are seated, the Political Secretary will ask His Excellency's permission to open the Durbar. The opening of the Durbar will be signalised by a flourish of trumpets and roll of drums.

19. *Speech by His Excellency the Viceroy.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will then rise and deliver an address, welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Government of India.

20. *Speeches by Ruling Princes.*—Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior, Bikaner, Patiala and Nawanagar will then in turn rise, and proceeding to the front of the *dais,* will deliver speeches welcoming His Royal Highness on behalf of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India.

21. *Joint address of welcome from the Indian Legislatures.*—Representatives of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly will then approach the *dais* and the President of the Council of State will read the joint address.

22. *Speech by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will then deliver his address.

23. *Closing of the Proceedings.*—At the conclusion of His Royal Highness' address the Political Secretary will request permission to close the Durbar, whereupon the band will play the National Anthem.

24. *Departure of His Excellency and His Royal Highness.*—After the ceremony is over His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave the *Diwan-i-Am* and move off in procession in the same order in which they had entered, passing out to the grounds of the *Diwan-i-Khas.*

25. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency and His Royal Highness move from the *dais.* All present will remain standing until they have left the auditorium.

26. After His Excellency and His Royal Highness have left the Durbar, Her Excellency the Countess of Reading will be escorted by an officer of the Political Department into the grounds of the *Diwan-i-Khas.*

27. Shortly after the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Ruling Princes and Chiefs with their families and Staffs, and the Members of the Indian Legislatures will pass into the grounds of the *Diwan-i-Khas.*

Spectators are requested to remain in their places until the above have left the *Diwan-i-Am.*

28. *Garden Party.*—The Durbar will be followed by a Garden Party at 5-30 P.M., in the grounds of the *Diwan-i-Khas.* Persons invited to the Gaden Party but not attending the Durbar will arrive by the Selimgarh entrance on the Bela Road. His Excellency the Viceroy, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Excellency the Countess of Reading will depart from the Garden Party privately by motor. After their departure, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs will also leave informally.

29. *Dress.—Full dress (with trousers) will be worn by Civil Officers and Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.*

Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress should appear in the dress ordinarily worn at similar functions when His Excellency the Viceroy is present.

Programme of ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Kitchener College by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the New Capital.

17th February 1922.

1. *Time and place of ceremony.*—On Friday, the 17th February 1922, at 11-30 A.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will perform the ceremony of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Kitchener College at the site in the New Capital at the junction of Roberts Road and South Avenue.

2 *Representation of the Indian Army.*—Unit Representatives of the Indian Army (including Indian State Forces) will be specially detailed to witness the ceremony under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. The Representatives of the Indian Army will be drawn up facing the site where the Foundation Stone will be laid.

3. *Accommodation for spectators.*—Provision for spectators will be made in the spectators' blocks, to which admission will be by ticket.

Spectators are requested to be in their seats by 11 A M.

4. *Arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave Viceregal Lodge by motor at 11 A.M., and proceed to the site of the ceremony, *viâ* Circuit House Road, Khyber Pass, Alipore Road, Lothian Road, Elgin Road, Delhi Gate, Point "W", Hardinge Avenue, Kingsway (Central Vista), The Great Place and South Avenue.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the Ridge as His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leave Viceregal Lodge.

5. Two Guards of Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up on each side of the road from the point of arrival to the site of the ceremony.

6 His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be met on arrival by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Guards of Honour will salute and the Massed Band will play the first six bars of the National Anthem. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will inspect the Guards of Honour.

7. A procession will be formed and His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will proceed to the place where the Representatives of the Indian Army are drawn up. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will then inspect the Representatives of the Indian Army. The Massed Band will play.

8. *Ceremony of the Laying of the Foundation Stone.*—After the inspection of the Representatives of the Indian Army, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will proceed to the *dais* facing the site where the Foundation Stone will be laid.

9. His Excellency the Viceroy will address His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and invite him to lay the Foundation Stone of the Kitchener College.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will then deliver an address and descending from the *dais*, will perform the ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone, the conclusion of which will be signalised by a flourish of trumpets.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having returned to the *dais*, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will thank His Royal Highness.

10. *Closing of the Proceedings.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will then take up their positions at the Flagstaff and the Representatives of the Indian Army will march past by units and line South Avenue.

11. *Departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*—A procession will again be formed and His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will pass through the Guards of Honour on the departure route, who will come to the salute.

12. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will conduct His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to their motor cars.

At the same time a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery in the vicinity.

Spectators are requested to keep their seats until His Excellency and His Royal Highness have left.

13. *Dress.—Levee dress will be worn by Civil Officers and Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.*

Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress should appear in the dress ordinarily worn at similar functions when His Excellency the Viceroy is present.

Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Municipal Committee of Delhi

It is with a deep sense of pleasure that we, the members of the Delhi Municipal Committee, avail ourselves of your Royal Highness' gracious permission to offer you, on behalf of the citizens of Delhi our most sincere and dutiful address of welcome. Our happiness on this ocasion is intensified by contrast with the disappointment that befell us last year, when the need of hard earned rest compelled Your Royal Highness to postpone your visit to India. Your Royal Highness is, however, if we may say so, no stranger to us. We have followed with appreciative interest the record of your distinguished services to the Empire in war and in peace, and we rejoice to see now in our midst a Prince already endeared to us by fame. We desire to assure Your Royal Highness of our profound devotion to the Throne and person of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

Delhi recalls with pride the many occasions in the past that have marked her association with the Royal Family of England, but never was greater honour bestowed upon this city than when in 1911 our beloved Sovereign came here in person to announce to the Princes and people of India his accession to the Throne. During that visit His Imperial Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the All-India Memorial statue to King Edward VII. In unveiling that statue Your Royal Highness will not merely confer upon Delhi an illustrious ornament, but will forge one more link in the chain of affection that binds her to Your Royal House. In 1911 the King-Emperor restored Delhi to her pride of place at the Metropolis of India. To the south of our walls a new and splendid capital is arising but our present city, which was founded in the 17th Century by the Emperor Shah Jahan, has not remained stagnant. Its commerce, industries and population are increasing every year and we endeavour to keep pace with these developments by the construction of new roads and suburbs and by improvements in sanitation, lighting and water supply. We trust that Your Royal Highness will find leisure from your numerous public duties to inspect some of the sights and antiquities of this city and of the former Capital, whose monuments and ruins lie scattered around. We hope that Your Royal Highness will enjoy your stay among us and bear away with you pleasant memories of your visit to Delhi. In conclusion, we venture to tender our heart-felt thanks to Your Royal Highness for coming to this country and making yourself personally acquainted with its problems. We are confident that this gracious act will conduce to the immediate and lasting benefit of the Indian people and the enhancement of their prosperity and contentment.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' reply to the address of the Delhi Municipality.

I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me in your address.

It is with feelings of deep interest that 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 an Imperial city.

From the days of the Pandavas to the times of the Prithwi Räj a Hindu Empire held sway here. From the 12th 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 a 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.

I shall enjoy my visits to the historical buildings in and about Delhi which recall the 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 of 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 the 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 city extensions and in connection with the housing of the poor and 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 a great past and fully equipped for a great position in the future.

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 a lack of appreciation of the effort and organization 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.

Speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Unveiling Ceremony of the All-India King Edward VII Memorial.

In inviting Your Royal Highness to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue erected as the All-India Memorial to your illustrious and well beloved grandfather, the King-Emperor Edward VII, I feel assured that the occasion will not only make a profound personal appeal to Your Royal Highness, but will also strike a responsive chord in the hearts of millions of your revered father's loyal Indian subjects. This memorial is the outcome of an appeal made by the late Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India at the time, soon after the lamented death of His Imperial Majesty in response to a great popular movement for the perpetuation in a permanent and concrete form of his all too short but illustrious reign over his Indian Empire. The fund aimed at was five *lakhs* of rupees and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 was fixed for subscriptions, in order that the field might be as wide as possible. In a very short time the total sum was subscribed, representing the offerings of nearly 80,000 persons of all sections of the community from all parts of the vast continent of India. The commanding site on which the memorial, a superb equestrian statue, executed by Sir Thomas Brock, has been erected, was chosen by His Excellency Lord Hardinge. Out of the fund an adequate investment has been set apart for the maintenance of the Memorial Garden, which has been laid out round the statue. It is now ten years since on the 8th December, 1911, His Imperial Majesty King George V, placed in position the memorial tablet on the pedestal. Work on the statue was progressing favourably when the outbreak of the Great War caused a cessation of such activities. The delay in the execution of the project has now reached a happy and auspicious ending by affording to Your Royal Highness the opportunity of performing the filial duty of unveiling

the Memorial. Four days after the foundation stone of this monument was laid, the seat of the Government of India was, by His Imperial Majesty's Royal command, transferred to the ancient capital of Delhi. It is thus in the capital of India that the All-India Memorial to our late beloved sovereign has been most fittingly erected. Here the statue will stand as a memorial to all time of a most noble King, who, in the words inscribed on the pedestal, was "the father of his people; whose voice stood for wisdom in the Councils of the World, whose reign was a blessing to his well beloved India; an example to the great and an encouragement to the humble; and whose name shall be handed down from father to son through all ages as a merciful and benevolent Ruler and a mighty and just Emperor, who loved his people and sought their peace and happiness." On behalf of the Committee of the All-India Memorial, I have now the honour of asking Your Royal Highness to unveil this statue and to entrust it to the safe keeping of future generations of the loyal Indian subjects of your Royal and Imperial House.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Unveiling the All-India King Edward VII Memorial.

The words, which I have just heard, have recalled memories of my grandfather the late King-Emperor.

His Majesty was essentially the friend of India. He was the son of the first sovereign to bear the Imperial title. He was the first of my House to visit India and by his desire to be acquainted personally with Indian aims and aspirations to show that keen and abiding interests which we feel in the princes and peoples of the land.

I deem myself fortunate to be able to-day to take part in the unveiling of this memorial of which my father laid the tablet stone, and to display to you this statue to King Edward's memory, to which thousands of persons in India in loyal devotion have subscribed.

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 and 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 peoples of India and the love and devotion with which his name is cherished.

Speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the State Banquet at Delhi.

It is my privilege now to propose the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. All here rejoice in this opportunity to welcome His Royal Highness and to wish him long life and happiness. Not only do we gladly give expression to this wish for him as the Heir-Apparent to the Throne, but also because none who is acquainted with the history of the last few years can fail to appreciate how great is the interest of us all who are citizens of the Empire in the young Prince now with us. We know His Royal Highness as a Prince ever eager to render service to the Empire. We know His Royal Highness as a soldier. He has won his spurs on the battlefields of France and we daily witness the profound interest he takes in those who have served their country and particularly those who contributed so notably to the successful conclusion of the Great War. His Royal Highness has already seen many of the great fighting races of India, the Mahrattas, the Rajputs and the Gurkhas and he will soon have an opportunity of meeting the Sikhs, the Pathans, and other warriors of the North. We know His Royal Highness as a sportsman. I refer not so much to his prowess in the hunting and racing fields, the polo ground and elsewhere, as to that combination of qualities usually associated with the term "sportsman" in its wider and higher aspects, and which we of the British Empire are accustomed by instinct and training, to regard as a necessary equipment of those destined to lead in human affairs. His Royal Highness has shown that he possesses

Capital, our most cordial and affectionate welcome. The presence of His Royal Highness here to-day recalls to us vividly the ceremony of a year ago, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, inaugurated in so impressive and sympathetic a manner the *Narendra Mandal*, or Chamber of Princes. We were deeply grieved that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was unable to be present on that occasion, but the postponement of his visit has only served to heighten our joy in greeting him now.

Some of us have already had the honour of meeting His Royal Highness in our States, or elsewhere, and have learnt to appreciate the charm which has endeared him to the people of Great Britain and of the Dominions beyond the seas. We see in him a combination of soldier, statesman, gentleman and sportsman, which is the ideal of Indian chivalry, and we feel convinced that His Royal Highness will always keep alive his interest in us and in the people of India, as his Imperial Majesty our beloved King-Emperor—and his august father—has done, thus setting a noble example for his emulation. India has been passing through troublous times, but he has brightened the outlook by his sunny presence and turned our hearts towards mutual forbearance and love.

We the loyal Princes of the Indian Empire, therefore, offer to His Royal Highness with one voice our message of deep respect and affection and beg him to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance of our everlasting attachment to his Throne and person.

Speech by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner at the Durbar at Delhi in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The deep-rooted and abiding loyalty to the person and throne of our beloved King-Emperor is the proud heritage and unbroken record of the Princes of India and is to us the very breath of our nostrils, and no words that I use to-day can give adequate expression to the sentiments of devoted attachment with which we are inspired towards His Imperial Majesty and His House, sentiments of which we trust Your Royal Highness has received ample and unmistakeable testimony during the course of your triumphant progress through India in general and of your visits to several of our principalities in particular. But I do, indeed, feel honoured at the fact that through the courtesy of my brother Princes, this opportunity has been afforded me, in the presence of such a distinguished and representative gathering, and in this historic capital of the Indian Empire, of following His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and adding a few more words of respectful welcome and greeting to Your Royal Highness on the united behalf of the Princes of India.

Your Royal Highness' arduous tour, undertaken at no small sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, is now drawing to a close, but I would beg to assure you that many will be the memories associated therewith, pleasant and grateful memories which will be treasured throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. Through Your Royal Highness' gracious and winning personality, and the remarkable success which attended your visit, yet another link has been forged in the golden chain which binds the Princes and peoples of India to the British Crown. His Imperial Majesty, in his gracious message which Your Royal Highness delivered on the day of your first setting foot on Indian soil, was pleased to give expression to this belief that when you leave our shores, our hearts will follow Your Royal Highness and that yours will stay with us. It is beyond doubt when the time comes for Your Royal Highness to set sail from India, you will carry away our hearts with you and we sincerely hope that India and its people will have the good fortune to have also found a corner in your heart and that Your Royal Highness will not fail to gladden our eyes by honouring the Princes and peoples of this ancient land with another visit at no very distant date.

Speech by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala at the Durbar at Delhi, in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I deem it a great privilege to have been afforded the opportunity of tendering on behalf of my brothers, the Princes of India our loyal and affectionate greetings and most cordial welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I cannot help recalling the proud day when his father, our august King-Emperor, visited this ancient city and held the great Imperial Durbar which I need hardly assure His Royal Highness has left a deep and lasting impression. His Imperial Majesty's solicitude for the Indian Princes and peoples is well known, and His Royal Highness' tour in this country is a further token of His Imperial Majesty's abiding interest in our welfare.

His Royal Highness has been truly described as an Imperial Ambassador combining in his personality the unique qualities which will one day make him an ideal monarch worthy of guiding the destinies of the world's greatest Empire. The message of peace and good-will which His Royal Highness has been carrying wherever he has gone will further cement the deep-rooted ties of loyalty which bind us to the person and throne of our Imperial Majesty and his illustrious House. I know I am voicing the universal feeling of my brother Princes in assuring His Royal Highness that his visit to this ancient country will leave in our minds the pleasantest memories which we will fondly cherish. We venture to express a sincere hope that His Royal Highness will also take with him many happy recollections of his visit to India.

Speech by His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar at the Durbar at Delhi, in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In my happy and, I trust, not unfruitful earlier days in England I was once vastly astonished to find myself described in cold print as a conjuror. Would that this description were true, for following as I do their very eminent and very eloquent Highness the Maharajas of Gwalior, of Bikaner and of Patiala, I surely need, and sadly lack, some magic power in order even to attempt on behalf of my brother Princes, by whose gracious choice I am now speaking, in order, I say, even to attempt a tribute of welcome to Your Royal Highness in terms in any degree worthy of our Royal guest. On this paramount occasion I fail for lack of power but not in burning warmth of desire. Your Royal Highness, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, united here offer you above all a welcome of unity, the unity of our Order in deep and enduring loyalty towards His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, towards the glorious House of Windsor and towards Your Royal Highness, his beloved and so distinguished heir. Nay, further, the unity of our Order with the rest of India in the mighty fabric of the British Empire, as true members of that great body politic, with unity as the keynote of our welcome, we salute Your Royal Highness as a most happy and most successful instrument of unity and amity, one for all and all for one. We salute and welcome Your Royal Highness who has united in your single person many attributes that merit the deep warmth of our welcome. Sir, you come to us the loveable, the tactful and experienced ambassador of fellow-feeling and friendship between all the scattered parts of the Empire. You come to us a renowned Prince, the heir of the greatest Empire of all ages bearing on your shield, fostering in your heart, realising in your work and actions the noblest and most princely of all mottos 'I serve.'

You come to us as the first subject of His Imperial Majesty, who rules the proudest and widest Empire in the annals of history. You come as the first citizen of the fairest and most benevolent State the world has ever known. You come as a soldier proved and tempered in the most devastating war of all time. Sir, you come as an officer of the tremendous Navy, whose splendid ships stood between the mortal foes of freedom and the dominion of the world, the Navy whose far-flung protection has ever been the Empire's free gift to India and has even guaranteed to Indian travel, wealth and commerce, the freedom of all the oceans lest we forget. You come to us as our

friend and benefactor, willing to help us to bear our burdens, willing to know and love us as we would know and love you. Our heartfelt welcome to you on personal grounds is enhanced by a very clear and vivid recognition that Your Royal Highness' unique station as Heir to the Imperial Throne, beyond all possible doubt or cavil, places your gracious visit far above the smallest trace of political character and far above the smallest trace even of well intentioned statecraft. The Crown is high above politics and in the ordinary sense high above statesmanship. As Your Royal Highness yourself so happily declared in the moving speech to which we listened at Bombay, you have come in simple kindness and lively interest, in your own individual right in order to see us and to know us. This pronouncement this clear fact we shall all do well to remember and remember well. Your Royal Highness is welcome to us as a living and shining symbol of the splendid function which the Crown exercises as binding and holding together in attachment and loyalty the various and diverse parts of the great Empire to which we are so proud to belong. It may truly be said that Your Royal Highness has invested that function with a glowing reality in an unparalleled and a peculiar manner. Fighting the battles of the Empire, you stood shoulder to shoulder with soldiers hailing from all its parts and in thus facing common dangers on common ground Your Royal Highness, who is yet on the threshold of early manhood, was able to forge golden links of loving devotion to the throne such as no sovereign or his heir has had the privilege of forging heretofore.

A critic might say that we live in troublous times and that your visit has found India in heavy waters, but it may not be that the unpropitious elements now visible are but froth and foam which ever appear on the surface when progress rides the waters. May we not conceive that the present troubles are but healthy signs of a great forward movement of a great striving after better things, and surely the history of the world teaches us that we progress only by striving and there is no striving without strife. However this may be, I believe that the deepest student of Indian history will find nothing in our age long past that can compare with the progressive vitality of social and political life which has blossomed in India under the ægis and sceptre of three great Imperial Sovereigns, of the last of whom you are the beloved heir. We are well aware that Your Royal Highness' tour in India, full as it may appear on the surface of pleasures and pastimes, as it was undertaken from a deep and serious sense of responsibility, so it is fraught with heavy toil. In your laborious work endured with that buoyancy of heart and energy of character that so elevate your personal charm, Your Royal Highness has again proved your manhood to us and won our deepest gratitude and sincere respect. Sir, you came to us in the " Renown " a renowned Prince, sailor, a soldier, an ambassador and a friend. You have seen us, we hope, in all our aspects. Truly, Your Royal Highness' visit is in the nature of a conquest, but one vastly different from those which India has so often suffered in the past. We have been invaded by the sword, we have been invaded by the pen, we have been invaded even by the tongue. Your Royal Highness as a contrast has invaded our affections and has conquered our hearts, the only complete conquest of any nation, garnering a swift and enduring success, the fruits of which will hereafter ensure happiness to millions in this immense land. When Your Royal Highness returns to tell His Imperial Majesty of your visit to us, you, Sir, will be able to use the words of another great conqueror, but with a new meaning and respectfully to present to His Imperial Majesty another triple plume, the triple plume of your own Indian tour " *Veni, Vidi, Vici.*"

Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Indian Legislature.

We, the Members of the Indian Legislature, beg to tender to Your Royal Highness our most respectful and cordial welcome to this country of ancient civilisation and culture which has been described as the brightest jewel of the British Crown.

2. Your illustrious ancestor Queen Victoria the Good, who was the first British Sovereign to assume direct sway over this land, endeared herself to the people of India, not merely as an embodiment of the highest Indian ideals of wife and mother but by the deep and abiding interest she took in the contentment and prosperity of India and by her statesmanlike conception of the obligations of the British Crown towards every member of her vast Empire. Her remarkable capacity for identifying herself with the interests of her distant subjects of diverse races and creeds was never better displayed than in her gracious Proclamation of 1858 breathing sentiments at once lofty and inspiring in the noble words:—

" We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward."

Further signal proofs of her affection for the people of India and of her desire to create personal ties of attachment between them and the Royal House were from time to time furnished by the visits undertaken in compliance with her wishes by the members of her family.

3 Following in the foot-steps of your august father, and grand-father, Your Royal Highness has resolved to acquire first-hand knowledge of the peoples and problems of the many and varied countries which owe allegiance to the British Crown and over which Your Royal Highness will in the fulness of Providence be one day called upon to reign. In the fulfilment of this resolve you have already visited the great self-governing Dominions of the Empire with a generous disregard of the demands on your time, energies and health. It is a matter of the deepest gratification to us that the rest which Your Royal Highness has been allowed to enjoy after the strain and fatigue of your previous tours, has now enabled you to accept the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and carry out your intention of paying a visit to this great land.

4. The visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor, your beloved father, has cemented the bonds of sympathy and affection between the Royal House and the people of India, and the message of hope brought to us last year by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been a source of inspiration and encouragement to the people and Legislatures of India.

5. A new era has been inaugurated by the recent Constitutional Reforms heralded by the ever memorable Royal Proclamation of 1919. Supported by the declared resolve of the Imperial Parliament to enable India to attain the goal of responsible Government, the Legislatures of this country are applying themselves to the task of utilising to the fullest extent the opportunities afforded to them for promoting the welfare of the country and demonstrating their capacity for working the new representative institutions in the confident belief that the passage from the present transitional form of Government to full responsible Government will not be long delayed.

6. The people of this country are eagerly looking forward to the day when India will take her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations when she will be a self-governing Dominion under the *aegis* of the British Crown and when the Indian Nation will speak in the Councils of the Empire through the voice of her chosen Ministers. We trust that in our loyal and constitutional labours for the realisation in the near future of the aspiration of the nation, we shall receive the unstinted sympathy, co-operation and support of His Imperial Majesty and the British Nation.

7. We hope that Your Royal Highness will be able to carry away the most pleasant recollections of your visit to India, and that with the sympathetic insight for which you have already earned a name, you will be able to enter into the aspirations and ideals of the Indian nation and visualise and appreciate the problems with which we are faced.

With renewed assurance of our abiding loyalty to His Imperial Majesty.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Delhi Durbar.

I am very grateful for the warm welcome which you have extended to me and for the kind expressions you have used concerning me. I will convey your message of loyal devotion to His Imperial Majesty.

It is a pleasure to me to receive this welcome at Delhi, which has become the Capital of India by my father's command, and to meet to-day the representatives of those bodies, which were brought into being by Royal Proclamation last year and which were inaugurated on behalf of His Imperial Majesty by my uncle the Duke of Connaught.

It was to have been my privilege to perform those ceremonies; but circumstances prevented my taking part in them; and it is with all the greater pleasure that I realise at last deferred hopes in meeting you here to-day.

Among the members of the *Chamber of Princes* I shall, I know, renew many old friendships this afternoon and form new ones. No greater proofs were needed than those furnished by our past relations and the recent splendid efforts of the Indian Princes in the Great War to show that at all times, whether in the days of peace or the hours of trial, the Crown can rely on the fidelity and unswerving support of the Indian Princes; but, in spite of this, Your Highnesses during my tour in India have once more in the most unmistakable manner impressed on me at every stage of my journey the great depth and strength of the tradition of loyalty in the Indian States. If I, on my part, have in a measure been able to convey to Your Highnesses the gratitude of my House for those feelings and to convince you of the confidence, trust and esteem which His Imperial Majesty reposes in your Order, I am satisfied.

I know the high hopes which His Imperial Majesty entertains for your Chamber. May the history of the Chamber be a tale of a wider part played by your Order in the development of India, of an ever strengthening bond of union between the Ruling Princes and the Empire and of the steady advancement of the well-being and prosperity of the peoples of this land.

With you, Gentlemen, who are members of the *Imperial* Legislatures, I feel I may also claim a special tie. I come before you to-day as one who is anxious to ripen and perfect an acquaintance which has already been pleasantly begun. I have had the honour of meeting a number of the members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly during my tour in the Provinces; and my visits to the Legislative Councils in the Provinces and my talks with the members of these bodies, who look to you for example and inspiration, have taught me something of the problems lying before not only the provincial Legislative Councils but also before the central bodies, on which you serve as representatives of the peoples of India.

In my journey through India nothing has struck me with greater force than the vastness of your task. In the aftermath of War, Legislative bodies all over the world are passing through a difficult time. Even our British Parliament with centuries of experience and tradition behind it, with all its store of gathered strength of achievement and its firm foundation in the confidence of the people, has not found these new problems simple of solution or these new needs easy of adjustment.

I realise how infinitely more difficult is the task before India's Imperial Legislatures which were only created last year. The vast extent of your field of labour, the complexity of interests and the diversity of the peoples and creeds of this great country would render your responsibilities specially onerous in any case. The journey along an untrodden road towards a new goal would, taken by itself, be no easy adventure, but in addition to these perplexities, you have the formidable burden of the new difficulties which are taxing the powers of highly trained and experienced Legislative bodies in other countries.

Gentlemen, I have heard with appreciation of the ability and sense of responsibility which has characterised the debates of the Imperial Legislatures. I have been pleased to learn of the energy and patience with which

you have begun your work. I sympathise with and admire—and I know that the British Nation sympathises and admires—the courage with which you are facing your work. You may count on me, as one who knows your difficulties, rightly to appraise the results, which, by the help of Providence, your good intentions and fortitude will secure. That you may be rightly guided to secure the well-being and prosperity of the peoples of India, whose interests you represent, is my earnest prayer.

Speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the laying of the foundation stone of the Kitchener College.

In asking Your Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the Kitchener College I have no intention to-day to dwell upon the great services of the distinguished man whose name this College will bear. I refrain from passing in review the chronicles of his illustrious achievement, for the reason that I know that Your Royal Highness would like yourself to dwell, however briefly, upon them. I will only say to-day that this memorial is a fitting commemoration of the esteem, the respect and the admiration of India, the India under the British Administration as well as the India of the Ruling States. Contributions have been made by the Government of India, as representatives both of the Army and of India. The Princes of India have contributed to the fund, known as the Princes' Kitchener Memorial Fund, inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. They have contributed with their usual generosity, and the sum so collected will be utilised for the purpose of erecting a lecture hall for the College on the very spot on which Your Royal Highness and I and others stand. It is worthy to be remembered that this College will probably form an avenue of entry into the Indian Sandhurst, so that the sons of Indian Officers may thereby attain to full executive ranks, holders of His Imperial Majesty the King's Commissions. I now invite Your Royal Highness to perform the function of laying the foundation stone.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Kitchener College.

We are assembled here to-day to lay the foundation stone of a memorial to Field Marshal Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, one-time Commander-in-Chief in India; a great soldier and a great man. This memorial will take the form of a college, to be called 'Kitchener College,' which will provide education for the sons of that splendid body of men who form the backbone of the Indian Army—the Indian Officers. I am glad that it should be my privilege to undertake this ceremony, because I have taken a special interest in the Indian Army and the Indian Officer ever since they were my comrades in arms in France, and also because Lord Kitchener has always excited my warm admiration.

I am confident that no memorial to his name could have appealed to him more closely than a college, at which the sons of officers will obtain an education to fit them to carry on the high traditions of the Indian Army. The details of Lord Kitchener's career are familiar to most of you. The keynote of the great success which he achieved in Egypt and South Africa was the untiring effort which he made to secure that every detail of his organisation was thorough and complete. His work in South Africa was hardly finished, when he was appointed your Commander-in-Chief in India. He filled this post with the highest distinction for seven years. In this country also he brought his talents to the task of the re-organisation and training of that splendid army which fought during the Great War with the other armies of the Empire on many fields of battle. The magnificent work done by the Indian Army in the Great War was in no small measure the direct result of his untiring labours. The concluding words of his farewell order issued on the eve of his departure from India are worth recalling. The words were;—"I bid farewell to the Army in India, both British and

Indian, with regret but with full confidence in its future." How well that confidence was justified all the world knows.

When the War cloud burst on the world in 1914, the country again turned to him. We may leave it to history to appraise the true value of his services; but the following facts are beyond all question. He was the first to see the vastness of the task which lay before our Empire and her Allies. He foresaw a War of years and armies of millions when lesser men were thinking in months and thousands. Again, by the magic of his name he created armies which won for themselves and their King Emperor imperishable glory on the battle-fields of France. He died, as you all know, in the sinking of H.M.S. "Hampshire". by enemy mines. His mortal remains lie in one of his King's ships beneath the waves of that sea upon which is based the strength of the Empire which he served so well.

These incidents in his career point a lesson which every boy who aspires to greatness in any walk of life must learn, and learn thoroughly. That lesson is that success can only be won by hard work and by careful preparation for the coming struggle. The first stage in that preparation is education.

In years to come generations of young soldiers will look on this stone which I am about to lay. I trust that they will strive to uphold the honour of this college which bears the name of so great a soldier of the Empire. I hope that they will labour, as all soldiers' sons should do, to fit themselves to serve their King and their country.

Speech of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thanking His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for laying the foundation stone of the Kitchener College.

Your Royal Highness.—It is my privilege to thank you on behalf of the Indian officers of His Majesty's Army for your gracious consideration in laying the foundation stone of this institution. It will not only be a memorial to one of the greatest Commanders the Empire has ever had, but this College will form an avenue through which the sons of Indian officers may enter the Army of their country with every prospect of rising to positions of responsibility and distinction in the higher ranks. As an unworthy successor to our great Field Marshal, Lord Kitchener, and as the head of the Indian Army of to-day, may I express my complete accord with your Royal Highness in saying that the Indian officer is the backbone of the Indian Army. It is to the Indian officer and to the classes from which he is drawn that India must look for the leaders of her future Army. No one appreciated this fact more than Lord Kitchener, and it is not inappropriate that I should remind Your Royal Highness to-day that it was he who, 15 years ago, urged the promotion of the Indian officer to the higher regimental ranks, a step which eventually led to the grant of the King's Commission to Indians. Your Royal Highness knew Lord Kitchener, both as a personal friend and as a great and loyal servant of the King Emperor. In referring to his sterling qualities you have spoken, Sir, from personal knowledge. If Your Royal Highness will permit me, I would confirm, also from personal knowledge, all that you have said of his remarkable character, of his far-sighted grasp of the essentials, and of his genius as a master of military administration. I was privileged to enjoy his close friendship for nearly twenty years. I served on his Staff in the Soudan; I commanded forces under him both in South Africa and in the Great War. There could be no more appropriate tribute to his memory than the College of which you are to-day laying the foundation stone. May it prosper and develop, may it do for India what the Gordon College has done and is now doing at Khartoum for education in the Soudan; but, above all, may his great example serve to inspire future generations of young Indians with those qualities of duty, honour and devoted patriotism which were the outstanding characteristics of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener.

Speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior at the Ruling Princes' Banquet.

It is my privilege to extend to Your Royal Highness, on behalf of my brother Princes and myself, a warm and loyal welcome. It is not necessary for me to say how much we all appreciate the honour of Your Royal Highness' company and how extremely delighted we are to have the opportunity of entertaining you to-night, jointly and as members of a recognised Order. Your Royal Highness has now been in this country for three months, during which you have met several of us here and there, and indeed some of us in our States and homes. We trust personal experience has served to strengthen the conviction if, indeed, it needed any strengthening that the common tradition of the Imperial House of Windsor and our Houses is a living reality—the tradition that the cause of our Houses is one and that there is perfect identity between our aims and ideals. This may be summed up as the permanent endurance of the British Empire, an Empire which is destined to progress continually towards greater solidarity, harmony and peace, that is destined to remain united to work for a common end—which is the happiness of its members—and destined also to ensure the peace of the world. My heart is too full at the thought of the glorious possibilities of our beloved Empire to suffer the desecration of a long conventional speech. My task may, therefore, well close by my ending as I began, with expressions of our sincere and hearty welcome.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Ruling Princes' Banquet at Delhi.

I must thank Your Highnesses very warmly for the splendid hospitality you have extended to me to-night and for the kind expressions with which you have referred to me. I will convey Your Highnesses' message of loyalty and devotion to Their Majesties. I know how deeply they will prize and treasure your kind words.

I am very grateful to Your Highnesses for having entertained me here to-night, for several reasons. In the first place, you have given me an opportunity of seeing you all again; and I cannot see too much of an Order whose devotion to the Crown I value so highly and among whom, I think, I may claim to have so many personal friends.

In the second place many Ruling Princes, other than those whose States I have had the pleasure and privilege of visiting, kindly sent me invitations to visit them in their homes. These invitations, I regret to say, the shortness of my time in India prevented me from accepting. It is a pleasure to me to be able to dine with them to-night and to see them here; and so to mitigate in part the disappointment which I experienced through the necessity of declining their invitations.

Your Highnesses, when I landed in India, I told those of you, who were at Bombay, that I had come to this country to know India, her Princes and peoples; and that I wanted them to know me; I felt some diffidence on account of the magnitude of my task; but I trusted that my sympathy with India would beget knowledge; and from that knowledge would spring up a regard which would hold us together through the years to come.

I want to-night to thank the Ruling Princes for helping me in this task. They have made the way smooth wherever I have been among them in India; and I can now say that I feel I know in a measure at least the Rulers of Indian States and their peoples, and that I understand their difficulties and sympathise with their aims and aspirations; I hope that they also have begun now to know me; and that out of our meetings that fuller understanding has sprung up which is the permanent foundation of mutual trust and regard.

Your Highnesses, when I have left India, fond memory will often take me back to our pleasant meetings, to old friends among the Ruling Princes and to the hospitality and sport which I enjoyed in the Indian States; but with even deeper feelings of satisfaction my thoughts will turn to Your

Order, to trust repaying trust, and to the sacrifices of gratitude made in the War for an Empire, which has for many years preserved your States from external dangers and maintained in their integrity your privileges and rights."

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community of India.

With feelings of profound loyalty and humble devotion the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community of India greet you and beg acceptance of this address.

We would assure Your Royal Highness of our deep attachment to the British Crown and to your Royal House and beg that Your Royal Highness will graciously convey to his August Majesty our King and Emperor our fresh expressions of single-hearted devotion and allegiance to His Throne and Person.

Proud of our British descent and tradition, our Community is also deeply proud of this great land of India where we have been born and bred. A popular poet has written—

"East is East and West is West
and never the twain shall meet."

The existence of our community at once establishes the error and the truth of this generalization. The error inasmuch as our existence in a comparatively small though virile community visibly embodies the meeting of the East and West; and the truth inasmuch as though our love and attachment to India as our Motherland is deep-rooted and ineradicable, yet all the sentiments by which we are moved are as equally deep-rooted in Great Britain our Fatherland which many of us never have, and can never hope to see, but which has shaped our faith and sentiments, our patriotism and loyalty, our habits and modes of living, our education and trend of thought, in short our whole civilization.

Small numerically amidst the teeming millions of India we yet yield to none in reverent homage to the King Emperor and in passionate devotion to the cause of India's welfare, present and future, within the Empire.

We take credit that in every department and every activity in India we have worked faithfully and done our duty, and we affirm proudly that Government has learned to depend on us as a Community. Your Royal Highness has only to ask any able administrator or official of ripe experience to be fully satisfied that we make no empty boast.

During the Great War we proudly claimed the privilege of serving the Empire in the field. Thousands of the sons and daughters of our community answering the call to active service were faithful to the end, many of them laying down their lives in the great sacrifice. No less in this period after the War, marked as it is by economic stress and bitter partizanship, we will continue to follow the straight path of loyalty, at once to the King Emperor and to India. Now as ever the devotion of each man and woman of the community will know no limit.

At this proud and happy moment when we stand before Your Royal Highness as representatives of our Community we would not dwell on the disabilities felt in the past because of our numerical weakness; comparatively small means; and the fact that as a Community we are neither fully recognized nor understood in Great Britain. We are confident that Your Royal Highness in carrying this message of loyalty and affection to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor will help us powerfully towards that equality of treatment along with our European and Indian kinsmen which it has been our earnest hope to obtain, and with whom it is our fervent desire to live in peace and amity.

In conclusion, we trust and pray that Your Royal Highness after a happy sojourn in India will carry away the pleasantest recollections of the land and its people. We humbly ask that Your Royal Highness will convey

our glad and loyal greetings to Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary; to Her Royal Highness the Queen Mother and to all the members of the Royal Family and to His Majesty's Ministers.

We therefore facing the future with every sure hope and confidence would subscribe ourselves."

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the address presented by the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

I thank you very warmly for your loyal address. I shall lay before His Majesty the King Emperor your expressions of devotion to his Person and Crown. I shall also convey your kind message to the members of the Royal family.

I should have been remiss indeed, if, in my tour in India, I had come as far as Delhi without informing myself by enquiry and personal observation regarding your community; but the facts are that I began to do this almost the moment I landed in India. I was so deeply impressed by the warmth of the welcome which the members of your community and their children gave me at my public appearances in Bombay that before I left that city I made special enquiries from Sir George Lloyd and others about your community in that Presidency. I received much valuable information regarding the careers which are open to you, the useful place which you occupy in public services in India, the success which you have achieved in various ranks of life and your record of military service. I had also questions to ask concerning the facilities for the education of your children and the conditions under which you live. I have since added to my knowledge by further enquiries and by personal observation elsewhere; in addition I have had the pleasure of meeting and speaking to several members of your community in different parts of India during my tour. I have seen many of you at the parades of ex-service men and in many of my inspections of troops and Guards of Honour I have marked your young men doing their duty in the ranks of the local forces.

Gentlemen, you may rest assured that I now understand the conditions under which you live in India and the useful and honoured place which you fill as citizens in the Indian Empire. Your aims and aspirations have my sympathy. Your devotion to the cause of India, the land in which you live, and your desire to maintain an honoured place for her within the Empire do you credit. I shall watch the progress of your community with the closest attention. You may be confident that Great Britain and the Empire will not forget your community who are so united in their devotion to the King Emperor and who gave such unmistakeable tokens of their attachment to the Empire by their great sacrifice in the War.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address. I wish your community all prosperity and success.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from officials of the Irrigation Department in Delhi.

We the officials in all grades of the Irrigation Department in Delhi wish especially to associate ourselves in welcoming Your Royal Highness on your arrival at Delhi and to ask Your Royal Highness to carry to His Majesty the King Emperor an assurance of our fervent loyalty and our deeply seated and earnest conviction of the personal interest taken by them in their loyal subjects whose desire is to become an integral part of the British Empire.

We offer a cordial welcome and wish to express our great warmth of feeling personally to Your Royal Highness and through Your Royal Highness to the Throne.

Twelve years ago Their Majesties conferred on the city of Delhi the supreme honour of a visit to proclaim it as the Capital of India and Your Royal Highness by your present visit has conferred no less an honour

and thereby shown the interest taken by Your Royal Highness in your loyal subjects of Delhi.

We are deeply indebted to Your Royal Highness for taking such a great interest in the rising generation in the Empire and for your desire to understand the conditions and influences which guide their up-bringing, the lines on which they receive their education and the games and sports which help to mould their characters, and for the interest you take in the rural population of Delhi who made great efforts in sending recruits for the great war and some of whom received the honour of being sent to help the Empire in France where they may have been noticed by Your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness has won the hearts of your subjects in all parts of the Empire visited by Your Royal Highness, thereby rendering the greatest service to the Empire and bringing all of us together though many thousand miles apart in our desires to make the British Empire still greater than it has been in the past.

And in conclusion we again wish to express our thanks, for the honour conferred on Delhi by Your Royal Highness and to His Majesty the King-Emperor for sending Your Royal Highness as His messenger of good-will to all His subjects in India.

Letter No. 3353, dated H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Camp, the 23rd February 1922.

From—The Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to convey his cordial thanks to the officials in all grades of the Irrigation Department for their address of welcome. His Royal Highness much appreciates their kind expressions of personal attachment to himself and assures them that he fully realizes the importance and value of their services to India.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the Sardars of Baluchistan.

When the glad tidings of Your Royal Highness's tour to India reached our ears we were inspired with the hope that Your Royal Highness would grace and honour the province of Baluchistan as well with your august presence, and that we would have an opportunity and pleasure of seeing you, the beloved son of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and giving expression to our utmost devotion and loyalty to the British throne. But subsequently, on hearing that Baluchistan was not included in your tour programme, we felt extremely disappointed. We therefore now approach Your Royal Highness most respectfully with this address and on welcoming Your Royal Highness to India offer through our Chief Commissioner, our most sincere allegiance, devotion and loyalty to your august person and the British throne. We assure Your Royal Highness that we the Sardars and the people in general of Baluchistan under the protection of British flag are enjoying perfect peace and prosperity and are quite satisfied and contented with the administration of this province which is carried on with great tact and ability in accordance with the customs and usages of the country. We are highly grateful for the sympathetic and indulgent treatment we are receiving, through which we are able to live our lives in peace and happiness and in accordance with our own wishes. We again give expression here to our good-will and devotion to the British throne and assure Your Royal Highness that we are always ready to sacrifice our lives and property in the cause of the great British Empire to which, we are proud we have the honour and privilege to belong. The present peaceful state of this province bears testimony to the sincerity of our feelings and expressions of our gratitude. We also most respectfully request Your Royal Highness to convey the message of our good-will devotion and loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. In

conclusion we pray the Almighty to give continuance to the British Empire and we bid Your Royal Highness, who will shortly return Home, GOD SPEED.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' reply to the address of welcome presented by the Sardars of Baluchistan

I thank you for the kind and loyal feelings which prompted you to send me an address of welcome and God speed. I much appreciate your expressions of devotion to the Throne and the Empire. I will gladly convey these expressions to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. I know that they will be valued by His Majesty. It is a permanent regret to me that the shortness of my time in India has prevented me from visiting Quetta and Balustan and from seeing in their own homes the Sardars of Baluchistan on whose fidelity and courage the British Government places reliance. I shall treasure the beautiful shield, which you have sent me; it will serve to remind me of the courage and devotion of the Sardars of your Frontier Province. I wish the Sardars and tribes of Baluchistan all prosperity and happiness. They may rest assured of my sympathy and interest in all that concerns their progress and well-being.

"Pioneer," 16th February 1922.

Delhi, 14th February.—His Royal Highness was accorded a great reception when he arrived at the Imperial City of Delhi this afternoon. The *hartal*, about which so much has been heard, languished. Until half an hour before the Prince's arrival, as far as the city was concerned—a a very necessary innuendo—it bade fare to be most complete and successful. Then it became noised abroad that the volunteer pickets had been removed and the people streamed out in hundreds and added their quota to the already vast crowds. For it has to be said that the presence of the city folk was not of great moment so far as the presence of crowds were concerned. There were at least 25,000 *Chamars*—men of the depressed classes —who have travelled to the Capital at their own expense to attend their first All-India Conference. On the way they were met by bands of non-co-operation disciples who essayed to dissuade them from their endeavour. A kind of battle ensued. It is unnecessary to say who won. This jubilant band took up their position near the Khyber Pass and with their incessant cries of "*Maharaj Uvaraj ki Jai*" there was not the slightest question of their enthusiasm. But there were many others who had come into Delhi with the one object of seeing the Prince—some 10,000 zemindars from the Delhi district; about 5,000 from other districts and a very large contingent of the men engaged on the Imperial Works at Raisina, most of whom had walked the whole way. Also, the *ex*-service men and pensioners had paraded in force. Another striking and interesting feature of the crowd was a packed stand of the staff of the East Indian Railway, some of whom, as is known, have unfortunately chosen the present juncture to go on strike. Especially at the Kudsia Bagh and at the Kashmiri Gate, the throngs were enormous. At the latter of these points, the crush was so overwhelming that a number of enthusiasts scaled a near-by tree in order that they might witness the Royal procession to more advantage. They were speedily followed by others until, unable to bear the ever-increasing weight, the branches cracked and all were precipitated into the road below, all fortunately unhurt, and not until the Prince had passed and their resourcefulness had been rewarded.

The approaches to Delhi are singularly uninspiring. One's entry into the district is proclaimed by the rocky nature of the country and the ruins everywhere of other imperial cities. Nearer Delhi one sees the slowly rising Raisina with its ugly scaffolding and its litter of building material and then one arrives at the main Delhi station itself, hardly an object of beauty. However, His Royal Highness did not alight here but journeyed on to Selimgarh where, with the now familiar decorations and with the help of

the more unconventional erection of rockeries, a brighter colouring had been gained for the entry of the Royal visitor. At the station to receive His Royal Highness was His Excellency the Viceroy, who, after the Prince had alighted, presented His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Executive Council, the Presidents of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, the Political Secretary to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and two members representing the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The Viceroy, the presentations over, then left the station and proceeded in procession to Viceregal Lodge in order that he might, with Lady Reading, greet His Royal Highness on his arrival there. After the departure of His Excellency, and His Royal Highness had inspected the guards-of-honour, a procession was formed to where on the *maidan* fronting the station, beautifully green and with the old Palace of Shah Jehan as a background, forming a pleasing picture, under a great shamiana were assembled the members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Delhi Municipal Committee. One by one the members of the two premier Councils were presented, and then advanced the members of the Municipal Committee, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, who, as President, read to His Royal Highness an address of welcome. The casket in which the address was placed is worthy of notice as it was of a large size, exquisitely carved and made completely of ivory. The top of the lid was carved from one huge tusk.

Of the manner in which the Prince was received by the public you have already heard—there were those who were apart from the unusually large European element who would have given the Prince an enthusiastic welcome whatever the circumstances. But one must add a word about the decorations *en route*. They were certainly most effective, even if the principal pilons were the same as those used for the reception of the Duke of Connaught.

On arrival at Viceregal Lodge His Royal Highness proceeded with the Viceroy to the ball room where, assembled in a semi-circle, were a large number of Ruling Princes and Chiefs and heirs-apparent. After they were presented, there came the turn of the principal officers of the Government and a number of military officers, the latter presented by the Commander-in-Chief.

Delhi, 15th February.—An authoritative estimate of the people on the route of the Prince's procession puts the number at 90,000.

"Pioneer," 17th February 1922.

Delhi, 15th February.—Of memorials to the late King Edward, many have been erected in India. Many are exquisite works of art and all have their merit, but this morning, in the presence of thousands of spectators, His Royal Highness unveiled the chief. It was a simple yet touching ceremony and in true accord with the spirit of the memorial itself, because, rightly enough, it is styled the "All-India King Edward Memorial." Many thousands of all classes in India have contributed towards its cost. This morning when with the pressing of a button, the enormous Union Jacks which shrouded the figure gently slid away, there was seen in fruition a scheme many years old, a scheme first inaugurated in the days of Lord Minto. The foundation-stone was laid by none other than the King Emperor during his visit to Delhi in 1911.

The Memorial stands on the open ground between the Jumma Masjid and the Fort, both historic and immense. The spot has been well chosen. Perhaps, in any other, the Memorial might have been thrown out of harmony, or dwarfed by the nearness of some other structure. As it is at present, it stands in imposing solitude, the Fort and the Jumma Masjid providing most attractive backgrounds—an immense bronze equestrian statue, the work of Sir Thomas Brock.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading arrived at the gardens which enclose the Memorial some few minutes before His Royal Highness.

Around the gardens on the sloping ground from the city, were assembled thousands of Indian spectators, whilst inside were the fortunate ones who had obtained passes. Inside the gardens, were colour parties from the regiments of which the late King Emperor was Colonel-in-Chief and also many hundred representatives of other units of the Indian Army. At the base of the pedestal, adding yet another touch of colour, were grouped several more men from the Indian Army. His Royal Highness was met, when he arrived a few minutes later, by His Excellency the Viceroy and the members of the Executive Committee of the Memorial, the guards-of-honour coming to the salute and the massed bands playing the National Anthem. A procession was formed and, as it slowly moved towards the canopied *dais*, the trumpeters stationed round the platform sounded a flourish and the guards-of-honour once more came to the salute. The actual ceremony of unveiling was most simple. An address was read by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the Executive Committee, inviting His Royal Highness to unveil the Memorial statue, and the Prince briefly replied. Then, accompanied by the Viceroy, he advanced a few paces and with the pressure of a button the flags drew away and the statue was laid bare to the sunlight for all to see. As the Prince performed the simple ceremony, the assembled troops sprung to the salute, and the saluting battery in the Fort commenced its lengthy honour of one hundred and one guns and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Delhi Gate of the Fort. Whilst the salute was being fired His Royal Highness walked round the Memorial chatting with the Viceroy, closely inspecting the statue. He frequently halted to acknowledge the ringing cheers with which he was hailed from all directions. When the salute was concluded the Prince and the Viceroy left to the accompaniment of even more cheers. Outside the gardens and along the long route to Viceregal Lodge large crowds had gathered, and they gave His Royal Highness a great reception as he passed.

A few drops of rain fell this morning, the first by the way that the Prince has seen during the whole of his Indian tour. This evening also there was a very slight shower, but otherwise the weather has been perfect, if a trifle hot for this time of the year. The clouds which gathered in the afternoon had no effect on the great crowds that assembled to watch the polo however. There is a tournament being played at present, but the numbers which have gathered to watch its progress were nothing to those that appeared this afternoon. The Prince, naturally, was unable to enter the tournament, and he had several quiet *chukkers* on an adjoining ground, and it was not until he had finished that it was known generally by the spectators that he had been playing. He strolled over to the tournament ground and elected to sit among the general spectators rather than enter the Royal Stand. He advanced through the crowd almost unrecognised for a time, but when it was realised by the general public that the Prince was actually in their midst the enthusiasm was intense. It was the same when His Royal Highness left. He again made his way through the crowds who followed him to his car in one great surging mass, cheering and waving and behaving in the most excited manner.

This evening there is to be a banquet at Viceregal Lodge, to which the correspondents of the Indian newspapers have not been invited. After the banquet the Prince visits a fancy fair, and later attends a dance given by the Commander-in-Chief.

"Statesman," 18th February 1922.

Delhi, 16th February.—The most important function connected with the Prince of Wales' visit to India was celebrated in the Delhi Fort this afternoon, when the Viceroy held a Durbar, at which His Royal Highness was welcomed by representatives of the Government, Princes and peoples of India.

The welcome addresses were read by the Viceroy on behalf of the Government of India, by the Maharajas of Gwalior, Bikaner and Patiala and

the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar on behalf of the Princes and by Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of the Indian Legislature, representing the people of this country.

The scene of the durbar was laid in a picturesque setting in the historic "*Diwan-i-am*," which is still wrapped in the hallowed memories of the past and where, last year in the same place and amidst similar surroundings, the Duke of Connaught inaugurated the Chamber of Princes. The historic "*Dewan-i-am*" is still making history. It was here that the mightiest Mogul rulers extracted hegemony from neighbouring potentates and dispensed justice, and it is here that one still finds the traces of that splendour which astonished the world. It is here again that the heir-apparent to the mightiest Throne the world has ever seen, surrounded by scenes of unsurpassed grandeur, received homage from Indian Rulers tied in alliance, from statesmen, legislators, soldiers, civilians and a multitude of others who represented everything that is best in the land in the mellowed light of the setting sun. The vast auditorium, the golden canopy, the jewels and the gorgeous apparel of the Princes and Chiefs were at once lit up in flashing effulgence and the scene became one of absorbing interest.

On the *dais* were placed two gilded thrones for the Viceroy and the Prince and one seat for Lady Reading. Facing the *dais*, on its both sides, sat more than fifty Ruling Princes. Behind them were seated members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly The Commander-in-Chief and members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were in the front row. The spectators' block was crammed with other officials, Durbaris of Delhi Province and selected members of the public.

At 3-40 P.M. His Royal Highness left Viceregal Lodge to the accompaniment of a Royal Salute, and was escorted by the 19th Hussars, "C" Battery, R. H. A. and the 11-12th Cavalry.

Huge crowds of people, who had collected on the route cheered the Prince heartily and gave him a tremendous ovation. Ten minutes later the Viceroy left Viceregal Lodge, escorted by two squadrons of the 16th Lancers, the 148th Battery, R.F.A., and 18/19th K.G.O. Lancers.

After the Prince and the Viceroy had arrived at the Fort, a procession was formed at the *Naubat Khana* and moved slowly towards the huge auditorium. As they entered all stood and a band played the first six bars of the National Anthem. The Viceroy and the Prince then mounted the *dais*, the former taking his seat on the right of the throne and the latter on the left. Lady Reading also sat on the *dais*, slightly behind the Prince on his left. The personal staffs of the Viceroy and the Prince were seated on either side, below the *dais*.

The Viceroy then welcomed the Prince. At the conclusion of the Viceroy's address, four ruling Princes, the Maharajas of Gwalior, Bikaner and Patiala and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar followed His Excellency and in eloquent terms, greeted His Royal Highness on behalf of the Princes and assured him of their unswerving loyalty to his House, allegiance to his Father's throne and attachment to His Excellency's person.

Sir Frederick Whyte, President of the Assembly, presented to the Prince a big casket made of silver and gold containing the joint address of the Indian Legislature. The casket was of excellent workmanship and was rectangular in shape. The lid was surmounted by three domes, the middle one being slightly higher than the other two. On one side of the casket was an engraving of the Taj Mahal and on the other the plan of the building which when built, will house both Chambers of the Legislature in the new Capital. Other devices included the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire and the Prince's feathers.

Delhi, 16th February.—An impressive and moving ceremony took place on the polo ground this morning.

Over five thousand old soldiers, of every race, caste, creed and rank assembled to greet the Prince. Away on the ridge above towered the great

Mutiny Monument, commemorating the martial valour and virtues which animated our armies through those times of terrible stress. and embodying the spirit which animated them through these more recent days of danger and difficulty and which, we are proud to think, animates them still. Some of the veterans there were actually heroes of the Mutiny and one could fancy that the spirit of Nicholson hovered over this scene, so pregnant with memories and so stirring, that was now being enacted within gunshot of the place of his own immortal end.

By a quarter-to-twelve all the great concourse was in position, forming four sides of a mighty square. The old soldiers were drawn up around the ground while, in the centre, military bands played inspiring airs. The northern side of the square was composed of *ex*-service men, under Colonel Dunlop, D.S.O. They were in a variety of military uniforms, as well as plain clothes, and there was not one among them whose glittering medals did not bear ample witness of active service in some or other part of the globe. Next came a very pleasing sight—some forty V. A. D.'s, the very aspect of whose cool dainty figures and smiling faces brought back memories of paradise to those who had known what it was, after lying wounded to be brought safely into hospital.

Next to them came the European pensioners, grand old stalwarts, who still held themselves as proudly erect as their age would allow, many of them reminding us forcibly of old prints and pictures of bygone wars. They held themselves proudly, too, because they felt that their Prince, who was coming to greet them, was no distant stranger but one with whom they seemed to have a close family connection as they had already shaken hands and spoken with his father and, perhaps, with his grandfather. Beyond them came the honorary officers and Indian officers of the Indian Army. These presented, in the bright sunshine, a blaze of dazzling and variegated colour, in which mingled every form of brilliant uniform, from the orange and gold of Skinner's Horse and the French gray of the Madras Lancers to the green of the Riflemen and the more usual, though not less striking, scarlet of the line. Beyond these again, in endless lines, stretched the serried ranks of khaki.

As the Prince arrived, dressed in the uniform of the Seaforths, a thrill seemed to run through the whole assembly. Beginning with the *ex*-service men and the pensioners, he shook hands and had a cheery word for each, and with that thoughtfulness which has made him so universally beloved, whenever a very aged warrior approached he had a chair placed for the veteran to sit upon. The sun was hot and it was a very full day for His Royal Highness, but, for over an hour, he stood, shaking hands and chatting with the European veterans and Indian officers, to the latter in Hindustani, to their great surprise and delight. It was clear, from his cheery smile, that he enjoyed meeting them as much as they did him.

After that, the Prince spent another hour walking around the lines of the pensioners and the rank and file of the Indians, again stopping to speak to a man here and there whose medals showed that he had especially distinguished himself in past wars.

He departed, followed by the rousing cheers of the old soldiers till long after his car was out of sight. The whole ceremony was most moving and impressive as the welcome of soldiers to one who, a tried soldier himself, loves and understands the "Tommy" and is never so happy as when among them.

"*Pioneer*," *19th February 1922.*

Delhi, 17th February.—This has been the day of the Indian Army, and more particularly, perhaps, that of the Indian Officer. This morning His Royal Highness visited Raisina, the rapidly changing site of the new Delhi, there to lay the foundation-stone of the Kitchener

College, which, with the creation of the new Capital, will be a centre of learning for the sons of Indian Officers. It was natural that on such an occasion the Indian Army should have gathered in force. There were representatives there from practically every Indian regiment and from the Indian States forces, all drawn up in line facing the site where the foundation-stone was to be laid. The laying of any foundation-stone is but a simple ceremony, but to these men it meant a great deal. The stone to them was not merely an object upon which a great ediface will, in the course of time, be raised, but the foundation in solid reality of aspirations that have long been cherished and which, with the passing of the years, will vastly affect the composition of India's forces. It was in fact the passing of the old to the new.

After the ceremony of the laying of the stone there was a march past. It was a march past in miniature of the whole of the Indian Army, each regiment being represented by an Indian Officer and two other ranks. As can be imagined it took some considerable time for this skeleton army to march by, and His Royal Highness remained at the salute practically without intermission for almost half-an-hour.

The Prince's route on his return journey to Viceregal Lodge led him past the Purana Kila. Here are encamped the 25,000 *Chamars* who congregated in the Khyber Pass and gave His Royal Highness such an ovation on the day of his arrival. They had news of the Prince's coming and flocked to the roadside as one man. They greeted His Royal Highness with tremendous cheers and loud shouts of "*Government-ki-jai.*" The more boisterous leaped and danced in their delight and excitement and became even more enthusiastic when the Prince slowed down to return their salutations. It was an extraordinary sight, the men of the 11th Hussars on duty close by gave friendly and efficient assistance in marshalling this impromptu reception. The *Chamars* took up their station on a mound close by, unfolding their standard. The Prince stopped his car, and Mr. G. A. Gawai, their president, and a member of the Central Provinces Council, made a very brief speech of welcome in which he expressed the gratitude of his community for the interest taken by the Government in the "uplift" of the depressed classes. The gathering certainly belied their name, for their excited pleasure at being honoured by this attention from the Prince was plain to see, and the Prince's face was wreathed in smiles as he stood up in his car and saluted in return for their cheers. It was a pleasing little incident and provided a fitting crown to the enterprise of the *Chamars* in coming into Delhi for the Royal visit.

"Statesman," 21st February 1922.

Delhi, Feb. 19.—There was a huge crowd this morning at the Kingsway Camp to attend the church parade and also to witness the presentation of colours to three regiments by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Viceroy and Lady Reading and the Prince of Wales with his staff arrived in motor cars and at once proceeded to the large shamiana which had been erected for the service. The officiating clergy who represented all denominations, included the Rev. C. H. Hemming, the Rev. R. G. Jamieson and the Rev. Mr. Wenion. The troops were drawn up with their bands in front of the *dais* and the prayers and service were conducted by the clergy, the Seaforths' band providing the sacred music.

Only two hymns were sung, namely, "O God Our Help in Ages Past" and "All People That on Earth do Dwell," and the service closed with the National Anthem.

The first regiment to receive new colours was the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and then followed the 10th Jats and the 16th Rajputs. His Royal Highness handing over the King's and Regimental colours with all the usual impressive ceremony, and the old colours were carried to the rear of

the regiment to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." The Rev. R. G. Jamieson, attached to the Seaforth Highlanders, dedicated the colours presented to the Royal Scot Fusiliers but following the usual custom, there was no religious service over the colours presented to the two Indian regiments.

To everyone's surprise and to the intense delight of the 10th Jats and the 16th Rajputs the Prince addressed them in the vernacular, and expressed his pleasure at presenting the colours, and hoped they would, as in the past, be covered with glory in the future. Loud cheers from the spectators greeted the close of the speech. The proceedings concluded with a march past by all the troops, their bands playing the regimental marches. The bearing of all on parade was extremely smart.

The Prince of Wales was cheered again and again as he left in his motor a few minutes after the Viceroy had departed.

The Honourable Sir William Vincent, Sir Muhamad Shafi and Sir Malcom Hailey had the honour of being received by and having interviews with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to-day.

Delhi, Feb. 18.—Maiden's Hotel was the scene of a gorgeous spectacle to-night when the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India entertained the Prince of Wales at a public banquet.

The hospitality shown to the Royal guest was magnificent in conception and in keeping with the princely traditions of the hosts. The hall, where two hundred and fifty people sat, scintillated with myriads of lights. Nothing could add to the superb decorations, the hotel, which was brilliantly lighted in red and blue looked magnificent. The rich apparel and flashing jewels of the Princes and Chiefs added lustre to the splendour of the scene.

On his arrival, His Royal Highness was received by the members of the Reception Committee. After shaking hands with his hosts, he was conducted to his seat.

Delhi, Feb. 18.—The inspection of the Seaforth Highlanders by the Prince this morning on the Durbar polo ground was a highly interesting ceremony and was witnessed by a large number of civilians and military officers. The Prince rode to the Durbar ground accompanied by his staff, and after inspecting the battalion, dismounted at the saluting base. The force marched past in quarter column and His Royal Highness took the salute. The Prince specially inspected the band of the regiment and chatted with the youngest of the bandsmen, who was only sixteen years of age. The pipers were extremely pleased at this special attention. The Prince also talked with the wives of the non-commissioned officers.

Delhi, Feb. 18.—The Prince of Wales was welcomed this evening by Indian Officers of the Indian Army at a garden party given in his honour in the grounds of the *Diwan-i-Khas* at the Fort.

The vast lawn behind the *Naubat Khana* presented a picturesque appearance and thousands of guests were present. When the Prince arrived he was given an ovation which practically drowned the strains of the National Anthem.

Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief, received His Royal Highness and introduced to him a dozen Indian soldiers who had been awarded Victoria Crosses and other honours for distinguished service during the War. The Prince talked with every one of them for a minute or so.

Lord Reading arrived at five-thirty and the party then proceeded to the *Diwan-i-khas*, the hall where the Moghul Emperors, seated on the famous Peacock Throne, used to receive their ministers in audience. Here one still finds the Urdu inscription, in golden letters,

"If there is Paradise on earth, it is here, it is here, it is here."

From this beautiful hall His Royal Highness, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief witnessed the excellent musical ride given on the river bed below by the 11th Hussars, who were dressed in costume for various ages,

and mounted sports were given by the 18/19th Lancers. A Khuttack war dance by Indian sepoys round a big fire elicited much applause.

The Prince who, though he looked tired, walked briskly about the grounds, and talked with many guests before he left.

The fort was illuminated on the same scale as on the durbar night.

"Pioneer," 23rd February 1922.

Delhi, 21st February.—The ball at Viceregal Lodge last night really concluded the official programme of the Prince of Wales' entertainments at Delhi. It was in every way a fitting climax to a week which will be long remembered by those who have been in the Imperial Capital for the Royal visit. In all 1,500 guests accepted the command invitations and never has Viceregal Lodge seen a more brilliant or distinguished gathering within its walls. The Ruling Chiefs were present in their richest dresses and wearing their priceless jewels, the scarlet uniforms of the military and the many lovely dresses worn by fair ladies lent a wonderful colour and brilliance to a splendid scene.

The ball opened with the so-called State Lancers at 9-45, the Viceregal bodyguard forming a circle round the distinguished performers. The lancers were danced with perhaps more enjoyment than accuracy; but if they were less formal than is usual on such occasions they had the happy effect of dispelling any feeling of stiffness amongst those present at the ball and the dance was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. His Royal Highness danced throughout the evening and " fox-trots " figured largely on the programme. The State Lancers were danced by the following : His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Rawlinson, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, the Earl of Cromer and Lady Hailey, Sir William Vincent and the Countess Fortescue, Sir Malcolm Hailey and the Viscountess Falmouth, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces and the Countess of Hardwicke, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Vincent.

Supper was laid for the Royal party in one of the rooms adjoining the ball room and a huge shamiana off the ball room accommodated the other guests. The Prince of Wales went in to supper with Her Excellency Lady Reading, the Viceroy escorting Lady Rawlinson. Others at the Royal table were Dr. Sapru and Lady Birdwood, Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mrs. Clinton Baker, the Nawab of Bhawalpur and the Viscountess Falmouth, the Earl of Cromer and Lady Vincent, the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Countess of Hardwicke, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur and the Honourable Mrs. R. Greville, Mr. Sarma and Lady Shea, Sir Malcolm Hailey and Lady Whyte, the Maharaja of Kishengarh and Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Harcourt Butler and Lady Shafi, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Hailey, the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Countess Fortescue, Sir William Vincent and the Honourable Mrs. Gupta, Mr Inness and Lady Hudson. The grounds round the Viceregal Lodge were delightfully illuminated with countless miniature electric lights. The supper, band and arrangements were all excellent and the Viceregal ball in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit to Delhi will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to attend it.

Delhi, 21st February.—There has only been one function to-day, but that one of the most extraordinary which the Prince of Wales has yet witnessed. There was a féte for the people on a *maidan* near the city and every one in Delhi must have congregated there. The crowd was enormous and in many places packed so tightly that progress in any direction was an utter impossibility. The noise of bands, both English and Indian, and above all, the confused roar of shouting masses, for Indians in such circumstances invariably conduct conversation in an increasing crescendo, could be heard for a great distance from the *maidan*.

Add to this the shrieking of the round-abouts, the weird instrument brought into play by the showmen to advertise their *tamashas* and, more important still the dust and the aroma associated with the close contact of several thousand perspiring enthusiasts, and a most inadequate idea can be obtained of the sight which was presented to His Royal Highness when he arrived on the scene about five o'clock in the afternoon. Besides the mass of people assembled within the enclosure there were many thousands more without, blocking the roads and all vainly endeavouring to enter the already overcrowded ground.

If His Royal Highness had entered that maelstrom on foot he would have been immediately engulfed, because no number of police could have kept back such a weight of humanity, and so quite rightly, he appeared on horseback. He entered the fête ground through a guard of honour formed by Boy Scouts, otherwise his arrival was unheralded. It was not long however before his presence became generally known and the scene that followed beggars description. The already tightly wedged crowd became an excited heaving mass, every man doing his utmost to get an inch nearer the Prince. But if the crowd found this impossible the Prince at least succeeded in getting to them and he rode slowly to all parts of the ground cheered and *salaamed* everywhere. It was with difficulty that a passage-way was made through such dense masses, but in some mystic fashion it was done.

It was the Prince's public farewell to the Imperial Capital, as his departure for Patiala this evening is quite private and without ceremony, and it was made right in the heart of thousands of his people who saw him, not from behind the backs of an array of police or military, or in a procession, or at a distance at some ceremonial function. They could not have had a better introduction. They were there in the open, surging right up to his horse's flanks, all profoundly impressed and all in the best of humour. And above that sea of heads the cynosure of thousands of eyes the Prince dressed in ordinary khaki riding kit laughing and saluting and evidently thoroughly pleased with the novel scene. When he left it was amid a roar of cheering.

Of the fête itself it is impossible to say anything. Here and there a glimpse could be obtained of swings and the usual paraphernalia of a country fair; wrestlers and boxers ready to dare any oncomer, and vendors of fruits and sweetmeats, but that was all. It was a crush from which one felt relieved to escape, this in itself being a difficulty and a matter for patience and the gentle application of muscle.

The following communications have passed between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy :—

From His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: " I much enjoyed my visit to Delhi and appreciated the warm welcome which I received not only from the people of Delhi Province, but also from the members of the Imperial Legislatures, the members of the Government of India, and the Ruling Princes gathered at Delhi. I shall treasure my memories of Delhi. My stay in the Capital of India has been all too short for me. The interests which have filled my days and the kindness and hospitality which I have received on all sides have made my visit most gratifying to me. I thank Your Excellency most warmly for all that was done to make my Delhi visit so pleasant and inspiring. I wish the Central Government all success in their efforts to promote the welfare and prosperity of India and her people."

From His Excellency the Viceroy: " I am most grateful for Your Royal Highness' gracious telegram. It will, I know, be highly appreciated and most gratifying to all concerned in the success of your visit to Delhi. The enthusiastic demonstrations of good will and affection extended to Your Royal Highness by all classes in the Capital of the Indian Empire are a further emphatic testimony to the abiding loyalty and devotion of the Indian Princes and people to the British Crown and

are also a marked tribute to the inspiring influence of your own personality. The Government of India and the Indian Legislatures will be heartened for the great task which lies before them by your message of sympathy and encouragement. We have all felt it a high privilege to take part in the arrangements for Your Royal Highness' visit, and the expressions of your kind and gracious appreciation of all our efforts will always be cherished."

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Prince of Wales and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi :—

From His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi: "Many thanks for all you did for me at Delhi. I was gratified by the warm welcome which the people of Delhi Province extended to me Please thank all officials and non-officials in your administration who worked so hard in connection with the arrangements for my visit."

From the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to the Prince of Wales: "I am deeply grateful for Your Royal Highness' gracious message. Delhi will long remember the all too short visit of Your Royal Highness. Officials and non-officials alike will cherish the memory of the kind appreciation of their humble efforts to show their steadfast devotion to Your Royal Highness' House and person. On behalf of the inhabitants of Delhi Province, I beg to tender dutiful and sincere wishes for the continued success of your Indian tour and a safe and happy journey home."

No. 2686-Foreign, dated Delhi, the 27th April 1922.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., Chief Commissioner, Delhi,

To—J. P. Thompson, Esq., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

I have the honour to furnish the report called for in Major Gabriel's letter No. 722-10-Int., dated 23rd March 1922, regarding the effect of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Delhi. The visit to Delhi was in fact a visit to the headquarters of the Government of India who were themselves His Royal Highness' hosts on this momentous occasion. They are therefore in the best position to form broad conclusions as regards the general effect of the Royal Visit, and it will be more appropriate if I confine my views to the effect upon the City of Delhi and the rural population of the neighbourhood.

2. Here I may say at once that His Royal Highness' visit was an unqualified success, and aroused the most gratifying enthusiasm on all sides. This was very largely due to the overwhelming and spontaneous desire of the countryside to welcome the Prince of Wales and thus show their loyalty and devotion to the Throne. After the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to Delhi last year I heard many expressions of disappointment that more extensive arrangements had not been made to enable the leading *zamindars* of Delhi and the surrounding districts to take part in the functions and have an opportunity of paying their homage to His Majesty the King Emperor's distinguished uncle. On this occasion therefore steps were taken to let it be widely known that all who chose to come in from the countryside for the Royal Visit would be made welcome. With the ungrudging assistance of the District Officers of Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Meerut and Bulandshahr and of the various Railway Administrations whose lines run into Delhi, arrangements were made to run as many special trains for the date of His Royal Highness' State Entry as the railways could work in the time available. For these trains the people using them paid themselves. On our part, in Delhi, we provided a large standing camp near Safdar Jang for those who remained over-night and the necessary transport and sanitation, and arrangements for food and drink. Thousands of agriculturists came in to Delhi on the 14th of February on foot, on horses and in country vehicles from the nearer villages. It is difficult to compute numbers on such an occasion but it is estimated that at least 35,000 people came to see the State Entry. Those from the more distant parts of the neighbouring districts started their journey in the small hours of the morning, and spent most of the next night in getting home. But the inconvenience was made light of, and it was only the limitations on the carrying capacity of the railways that prevented many thousands more from gathering to get a glimpse of His Royal Highness. I have received a number of grateful and appreciative letters of thanks on behalf of the *zamindars* and their rural leaders for the facilities thus provided for their journeys and in Delhi.

3. In addition to the *zamindars* a large contingent of the depressed classes,—mostly *chamars*—came to Delhi for the Royal Visit in order to hold their annual conference at a time and place where they could display their loyalty to the Crown and the British Government. Their number was estimated at 25,000. A special camping ground was provided for them in Purana Killa, but the whole of the organisation was carried out by their own representatives. Besides the State Entry an opportunity was happily afforded to these humble toilers of the lower classes to pay their homage to His Royal Highness on his return journey from the Kitchener College Foundation Stone ceremony. The enthusiasm displayed when His Royal Highness graciously halted his car for a few minutes in their midst was a memorable spectacle. I am informed by non-official workers among these depressed classes that this recognition has had a most remarkable effect in stimulating their self-respect and in strengthening their determination to lift themselves out of the thraldom which custom and caste regulations have hitherto assigned to their lot.

4. The result of this influx of enormous crowds of men determined to see their "*Shahzada*," and absolutely oblivious to all suggestions that they should refrain from joining the celebrations, was immediately visible in Delhi City. Several thousands of the *zamindars* and *chamars* marched through the main bazars on their way to and from their camps on the afternoon of the 13th February and the morning of the 14th. This refreshing sight put heart into the timid shopkeepers who had been persuaded to close their shops for the 14th February, and large numbers of the city people joined the crowds on the route of the State Entry. With the City folk, the school children who mustered in full strength, and the pensioners from the Kingsway camp, there must have been well over 100,000 spectators along the route.

5. Next morning again large crowds assembled to witness the unveiling of the King Edward Memorial. The excellent feeling thus established continued throughout the week of His Royal Highness' visit to Delhi. The extremist non-co-operators, defeated and depressed, gave up any attempt to interfere with the people's enjoyment of such functions as were open to them. The polo matches attracted record crowds for Delhi. The enthusiasm culminated at the People's Féte on the *Tis Hazari maidan* on the 21st February—the last afternoon of the Royal Visit. The ground and approaches were thronged from an early hour. When His Royal Highness rode on to the *maidan* it was with some difficulty that the Prince and his party found a way through the crowd surging round as he passed among them. All were perfectly good tempered and well behaved, their main anxiety being to get near enough to touch His Royal Highness' horse, or if possible his foot, and thus to offer their *darshan* to their King's son. Those who succeeded went away, like hundreds of happy school children to cherish the memory of a great event in their lives.

6. The visit was thus a great success and left the people of Delhi gratified and pleased. The mass of loyal citizens congratulated themselves that they had not been disgraced in the eyes of the world by a small gang of rowdies, the hollowness of whose pretensions to represent the people had been completely exposed. The effect of the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales among the inhabitants of the Capital of India and the landed classes of the neighbourhood was thoroughly beneficial and calculated to increase their sense of loyalty and contentment.

Programme for the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Patiala.

22nd February 1922 (Wednesday)—

8-30 A.M.	Public arrival.*
9-15 A.M.	Palace arrival.*
9-20 A.M.	*Mizajpursi.*
9-30 A.M.	Breakfast.
10-30 A.M.	His Highness' formal visit to His Royal Highness.*
11-15 A.M.	His Royal Highness' Return visit.*
1 P.M.	Lunch.
4 P.M.	Review of State Troops and inspection of the Patiala men who enlisted for the Great War.*
5 P.M.	Presentation of the retired and demobilised officers of the Indian Army on the Parade ground after tea.*
8 P.M.	Private Dinner and Dance.

23rd February 1922 (Thursday)—

After early breakfast.

8 A.M.	Leave Palace for pigsticking till lunch. Return to Palace for Lunch.
1 P.M.	Lunch at the Palace.
4-30 P.M.	Polo.
8-15 P.M.	Semi-official Banquet.
After Dinner . . .	Dance.

24th February 1922 (Friday)—

After breakfast.

8-15 A.M.	Start for general shoot till lunch. Return to Palace for lunch.
1 P.M.	Lunch at the Palace.
4-15 P.M.	Polo.
8-30 P.M.	State Banquet.
11 P.M.	Departure.

*Dress—

Military—Full Dress.

Civil { Indian Sardars—Achkan, Kamarband and Sword in hand.
Europeans—Morning Dress.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's speech at the State Banquet at Patiala.

Nearly fifty years ago it was the good fortune of my grand-father the late Maharaja Mohinder Singhji to welcome to Patiala territory, King Edward VII, who was then touring in India as Prince of Wales. To-day it is my proud privilege to offer the warmest of welcomes to Your Royal Highness on your visit to the capital of my State. When two years ago the joyful news was received in India that Your Royal Highness was coming to this country, I was one of the first to invite Your Royal Highness to Patiala, and it was a source of great joy to me when you graciously accepted my invitation. Our disappointment was equally great when we learnt that the Royal visit had to be postponed, as your tour in the far flung dominions of His Imperial Majesty and the inimitable earnestness and enthusiasm with which you had completed the sacred mission, had so strained your health, that it was necessary to insist on Your Royal Highness taking a little rest. I know how reluctantly you acquiesced in the postponement, as you always refuse to allow considerations of personal ease and comfort and even of health to stand in the way of the fulfilment of the duties of your high destiny. Just as Your Royal Highness has been looking forward all this time to a visit to this country, we have been equally anxious to welcome the heir to the throne of the mightiest Empire in the world. I beg you, Sir, to accept my warmest thanks on behalf of myself and my people for your gracious acceptance of our humble invitation. The joy that we feel to-day and the feelings that surge in our loyal breasts on this auspicious occasion are too deep to be interpreted in words. In India, love for the Crown is a worship, and loyalty to the Sovereign is a religion. Your

Royal Highness is now travelling in a country which devoutly believes in the divine right of kings and where, as happened when your gracious father came here for the imperial coronation, the mere sight of the Sovereign is believed to cure all ills and diseases, and in India nowhere are these feelings more intense than in the subjects of the Indian States, and Your Royal Highness will forgive me if I take pride in the fact that nowhere in the vast dominions of the great British Empire, will be found more loving and loyal hearts than in the State of Patiala. It is with such feelings that we offer you the heartiest of welcomes.

Ever since destiny has linked us with the British crown we have been second to none in our loyalty to the person and throne of the ruling Sovereign, and I am proud to say that the great Sikh nation has always been in the forefront wherever sacrifice, service and gallantry have been needed. It ill becomes me to indulge in a vainglorious account of the services rendered to the Empire by the Sikhs or the Patiala State ever since it has by treaty been linked with the crown of England. It is not necessary for me either to refer to the whole-heartedness with which my ancestors embraced as their own every cause of the British Crown, nor is it appropriate for me to dilate on my own humble work in the service of the Empire during the great war. All these things are I believe recorded in history and I earnestly pray that God Almighty may enable me hereafter and my children and all the future rulers of Patiala, to add their humble share to this proud chapter in our history. In war time and in peace time may it be always given to us to be true to our noble traditions and glorious past. Your Royal Highness, the Indian States have always been considered the pillars and bulwarks of the Imperial edifice. Secured in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them under their treaties and engagements, they have always vied with one another in their loyalty to the Crown. The bonds that unite us with the latter are made of a material which knows no decay or rust, but has the unique quality of growing stronger, more enduring and lasting with time. I believe that no better way can be found to keep these links glittering, and thus make them the envy of other nations of the world, than to send out to us and others, Imperial ambassadors like Your Royal Highness. You have now visited practically all the distant parts of the Empire over which the sun never sets, and wherever you have gone you have completely succeeded in winning all hearts. Your wonderful charm, your gracious affability and the ardent desire to know and be known to the Allies' friends and the peoples of the British Empire, have done much more to strengthen the links of unity in the Empire than treaties, statesmanship or diplomacy. The man of peace knows you as a Prince who will be a King of the people in the truest sense of the word. The soldier is proud to remember you as a comrade, taking the same risks as himself on the field of battle. All know you well, and no Prince ever prepared himself better for the task of governing, than by making an attempt, so successful in your case, to know the people.

Some of us in the Indian states have had the good fortune of knowing you well for several years, and I reckon myself one of this lucky number, but all those who have had the privilege of coming in contact with you during this visit to India, can never forget the joy of it, and Your Royal Highness may safely accept my assurance as a member of the Order of Princes, that we are proud to be integral parts of an Empire whose future sovereign is so wonderfully magnetic and so keenly alive to our cherished traditions.

Your Royal Highness, it has been a very great privilege and pleasure to me to entertain you in Patiala and I very much wish it had been possible for Your Royal Highness to stay with us a little longer. I am conscious that there may have been shortcomings in our arrangements, if so I pray you to overlook them and to measure our joy and happiness at your visit, by the spirit which has animated our efforts to make you comfortable and give you some enjoyable sport. It has been a privilege to my troops to be reviewed by Your Royal Highness. I was particularly anxious that the review should be held inasmuch as the hearts of the soldiers beat high at being reviewed by the future monarch of the Great British Empire, himself a

true soldier, and also because I considered it only appropriate that Your Royal Highness might have an opportunity of forming an estimate of the most soldierly part of the sword arm of India. It is my privilege to say once more, and we shall be very grateful if you will personally convey to His Imperial Majesty, your august father, our deep sense of ever-abiding loyalty to, and love for, his person and throne. It is my earnest prayer that Your Royal Highness may continue to win fresh laurels wherever you may go, for you possess a heart of gold, full of sympathy and affection for all, a gift which the Almighty God vouchsafes only to a chosen few.

Before concluding allow me to allude to the forthcoming auspicious marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary. We wish her the best of luck and sincerely pray that Providence may bless her and her future husband and bring them every joy and happiness. And now Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking with cordiality and enthusiasm the health of our Royal guest the Prince of Wales. May God bless him.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the Patiala State Banquet.

I am very grateful to Your Highness for the warm terms in which you have proposed my health. I thank Your Highness for having extended to me the princely hospitality for which the Patiala State is so justly famous. I have been keenly looking forward to my visit to Patiala because of my previous acquaintance with Your Highness which began in 1911, when you visited England. I saw you again at the War Conference, and renewed my acquaintance by a brief period of comradeship on service on the Carso plateau and by subsequent meetings; I knew that a warm welcome awaited me here and that Your Highness would show me the best of sport and hospitality; but apart from personal grounds for my satisfaction, it is a great pleasure to me to be able to visit the capital of the premier State in the Punjab and the leading Sikh State in India.

I need not refer to the past history of the relations of the Patiala State with the British Government which date back from 1809 and have been of the happiest nature.

To a loyal and capital statesman, such as Your Highness, the crisis of the Great War came not as a trial but as an opportunity. Immediately on its outbreak Your Highness offered your personal services and the resources of your State to the Empire. You proceeded post haste to the Front though a regrettable illness compelled your return. Your Imperial Service troops, cavalry and infantry, went on service and continued in the field rendering conspicuous assistance till the end of the War. In addition Your Highness raised in the State and maintained, a camel corps and two mule corps which were of great value to our forces. I believe the Patiala State can boast to be the only State in India which raised from its own subjects and maintained from its own revenues 5 separate and complete corps. In addition, when in 1918 the Premier called for a special effort in the Empire, Your Highness set a noble example to your brother Princes by your offer to raise in the State three battalions of infantry in addition to maintaining the flow of recruits to the Imperial Service Troops and the Indian Army. The total number of Patiala subject who enlisted in these forces amounted to 28,000—a contribution in man-power of which the State may well be proud. Your Highness did memorable work on the War Conference in 1918 and subsequently visited the various fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Palestine. Your Highness must have felt gratified in the latter country to see your own Imperial Service infantry regiment already covered with laurels and about to win more in Lord Allenby's famous advance in September 1918. It was a great privilege to me to be able to see Your Highness' fine troops here or to inspect the ex-service men of your State.

In money contributions Your Highness was equally lavish. The total expenditure on the State War Services amounted to 82 lakhs of rupees and including contribution to War Loans to one and one-third crores. There are many other matters I might mention, but I think that the varied tale which I have set forth will show that Your Highness and your State have in no respect fallen short of your glorious traditions of loyalty and service. Few States can show such a record; it is indeed a fortunate chance that at this crisis the Punjab had Your Highness as its premier Prince and the Sikhs had you as their most prominent leader. I feel proud that my House possesses such a true and devoted friend; and I am happy to be able in person to-night to offer my thanks and congratulations for this record of unwearied service and loyalty. May the years to pass draw our ties still closer. I need not say what a pleasure it was to me when Your Highness expressed a desire to be attached to my Staff in India.

I must thank Your Highness again for all your kindness and hospitality. I have thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Patiala which is a home of sport, of polo and of pigsticking. I must leave the latter pastime behind me in Patiala with regret; but as regards polo I do hope that I may some day be able to show my friends in England that the Patiala polo team does not belie my accounts of it.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking prosperity to Patiala State and long life and happiness to its illustrious Ruler.

"Pioneer," dated the 23rd February 1922.

Patiala, 22nd February.—After his exceedingly arduous week in Delhi His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is promised three days of comparative quiet in Patalia—three days from which the official and the ceremonial elements have been almost entirely eliminated. The programme of engagements includes three afternoons of polo, some pigsticking, a shoot, and two dances.

When the Prince arrived at Patiala State this morning it was, of course, his first introduction to the martial Punjab and the drive to the Motibagh Palace *viâ* the Mall Road with His Highness the Maharaja, who had been the first to greet him at the station, was through thousands of warlike Sikhs who cheered vociferously and gave the Prince a great reception. Almost immediately after the public arrival there was a review of the State troops on the polo ground, four battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and some artillery being on parade. Patiala is famed for its army, and one was struck by the smartness of the men in their general evolutions and, in fact, the serviceable character of the whole parade. The troops were led past His Royal Highness by the Maharaja in person, who is Commander-in-Chief of his forces. The gallop past of the artillery and the cavalry towards the end of the parade was most thrilling and very cleverly executed. It was a gallop of the unvarnished order, where spur and knee played their all-important part. Before the march past His Royal Highness inspected the troops, and *en route* to the end of the long line had to pass a great mass of pensioners who have come in from the surrounding districts. Instead of trotting out to the right of the line which, as is known, is the usual procedure at such parades, the Prince reined in and passed the pensioners at a slow walk. At the conclusion of the parade, His Royal Highness dismounted in order to make their closer acquaintance, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. There were about 300 pensioned officers, and the State officials say almost 20,000 men. The Prince commenced to shake hands in his usual cordial manner, but it soon became evident that it would be impossible to have every man in that vast crowd personally presented to him, so he mounted his horse again and rode about in and among the men, everywhere followed by a cheering and admiring throng.

During the afternoon His Royal Highness played polo and had quite a number of strenuous *chukkers*.

"Pioneer," dated the 25th February 1922.

Patiala, 24th February.—The three days' visit to Patiala, the most important State in the Punjab, has been full of interest for His Royal Highness. Every afternoon there has been polo, and the Prince has played with and against the Patiala men, who, as is well known, are famous throughout India, because of their remarkable prowess at the game. Consequently His Royal Highness has enjoyed some really fast *chukkers* and some of the best polo possible to obtain in India. But His Royal Highness has been engaged in other pursuits also.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, he was out pigsticking and found the sport exceedingly good. The Prince obtained two pigs. The first, a very fast animal, gave His Royal Highness quite a long run, but the Prince speared it perfectly and the animal lay dead with the first thrust. This morning the party was divided, and, whilst some accompanied the Prince on another pigsticking expedition, others joined in a general shoot on elephants through the teaming State jungles. The latter party secured a good and mixed bag in which were included two panthers. For His Royal Highness the sport was not so good as, owing to the height of the crops most, of the pigs succeeded in effecting an escape.

Last night at the beautiful Motibagh Palace, which has recently been completely re-furnished in an elaborate and artistic style, there was a semi-official banquet and afterwards a small dance. The Palace buildings and the surrounding grounds were illuminated with coloured electric lights, the most pleasing and artistic effects being produced. This evening there was the State banquet to which some 250 guests were invited. This was held in the Old Palace in the city. There were crowds in all the streets to cheer His Royal Highness as he passed. All—even the inhabitants of the most humble dwelling—had subscribed something to add to the general illuminations.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala on the former's leaving the State:—

From His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—On leaving Your Highness' State I thank your Highness very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality. I enjoyed my stay at Patiala very much. It was a great pleasure to me to see the Patiala State troops and the ex-service men of the State and to receive so warm a welcome from the subjects of the premier State of the Punjab.

From His Highness the Maharaja:—I am sincerely grateful for Your Royal Highness' very kind message on leaving my State. The honour done to me and my people by Your Royal Highness' visit will always be remembered with pleasant associations. It is highly gratifying to know that Your Royal Highness appreciates the warmth of feelings which permeated my people in receiving Your Royal Highness in their midst. May all happiness and joy attend Your Royal Highness.

No. 2355-E., dated Lahore, the 28th February 1922.

From—Lieut.-Colonel A. B. MINCHIN, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States,

To—The Hon'ble Sir JOHN WOOD, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Political Secretary, to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

With reference to your letter No. 184-10-Intl., dated the 21st January, 1922, I have the honour to submit below a detailed account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Patiala from the 22nd to the 24th February, 1922.

2. The ceremonial observed at His Royal Highness' arrival at 8-30 A.M. on the 22nd February has already been reported. With a view to afford the Prince more opportunity for rest and recreation, the formal visits, for which programmes had been drawn up, were dispensed, with, and the morning was therefore taken up with a review of the Patiala State Forces and the inspection of Patiala subjects who had taken part in the war, which it had originally been intended to hold in the afternoon.

3. On arrival at the parade ground the Prince was received by His Highness the Maharaja at the head of 2,500 troops extended in line who greeted His Royal Highness with a royal salute. He then inspected the demobilised Patiala subjects, some 15,000 in number, who were drawn up on the right of the troops, and, attended by the Maharaja, rode down the line.

4. The State Forces, consisting of the Patiala horse battery, the 1st Rajindra Lancers, the 2nd Patiala Lancers, the 1st Rajinder Sikhs, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Patiala Infantry, then marched past the saluting point, after which the artillery and the cavalry went past at a gallop. The troops then formed up in line, and the review closed with an advance in review order. The troops were of excellent material and well trained, and the manner in which the evolutions were performed excited general admiration.

5. The demobilised Indian Officers were then presented to the Prince, after which His Royal Highness rode slowly through the demobilised men who received him with tremendous enthusiasm. It was noticeable that some of those who had come in Akali dress were foremost in their acclamations.

6. The rest of the Prince's time was spent in sport and recreation. On the afternoon of the 22nd February, His Royal Highness played 8 *chukkers* of polo. On the morning of the 23rd he went pigsticking, and obtained two first spears. That afternoon His Royal Highness again played polo. The 24th February was a repetition of the 23rd, as the Prince elected to go pigsticking again, with a small party, instead of joining in the general shoot from elephants which had been arranged. The latter sport was enjoyed by various members of His Royal Highness' staff and other guests of His Highness. In the afternoon the Prince again played polo.

7. On the evenings of the 22nd and 23rd February there were informal dances at the Motibagh Palace, where the Prince was staying, at both of which His Royal Highness was present for a short time. A State banquet at which about 200 guests were present, was held at the Fort, in the middle of the city, which was brilliantly illuminated. The Prince drove through large crowds, and the orderliness and friendly demeanour of the populace in the almost entire absence of police or other control was very noticeable.

8. His Royal Highness informed me that he had enjoyed the visit immensely and was specially pleased by the absence of all formality, which characterised the arrangements. Large crowds collected to view the carriage procession from the Railway Station, to watch the Prince play polo, and to see him drive through the city on the evening of his departure. Their demeanour was most respectful and the Prince was greeted with enthusiasm wherever he went.

9. Although suffering unfortunately from an attack of dysentery, the Maharaja remained constantly in attendance on his Royal guest, and spared no effort nor expense to make the visit an unqualified success. Their Highnesses the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur and the Maharaja of Panna accepted His Highness' invitation to be present at Patiala to meet His Royal Highness, as well as about 100 European guests, to whom a hearty welcome was extended.

10. The visit has had an excellent effect politically. The country people who flocked in from all parts of the State to see His Royal Highness behaved

admirably. Effective arrangements having been made to exclude undesirable characters, it was possible to relax much of the police supervision, which would otherwise have been necessary, and the people were much pleased with the confidence thus reposed in them, which, as events showed, was fully justified. In conclusion I would observe that His Highness' arrangements were most complete in every respect, and merit the highest commendation.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Jullunder.

25th February 1922—

9-30 A.M.	Private arrival.
	His Royal Highness will be met by the Commissioner of the Jullunder Division, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police of the Jullunder District.
9-40 A.M.	His Royal Highness and Staff will motor to the Parade ground.
9-45 A.M.	His Royal Highness will arrive at the Parade ground and will be met by the Colonel Commandant, Jullunder Brigade Area and Staff
	His Royal Highness will inspect the guards of honour on either side of the foundation stone.
9-50 A.M.	His Royal Highness will lay the foundation stone of the King George's School.
10-5 A.M.	Presentation of officers of the Civil Imperial Services and of Provincial Durbaries.
10-25 A.M.	Inspection of selected Indian Officers who will be presented to His Royal Highness.
10-50 to 11-50 A.M	His Royal Highness will walk round the line of pensioners and inspect the Garrison.
11-50 A.M.	His Royal Highness will leave for the Railway Station.
11-55 A.M.	His Royal Highness will arrive at the Railway Station.
12 noon	Royal train will depart.

Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel E. ff. W. Lascelles, representing His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of King George's Royal Indian Military School, Jullundur.

Under the order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is my duty on behalf of the Army to ask you to be pleased to lay here to-day the foundation stone of a school for the sons of the Indian soldiers.

The suggestion that special institutions of this nature should be established was first made by certain distinguished British officers, who were aware that their Indian officers and men greatly desired that their sons should be educated in conditions where the loyal spirit and glorious traditions of the Indian Army should be enabled to exercise the fullest possible influence.

A proposal to establish schools in satisfaction of this wise and laudable desire was taken up with great zealousness by Sir George Lowndes, then President of the Indian Soldiers' Board, a body which has done much

for the welfare of the Indian soldier and his dependents. General Sir Charles Monro, at that time Commander-in-Chief in India, strongly supported the movement, which owes a great deal also to the deep interest taken in it by His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of this province and a member of the Indian Soldiers' Board, and whose Government has generously made a free gift of the school site upon which Your Royal Highness is now standing. Lord Chelmsford, then Viceroy, gave his wholehearted support to the proposal, but financial stringency arising from the great war rendered it impossible to provide from public funds money to build the schools.

The desire of Indian officers and men would therefore have been unfulfilled, had not His Majesty, the King-Emperor, graciously ordered that certain funds at his personal disposal should be used for the purpose.

I am desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the name of the Indian officers and men whom it is high privilege to command, to ask Your Royal Highness to be pleased to convey to the King-Emperor an expression of their abiding loyalty to his house and person and their humble and heartfelt thanks for his gracious bounty to them and to their sons.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone of King George's Royal Indian Military School, Jullundur.

As one who had the privilege of serving in the field in the Great War, I feel I may address as comrades these gallant soldiers who are gathered here to-day.

It is a very real pleasure to be among you again and to stand here in the centre of a Civil District and Division which contributed so many recruits to help the Empire to success in the great struggle. India supplied a total of 700,000 combatant recruits during the War. It is to the abiding glory of this Province that half of these came from the Punjab and it is to your lasting credit that all classes in this neighbourhood responded to the call. While the pride of place for enlistment of the largest percentage of their community in this neighbourhood rests with the Mehtons, actually the largest number of recruits was furnished by the Jât Sikhs. Out of a total male population of a million, the Sikhs enlisted 90,000 men, that is, one-fourth of the total number of combatants furnished by the Province and one-eight of the total number furnished by India as a whole, in which the Sikhs formed but one per cent. of the population. The response of other classes as well who before the Great War had few, if any, inherited traditions of military service, was no less remarkable. I wish also to express my appreciation of the response to the call made by the humbler ranks of the people, the followers and sweepers and others, whose work was of such value to our forces and earned repeated praise.

But great as was your contribution in men, it was the spirit which animated them which shed the greatest glory on your community. Far from their homes, in three continents and in many countries and fronts, in strange and rigorous climates, amid hourly dangers of death, mutilation and disease, the men who were bred in these plains and hills gave the highest proof of the sturdy qualities of their race and of the depth of their loyalty to their King-Emperor and their salt. A well known story of the gallantry in Gallipoli of a famous Sikh regiment recruited in this neighbourhood is typical of the tenacity and valour which inspired you all. This Regiment on the 4th and 5th of June 1915, fought in the attack on Achi Baba continuously for 24 hours, losing 12 British Officers, 11 Indian Officers and 380 men out of a total force of 543 of all ranks in action. They left the field at last choked with the enemy's dead without having given an inch of ground.

Many Indian soldiers have pleaded for better educational facilities for their children. Their plea reached the ear of my father the King-Emperor who commanded that the monies of the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund should be devoted to building special schools for the sons of Indian soldiers and that these schools should be called the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools. It is my privilege to lay the foundation stone of the first of these schools to-day.

I hope that the descendants of the soldiers who come to learn in this school, will carry three simple facts in their minds as they daily pass this stone. Firstly, that this school was built by the desire and at the command of the King-Emperor as a token of his admiration and regard for the military classes in India and in gratitude for their loyalty and devotion; secondly that this stone was laid by me in loving memory of my comrades in the Great War; and thirdly that the noblest use to which they can turn the education received here, is to the upholding of the great tradition of loyalty, patriotism and service which was handed down to them by their fathers.

"*Pioneer*", *dated the 27th February 1922.*

Jullundur, 25th February.—Pensioners representing every arm of the Service and every campaign in which Indian troops have taken part since 1857, many of them wearing medals and decorations dating back three generations, gave His Royal Highness a rousing reception when he arrived at Jullundur Cantonment this morning to lay the foundation stone of the first of the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools which His Majesty has directed shall be erected with the monies derived from the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund and utilised as boarding schools for the sons of Indian soldiers. Had funds and railway accommodation permitted, the military authorities state that they could, with the greatest of ease, have assembled from 10,000 to 15,000 pensioners to meet His Royal Highness, so keen has been the spirit displayed in all parts of the martial Punjab. But to all things there is a limit, and the immense parade which the Prince saw this morning represented the chosen few and, it has to be added, many that were not chosen. There were some who laughed at such things as trains and permits, who came and presented themselves at the Camp, and, fortunately, by a general shuffling and squeezing, accommodation was found for them. Some of the men, notably the Dogras from the Kanga Valley, had to tramp over long and tiring roads for three and in some cases four days in order to reach the railway. Where such a spirit was displayed the enthusiastic nature of the welcome accorded His Royal Highness can be readily imagined.

But although primarily the affair is of the military, and especially that of the Indian Army, it is not to be supposed that they were alone in their welcome. When His Royal Highness left the station precincts, where he had been met by the Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, he was greeted by thousands who had journeyed in from the local country-side and many who had come from the city some three miles away. As the Prince's introduction to the British Punjab it was, indeed, a happy augury of many pleasant days to follow. For one thing, everyone seemed pleased and proud of the cheery nature of the reception—an invariable sign of complete concord.

The stone-laying ceremony was performed on a spacious maidan but a short distance from the station, and it was here, occupying three sides of an enormous square, that the pensioners awaited His Royal Highness. The fourth side was packed with those of the general public who had succeeded in obtaining tickets. Inside the square were the troops of the Jullundur Garrison under the command of Colonel Commandant W. F. Bainbridge, the troops on parade, and those engaged in lining the route being the 105th

Battery, R. F. A., the 4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, Skinner's Horse, the 52nd Sikhs, the 19th Punjabis, the 2-41st Dogras, the depôt of the 26th Punjabis, and the 25th Battalion, Indian Territorial Force. Facing the stone were the guards-of-honour provided by the 4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, and the 52nd Sikhs. It was one of the most imposing military parades that His Royal Highness has yet witnessed. On his arrival the Prince inspected the guard-of-honour, and then proceeded immediately with the simple ceremony of laying the foundation stone. This completed, His Royal Highness was presented with an address of welcome by three Indian officers— a Sikh, a Punjabi Mussalman, and a Dogra—on behalf of the soldiers of the Kangra, Malwa, and Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts. The Prince briefly replied, and there and then began a more arduous task, for after the principal local officials had been presented, there came in a seemingly never ending file some 600 or 700 pensioned Indian officers—Sikhs, Dogras, Mussalmans, or Gurkhas—the Prince had a pleasant and ready word for each. After the officers came the turn of the men; but, as has been found elsewhere, it was impossible for the Prince to shake hands with all, so he had to content himself with passing slowly along their ranks and halting now and again to have a chat with some hardy old veteran. When His Royal Highness left at mid-day to continue his journey to Lahore the cheering was tumultuous. The old, tried soldiers of the Punjab made the most of their opportunity. It was, indeed, an affecting and inspiring spectacle.

The following telegram from the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been received by the Commissioner of Jullundur:—I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to thank you very heartily for all you did to make his brief visit to Jullundur so successful. His Royal Highness much appreciated seeing so many fine representatives of the ex-Service men of your Division. It was a great pleasure to him to greet so many men who have served their King and country so faithfully.

The Commissioner replied:—Kindly convey to His Royal Highness my deep gratitude for the gracious appreciation of our humble labour of love and duty at the visit, for which the people of this Division have felt uncommonly honoured.

Programme of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lahore

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH—

Afternoon—(*a*) Public arrival at Lahore Railway Station, 3-30 P.M. State Procession to Government House.

(*b*) Reception in the grounds of Government House of Punjab Ruling Princes and Ruling Chiefs, leading officials and Members of the Provincial Reception Committee His Excellency the Governor will be "At Home" in the grounds.

Evening—(*a*) Dinner and small dance at Government House.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH—

Morning—(*a*) Divine Service in Lahore Cathedral.

Afternoon—(*a*) Provincial *Mela*.

Evening—(*a*) Dinner at Government House.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH—

Morning—(*a*) Informal visit to the Aitchison College

(*b*) Informal visit to the North-Western Railway Workshops, Moghalpura.

(*c*) Receive a speech of welcome from the Punjab Legislative Council at the Council Chamber.

Afternoon—(*a*) Polo. Punjab Chiefs' Association "At Home" at the Polo ground.

Evening—(*a*) Dinner with the Officers of the Garrison at Army Mansions; and Soldiers' Concert afterwards in the Spencer Theatre.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH—

Morning—(*a*) Meet of the Lahore Hounds.

Afternoon—(*a*) Gymkhana Races at the Race Course. His Highness The Nawab of Bahawalpur "At Home."

Evening—(*a*) Dinner and small dance at Government House.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST—

Morning— (*a*) Informal visit to the troops in Lahore Cantonment. Parade of Military Pensioners and *ex*-service men.

(*b*) Police Parade in the grounds of Government House.

Afternoon—(*a*) Garden party at Shalamar Gardens by Punjab Legislative Council.

Evening—(*a*) Quiet dinner and private departure.

NOTE.—Inter-Collegiate sports and a people's *mela* will be held during His Royal Highness' visit to Lahore.

Programme of the Public Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C., at Lahore on Saturday, the 25th February 1922, at 3-30 P.M.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., M.C., will arrive at Lahore Railway Station on Saturday, the 25th February 1922, at 3-30 P.M.

2. A Guard of Honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of the North-Western Railway Rifles, under the command of Captain M. S. Gregory, M.C., will be drawn up on the platform and receive His Royal Highness with a Royal Salute as he alights from his carriage. At the same time a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Fort.

3. After the Band has completed the first 6 bars of "God Save the King," His Royal Highness will shake hands with His Excellency the Governor, who will present his personal Staff, the General Officer Commanding, Lahore District, and Aide-de-Camp.

4. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guard of Honour of the North-Western Railway Rifles. The General Officer Commanding, Lahore District, will accompany His Royal Highness if invited to do so.

5. His Excellency the Governor will then present the following gentlemen, who will be invited to be present on the Railway Platform:—

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council.
The Hon'ble Ministers of the Punjab Government
The Hon'ble the President of the Legislative Council.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.
The Bishop of Lahore.
The Chief Secretary to Government.
Three members of Council representing the Legislature.
The Commissioner, Lahore Division.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The Agent of the North-Western Railway.
The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.
The Superintendent of Police, Lahore.

6. His Royal Highness will then proceed to the station entrance where a Guard of Honour of the 116th Mahrattas with band, under the command of Captain R. C. Isaacs, will be drawn up. He will be received as he reaches the entrance with a Royal Salute.

7. After inspecting the Guard of Honour His Royal Highness' escort will walk past His Royal Highness until the Royal barouche arrives opposite the station entrance. His Royal Highness will then enter his carriage and drive to Government House attended by his personal staff and escorted by the 35th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Hodson's Horse, and a troop of the Punjab Light Horse, the whole escort being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Rowcroft, D.S.O., Hodson's Horse.

The carriage procession will be formed as under:—

Royal Barouche . . .	1. His Royal Highness. 2. Colonel R. B. Worgan. 3. Equerry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Harvey and two Aides-de-Camp riding.

1st Landau . . .	1. Lord Cromer. 2. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. 3. Equerry. 4. Mr D. Petrie.
2nd Landau . . .	1. His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur. 2. Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey. 3. Equerry. 4. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Kinealy.
3rd Landau . . .	1. Mr. G. F. deMontmorency. 2. Sir Godfrey Thomas. 3. Indian Orderly Officer. 4. Indian Orderly Officer.

8. The route will be *viâ* Empress Road, Nicholson Road and Macleod Road to the Post Office, and thence along the Mall to the West Gate of Government House. The route will be lined by the following troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Lahore Brigade Area:—

Detachments 1st Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, 22nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 38th Dogras, 2/4th Gurkha Rifles; Depôt 2/22nd Punjabis; 2nd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1/103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment, 116th Mahrattas; and the Punjab Rifles.

9. After the departure of His Royal Highness' procession, His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen who were present with him on the platform to meet His Royal Highness will motor direct to Government House *viâ* Empress Road.

10. On arrival at Government House His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency the Governor at the west lawn, where he will

alight from his carriage. A Guard of Honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of the 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, with band under the command of Captain G. C. Wallace, M.C., M.M., will be drawn up on the lawn at Government House and will receive His Royal Highness with a Royal Salute as he alights from his carriage. After the band has played the first 6 bars of "God Save the King," His Excellency the Governor will present Lady Maclagan.

11. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guard of Honour.

12. His Excellency the Governor and the Agent to the Governor--General will then present the following Ruling Chiefs :—

1. His Highness the Raja of Mandi.
2. Raja of Bashahr.
3. Raja of Keonthal.
4. Raja of Kalsia.
5. Nawab of Pataudi.
6. Rana of Baghat.
7. Rana Kumharsain.

The following gentlemen will then be presented to His Royal Highness :—

By the Hon'ble the Chief Justice—

The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

By His Excellency the Governor—

The Financial Commissioners.
Secretaries to Government.
The District and Sessions Judge.
The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Inspector-General of Prisons.
The Accountant-General.
The Chief Conservator of Forests.
The Postmaster-General.

By the General Officer Commanding, Lahore District—

The General Officer Commanding, Lahore Brigade Area, and other senior Military officers invited to be present.

By the Chief Secretary to Government—

The members of the Provincial Reception Committee.

By the General Officer Commanding, Lahore District—

The officers on duty with His Royal Highness' escort.

13. His Royal Highness will then proceed to a special reception *Shamiana* on the lawn, where Ruling Princes and Ruling Chiefs present in Lahore will be invited to have tea.

14. Full dress with trousers will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform and morning dress by others. Military Officers will wear full dress, Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Punjab Legislative Council.

We are assembled here to-day to offer to Your Royal Highness a warm and hearty welcome on this your first visit to this province. We welcome Your Royal Highness as the eldest son of our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Their memorable visit to India some ten years ago and the sympathy they then showed and have ever shown with India and with Indians is fresh in the minds of all of us here present. We welcome you also as the grandson of King Edward VII. His name is commemorated specially in Lahore by the King Edward Medical College, erected at the cost of the Princes and people of the Punjab after his lamented death. We welcome you also as the great grandson of the great Queen, from the inspiration of whose royal words has sprung all that for which politically India now hopes. And we welcome you also for your own sake, for we have seen howe you have borne yourself in the other dominions of the British Empire, and with what sympathy and enthusiasm you have thrown yourself into all things Indian since you have arrived in this country. And above all, here in the Punjab, the home of the fighting clans, we welcome you as a brother-in-arms. There are few here present to-day, who did not have some share in bringing the great war to a successful termination. Some of us lost in the fighting those who were near and dear to us. We appreciate the fact that through it all you shared with the rank and file of the army the hardships and the dangers of the trenches, and that it was your hands which unveiled at Brighton the memorial to those of India's dead who died from their wounds in a just cause far from their homes. Sir, wherever you go in this Province you will find those who remember what you have done and remember it with gratitude. It is with feelings such as these that, at a meeting held on the 2nd August last, this Council passed the following resolution :—

> "that this Council offers a warm and hearty welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India, and trusts that his tour in the Punjab will afford to him the opportunity of gaining a closer knowledge of the people of this Province, and of their needs and aspirations, and will assure to them his sympathy."

Your Royal Highness, here, as elsewhere, people are being stirred by their needs and by their aspirations; needs for things material, better houses more and better food and a higher standard of living generally; aspirations for things not of the body—greater freedom, nationhood, and all that the idea of nationhood carries with it. That Your Royal Highness' tour in the Punjab may be fruitful now, and in the days to come, is our humble and earnest prayer.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the Punjab Legislative Council, on Monday, the 27th February 1922.

I am touched by the warmth of the welcome to which you have given expression on behalf of the members of this Council. I am deeply gratified by the glowing tribute which you have paid to my father and mother. No one knows better than I do what a deep love they cherish for India; and they will be rejoiced to find that their love finds an echo in the hearts of this Council.

Sir, you have referred to my visit as my first visit to the Punjab. In a sense you are right, for this is the first time I have set foot on Punjab soil; but in another sense your are wrong; for I began to visit the Punjab in spirit long ago.

From the day the stalwart Punjabis of the Indian Expeditionary Force landed in France, and in the years that came after when I shared their daily life as soldiers in many countries, my thoughts went forth to the plains and hills of the Punjab. My heart was with the fathers and brothers, who had bid god-speed to those men when in loyalty and devotion to their King-Emperor they went forth to be my comrades-in-arms in distant and unknown lands. When one of my comrades fell, in sympathy and sorrow I was with you in your

homesteads; and I shared in your pride and rejoicings, when your dear ones returned safe once more to your hamlets at the end of the war.

Gentlemen, you have honoured me by calling me a brother-in-arms of the gallant Punjabi in the War, and I am proud of the title. Now that the days of peace have come I want to feel that I still have you as trusty comrades in the tasks that lie before us. We British and Punjabis have travelled the road of friendship together for many years; we have passed many milestones on that road; I, for one, wish to tread no other, and I want to take you all, along that road, with me, right to the very end.

Gentlemen, I have come here to-day to make your acquaintance—the members of one of the young parliaments of the Empire. As representatives of those, whom I call my comrades, you have special claims on my regard. I sympathise with your aspirations. New political problems are arising as a result of world changes. You have your difficulties and dangers before you just as we had in the war. In that great struggle, patient training, trust, co-operation and courage led us to success at the end. I pray that Divine inspiration may guide your efforts in the same way to preserve and maintain the well-being of the people of the Punjab.

"Pioneer", 27th February 1922.

Lahore, 25th February.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' welcome to Lahore has been of the most generous order, quite 500,000 people lining the route to watch the Prince pass by in full State. At the station, which had been transformed with flags and palms for the occasion—it is usually such a drab and bare place—where His Royal Highness was met by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Maclagan, the guard-of-honour was provided by the North Western Railway Rifles; while outside, in the middle of the great semi-circle which fronts the station, the guard was provided by the 116th Mahrattas. After the inspection of the guards the escort—the 104th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Hodson's Horse, and a troop of the Punjab Light Horse—walked by the Prince at the salute, and then the circuitous drive to Government House commenced. The crowds were thick everywhere, and their reception of the Prince was most cordial. At Government House, where there was a guard-of-honour provided by the 2nd Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment, the Prince held a reception. After His Excellency had presented Lady Maclagan there followed the Ruling Chiefs and the principal officers of the Government. The reception over His Royal Highness had tea in a special *shamiana* with the Ruling Princes and Chiefs at present in Lahore.

During the Prince's stay in Lahore there will be no formal presentations of addresses of welcome; but, to meet the wishes of many bodies who have been anxious to offer their tribute of welcome, a special portfolio has been prepared containing a number of addresses which it is intended to present to His Royal Highness informally. The programme is, in fact, full of congenial functions, one of the leading features being a provincial *mela* at which people from all parts of the Province will have an opportunity of seeing His Royal Highness. Lahore will have the advantage of seeing the Prince at play as well as at work, as he intends to attend a meet of the Lahore Hounds. There is to be an afternoon of polo and also a gymkhana.

"Statesman", 28th February 1922.

Lahore, February 25th.—Far-reaching precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent disorder when the Prince arrived at Lahore this afternoon.

His route from the station to Government House, which was two-and-a-half miles long, was kept by three thousand troops, while additional police were drafted into the native city and various points along the processional way. Three aeroplanes kept observation on the crowd, and five motor lorries, filled with armed infantry, equipped with Lewis guns, as well as three tanks and three armoured cars, were ready to proceed to any threatened point.

Along the entire route, soldiers and police were posted at intervals behind the lines of infantry with their backs to the procession, and kept close watch on the spectators in the roadways and buildings. Lahoris have had bitter experience of mob violence and nothing was left to chance.

It cannot be said with frankness that the Indian population turned out in large numbers to welcome the Prince, but the fact that the reception was unmarred by any demonstration of hostility was itself re-assuring. The crowd which did appear along the route was so effectively distributed that an aspect of bareness at any point was avoided and the people in certain places were massed with gratifying results, European and Anglo-Indian residents concentrated in the stands and on the balconies of buildings in the business centre around Charing Cross. They greeted the Prince with rousing cheers. The route was well flagged and there were a number of artistic arches spanning the mall. Camels massed at one point gave a picturesque touch to the scene. The vigilance of the troops was not relaxed for a single instant. Sentries with fixed bayonets constantly patrolled the edge of the footways behind the cordon of infantry, even during the passage of the Royal barouche.

Gandhist agitators may have imposed a *hartal*, but its influence did not extend beyond the confines of the native city.

Country-people living within a wide radius were given an opportunity to come to the city and help to welcome the Prince. At least twenty thousand arrived last night and to-day are being given free transportation and three days' entertainment.

A great fair has been established near the fort where thousands amused themselves during the first part of the Royal visit, and the Prince expects to spend some time at the fair grounds to-morrow afternoon.

In spite of the apprehensions entertained in certain quarters about the character of the reception the Prince of Wales would get, and in spite of the *hartal* which the city is observing to-day, Lahore's welcome to His Royal Highness this afternoon exceeded all normal bounds of enthusiasm and joy.

Nowhere in British India, except, perhaps, in Bombay, was such a dense pack of humanity witnessed on the route of the Prince's procession on the day of his arrival. Looking at the cosmopolitan crowd, its picturesqueness, its density, its enthusiasm and outbursts of joy that greeted the Prince all along the three-mile route, one might rightly say that the back of the *hartal* was completely broken, although detractors might say that thousands of people were brought into Lahore for the Prince's visit. But a crowd is a crowd, and the enthusiasm which all classes of people exhibited to day will live for a long time to come in the memory of the people of Lahore.

Punctually at 3-30, the Royal Train steamed in and the Prince, on alighting, was received by His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, to the accompaniment of the strains of the National Anthem. After inspecting the guard-of-honour furnished by a hundred rank and file of the North-Western Railway Rifles, the Prince was introduced to men of local prominence. Outside the station entrance he inspected a guard-of-honour of the 116th Marhattas and then drove to Government House, escorted by the 104th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Hodson's Horse and a troop of the Punjab Light Horse.

Coming out of the station yard, the Prince received a great ovation from both sides of the route and the crowd, which became denser and denser, was deep and continuous. The presence of *purdah* ladies behind screens on the route of the procession was noticed for the first time. A long procession of camels, with *sowars* and dense crowds of Baluchis gave a picturesque touch to the whole scene. The Punjab is famous for its well-built men and the masses of stalwart fellows, well dressed, awaiting the Prince with eager anxiety, was quite in keeping with the setting.

The route was long and well-decorated with flags and quaint pillars of Chinese design, and was lined by detachments of the troops in garrison—the Welch Regiment, 22nd Brigade Royal Field Artillery, 28th Dogras, 2-4th

Gurkha Rifles Depôt, 2-22nd Punjabis, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1-103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 2nd Northamptons, 136th Mahrattas and Punjab Rifles.

On arrival at Government House, the Prince was received by the Governor who presented to him the Raja of Mandi, the Raja of Keonthal, the Raja of Kalsia, the Nawab of Pataudi and the Rana of Baghat.

Lahore, February 26th.—The Prince of Wales attended Divine service this morning. A large crowd waited outside the church to see the Prince when he left.

In the afternoon, His Royal Highness visited the Punjab Provincial *Mela* where more than thirty thousand people of all classes had assembled. The fair started on February 24th and originated in the desire of the leaders of the Punjab to give the Prince a really popular welcome. Their object was more than fulfilled. A crowd of such large dimensions has not previously been witnessed by the Prince during his Indian tour.

His arrival at the pavilion was announced by a flourish of trumpets. The Prince rode with his staff and was followed by a troop of retainers belonging to the frontier Chiefs. Their picturesque costume and military bearing excited the admiration of the crowd. The Prince went round the whole arena twice and on each occasion, was greeted with outbursts of enthusiasm.

At the foot of the Royal pavilion, he was received by Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice and president of the *Mela* Committee. The Prince seated himself with the Governor and several items on the programme—wrestling, acrobatic feats, ram fighting—were gone through. The musical ride by the Patiala Lancers evoked great applause from the crowd, and aeroplanes, hovering overhead, indulged in thrilling "stunts."

After an hour's stay, the Prince motored back to Government House. Just before he left the arena, the crowd were allowed to come and see the Prince at close quarters. They pressed round his car and gave him a tremendous ovation.

The *Mela* Committee was congratulated by every one on the great success of the show, which was mainly organised for the people. Its expenses were entirely met by public subscriptions and people of all classes participated in it. The only officially-managed events were the agricultural and industrial exhibitions. The side-shows attracted large crowds and the *mela* will remain an outstanding feature of the Prince's visit to Lahore. Before he left, His Royal Highness expressed his great pleasure at the success of the function and the opportunity that it gave him of seeing the people.

"Pioneer", 1st March 1922.

Lahore, 26th February.—When His Royal Highness attended Divine service at the Lahore Cathedral this morning he occupied the stall used by His Majesty King George V on the occasion of the State service in Delhi in 1911. The service, which was conducted by the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. A. P. G. Maunsell and the Rev. L. Morifold Gorrie, was quite brief as there was no sermon. The Cathedral was packed to its utmost limits. At the conclusion of the service His Royal Highness spent some minutes with some two or three hundred poor Indian Christian villagers and Indian Christian *ex*-Service men who had assembled in the compound. For them an extra service was held later.

Lahore is the headquarters of the North Western Railway. This, as Kipling says of the other Railway colony of Jamalpur, is in itself not a very striking statement. This morning, however, His Royal Highness visited the famous workshops where was made the Royal train used during the tour, and never in the history of the Railway has the list of absentees at the shops been so small. All were anxious to see and be seen by the Prince, and instead of the four or five hundred who usually fail to hand in their checks, this morning there were less than 150. As the number of men employed falls but 30 under 6,000 this it must be admitted was very nearly a complete muster.

Lahore has taken full toll of the Prince's time to-day. After the visit to the railway workshops an informal visit was paid to the Aitchison College. From there, the Prince journeyed to the new Council Chamber of the Punjab Legislative Assembly where he was received with an address of welcome. During the afternoon there was polo at which the Punjab Chiefs' Association were "At Home" and in the evening a soldiers' concert. His Royal Highness dined with the officers of the garrison in the newly-constructed Army Mansions.

This, however, is a digression which hardly describes the visit to the railway workshops. The Prince visited the locomotive shops first, at the entrance to which he was met by the Agent, Mr. M. F. A. Hadow. His Royal Highness displayed the greatest interest in the work in progress in the erecting shop which was the first to which he was conducted. It necessarily had to be quite a brief inspection, because of the many other engagements still to be met; but in all—the fitting shop: the machine and the brass finishing shops—the heads of the departments were called up and presented. From here His Royal Highness proceeded by motor to the carriage and wagon shops where he made a thorough round of inspection. Here also representative officers and men were presented as he passed through each department. In the different grades of carriages the Prince was much interested and he climbed into several, closely examining the accommodation and the fittings of the various classes. Before he left the Prince was presented with a remarkable model of the saloon in which he has travelled all the time he has been on the broad gauge during his long travels in India. It is an exact model in all details. When the top was removed His Royal Highness saw his saloon with all its magnificent appointments in miniature. All are there down to the last electric light switch. It proved to be an exceedingly interesting morning for the Prince, and a thoroughly happy one for the men, who showed the utmost satisfaction that His Royal Highness should have visited them at their work and in the ordinary conditions of their daily labour.

The Aitchison College, or the Chiefs' College as it is better known locally, to which His Royal Highness next proceeded, is the third of the Chief's Colleges in order of time, and the second in size and importance. There is accommodation there for about 100 boarders, and the boys are drawn from all parts of British India. The great States of the Punjab are also represented, and it is of interest to note that the present rulers of Patiala and of Bahawalpur are both old boys of the College. In the College also are a number of wards whose estates are being administered by the district authorities until they become of age, so it was to see Chiefs in the making that was the primary object of the Prince's visit this morning. Accompanied by his personal staff he was received at the main gateway by Sir John Maynard, Chairman of the Managing Committee, who presented Mr. J. Kelly, the Principal. At the west end of the building was drawn up the College Cadet Corps, who received His Royal Highness with a royal salute as he alighted. After inspecting the Cadet Corps, the Prince proceeded to the porch at the west end of the building, where the members of the Managing Committee and the teaching staff were presented. In the College hall, where all the students except those in the Cadet Corps, were assembled, the Chiefs of Mandi, Keonthal, Pataudi, Bahajji and Dhami and the Tikas of Bashahr, Baghal, and Kuthar were presented. The Prince then proceeded to one of the nearest boarding houses where he inspected several of the rooms, and there saw the conditions under which the students live. His Royal Highness left the grounds escorted by the Cadet Corps. From Government House to the Council Chambers the Prince's route led up the spacious Mall, through the Gol Bagh and up the Lower Mall. In the Chamber, where His Royal Highness was met by the President, a guard-of-honour from the Punjab Volunteer Rifles was drawn up. After the inspection His Royal Highness was escorted by His Excellency the Governor and the President into the members' lobby, where the Deputy President, the Chairman, the three members representing the Legislature during the visit, and the Secretary and Interpreter were presented. His Royal Highness then moved in procession into the main Chamber, where the members were assembled. There was one

point of interest attached to the procession, and that was the presence of a mace recently presented to the Council by the Governor. It is an actual battle mace of Persian origin, and is said to have come to India with the invaders from over the border, ultimately to find its way into the collection of Sikh's arms in the Lahore Fort. The President read the message of welcome adopted by the Council at its meeting in August last, to which the Prince replied. This concluded the ceremony, and His Royal Highness motored back to Government House.

There was an enormous crowd at the race course to watch the polo in the afternoon. The Prince played in the first game with three others of his staff against Hodson's Horse. It was not a very exciting game, and the Prince's side lost by the odd goal in five.

"*Statesman.*"

Lahore, February 26th.—The sight of the Prince riding slowly through a crowd of thousands of Punjabis on the fair ground adjoining the rebellious native city of Lahore, followed by 250 horsemen made many of the pessimistic observers of his tour stare with amazement this afternoon.

The Prince rode slowly and easily across the amphitheatre, packed with curious, but not unfriendly, Indians pressing closely on all sides. He remained an hour in the heart of the great throng, seated in the centre of a tented platform watching the native sports in the arena, and not a single hostile sign or cry was raised anywhere on the broad plain or during his passage through the streets both before and after. It was really a wonderful visit, considering all that has been said and written about the evil intentions of this capital of the Punjab.

The Prince mingled more closely with the people to-day than he did in many of the towns less infected with political unrest. The *mela* was organised by Indians for Indians, with the chief object of bringing the Prince and the Punjabis together. It was really more the welcome of the Western Punjab than of Lahore. Local Chiefs came from various points within a hundred miles, with mounted retainers, as did thousands of the humblest people, who received no more from the Government than bare transportation to Lahore. They had to feed themselves while here as well as provide their own accommodation.

The Prince showed a keen interest in the children in the fair, which was like a combination of Hampstead Heath and Earl's Court, with continuous and diversified entertainments to keep them amused the whole day long. From the opening on Friday night until the close to-night, they have been absorbed in tugs of war, wrestling, acrobats and trained animals. The Government provided an agricultural exhibition, and one could see farmers following mechanical ploughs up and down the field in the burning sun, or arguing over exhibits of farm machinery as at any fair on the other side of the world. They had merry-go-rounds, lantern shows, cinemas, fierce contests between fighting rams, fireworks, music by Pathan bands and native dances from eleven in the morning till late at night.

At the climax of the three days' jollification the afternoon saw the imposing arrival of the Prince. He motored from Government House after lunch, wearing ordinary riding kit, and mounted a horse at the entrance to the fair grounds. Sirdars in gold coats were awaiting him with their retainers in flowing snow-white garments, drawn up by the side of the gates. They rode fiery stallions and carried lances with gay streamers. They swung in behind their chief after the Prince and escorted him round the amphitheatre to the pavilion. It was impossible to form an accurate estimate of the number of the crowd, but there were at least 20,000 Indians ranged on the six or seven tiers in a wide three-quarter circle. The majority were undoubtedly from the provinces, but it is equally certain that the native population of Lahore contributed a considerable number of spectators, for it

was impossible to resist such a scene at the very gates of the city. Curiosity, rather than a surrender of political principles, accounted for the presence of most of them. They did not come specially to see the Prince yet they could not stay away. They were decorous, good humoured and very obedient to the police. There were repeated rushes to get closer to the pavilion and the performers in the centre of the arena. The Indian police were forced to beat them back with sticks, but they took it in good part, responding even laughingly at the attempts to re-arrange them.

A vivid and very striking picture was presented as the green and gold Patiala lancers went through with a graceful, musical ride after the Prince had taken his seat. The solid masses of yellow, white, purple and green *pugries* flanking the sides of the broad amphitheatre vanished in the clouds of dust which were swept across the plain by high winds. Indian *ex*-soldiers, many of them white-bearded veterans, were ranged on one side of the Royal enclosure and kept pressing eagerly but respectfully towards the Prince to see him better until finally, they were almost at his feet.

The Prince saw wrestling bouts and agile jugglers in various diverting feats, including jumps by naked men through flaming hoops.

When he left at 3-30 P.M., the first part of the route back to Government House was still lined with Indians and it was assuredly a gratifying afternoon.

"*Pioneer*", *2nd March 1922.*

Lahore, 28th February.—Lahore runs quite a good pack of hounds, and this morning His Royal Highness attended the meet at Shahkikoi. In India, of course, the jackal takes the place of the home fox, but as a provider of sport he is not to be despised and the Lahore hunt more frequently than not have some highly exciting and successful meets. This morning, however, owing to the lateness of the season and the exceptional height of the crops, the chances were with the "fox." One very good run was obtained, however, which ended in a kill.

If the programme had been adhered to His Royal Highness should have paid a visit to the canton ment after the meet, there to inspect the military pensioners, *ex*-service men and representatives of detachments of the units of the Lahore district; but this had to be postponed until to-morrow.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness attended the Lahore Gymkhana Races and rode in three of the eight events. There was a great crowd present and when the Prince motored down the course some time before the first race he was given a great reception. In the Polo Scurry the Prince rode Destiny and came in fourth. In the second event the Lahore Cup, he met with no better success but the tables were turned in the third event, the Stewards, Cup, when on Major Van Renen's Jenny Wren he came in a magnificent first, with over a length in hand. As the Prince passed the post the most enthusiastic scenes ensued and he was cheered to the echo.

In honour of the fact that to-day is the wedding day of Princess Mary, the chief event of day was styled the Princess Mary Plate. This was won by another of Major Van Renen's horses, All Clear—a happy omen all agreed.

After the conclusion of the races His Royal Highness presented the cups, and when he got his cup thunderous cheers were raised by the spectators. His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur was "At Home" to the guests.

"*Pioneer*", *3rd March 1922.*

Lahore, 1st March.—This morning His Royal Highness devoted to the military and the police The Prince journeyed to the Cantonment soon after breakfast and on arrival at the parade ground was met by the General Officer Commanding, Lahore Brigade Area, Major-General A. lee G. Jacob. On the parade ground, apart from the serving troops of the garrison, there were about

four thousand *ex*-service or pensioned men, one-quarter of whom were officers. All the districts of the Lahore and Multan civil divisions were represented, as were also the Bahawalpur State and the Jammu Province of Kashmir. Many of those on parade were holders of distinctions earned in the field, and for service that extended in some cases back to the Mutiny and in others to that seen during the recent war. His Royal Highness was given a great reception and was cheered heartily when he left for Government House. Here drawn up on the lawns were about four hundred police. These the Prince reviewed and then inspected a number of retired veterans. Then followed the relatives mainly widows and orphans, of police officers who had been killed in the execution of their duty. The Union Jack used on the parade was the same as was used on the occasion of the review of some three thousand police by the present King when in Delhi in 1911. It is now used by the Police Training School at Pholaur A small squad of probationary sub-inspectors from this school took part in the parade.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at the famous Shalimar Gardens. On his way there the Prince was given a hearty welcome by the residents of Moghulpura, who had assembled along the banks of the canal. At the gardens he was met by the President, the members of Government, Ministers, the Deputy President, and members of the Legislative Council, and members of the Garden Party Committee. His Royal Highness proceeded to the lower garden where he was heartily cheered and enthusiastically received by the local Boy Scouts. After tea a number of leading guests were presented. His Royal Highness departs privately after dinner for Jammu.

"Statesman", 3rd March 1922.

Although the departure of the Prince to-night was private, no greater enthusiasm or more impressive display of warm affection for him could have been exhibited.

Thousands of people massed on the route from Government House to the railway station, the approach to which was an excited scene of moving humanity. The entire route was lined by troops and by civilians holding torches, and the brilliant illumination of the railway station and the houses on Empress Road lent additional splendour to the whole scene. His Royal Highness received a tremendous ovation as his car slowly moved along, the thousands of people outside the railway station raising thundering cheers.

Before entering the train His Royal Highness shook hands with His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the Legislative Council, the Bishop of Lahore, the General Officer Commanding the Lahore district and other high officials.

The Prince's visit to Lahore will certainly rank as one of the brightest chapters of his tour in India.

"Pioneer", 5th March 1922.

Lahore, 2nd March.—The Prince's departure from Lahore *en route* for Sialkot and Rawalpindi was one of the most moving scenes of the tour, and certainly the most striking of all the demonstrations of the Lahore visit. The station buildings were converted into a palace of lights by the ingenuity of the Electrical Engineer, Mr. Preston. Over the centre of the entrance, dominating the whole scene were feathers in liquid light, obtained by scores of tiny electric bulbs in white, and stems of feathers in mauve. The motto "Ich Dien" stood out, and seemed symbolical of the whole visit, for no prince in history had acted up to the motto with more devotion and self-sacrifice than the present Prince of Wales. Lahore could testify to the fact, for despite the heavy

cold that has hampered the Prince for days, and caused him a depression of spirits which all who have had a touch of flu' this season can appreciate, he has manfully stuck to his engagements, and carried them through with cheerfulness and determination. Nothing has been so conspicuous in the Prince as his devotion to duty. The people of Lahore in a few short days have come to admire and love a Prince who takes up his allotted task with such ardour. The reward was seen on Wednesday night, when Empress Road and the approaches of the station were thronged with a crowd that far exceeded in numbers those that had gathered to welcome him on the previous Saturday. Along Empress Road there were lines of Kashmiris, and Jammu men, clad in white who held aloft blazing torches, producing a most impressive effect. As the Prince approached with the Governor in a car, he came through lines of flame and roars of cheers.

The cover of darkness seems to have loosened the tongues of the Indian crowds, for they cheered in a manner that they hardly did in broad daylight. All the buildings along Empress Road were outlined in thousands of tiny lights, and this illumination reached its climax in the brave display at the station. Here the turreted building was outlined in strips of red, white, and blue, the whole presenting a gorgeous appearance. From the arch in Empress Road to the Station entrance the galleries were crowded six deep in places. Large masses of people were also on the road and round the space cleared opposite the entrance, were a huge bonfire blazed, Khattaks, armed with swords, were dancing a picturesque tribal dance. It was a weird scene, brilliant feathers in the sky, the flames of the bonfire leaping high, and the glistening of swords waved aloft in a circle round the flames, while dense crowds stood in eager expectancy, crowding against the railings. Individuals climbed venetian masts, and groups crowded on to motor cars, fire engines, walls, and in fact every coign of vantage had its quota of eager sightseers. The best of it all was that despite the Extremist Press attempts to minimise the effect of the Prince's visit and Lahore's welcome, the crowd was composed of city dwellers who were as eager as the most enthusiastic Englishman to get near the Prince. As soon as His Royal Highness arrived he went up the steps leading to the enclosure where the Khattak dance was in progress, and watched the proceedings for a few minutes. As he returned to the station he was loudly cheered, and a general rush took place towards the entrance. At first the lines of soldiers endeavoured to hold back the crowd, but the arrival of cars upset the resistance, the line was broken through, and people and police, Indians and English, were surging in one confused mass through the booking hall. The crowd rushed to the bridge and watched the proceedings from that point of vantage. Others, upsetting flowerpots and palms in their excitement, made for the barrage gate leading on to No. 1 platform. Here there was some more resistance, but scores got through and the platform was a seething mass of excited and gesticulating humanity. In the booking hall onlookers could only see over the shoulders of those in front, and cheered wildly as the white saloons slowly moved out carrying the popular Prince northwards. It was a triumph for the Prince.

The following are extracts from the replies sent by the Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to various addresses of welcome which were handed to him informally during the visit to Lahore by certain Associations in the Punjab:—

To the Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, Lahore:—It is a matter of real regret to His Royal Highness that the number of his public engagements prevented him from visiting the University and receiving this address in person. During the War His Royal Highness became acquainted with many Punjabi soldiers, and his short visit to the Province has still further increased his admiration for the sterling and virile qualities of the inhabitants of the Punjab.

To the Chairman, District Board, Amritsar:—His Royal Highness is glad to feel that he has so many loyal friends among the rural classes of the Punjab, whose sons he met fighting the battles of the Empire in France. His Royal Highness wishes the District Board of Amritsar all success in their important task.

To the Chairman, District Board, Lahore :—His Royal Highness was very much gratified by the warm welcome which was given to him by members of rural communities during his visit to Lahore; and it is a great pleasure to His Royal Highness to feel that he may count on the affection of the landed and agricultural classes, in whose welfare he takes the keenest interest; His Royal Highness will have much pleasure in conveying your message of loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

To the President, All-India Cantonments Association, Ambala :—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is grateful for the kind terms in which you have referred to his work in India, and thanks the members of your Association for their good wishes.

To the Chairman, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi :—As His Royal Highness' visit to India approaches its conclusion, he desires to assure your Chamber of his deep and abiding interests in the activities which you represent. His Royal Highness in his extensive journeys through the parts of India, with which you are so intimately connected, has been much struck by the immense and increasing agricultural wealth of the country, the vast possibilities of industrial development, and the growing need of its peoples who are making such rapid strides both in material and moral progress. Your Chamber's responsibilities, in assisting the commercial and industrial development of the country and in helping India to take her proper place as a great exporting and importing factor in the commerce of the world, are of a most important order.

To Mr. L. E. Banfield, Master, Punjab Trades Association, Lahore.—Your Association may rest assured of His Royal Highness' interest in the classes whom your Association represents, and of his earnest wish that an era of peace, prosperity, and progress may be vouchsafed to India, in which the communities represented by you may participate to the fullest extent in the blessings of well-being within the fold of the British Empire.

To Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram, Member, Legislative Council, Lahore.—His Royal Highness has not forgotten that during the Great War the Punjab Christian Community, in addition to enlisting in various units, raised a purely Christian battalion for active service.

To Mr. Zulfikar Ali Khan, Additional Secretary, Ahmadiyya Community, Qadian, Punjab :—His Royal Highness appreciates very warmly the loyal feeling which has prompted so many thousands of your co-religionists to contribute towards the presentation of the history of the Ahmadiyya Community, and his pleasure in receiving this token of loyalty is the greater because he learns from His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab that throughout the Great War, and in the difficult times that followed, the Ahmadiyya Community have been distinguished for a steadfast attitude of loyalty both towards the Throne and to the Empire.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, Lahore :—"On leaving the Capital of the Punjab I wish to express my thanks for the very warm welcome which I received in Lahore. It has been a very great pleasure and privilege to me to visit the headquarters of the Government of the Punjab and to meet the representatives of the districts of the Punjab from which so many men in loyal devotion went forth to fight for the Empire in the Great War. I shall long remember the Punjab and her manly sons who were my comrades in our forces in the War. I can feel that the Punjabis are stirred by those instincts and standards of service to the Empire which are my ideal. I wish my stay among them could have been longer. Will you kindly convey my thanks to all officials and non-officials who have worked so hard in connection with the arrangements for my visit: I would like them to know how much I enjoyed my time in Lahore and all that was done to make the arrangements run so smoothly."

The following telegram has been sent by the Governor of the Punjab, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—I am most grateful to Your Royal Highness for your telegram, and am proud to know that your welcome at Lahore has given you so great pleasure. I shall have much satisfaction in carrying out your instructions as regards those who have helped in making the arrangements, and I assure Your Royal Highness that your visit to the capital of the Punjab has been a source of unbounded gratification to all classes. This Province, which sent so many combatants to the war, has greatly appreciated the opportunity of welcoming you as a brother-in-arms and offers to you its loyal and heartfelt wishes for your future welfare.

Report on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to the Punjab.

Jullundur, February 25th.—From Patiala His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales proceeded to Jullundur, where he arrived at 9-30 A.M. on the 25th February. He made a brief stay here in order to lay the foundation stone of a school for the sons of Indian soldiers, to inspect the garrison and to meet a large gathering of pensioned soldiers. His reception at the first station visited by him in the territories of the Punjab under British administration was gratifying, in spite of the efforts which had been made by non-co-operators to mar the visit. The route along the Grand Trunk Road to the site of the new school was lavishly decorated, and lined by troops. A wire fence had been erected at 50 feet from the centre of the road on either side, within which spectators with tickets and boys from the schools had been allotted places. The area outside the fence was thronged with a large crowd of spectators. The reception of the Royal procession was enthusiastic. *Hartal* was observed in the city (some two miles away) for a few hours, but tongas kept plying and people flocked from the city to greet the Prince.

At the site of the school, the principal officers, civil and military, and the leading non-officials of the district were assembled. Colonel E. W. Lascelles on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief briefly explained the origin of King George's Royal Indian Military School for the sons of Indian soldiers. After his reply to this address, in which he referred to the military traditions of the Punjab, His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the institution. More than 4,000 retired Indian officers and soldiers had been called in for the visit; the Prince shook hands and talked with about 150 retired officers who were presented to him by the Colonel Commandant, his words of encouragement being greatly appreciated. The garrison, including a company of the newly raised Territorial Battalion, was then inspected.

The Prince left for Lahore at noon, the crowd on the return procession to the railway station showing enthusiasm equal to that displayed on his arrival. A *mela* was held after His Royal Highness' departure, and a display of fireworks in the evening completed the day's proceedings.

Lahore, February 25th to March 1st.—His Royal Highness received a warm welcome from Lahore on his arrival on the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th February. There was a partial *hartal* in the city in the morning with a few small fracas, but these were of so minor a nature that the Police did not even report them. The whole route from the railway station to Government House, two miles in length, was lined by interested and responsive crowds. These were, apart from the large European and Anglo-Indian element, largely men whom it had been arranged to bring in from the country, but the city people were not prevented by the non-co-operators from coming, and the crowd contained large numbers from the city.

As an insurance against the possibility of a strike of tonga and *garriwalas*, a considerable number of motor-lorries were borrowed from the Military Department and brought into Lahore. There was, however, possibly on account of this, no such strike, and tongas and *garris* plied for hire throughout the Prince's visit. The motor-lorries were used to bring in large numbers of country people from the surrounding villages, who were glad of the opportunity of seeing His Royal Highness and the *tamashas* generally.

On his arrival at Government House, His Royal Highness shook hands with a large number of people, representatives of every community and from every district in the Province. In spite of his previous tiring morning at Jullundur, where he reviewed some 4,000 pensioners and *ex*-service men,

His Royal Highness shook hands with all those waiting in the lawn at Government House, and by so doing greatly gratified everybody present.

His Royal Highness attended Divine service on Sunday morning at the Cathedral, which was packed with a dense crowd. At the conclusion of the service a number of Indian Christians were collected outside to greet His Royal Highness, including not a few who had been in the Christian regiment, and His Royal Highness' short talk with them created a good impression.

The *mela* on Sunday afternoon was an enormous success. It was organized (under the influence of the Reception Committee presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Shadi Lal) by the Hon'ble Mr. Butler and the executive work carried out by Sardar Liakat Hayat Khan. At the earlier stages, the whole arrangement more than once seemed hopeless owing to the difficulties put by the non-co-operators in the way of getting contractors and securing wrestlers; but these difficulties were successfully overcome, and on the day of the Prince's arrival the whole fair ground was densely packed. Applications for tickets for the arena poured in right up to the last minute, and it is estimated that some 30,000 persons were present in the arena itself at the time of the Prince's visit and probably an equal number outside, the crowds including by this time a full number of the city people. The Prince rode in at the head of a most picturesque cavalcade of Punjabi Sirdars and Baloch horsemen, and received a great ovation. He rode slowly round close to the spectators, and created a very favourable impression by voluntarily riding round the whole arena a second time. As the Prince left the crowd began to surge over the open spaces, but it was perfectly orderly and good humoured throughout. There was no doubt that after the success of the State entry and of the *mela*, those in the city who had attempted to organise the boycott of the visit felt that their efforts were abortive.

On Monday, the 27th February, His Royal Highness visited the Railway Workshops. He walked all over the works where he was followed by crowds of workmen, all of whom were anxious to see him and to *salaam* him. The police had been reduced to an absolute minimum, and the wonderful welcome given by the workmen was all the more gratifying considering that the employés had a few days before been thought to be on the point of striking. A specially pleasing feature of His Royal Highness' visit was the fact that the attendance that morning was the highest on record.

His Royal Highness' visit to the Aitchison College was short and informal. There was nothing very noteworthy during his visit, but he received a cordial welcome (as was to be expected), from the sons of the aristocracy of the Province.

His Royal Highness' visit to the Legislative Council passed off successfully. His speech, which was received well, created a good impression and touched the right note.

At the Polo and the small Gymkhana Race meeting organized in his honour the Prince was again welcomed by large crowds, who turned out to see him in spite of the fact that the Race Course and Polo Ground are some two miles from the City. There was large popular satisfaction and enthusiasm when His Royal Highness rode a winner in one of the Races. The Members of the Punjab Chiefs' Association were "At Home", and arranged an excellent reception and interesting display of tent-pegging and a musical ride for His Royal Highness' benefit after the Polo Similarly, at the Races His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur dispensed hospitality to large numbers of those present.

On Monday, the 27th, His Royal Highness spent the evening with the soldiers of the garrison, dining first of all with the officers of the District and attending a soldiers' concert afterwards in the theatre. The troops as was to be expected, gave him a rousing welcome.

At the parade of pensioners in Lahore Cantonment some 4,000 men were present, and a considerable number turned up who were not expected or even invited. The pensioners had an excellent camp provided for them and were entertained for four or five days. The Prince talked with a large number

of the Indian Officers and with many of the men, creating a good impression throughout.

At the Police Parade His Royal Highness reviewed representative detachments of Police from every district of the Province, and the special mark of recognition thus given to the Police was very greatly appreciated. A number of pensioned policemen as well as relatives of men who had been killed in execution of their duty were present on the Parade.

The Garden Party at Shalimar Garden, given by the Punjab Legislative Council, formed a suitable occasion for the intelligentsia of Lahore to see and pay their tribute to the Prince.

His Royal Highness' send off on the night of March the 1st was quite wonderful. Volunteers from the various Regiments lined the route to the station with torches in their hands. Every house was illuminated, and there were bonfires in all the open spaces. His Royal Highness was greeted on his drive to the station with one continuous cheer from start to finish. At the station itself there was an enormous crowd and in the space in front there was a bonfire with a Khatak dance by Bhangi Khels from Kalabagh, which the Prince looked at for a few minutes. Inside the station enclosure the crowd had been allowed to encroach on the reserved area, except a few yards kept for the Prince and his staff. The noise as His Royal Highness departed was deafening, and there was no question as to the spontaneous character of this outburst of enthusiasm.

Sialkot, March 2nd.—On the morning of the 2nd March His Royal Highness alighted from his train at Dalwali, near Sialkot, on his way to Jammu. Here he reviewed the 2nd Indian Cavalry Brigade. The visit occupied only an hour, but it was taken very seriously in the district, and large subscriptions had been raised which were utilised in feeding the poor, organizing a fair, and adding an ophthalmic ward to the Sialkot City Hospital.

Jhelum, March 3rd.—After his visit to Jammu, the Prince stopped at Aurangabad, near Jhelum, on the evening of the 3rd March. The area outside the arena was packed, and Jhelum City was completely deserted owing to the presence of all its male inhabitants at the show. After an address and reply thereto, His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the King George Military College. He then inspected the local regiments, and talked with the retired Indian officers and soldiers, of whom no less than 5,000 are estimated to have been present, including many who had not been invited.

The Prince left the same evening for Peshawar. Almost every village in the district and the low hills were illuminated, and a special firework display was given at Domeli, where the Royal train halted for dinner. Special arrangements was made for feeding the pensioners.

Rawalpindi, March 9th, 10th and 11th.—On his return from Peshawar His Royal Highness visited the excavated city of Taxila on the Grand Trunk Road, and motored thence to Rawalpindi on the evening of March 9th. His route, which lay along the Mall direct to the Circuit House, was decorated by the Cantonment authorities and the reception accorded to him by the public was satisfactory. There were no signs of a *hartal* in the city, but the city population was not well represented in the crowd along the Mall.

On the morning of the 10th the Prince received a civil deputation representing the Rawalpindi Division and subsequently reviewed over 10,000 troops of the Rawalpindi garrison under Major-General Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, on the Brigade Parade ground.

In the afternoon he played polo before a large crowd of spectators, and in the evening attended a dance at the club.

On the morning of the 11th there was another review of pensioners, followed by a presentation of colours in the shady woodland of the Topi Park. His Royal Highness presented colours to four Indian Infantry Regiments and one Cavalry Regiment, and conferred a number of military decorations. There was vociferous cheering when Sepoy Isher Singh was presented with the Victoria Cross he had earned in Waziristan In the afternoon there was a large attendance at the races, at which His Royal Highness was present, riding in several races himself and winning two.

While it is difficult to estimate the effect of the visit on the city, there is no doubt that it was immeasurably appreciated by the soldiers and by the country folk of the Punjab's military District *par excellence*. Those privileged to speak to him were delighted and the loyalty of the populace was strengthened by seeing him.

His Royal Highness left the same night after attending a dance given by the warrant officers of the station.

Effect of the visit to the Punjab.

The effect of the visit was not of course what it would have been in normal times. There was a set made against it by the non co-operators, backed by the bulk of the Press; *hartals*, more or less successful, were carried out in the towns and in more than one district efforts were made to prevent by force the arrival of pensioners invited to meet the Prince. The attitude of the extreme party among the Sikhs, moreover, rendered it necessary to give up the idea of the Prince visiting Amritsar.

The attempts of the non-co-operators were, however, unsuccessful. In Lahore a resolution by the Municipality against the visit was subsequently cancelled by the same body, and in Amritsar a resolution in favour of the visit was passed and subsequently on being contested was confirmed by the Municipality. The attitude of the malcontents was materialized at the time of the visit (*i*) by the recent passing of the Bardoli resolution abandoning civil disobedience, (*ii*) by the fact that most of the leading non-co-operators, including Lala Rajpat Rai, were in Jail, (*iii*) by the display of military force in reserve and (*iv*) by the personal influence of members of the Lahore reception committee and other leading loyalists.

The visit was all the more a success owing to the difficulties which had been overcome. All persons who came into personal contact with His Royal Highness, whether European or Indian, were obviously influenced by him and left him with feelings of esteem and gratitude. His appearance, too, on occasions of large crowds—such as the *mela*, the Races and the Polo—had also a very marked effect. There was no contretemps and the complete success of all the items of the tour in spite of anticipation to the contrary produced a clear revulsion of feeling in favour of the established Government. The spirits of the malcontents sank very low after the visit, and there can be little doubt that it served greatly to strengthen confidence in the stability of the King's Government

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Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Jammu.

Thursday, 2nd March 1922	9-30 A.M.	Arrive at Jammu, Tawi Railway Station.
	10 A.M.	*Mizaj pursi.* Presentation of *Ziafat*.
	10-30 A.M.	Formal visit of Highness the Maharaja Sahib to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
	11-15 A.M.	Return visit of His Royal Highness to His Highness.
	1-15 P.M.	Lunch.
	4-30 P.M.	Polo. Tea on the Polo ground Followed by exhibition game of Baltistan Polo.
	8-30 P.M.	Illumination. State Dinner at Palace. Fireworks and Bonfire. Lama Dance.
Friday, 3rd March 1922	10-00 A.M.	Inspection of Imperial Service Troops at Satwari and pensioners.
	11-00 A.M.	(1) Inspection of persons of different races of Jammu and Kashmir in their respective dresses, and (2) Exhibition of Kashmir manufactures and horns and skins. — At *Ajaibghar*.
	12 NOON	Departure.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir's Banquet speech at Jammu.

It is with sincere feelings of pride that I welcome Your Royal Highness to my territories. Once more my house and my people have the good fortune of greeting in their own land the heir to the mighty British Empire. It is one more link forged in the golden chain of devotion and attachment which the ruling family of Jammu and Kashmir bears towards the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Forty-seven years ago, my father not only had the unique honour of being the first Indian Prince to welcome your Royal Highness' grandfather, of revered memory, when he first set foot on Indian soil at Calcutta, but also of being the first Prince to be honoured by a visit to his State by him. Again, seventeen years ago, your august parents, Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, did me the supreme honour of visiting my territories and thus fulfilled the pledge of affection which the Royal House of Windsor has given to my house.

To-day, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to send you, his Royal son, to my territories to renew and re-affirm that pledge, and I would request your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty my most grateful thanks for doing so. As a result of the great war, there has been much unrest in the world and India has not remained unaffected. But I would request your Royal Highness to assure His Majesty that the devotion and attachment of the House of Jammu and Kashmir and its subjects to his person and throne are as strong and firm to-day as ever. These feelings have been strengthened, if that were possible by the severe ordeal of the greatest war the world has ever known. As your Royal Highness is, no doubt, aware, I placed all the resources of my State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty at the time of the war. I am proud that my soldiers fought the battles of the Empire shoulder-to-shoulder with their comrades from all parts of His Majesty's Dominions. I can assure Your Royal Highness that my troops look forward with intense pride and pleasure to being inspected to-morrow morning by the Soldier-Prince who, also like them, went through the hardships of war.

It was my great ambition that your Royal Highness' stay here could have been extended but, to my great regret, your already extensive tour programme did not admit of my ambition being gratified. Knowing, however, as I do, what an arduous round of engagements your Royal Highness has had to fulfil, I feel grateful that you found time to accept my loyal hospitality. The memory of your Royal Highness' brief, but welcome, visit will ever be cherished by me and my subjects. I hope on your next visit to India to have the great pleasure and privilege of welcoming your Royal Highness again to my State and, on that occasion, to have you with us for a longer period.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech at the Jammu Banquet.

I thank Your Highness for the very kind terms in which you have referred to me. I count myself fortunate to have had the opportunity of visiting Your Highness' territory as my father and grandfather have done before me.

The large State of Kashmir, with its frontiers abutting on Afghanistan, China and Tibet occupies a position of primary importance in the Empire. I will not dilate on the history of the relations of this State to the British Crown as they are well known to you all. Suffice it to say that in the past a spirit of mutual respect and affection has linked Kashmir with the Crown; the tradition of loyalty has burnt with undimmed lustre in your territories; Kashmir has ever proved worthy of the trust reposed in it; and in Your Highness the British Government is fortunate in the possession of the staunchest of friends who can be relied on to assist to the utmost in any event or emergency. Never have these qualities been subjected to a sterner test or more triumphantly displayed than in the Great War. During that ordeal the devotion of this State, as all who know Your Highness would have confidently predicted, was never seen to falter or to waver.

It would take a long time if I were to recount the generous assistance which was poured out in the way of money and material; but there are one or

two points which I must mention. The Kashmir Imperial Service Troops were maintained at a strength of 6,000 men throughout the war. They fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and won the highest tribute from the Generals, who had the good fortune to lead them. I hope to have the pleasure to-morrow of seeing these fine troops, and of meeting many of those who won for Kashmir an undying halo of military renown. In addition to this, the Kashmir State with its Feudatory State of Poonch was conspicuous in supplying recruits to serve in many fields in the Indian Army. Over 31,000 of Your Highness' subjects enlisted in our forces. I am glad to be to-night in that province of Your Highness' territories which is particularly connected with the Dogras, in order to testify to their unquenchable martial spirit and their splendid achievements.

The war history of Kashmir is indeed a record of which Your Highness and your State may feel justly proud. I must congratulate Your Highness on the well-merited honours and distinctions which the King-Emperor has bestowed upon you. I am happy to have the privilege to-night of acknowledging in person, on behalf of the King-Emperor, the great services of the Kashmir State and of thanking Your Highness and your subjects for the signal loyalty which you displayed

I need not assure Your Highness that it has been a great pleasure to me to have Your Highness' heir, General Raja Sir Hari Singh who commands your State forces, attached to my Staff during my visit to India.

It will remain a permanent regret that the short time allotted to my tour prevented me from visiting the fair province of Kashmir whose wonders and beauties are the envy of all lands.

Much has been done by Your Highness to develop the resources of Your territories and ensure the welfare of your people. I feel convinced that this State has before it the brightest of futures under Your Highness' wise administration; and I fervently hope that it may share in unstinted measure in the progress and prosperity of the British Empire. The years that come, I am sure, will cement even more firmly the traditional relations which exist between it and the Paramount Power, and I know that they will deepen the feelings of personal friendship which I have for Your Highness.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh.

"Statesman", 3rd March 1922.

Satwari Cant., March 2nd.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Jammu State this morning, but owing to a few cases of plague having occurred His Royal Highness is encamping at Satwari, about four miles from Jammu city. Arriving at Satwari Cantonment station at 9-30 His Royal Highness was received by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, Raja Sir Hari Singh, Colonel Windham, the Resident, and leading officials of Kashmir State.

The small station was prettily decorated, and the three-quarters of a mile route to the camp looked quite gay, with a number of people flocking on the road side, following and cheering the Prince.

After inspecting the guard-of-honour furnished by State troops the Prince left in the Royal barouche, accompained by His Highness.

A second salute was fired when His Royal Highness arrived in the camp. He is staying in the house where his father stayed when His Majesty visited Jammu in 1906.

"Statesman", 4th March 1922.

Satwari, March 2nd.—The Prince's one day visit to the Maharaja of Kashmir brings him no nearer than the outskirts of his host's winter capital, Jammu, for the recent outbreak of plague in the city necessitated the transference of the Royal camp to the parade ground at Satwari. There have been

very few cases recently, but as a precautionary measure visitors are keeping away from the city, which is a matter for keen regret.

The Prince had the usual escort of State troops from the station to the camp this morning. The route was well lined by cheering Indians. Host and guest exchanged formal visits before lunch, the Maharaja receiving the Prince in a wonderful pavilion draped with £15,000 worth of old shawls. This darbar pavilion was supported by heavy silver pillars covered with historic carpets from the palace at Srinagar. A smaller pavilion of green and gold velvet was supported by nine gold and silver columns. Erected at one end of the greater pavilion, over cloth of gold was a *dais* where two silver thrones, with arm-rests consisting of crouching lions in gold, was placed for the Maharaja and the Prince.

The usual offerings of mohurs were made by the members of the Maharaja's family and the principal officers of State.

This afternoon sweets were distributed to the school children and the poor received alms.

A Lama dance, followed by fireworks, takes place after the State banquet to-night.

The Prince inspects representatives of the different races of Jammu and Kashmir in their respective dresses to-morrow morning, later, presents medals to *ex*-service men, and leaves at noon for Peshawar.

Satwari, March 2nd.—The Prince of Wales attended the State banquet to-night. It was held in a big *shamiana* close to the Royal camps. The huge dining tent was tastefully decorated, and covers were laid for one hundred and twenty. The guests included General Sir William Birdwood, General Officer Commanding, Northern Army, General and Mrs. Rankeen. Surgeon-General and Lady Edwards. The Prince on arrival was received by the Maharaja, who introduced the principal guests and conducted the Prince to the door of the dining tent.

"Statesman", 5th March 1922.

Satwari, March 3rd.—The Prince of Wales' short visit to Jammu State came to end at noon to-day.

Although His Royal Highness had only been here just a little over twenty-four hours, he enjoyed his visit and was deeply moved by the hospitality of His Highness the Maharaja. Enormous pains had been taken by the State to make arrangements even for a short visit like this. The Maharaja has been living near the Royal Camp personally to look to the comforts of his Royal guest.

His Royal Highness left at twelve noon and was seen off by His Highness the Maharaja, Raja Sir Hari Singh, Colonel Wyndman, the Resident, and leading Indian and European officials of the State. A Royal salute was fired as the train left.

6th March 1922.

Lalamusa, 3rd March.—Time has not been allowed His Royal Highness to pay a visit to Kashmir, but all the same he does not leave the adjoining State of Jammu without at least gleaning some impressions of what may be seen in that fair land. Last night, after the State banquet, there was a dance given by Lamas from Ladhak. At one time, owing to the rain which fell at intervals during the evening, it seemed highly improbable that the dance would take place, but a break ensued sufficiently long for it to be performed. It could not be described as a new experience for His Royal Highness, as he saw something almost similar in Calcutta, but all the same it was highly interesting and intensely fascinating. The Lamas who took part in the dance had come from the very furthermost borders of Kashmir, and they have been waiting the arrival of the Prince since October last. Had they not made their long journey then they would never have reached Jammu State, for but a few days afterwards the mountain tracks were rendered impassible by heavy falls of snow. This morning His Royal Highness saw more of Kashmir in miniature,

for, besides viewing a gathering of people representing the different races, all of whom were garbed in their national dresses, the Prince paid a visit to an exhibition of Kashmir arts and crafts, in itself most representative of the manufactures and resources of the State. The different State departments—the sericulture, mines and agriculture departments—each had very attractively arranged booths, besides which there were others prepared by tradesmen from Srinagar, and one displaying the different branches of training of the Armor Singh Technical Institute, the Principal of which, Mr. F. H. Andrews, arranged the exhibition. His Royal Highness was greatly interested, and made several purchases. Before he departed he was offered a number of heads and skins prepared by the State game preservation department.

But there was yet more to occupy the time of the Prince before he finally bade farewell to Jammu. There was a review of the State troops, the first by the way, of three reviews to be conducted by the Prince to-day. Here also the Prince presented about twenty medals earned during the war; including a Military Cross to Honorary Lieutenant Farman Ali Khan, late of the Burma Military Police. At the conclusion of the parade there was an inspection of pensioners. They were about 1,500 in number.

It is not far from Jammu to Sialkot, and here His Royal Highness reviewed the 2nd Indian Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Commandant C. H. Rankin. The Prince alighted at Dalawli, a small station, but a few miles from Sialkot. Here he was met by Colonel Commandant Rankin and Mr. H. Fyson, the District Magistrate, and motored to the parade ground, where a great crowd of spectators had gathered. Although His Royal Highness was to stay but an hour Sialkot has taken the Royal visit very seriously, and large subscriptions have been raised in the district to be used, in the first instance, in feeding the poor and for organising a large *méla*. The remainder is to be utilised for the construction and maintenance of an eye ward at the Sialkot City Hospital. Through the generosity of one of the local citizens, Rai Saheb Lala Ramji Dass, the cantonment is to have a permanent memorial of the visit in a clock tower which is being erected in commemoration. The parade was, perhaps, one of the smartest which the Prince has yet witnessed. The troops who took part included "H" Battery, R. H. A., and a column of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's Own) Dragoons Guards, the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, "C" Cavalry Brigade Signal Troop, the 14th-15th Cavalry, the 3rd Field Troop, Sappers and Miners, the 32nd Sikh Pioneers, and "A" Mule Depôt.

The Royal train made a short halt at Wazirabad. There was no function of any description here, but thousands congregated at the railway station in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of His Royal Highness. When he alighted from the train and showed himself for a few minutes, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

"Statesman", 18th March 1922.

All the native rulers whose States lay in the path of the Prince of Wales spent much time and money preparing entertainments in his honour, but I think the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has broken all records in this respect, considering that the Royal visit lasted only twenty-six hours.

Circumstances made it impossible for the Prince to go to the two capitals, so the capitals had to go to him—and they did with a thoroughness that proved the power of autocracy in the East. Srinagar, the lovely capital of Kashmir, lies far from the railway and at this season of the year is usually buried in snow. It was manifestly out of the question for the Prince of Wales to struggle through the passes in late winter, even if he could spare the time. Therefore, the Maharaja and his court and all the principal Government officials prepared to move down to Jammu for this brief meeting with the future King-Emperor.

This in itself was no light undertaking. But the worst was yet to come. The construction of an elaborate Royal camp near the palace at Jammu was well under way, when plague broke out in the city. It was of a mild form but sufficiently grave to render a visit unsafe for all concerned.

Then the little Maharaja waved his hand and ordered a new city of wood and canvas to be built on the parade ground of Satwari, four miles away. Srinagar would come down from the hills and join Jammu and they would go together into the plain for the festivities of a single day. There would be the usual State banquet, and as the Maharaja considered tents not sufficiently grand for such an occasion he demanded the appearance forthwith of a large permanent building of wood and stone.

It appeared after weeks of frenzied effort by workmen divided into day and night shifts. Less than a month and a half remained, after the plague seized Jammu, in which to finish the temporary city of Satwari, to build and grade the boulevards and put up streets of tents; to lay down a complete system of sanitation; spread green turf on the open spaces, and stud the driveways with electric light standards. Yet it was done.

When the banqueting hall was nearly finished, it was condemned. The Maharaja thought it damp, and it smelt unpleasantly new. It was scrapped. Three enormous tents were thrown together as a drawing-room and dining-hall for the guests of the State, and when they saw the wonderful interior, draped with priceless old shawls, they were glad the modern building had been left abandoned.

The Maharaja is strictly orthodox and does not eat with Europeans. He had his own camp a mile away. His Durbar hall—a tent outside, a palace within, lined with more Kashmir draperies worth £15,000—was truly magnificent. The low roof was supported by silver columns; the *dais* at one end that held two silver thrones with arm rests in the form of crouching lions of gold, was carpeted with crimson and gold, and the rich green velvet canopy overhead rested on nine slender pillars of gold and silver.

From Srinagar came the State elephants in gold trappings and fresh paint. Came also all the leading merchants with the best of their wares to lay before the Prince and his fellow guests. The caravans that came across the mountains by motor car and cart to Rawalpindi and thence by train to Satwari were like those suggested in Chu-Chin-Chow. They brought bales of Kashmir shawls (the art of making them has been lost) and carpets and wood carvings for which the State is famous, and silver plate and Persian prints and raw turquoises and Tibetan Devil charms and old Chinese porcelain and silk gowns and innumerable other treasures.

A miniature bazar was built for them beside the transplanted capitals; it was not finished until some hours after the Prince arrived; its glory lasted until only overnight. Thirty merchants of Srinagar, dignified bearded men with courtly manners and speaking astonishingly good English, stood patiently by their booths—roofed and floored with carpets—and waited our good pleasure.

A company of Tibetan monks came from Hamri monastery, 400 miles away, to dance a Lama dance before the Prince. There is much snow in their part of the world and they had to leave their monastery last October to avoid being cut off. They brought their hideous Devil masks and robes and their gigantic drums packed in donkey carts.

And they danced for half an hour.

The little Maharaja—a perfect host—invited guests from his two capitals and from Sialkot, the British depôt near Satwari. They will not soon forget his hospitality. Few rulers have gone to such lengths to ensure a perfect day.

Telegram dated the 3rd March 1922.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, Jammu.

On leaving Jammu and Kashmir State I thank Your Highness very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit to Jammu and wished that my stay could have been longer. I was much gratified by the warm reception given to me by Your Highness'

jects. It was a great pleasure and privilege for me to see Your Highness' ps and the *ex*-service men who fought for the Empire during the Great r. I am very glad that I have had the opportunity of visiting Your hness in your own State, of which I take away the most pleasant memories.

Telegram dated Satwari, the 3rd March 1922.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir,

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I am highly grateful for Your Royal Highness' kind telegram. It is most d of Your Royal Highness to speak so much of what little hospitality been offered to Your Royal Highness by me and my subjects. My only ret is that Your Royal Highness' stay could not be longer. However, I am l Your Royal Highness has enjoyed the visit. I trust Your Royal Highness' rney is quite comfortable.

Report on the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jammu.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Jammu on the ning of the 2nd March 1922, and was received by His Highness and the ıcipal officials of the State. His Royal Highness was given a most warm ption by the people, numbers running alongside the Royal carriage ering all the way as His Royal Highness passed from the Railway Station is Camp.

In the afternoon, when His Royal Highness played polo, he was watched ı the keenest interest by an enthusiastic gathering of not less than 20,000 ple. At night the Prince attended a banquet where he met the principal e officials, both European and Indians, and the distinguished guests invited the occasion by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. After banquet His Royal Highness witnessed a Lama dance by monks from , and a display of fire-works.

On the morning of the 3rd, the State forces were reviewed by His Royal hness, who presented a number of war medals and decorations, and ected about 1,200 military pensioners. Before his departure at noon Royal Highness also visited an exhibition of Arts and Crafts.

As anticipated, the popular attitude was exceedingly friendly. On the March some agitators in Jammu attempted to dissuade the public from ıg to witness the Royal procession at Satwari, but their efforts were pletely abortive.

As the visit was of very short duration, and His Royal Highness' camp several miles from Jammu town, the materials for gauging the political ct of the visit are somewhat inadequate, but there is no doubt of the very ıdly and loyal attitude of the people, and of their genuine pleasure at ılding their future King-Emperor.

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gramme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Jhelum, 3rd March 1922.

17-00. The Royal train will halt opposite Aurangabad camping ground, where His Royal Highness and Staff alight.

Arrival will be private. His Royal Highness will be met by the senior Civil and Military officials of the District.

17-05. His Royal Highness will walk to the site of the foundation stone, inspecting the training battalions (and Territorials if present) *en route*

17-20. His Royal Highness will inspect the guard-of-honour.

17-25. Presentation of officers of the Imperial Civil Services and Provincial Durbaries.

17-35. His Royal Highness will lay the foundation stone of King George's School.

17-50. His Royal Highness will inspect service battalions.

18-05. His Royal Highness will inspect Indian Officers and pensioners.

18-40. His Royal Highness returns to the train.

18-50. His Royal Highness departs.

Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Lascelles, representing His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of King George's Royal Indian Military School, Aurangabad Serai, Jhelum.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires me, on behalf of the Army, to ask that you may be pleased to lay here to-day the foundation stone of a school for Indian Soldiers' sons. The actual site of this school is situated in the very Tahsil Kharian—which claims, not without reason, to have given during the war, the largest number of recruits in proportion to its population of all places throughout India.

Your Royal Highness has already laid in another part of this Province the foundation stone of a similar school. You are, therefore, aware of the desire of Indian officers and soldiers that facilities should be provided for the education of their sons under conditions where the moral influences of the splendid traditions of the Indian Army may exercise fully their very beneficial influence. You are aware also that British officers of the Indian Army initiated the movement to give effect to the wishes of their Indian officers and men by establishing these schools. You know, too, of the earnest support given to the movement by Sir George Lowndes, when President of the Indian Soldiers' Board, by General Sir Charles Monro, when Commander-in-Chief in India, by Lord Chelmsford when Viceroy, and by His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, the Governor of this Province, a Member of the Indian Soldiers' Board and a true friend of the Punjabi soldiers. And you know that financial difficulty arising from the Great War rendered it impossible, despite the worthiness of the cause and the zealousness of its supporters, to provide money from Indian revenues with which to build the schools. In these circumstances, it cannot fail to be a source of pride and satisfaction to Your Royal Highness to know that it was the gracious personal act of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, in ordering that a fund at his disposal should be used for the purpose of building schools for the education of the sons of his gallant and loyal Indian soldiers that has given you the opportunity to lay the foundation stones of these schools.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has commanded me to inform Your Royal Highness that he has been asked to repeat to you to-day the request made to you at Jullundur that you may be pleased to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of the abiding loyalty of his Indian soldiers to his house and person, and of humble and heartfelt gratitude for the gracious bounty which His Majesty has bestowed upon them and their sons. The Commander-in-Chief has commanded me also to convey to your Royal Highness on behalf of the pensioners and serving soldiers of the Indian Army an assurance of their deep feeling of soldierly comradeship with yourself. You are not only their Prince—you are too, their soldier comrade, who has served as they have served and fought as they have fought for the King-Emperor and the Empire. With great respect and homage they, therefore, assure you that it is the double bond of loyalty and of comradeship that binds their hearts to the person of Your Royal Highness—the son of their King-Emperor.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the laying of the foundation stone of King George's Royal Military School, Aurangabad (Jhelum).

I have served in more than one theatre of War with Indian soldiers, and I am glad and proud to be among so many of my old comrades here to-day.

It is a great pleasure to me to able to visit this part of the Punjab, which is the centre of an area standing second to none in the Empire in its contribution of fighting men during the War.

While all classes in the districts in this neighbourhood answered the call, this is essentially a Mussalman recruiting area; and you may take a just pride in your share of the total of 170,000 Mussalman soldiers who joined the colours

from the Punjab. The Jhelum district, which stands first among the districts in this part of the Province, had at the end of the War one man in nine of the total male population serving in the army; and under the voluntary system of territorial recruitment, by which they were enlisted, in some villages more than 50 per cent. of the male population had joined our forces.

This splendid record needs no words of mine to embroider it; nor need I embellish the tale of the gallant manner in which these men did their duty, far from their homelands, in distant fields of War. The world knows that story already, and it will live.

I am proud to think that I am to be more intimately associated with the Punjab and with you through a representative Punjabi regiment. The 92nd Punjabis, which is closely connected with the Jhelum district will in future be known as the Prince of Wales'.

We have spoken of the heroes of the armies of to-day and yesterday; but we must not forget to-morrow. The sons of our soldiers must some day take their stand in the ranks of the armies of India. It is to their right hand that India looks to guard her in her need in future.

The question of providing for the education of the soldiers of the future and the sons of the soldiers of to-day, has been engaging attention for some time. My father, the King-Emperor, whose thoughts are ever with his Indian troops, heard of the matter. By his command the monies of the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund are to be devoted to the provision of school houses and hostels for the sons of Indian soldiers; and these schools are to be known by his name. The soldiers will be officers of the Indian Army. The education given will be of a sound general character to fit a man to take a worthy place in a civil or military career and to be a good citizen of the Empire.

It is my privilege to lay the foundation stone of one of these schools on this spot. I trust that I may at the same time communicate to the school, which will grow up here, those traditions of courage, loyalty and devotion which inspired my comrades in arms from the Western Punjab to the Great War.

"Pioneer", the 5th March 1922.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Prince arrived in Sarai Alamgir, a small station about two miles from Jhelum, there to lay the foundation stone of the second of the King George's military schools. *Ex*-servce men and pensioners from the Multan, Jhelum and Gujrat districts had come in strength. Arrangements were made for 3,500, but when His Royal Highness arrived there were more than 5,000 accommodated in the enclosure. The parade was, from a military point of view, also quite a strong one. Those taking part were the 21st Punjabis, the 45th Sikhs, the 94th Infantry, the 84th Punjabis, and 35th Sikhs training Battalions, the 2-19th Punjabis Depôt and about fifty newly enlisted territorials. When after replying to Colonel Lascelles, who welcomed the Prince, the stone was declared laid, His Royal Highness presented a number of medals, including a I. D. S. M. to a *bhiste* who had won his decoration at Dakka.

Telegram No. 3629, dated the 4th March 1922.

From—The Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum District, Jhelum.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales directs me to express his appreciation of the bonfires and other demonstrations of loyalty shown by the inhabitants of the Jhelum District as he passed through the district last night. He would like his thanks conveyed also to Ali Akbar Khan and Zaildar Ram Diyal who organized a display of fireworks.

Programme of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the North-West Frontier Province in March 1922.

March 4th, Saturday	8-30 A.M.	Public arrival and drive through Cantonments to Government House.
	4-30 P.M.	Garden Party at Government House.
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party.
	9-30 P.M.	Small Dance.
„ 5th, Sunday	9-30 A.M.	Parade Service.
	10-15 A.M.	Leave St. John's Church for the Khyber Pass, returning to Peshawar at 5 P.M. His Royal Highness will lunch with the Officers of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Landi Kotal.
	8-15 P.M.	Free.
„ 6th, Monday	11-30 A.M.	State Drive through Peshawar City to the Hastings Memorial where the Provincial Address will be presented.
	1-15 P.M.	Lunch at Flagstaff House.
		Meet of Peshawar Vale Hunt
	8-15 P.M.	Dinner Party
	9-30 P.M.	Small Dance.
		During the afternoon a "Mela" for military pensioners and the General Public will be held near the City, ending with a display of fire-works.
„ 7th, Tuesday	10-15 A.M.	His Royal Highness will attend a Police Parade and inspect detachments of the Frontier Constabulary and Frontier Militias. These inspections will be held on the Polo Ground. His Royal Highness will motor to the Polo Ground and from there to the Jamrud road where the horses will be ready.
	11-00 A.M.	Review of Troops of the Peshawar Garrison and Parade of Pensioners.
	1-15 P.M.	His Royal Highness will lunch with the Officers, 2nd Battalion, Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment.
	Afternoon	Motor drive or Polo.
	8-15 P.M.	Quiet dinner.
	11-00 P.M.	His Royal Highness will motor to the Railway Station.
„ 8th, Wednesday	9-30 A.M.	Arrive Mardan and leave by motor.
	10-30 A.M.	Arrive Durgai.
	11-00 A.M.	Arrive Malakand.
	11-45 A.M.	Arrive Chakdara.
	12-15 P.M.	Leave Chakdara.
	1-00 P.M.	Arrive Malakand.
		Lunch with Officers, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
	2-00 P.M.	Leave Malakand.
	2-30 P.M.	Arrive Durgai.
	3-30 P.M.	Arrive Mardan.
	4-00 P.M.	Polo.
		His Royal Highness will have tea with the Officers, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, on the Polo Ground.
	7-00 P.M.	Leave Mardan (by train).
	8-00 P.M.	Arrive Risalpur.
	8-15 P.M.	Dine with 18th Royal Hussars, returning to train after dinner.
„ 9th, Thursday	8-00 A.M.	Arrive at Nowshera (Mobilisation Siding (*Arrival private*).
	8-15 A.M.	Review of Troops.
		His Royal Highness and Staff will ride from the station to the Review Ground.
		After the Review His Royal Highness will return to the train for breakfast

Public Arrival.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will arrive at Cantonment Railway Station at 8-30 A.M. on Saturday, March 4th, 1922.

A Guard-of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard-of-Honour of Indian Infantry will be drawn up on the platform.

As His Royal Highness alights from the train the Guards-of-Honour will salute and the Band of the 2nd Battalion The Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment will play the first six bars of the National Anthem. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Peshawar District.

His Royal Highness will be received by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner who will present the—

General Officer Commanding, Peshawar District,
Judicial Commissioner,
Revenue Commissioner,
Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guards-of-Honour.

These Guards-of-Honour will be supplied by the Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment and 1-89th Punjabis and be under the command of Captain W. H. Langram, M.C., and Major E. J. K. Broome, D.S.O., respectively.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner will then present--

Secretary, Public Works Department,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Chief Medical Officer,
Secretary for Irrigation,
Inspector-General of Police,
Secretary for Frontier Corps,
Director of Public Instruction,

and the members of the Provincial Reception Committee.

The General Officer Commanding, Peshawar District, will present two of his Staff Officers and the Colonel Commandant, 3rd Infantry Brigade.

His Royal Highness will then enter his carriage and a procession will be formed as below—

Royal Barouche	1. His Royal Highness. 2. Lord Cromer. 3. Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey.

Captain Metcalfe and Captain Poynder riding.

1st Landau	1. Mr. G. F. deMontmorency. 2. Colonel R. B. Worgan. 3. Captain Piers Legh. 4. Mr. D. Petrie.
2nd Landau	1. Sir Godfrey Thomas. 2. Captain North, R. N. 3. Captain Ogilvy. 4. Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe.
3rd Landau	1. Lieut.-Colonel F. O'Kinealy. 2. Lieut.-Colonel C. O. Harvey. 3. Surg.-Commander A. C. W. Newport. 4. Lieut. Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The procession will be escorted by one section 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery and two squadrons, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, and be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hesketh, D.S.O.

The procession will proceed to Government House by the following route:—

Grand Trunk Road,
Chapel Street,
The Mall,
Residency Road, and
Fort Road.

The whole route will be lined by troops and police.

After His Royal Highness' departure the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner will proceed direct to Government House.

On arrival at Government House His Royal Highness will be received by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Lady Maffey. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired. His Royal Highness will then inspect the Guard-of-Honour of 1-67th Punjabis under Captain A. H. Crowther.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Peshawar Municipal Committee.

We, the Representatives of the North-West Frontier Province, and Members of the Peshawar Municipal Committee, are deeply honoured in this opportunity of offering to Your Royal Highness a most loyal and dutiful welcome to Peshawar, the Capital of our Province.

We esteem it a signal mark of Royal favour that Your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to visit this Pathan borderland.

It is a source of special interest to us, the Subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty, that Your Royal Highness' military knowledge and experience acquired in the various theatres of the Great War has enabled Your Royal Highness to appreciate the unique position of this outpost of the Indian Empire.

We desire to assure Your Royal Highness that we shall, as did our forefathers, guard the Marches of this Province and our homes in the King-Emperor's name with undiminished vigilance.

Since the ever memorable visit of Your August Father, the King-Emperor, the material prosperity of the Province has, as our railways, roads, canals, schools, and hospitals testify, steadily advanced in spite of wars, great and small.

We most humbly request Your Royal Highness to convey our most loyal and dutiful Homage to His Most Gracious Majesty, under the shadow of Whose Throne we enjoy the Rights of the Citizens of a Mighty Empire; and we, the Representatives and defenders of this distant yet notorious Frontier, respectfully beg to subscribe ourselves Your Royal Highness' most loyal and faithful subjects.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' reply to the Provincial address of Welcome presented at Peshawar.

I am most grateful to you for the kind words in which you have addressed me, and to the people of this Province and City, whom you represent, for the very warm welcome which I have received on every side. It is now more than three months since I landed at the maritime gateway of India, and that period has been filled with some of the most varied and interesting experiences of my life. But I feel that those experiences would have been incomplete without a visit to the great inland gateway of India, the home of the warlike Pathan and of the staunch Chieftains, who have for so many years shared with us the burden of protecting the Border. I have seen only a small section of the Frontier; but it has been enough to impress me most strongly with the interest of your problems and with the charm of your country and your people. During the Great War I made the acquaintance of some of the brave soldiers who went

in such numbers from this Province to fight for the British Empire, and I look forward to meeting some of these again when I visit the *ex*-service men to-morrow. It is a great pleasure to me to learn of the progress which has been achieved of recent years in the more peaceful spheres of education and material prosperity; and I trust that peace on the border may enable you in future to devote even more effort and energy in these directions. I will gladly convey your message of loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor; His Majesty has always taken a special interest in this corner of the Empire and will, I know, be gratified to hear from me of your progress and welfare.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your address and wish you and your Province all prosperity.

"Pioneer." the 6th March 1922.

Peshawar 4th March.—His Royal Highness made the acquaintance of a new land and a new people when he arrived in Peshawar this morning. It is true it is but one of the outworks of the far flung defence line of India, but history has shown it to be the most valuable and most important. And for the occasion of the Royal visit the station completely hid its war-like character. The virile warriors from their mountain fastnesses were there, of course, armed to the teeth as is their wont, and wrapped snugly in their huge poshtins—for it was a biting and chilling breeze that blew from the snow-clad hills. But the station itself had donned its brightest garb, and those who have seen Peshawar in the winter months know what an effective picture it presents, with its abundance of verdant greenery and above all its well-tended gardens, in more instances than not, covered with masses of blooming roses.

At the railway station His Royal Highness was met by the Chief Commissioner, Sir John Maffey. Here the guards-of-honour were supplied by the Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment and the 1-89th Punjabis. The Prince, escorted by the 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and the 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, rode in State to Government House, where he was received by the Chief Commissioner and Lady Maffey. The guard-of-honour here was provided by the 1-67th Punjabis. The crowds that assembled to greet His Royal Highness were not very great, and the reception must be described as a quiet one; but perhaps, this was because there is to be a State drive through the city on Monday, when there will be less restrictions and better opportunities for the ordinary populace to see the Prince It must not be imagined, however, that there was anything in the nature of a *hartal*. Business is too serious a matter in Peshawar for any such thought to be considered. Besides, one has to remember that it is the local custom to break open, rather than to shut, shops. Neither must it be thought, when the reception is described as "quiet," that the people failed to show their appreciation of the Prince's coming. Such was certainly not the case, especially so far as it concerned the several thousand pensioners who have assembled in the city for the occasion.

After the public arrival there was no official function until the Garden Party in the afternoon, so His Royal Highness played squash for some time and later went riding. The Garden Party, which was held in the grounds of Government House, Sir John and Lady Maffey being "at Home," was attended by some thousands. A picturesque touch was added by the presence of a number of the sons of local Khans, who, dressed in white uniforms as pages, escorted His Royal Highness from the house to the grounds.

In the evening there was a small dinner party at Government House followed by a dance.

"Pioneer." the 8th March 1922.

Peshawar, 6th March.—Yesterday, while the Prince was inspecting the Khyber Pass, a band of city roughs, upon whom the general calm and tranquillity was beginning to pall, decided to introduce a certain liveliness as they did

during the war. They proclaimed a *hartal*, and with the ever ready urchin as tale-bearer spread the news throughout Peshawar. This was allright as far as it went, but they backed up their proclamation with certain touching little innuendos, mainly apropos of flaming torches and burning shops, which were intended for the delectation of those who might have the strength of will to flout their edict. Consequently, most of the bazaars hurriedly closed, and later there were, so it is said, some 40 arrests for intimidation.

This morning, when His Royal Highness drove through the city to the Hastings Memorial to receive the Provincial address, there was not a shop open. But a *hartal* must needs have one all-important adjunct if it is to be successful, or so we have been told, and that is a general boycott and deserted streets. But every inch of roadway in Peshawar was packed when the Prince passed this morning, and the return journey after the Prince had left was a tedious business through packed masses of happy Frontiersmen. The life in the streets was indeed, a striking contrast to the deadness of the shops. That the bazaars were closed through intimidation and fear rather than through any genuine Khilafat feeling was evident. Outside of most could be seen several lusty Kabulis, armed with stout staves, presumably guarding property whilst the owners were seeing the sights.

To decorate Peshawar City with the prosaic bunting and flags would be to detract from its purely Oriental atmosphere—the latter is hardly the correct word perhaps, as it would require more than this to accomplish this feat—but in many of the important thoroughfares the inhabitants had performed wonders with the rugs and carpets for which Peshawar is so justly famed. At the entrance to the City, after the Prince had driven slowly past the school children from the local schools, he met another strikingly arranged scene, for here were picturesque Lancers, the old retainers of a tribal Malik dressed in chain armour and armed with curiously fashioned spears. They had their own band, too, and produced the most weird noises. His Royal Highness was escorted by the 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery and 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry to the Hastings Memorial, where he was received by the Chief Commissioner. Here there was a guard-of-honour provided by the Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment. The square in which the memorial is situated was packed with an enormous crowd who, for the main, had been waiting good humourdly for hours the arrival of the Royal procession. The Provincial address of welcome was read by Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan, and its delivery was somewhat interesting, as it was interrupted at intervals by cries of "*Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai*" from a sentorian voiced man on the outskirts of the crowd, who had frequently to alter his position to evade eviction by the police. This man had some half-a-dozen juvenile supporters and he could be distinctly heard giving the order to shout, after which shrill childish trebles added to his own bull-like roar. This, however, was not sufficient to disconcert the speaker, or even the Prince, when similar interruptions followed when he rose to reply. It was then that opposition cries to the Gandhi disciple were heard. Before His Royal Highness arose the affair was treated as a joke. Then, when they continued, angry and disgusted murmers arose. Fortunately after the Provincial Durbaris, the Municipal Committee, the Reception Committee and representatives of the Bar Association had been presented, and His Royal Highness had driven back to Government House, the crowds broke and dispersed quietly, but rumour says that there have been several sanguinary fights.

During the afternoon there was a *mela* held in the gardens near the city. As with the reception in the city there was certainly no question of boycott. The crowds were enormous, and when His Royal Highness arrived and rode in among them the enthusiasm was intense. After the *mela* the Prince attended a meet of the Peshawar Vale Hounds some five miles away. The field was a big one, and two good runs ensued. After the meet His Royal Highness rode back to Peshawar Later, there was a small dinner at Government House and a dance.

Peshawar, 5th March.—When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed in India the Treaty with Afghanistan had not been signed, and, had he essayed a journey through the Khyber Pass, then, notwithstanding the fact

that it is the most carefully and zealously guarded highway in the world, it is doubtful if it could have been conducted with that sense of security which was so apparent to-day. The frontier generally has not been so tranquil for years, and the Prince's welcome everywhere was of the most friendly and whole-hearted nature.

His Royal Highness started for the Khyber after attending Divine service at St. John's Church, Peshawar. It was a beautiful morning, with sky of electric blue, but after following the winding road—now double and even treble in places—past the sangars and the block-houses to Shahgai heights, the Royal party met the full blast of the icy wind from the Hindu Kush, so cold that it searched through the warmest garments. But there were many compensations. On every side there were evidences of the ceaseless watch kept on this key to the fertile plains of India. There was but little movement, but each ridge was dotted with its stone sangars, each with its deathless story, and in all commanding positions could be seen the forts and block-houses cutting into the sky line. Along the roadway, sometimes upon the cliffs above, and sometimes below, ran the tireless aerial ropeway, even then performing its task of transporting food and stores to the troops watching in the further outposts. And then, suspended for the moment but with newly-turned earth showing everywhere, the work of tunnelling, cutting, and embanking for the railway which is soon to be. On arrival at Landi Kotal His Royal Highness was met by the Chief Commissioner and inspected the troops—the 1st Indian Infantry Brigade—and then continued his journey to the frontier over Michni Kandao and down a descent of some 3,000 feet—a precipitous drop full of immense difficulties for the builders of the new railway—and so to Landi Khana and the Afghan boundary. Before the Prince stretched the plains of Afghanistan, away in the distance, hidden by the haze was Dakka. To the left, the winding road showing the direction, also hidden the Afghan frontier town of Jalalabad. It was a thrilling moment; the Prince on the border line of one of the greatest countries in the Empire; a moment recalling stories of famous deeds and of history filled with the tales of invasions, wars, attacks and defence, and the march of successive waves of conquerors. And for His Royal Highness all was peace and good-will.

At several places through the pass the local tribesmen had gathered in force, and at the various encampments—Jamrud, Shahvagans, Ali Musjid—the troops lined the road and gave the Prince a warm welcome as he drove slowly past. At Landi Kotal on the return journey His Royal Highness lunched with the officers of the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Leaving Landi Kotal soon after three o'clock, the Prince halted again after about an hour's drive at Sarkai Shiga, where there had collected another large assembly of tribesmen. Here he was received by the Political Agent to the Khyber and the Maliks of the Khyber Agency, who presented the Prince with a sheep and a trophy of ancient Afridi arms. They also displayed with much pride the types of modern rifle which they are now manufacturing in their country. His Royal Highness remained with the Afridis for about half-an-hour and then continued his journey to Peshawar.

"*Pioneer*", *9th March 1922.*

Peshawar 7th March.—Among the Pathans and tribesmen at present in Peshawar there is a feeling of deep humiliation. From the powerful Maliks down to the humble villager all are labouring under a spirit of deep resentment. They feel, inasmuch as His Royal Highness was for the time being their guest, and as such had partaken of their salt, that the *hartal* in the city yesterday, and more particularly the cries of "*Gandhi-ki-jai*" which were heard before and during his reply to the Provincial address, were absolutely against all their traditional ideas of hospitality. Not that they were responsible, but, as they point out, His Royal Highness was in their country. Consequently, feeling runs high and the Police have to keep a wary eye on the promoters of the *hartal* in order to protect them from molestation. Among the Indian Army also there is a similar feeling. They have taken the matter sorely to heart. It would not be politic to say what some of them suggest.

To-day the Prince has been mainly with the Military and the Police. Soon after 10 o'clock he proceeded to the polo ground, where there were strong detachments of the Frontier Militias, the Frontier Constabulary, and Police. Each, His Royal Highness inspected separately. Before leaving he presented a number of Police King's Medals. *Viâ* the Jamrud Road the Prince proceeded to the parade-ground, there to inspect the Peshawar Garrison, under the command of Colonel Commandant C. C. Luard. At the parade-ground the Prince was met by the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District, Lieutenant-General Sir G. de S. Barrow. There was a crowd of spectators lining the road as His Royal Highness arrived, and they gave him a warm welcome. After the parade the Prince inspected a number of wounded and disabled pensioners, besides the usual several thousand able-bodied men who had travelled in from all parts of the Border districts. The troops, who took part in the parade, included the 26th (King George's Own) Light Cavalry. 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, the 23rd Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, No. 3 Company, 1st (King George's Own) Sappers and Miners Headquarters, No. 1 Company, (E) Divisional Signals, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, 167th Punjabis, 1-89th Punjabis, 31st Punjabis, a detachment of Armoured Motor Transport Column, 1st Cavalry Brigade train, and a detachment of the 1st Squadron, Royal Air Force.

Later in the day the Prince played polo and after a quiet dinner at Government House departed for Mardan and Malakand.

"*Statesman.*"

Peshawar, March 7th.—The Prince of Wales's visit to Peshawar came to an end to-day. In the fascinating surroundings of the last post of the British Empire, His Royal Highness spent the four most interesting days of his tour and saw many phases of life which he had not seen anywhere else in India.

Here was the trans-border Pathan, whose duration of allegiance to the British Government is only a question of temperament, who sleeps with his rifle under his arm and wakes up in the morning looking askance at his neighbour with the predominating idea of what he can get out of him and how best to do it. Here he has seen the handful of British officers whose power of organisation, courage and foresight have kept one of the most subtle enemies at bay. Standing on the last ridge at Landikhana, the Prince has looked on the most charming panorama which man has ever set eyes upon—where British suzerainty ends and where begins, a region where the trial of strength will never be finally decided. Nowhere else in British India had His Royal Highness realised to such an extent the difficulties of administration and the vastness of the problem of defence of the Empire. Every time he came into contact with people here, the Chief Commissioner, the Afridi *malik* or the trans-border Pathan, he must have felt that this visit to the extreme outpost of the Indian Empire was worth while. He, in fact, freely stated that he not only enjoyed the visit, but vastly profited by it.

He leaves Peshawar to-night to visit Mardan, where, undoubtedly, he will see another interesting chapter of frontier life. Both the Chief Commissioner and General Sir George Barrow are accompanying the Prince during the rest of his tour in the Frontier Province.

"*Statesman*", *10th March 1922.*

Mardan, March 8th.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Mardan this morning at 9-30 and was warmly received by a large number of villagers at the small station, which was prettily decorated.

Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner, and General Sir George Barrow, who preceded the Prince, received him at the station. As soon as His Royal Highness alighted from the train roses were thrown at him and the crowd raised tremendous cheers. The retainers of Khan of Topi, piped weird music.

The Prince got into his car with the Chief Commissioner, and, accompanied by Sir George Barrow and some of his staff, left for Malakand, the crowds on the roadside cheering him as the car started.

His Royal Highness returns in the afternoon and plays polo with the Guides. He entrains at night for Nowshera, where he arrives to-morrow morning.

Nowshera, March, 9th.--On his way to Rawalpindi to-day the Prince of Wales got down from the Royal train at Nowshera to review the troops of the Nowshera and Bilaspur garrisons.

At the station the Prince was met by General Sir George Barrow and they rode to the review ground, accompanied by the Prince's Staff and the staff of the District Commander. The escort was furnished by the 18th Hussars. The review commenced at about 8-20 on the parade ground.

There was a very large number of spectators and as soon as the Prince arrived the Royal Standard was hoisted, the band played the National Anthem and a Royal salute was fired by the 27th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. After inspecting the troops in the lines His Royal Highness returned to the flagstaff when the order was given for the march past.

The following units taking part in the parade marched past when the Prince took the salute:—"A" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 18th Hussars, 6th-7th Cavalry, Signal Troops, Field Troops, 27th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, 8th and 104th Pack Batteries, three companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers, 24th Punjabis, 34th Punjabis, and 200 men of the Royal Air Force.

After the parade the Prince called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and Colonel Loch called for three cheers for the Prince, who received a great ovation as he left.

After breakfasting in the train the Prince left for Taxila, which he will visit *en route* to Rawalpindi, where he arrives this evening.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sent the following telegram to Sir John Maffey, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province:—"On leaving the North-West Frontier Province I wish to convey my deep appreciation of the warm welcome which I received from the Chiefs and Khans and representatives of the districts and tribes of the North-West Frontier Province. My visit has been most interesting to me. It has been a great pleasure to me to meet the manly peoples of your Province, and to receive such touching demonstrations of their loyalty. I much appreciated seeing the work of the civil and military officers who are entrusted with the great responsibility of safeguarding the Frontier, and I noted with admiration their high standards of efficiency and devotion to duty. Please convey my thanks to all officials and non-officials who worked so hard in connection with the arrangements for my visit."

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province has sent the following message to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—Your Royal Highness' generous message of appreciation on leaving the North-West Frontier Province will deeply touch those to whom it is addressed. Your Royal Highness has seen how the Pathan people of the Frontier will allow no libel to stand against their ancient name for loyalty to the Royal House and hospitality and courtesy to a guest. The interest and sympathy displayed by Your Royal Highness in the work of the civil and military officers of the Frontier administration and the warm tribute now paid to them will prove a great incentive in their arduous and difficult task. The whole Province is united in its admiration of the manner in which Your Royal Highness is carrying out your strenuous task for the Empire and now that the Indian tour is nearing its close we tender with humble duty our best wishes for Your Royal Highness' safe and happy return to Old England.

Report on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Peshawar.

His Royal Highness arrived in Peshawar by train at 8-30 A.M. on March 4th and drove to Government House in State by a circuitous route through Cantonments. In view of the State visit to the City arranged for two days later the spectators on this occasion were confined to Cantonment residents. There were therefore no large crowds, but, on the other hand, there was no sign whatever of *hartal* either in the Cantonment bazars or the City. The

Cantonment population, European and Indian, turned out in full strength to give His Royal Highness a welcome which became vociferous as he entered the portions of the route near the gates of Government House where *ex*-soldiers had congregated.

On the day of arrival there were no official engagements to be fulfilled till the afternoon, when His Royal Highness attended a garden party at Government House at which he moved freely among the 1,500 guests, and conversed with many British and Indian Officers. Each Deputy Commissioner was presented and in turn introduced a few of the leading men of his district. This garden party was an outstanding success. Not only was the informal and almost intimate view of the Prince, which all obtained, greatly appreciated but the completely unrestrained mingling of the races was the subject of much favourable comment among Indians afterwards. On the evening of the 4th, a small dinner party, followed by a dance, was given at Government House, at which His Royal Highness appeared thoroughly to enjoy himself.

The Prince's first engagement on Sunday, March 5th, was attendance at Parade Service in St. John's Church, Peshawar, at 10 A.M. On leaving the Church His Royal Highness and staff, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding, Peshawar District, and the Political Agent, Khyber, proceeded at once by motor to visit the Khyber Pass. The students of the Islamia College turned out to welcome the Royal visitor as he passed their College and the first halt was made at Jamrud, where the garrison were inspected. Similar inspections followed at Shagai and Ali Masjid. On reaching Landi Kotal a formal inspection of the 1st (Indian) Infantry Brigade under the command of Colonel Commandant H. A. Holdich, D.S.O., was made, His Royal Highness displaying his customary keenness and energy to the extent of minutely inspecting every man and animal on parade and shaking hands with all officers, British and Indian. Leaving Landi Kotal the journey was continued to Landi Khana, with a halt at Michni Kandao to appreciate the magnificent view of Eastern Afghanistan with the snow-clad range of the Hindu Kush in the distance. After another inspection of troops at Landi Khana, the party returned to Landi Kotal, where His Royal Highness honoured the officers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with his company at lunch. The return journey through the Pass was the occasion for a spontaneous ovation by the troops from the numerous forts and camps who turned out by the roadside to cheer the Royal car as it passed. At Sarkai Shiga, just west of Jamrud, a representative gathering of Afridi elders, including numerous Indian officers of the army, were assembled to pay their homage to the heir to the Throne. The gathering was informal, but of considerable political significance. Before leaving His Royal Highness accepted a present of specimens of tribal armament, and touched and remitted the customary Pathan offering of sheep and goats. A small dinner party at Government House was the only other engagement on this day.

The main function fixed for the 6th March was a State drive to Peshawar City to receive the Provincial address of welcome. This ceremony had been eagerly looked forward to by the bulk of the population, including the huge crowds of visitors from the Peshawar and other districts. It was the climax of the visit and the principal opportunity for the civilian population to see and welcome the Prince. Opposition was confined to a small body of Khilafat and non-co-operating agitators, but the latter, owing to a contretemps, secured the support of the hooligan element. Every effort had been made by the authorities to preserve a peaceful atmosphere for the visit and there was every hope up to the last moment that the genuine loyalty of the vast bulk of would-be spectators would triumph over the elements of disorder. However, arrests on the 5th of some half dozen individuals engaged in intimidation of shop-keepers led to a demonstration by roughs which caused the closing of shops throughout the City. The short time available was insufficient for the restoration of confidence and the shops remained closed on the 6th. In view of the uncertain temper of the City, the contemplated carriage procession was changed to a motor drive to the Hastings Memorial, where the address was duly presented and replied to by His Royal Highness in the presence of the assembled Durbaries of the Province.

In spite of the unfortunate circumstances resulting in a "hartal" which, owing to the programme including the entry into the heart of the City, inevitably obtained more prominence than "hartals" elsewhere which occurred at a distance from the Prince's actual route, large crowds filled the whole of the streets traversed by the procession, and the Chowk, in which the Hastings Memorial is situated, was thronged with spectators. At this point two organised gangs of rowdies caused interruptions in the ceremony by raising cries of "*Mahatma Gandhi-Ji-Ki-Jai*", etc., but it was significant that, so far from these cries being taken up by the crowd, the general attitude was one of resentment, and the demonstrators soon faded away. Forcible picketting of side streets and approaches to the processional route prevented the swelling of the crowds of spectators to even greater proportions. After the conclusion of the ceremony and the withdrawal of the troops who had been lining the route, some regrettable hooliganism occurred and European and Indian gentlemen, including pensioners returning from viewing the procession, were in some cases insulted. The possibility of incidents of this sort had been foreseen after the events of the previous day, and in accordance with arrangements made at the last moment His Royal Highness returned from the Hastings Memorial by a different route leaving the city by a gate close to the Hastings Memorial itself. On the afternoon of this day His Royal Highness attended a meet of the Peshawar Vale Hounds and enjoyed two good gallops. The day closed with another small dinner and informal dance. A "*Mela*" held in the Shahi Bag in the afternoon for the amusement of the crowds of Indians who had come into Peshawar to see the Prince drive through the City was the occasion of some more rowdyism, led by members of the Khilafat Committee, but here again the demonstrators found no general support, and even met with opposition and rough handling from spectators. The effect obtained by a band of roughs and ill-mannered school boys such as misbehaved themselves on these two occasions is always out of all proportion to their numbers, and there is no denying that their activities marred the generally loyal spirit of the welcome which the Province desired to give to its Royal guest.

The Chief feature of the 7th was the inspection of the troops in Peshawar, and of a body of some 5,000 pensioners. This was preceded by an inspection of Police, Militia and Frontier Constabulary detachments. These inspections were strikingly successful and the Prince's unflagging devotion to the task in hand and the charm of his personality made a great impression, especially upon the disabled Indian soldiers and the pensioners, with whom he spent a long time. After lunching with the officers of the 2nd Battalion, Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment, the Prince paid a private visit to Messrs. Mul Chand's shop near the Kabuli Gate of the City and inspected carpets. He afterwards played Polo. He departed by train for Mardan late in the evening, being given a rousing send off at the station by the European population.

March 8th was a busy day. Arriving by train at Mardan at 8-30 A.M., His Royal Highness was given an enthusiastic welcome by a great assemblage of the Khans and people of Yusafzai, a welcome of re-doubled fervour due to the determination of the people to dissociate themselves unmistakably from the ill manners of the city folk on the 6th. From Mardan His Royal Highness left by motor for the Malakand. The first few miles of the route were decorated by spontaneous efforts of the Khans, each of whom accepted responsibility for a porton of the road and expended much trouble and ingenuity upon the erection of arches. On arrival at Dargai His Royal Highness was received by the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral and the Officer Commanding, 107th Mahrattas and the local Maliks of Sam Ranizai. Passing slowly in his car through the assembled lines of troops and Maliks he reached Malakand, where in similar fashion the 8th Gurkhas were lining the road under command of the Officer Commanding, 8th Gurkhas and Malakand Force. The car was slowed down while His Royal Highness was passing through the lines of troops and then let go at good speed to Chakdara. Here His Royal Highness was received by the Officer Commanding the Wing of 117th Mahrattas and all the Khans and Maliks of Ranizai with their tribal standards. His Royal Highness walked round the lines of troops and Maliks and accepted the gifts presented by the latter, *viz.*, sheep, Swati blankets and a rifle locally made at the Thana Factory. His Royal Highness ascended the gun tower and came down to the Mess where

light refreshments and cigarettes were served. Returning to Malakand His Royal Highness honoured the 8th Gurkhas with his presence at lunch and afterwards watched a khud race. On the return journey His Royal Highness got out of the car at Dargai and chatted with the officers and men and ladies, just as he had done also at Chakdara and Malakand. During his visit His Royal Highness evinced considerable interest in the tribal lashkars guarding the road and the Malakand tunnel and canal. His Royal Highness returned to Mardan about 3-30 and at once proceeded to the Guides' Polo ground, where many Europeans and Indians had assembled to see him play. A match was played, after which the officers of the Guides were presented to His Royal Highness, who also inspected a number of pensioners and visited the Guides' Mess. Very large numbers of villagers had come in to see the Prince, both on his arrival at Mardan and again on the Polo ground in the afternoon. The Royal train left Mardan for Risalpur at 7 P.M., His Royal Highness having thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Mardan, which was distinguished throughout by an exceptional display of loyal enthusiasm. The evening was spent at Risalpur, where His Royal Highness dined with the officers of the 18th Hussars and afterwards attended a display of boxing between representatives of the 18th Hussars and the Lancashire Fusiliers. The Royal Air Force hangar in which the contest took place was filled with British troops of the garrison, and at the end His Royal Highness made a short *ex tempore* speech, which was enthusiastically received. His Royal Highness spent the night on the train which was taken into Nowshera in the early morning. There the Prince detrained and spent nearly two hours at a parade of the Nowshera and Risalpur garrisons, followed by an inspection of pensioners. His Royal Highness returned to the train after this function and soon after left for Taxila.

For an appreciation of the effect of His Royal Highness' visit to the Frontier, reference is invited to Chief Commissioner's telegram No. 283-P., dated the 9th March 1922, to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, in which it was estimated as follows:—

Effect of visit on trans-border population has been to re-kindle personal interest in the Royal House. The gathering of the clans both in the Khyber and the Malakand was a spontaneous and striking demonstration of loyalty and good—will.

As regards British Districts excluding City folk, the Prince's visit gave a rallying point to the rural gentry and the old loyalists class. Leading men of Province have been most eager to meet His Royal Highness, and subscriptions towards entertainment fund have been most generous. Attempts of non-co-operators in Peshawar City to create disturbances were more successful than we anticipated, but carrying through of ambitious programme in heart of City in spite of opposition has been satisfactory feature of visit. At Mardan the Prince received a splendid welcome from the Khans and people of Yusafzai. An enormous crowd assembled to watch the Prince's prowess at Polo on the Guides' Polo ground.

Summing up we must put the City *Hartal* and hooliganism on the debit side. On the Credit side come the carrying through of the City visit in spite of serious obstacles. But the main result of His Royal Highness' visit has been the gratification it has afforded to the people at large and their leaders, and the honour enjoyed throughout the visit by the army, British and Indian, in whom His Royal Highness has shown untiring interest and whose affection he has earned and won.

Programme for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Rawalpindi.

Thursday, 9th March, 1922.

Visits Taxila and has lunch there.
Motors from Taxila to Circuit House.
Arrival private.
Official Dinner at Circuit House.

Friday, 10th March 1922.

Address from Civil Deputation at Circuit House at 10-15 hours.

Review of Troops in Rawalpindi at 11-00 hours.

Sees School Children in Lansdowne Institute Gardens on return from Review.

Lunch with General Sir W. Birdwood at 13-15 hours.

Polo at Race Course Ground at 15-30 hours.

Official Dinner at Circuit House.

Ball at the Rawalpindi Club.

Saturday, 11th March 1922.

Review of Departmental *ex*-Officers and Pensioners in Topi Park at 10-15 hours.

Presentation of Colours and Decorations at Horse Show Ground at 11-45 hours.

Gymkhana Race Meeting at 14-45 hours.

Official Dinner at Circuit House.

Ball at the Rink given by Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of the Garrison.

Departure from Railway Station at 23-00 hours.

Civil Address of Welcome presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Rawalpindi.

On behalf of the inhabitants of the Rawalpindi Division we beg to offer Your Royal Highness a hearty and a loyal welcome to Rawalpindi.

The population which we represent comprises many castes and many creeds, but we are one in loyalty and devotion to His Majesty The King-Emperor, and one in hoping that Your Royal Highness will carry away with you happy memories of Your brief stay in Rawalpindi.

The fighting races of North India rejoice that they were afforded an opportunity of showing their loyalty and devotion to Your Royal House during the great War.

They are still animated by the same feeling and, should the occasion arise, will again prove to the world the steadfastness of their devotion, and the warmth of their affection.

Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Civil Address at Rawalpindi.

I am very grateful to you for coming here to-day to offer me so warm a welcome on behalf of the inhabitants of the Rawalpindi Division.

I have heard with pride and admiration how the innate martial spirit and sense of loyalty was at once aroused in the people of this Division of the Punjab at the outbreak of the Great War.

You have fully earned for your Division the name of the fighting Division of the fighting Province. You stood first among the Divisions in the Punjab in the number of men enlisted in the army during the war. You stood first in the number of men who served with the Colours during the war. You were first in the number of casualties, first in the number of military decorations and first in donation of cash and gifts to war funds. From this Division three went to France, with the first contingent, the first Indian Volunteer and the first Indian holding a British Commission. Both were mentioned in the first despatch dealing with the Indian forces. The first Indian to win the Victoria Cross came from your Division.

This record speaks for itself; and it is a very real pleasure to me to meet you to-day and express the gratitude and appreciation of the Empire for your splendid efforts and to see the home of so many of my comrades in the Great War.

I will convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor your expressions of loyalty and devotion. I know that your message will be treasured as coming from races whose brave deeds form an honoured story in the annals of the Empire. I wish the inhabitants of the Rawalpindi Division all prosperity in the years to come. They may rest assured of my abiding interest in their welfare.

"Pioneer", the 11th March 1922.

At Taxila the Prince, with the Commander-in-Chief and General Sir William Birdwood lunched with Sir John Marshall, and later visited Jaulian where excavations have been in progress for some years past. Here are the remains of a monastery, once the biggest in the country. Jaulian, as might or might not be known, was for over a thousand years the capital of the kingdom of Taxila.

Later in the afternoon His Royal Highness motored to Rawalpindi. His arrival was entirely private, but there were fair crowds perambulating the streets awaiting his coming. The Prince is staying at the Circuit House, about which quite a good story is being told. It is *apropos* of the visit of the Duke of Connaught. There was some little trouble with the water-supply and the taps which should have yielded hot or cold water failed to respond. This difficulty was circumvented however. Peepholes were made in the roof and men with plentiful supplies of water, both hot and cold, kept watch. When taps were turned they performed their function, but by what means was kept a close secret. Fortunately the arrangements in this direction are said to be better now.

"Pioneer" the 12th March 1922.

Rawalpindi, 10th March.—Over ten thousand troops under the command of Major-General Sir H. C. C. Uniacke marched by His Royal Highness this morning when he reviewed the Rawalpindi Garrison. Now-a-days the effect of peace training is making its mark, and it is idle to say that one parade is better than another except, perhaps, in some points of minor detail. Military evolutions must necessarily be stereotyped and, except to comment on the size of the parade, the appaling amount of dust and the peculiar presence of two dogs—instead of the one which we have learnt to regard as inevitable and which rumour says is shortly to receive due recognition in the new treatise on ceremonial drill—there is but little left to add regarding the review this morning. The crowd that gathered was a large one outnumbering the troops on parade. It was a crowd, too, that was not afraid to cheer. When a crowd is mainly composed of men—at least such has been our experience—it is extremely enthusiastic, but it sometimes happens that there is not one among its number with the moral courage to be the first to "hurrah." Not so when the other sex is adequately represented. But even then it is a case of "ladies first." The men follow automatically. When it is realised that at the parade this morning the fair ones of Rawalpindi attended in their greatest force it is quite unnecessary to emphasise the *vociferous* nature of the reception accorded to His Royal Highness when, with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, he rode to the parade ground, passing through the camel lines *en route*.

The troops marched past the Prince in the following order: - 29th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, Pack Artillery Brigade; Colonel-Commandant, 12th Indian Infantry Brigade and Staff; 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders; 87th Punjabis; 1-22nd Punjabis; 1-30th Punjabis, Colonel-Commandant, Composite Brigade and Staff; 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment; 1st Battalion the Connaught Rangers; Engineer Battalion; Divisional Signals; "B" Corps Signals; 2'-23rd P. A. V. O. Cavalry; Transport Units.

Before having lunch with Sir William Birdwood His Royal Highness received an address from a civil deputation at the Circuit House, and later saw a large assemblage of school children in the Lansdowne Institute gardens. In the afternoon the Prince played polo, and after dinner at the Circuit House attended a ball given by the members of the Rawalpindi Club.

"Pioneer", the 13th March 1922.

Rawalpindi, 11th March.—This morning His Royal Highness witnessed one of the best stage managed military displays of the tour, when in the beautiful sylvan dell in the centre of Topi Park, recalling memories of English woodlands, he presented colours to four Indian Infantry regiments and to one Cavalry regiment. Topi Park lends itself to settings of this character. It is one of those freaks of fortune with backgrounds, seating accommodation and entrances complete, seemingly defying the hand of man to effect any improvement. Lieutenant-Colonel Stockley, of the 26th Punjabis, who organised the parade, took full advantage of the kindly proffers of nature, with the result that the presentation parade held something singular and novel. When His Royal Highness arrived at the flagstaff in the middle of the dell the regiments to receive colours were not to be seen. But almost immediately the massed bands struck up the regimental march of the 27th Cavalry, the oldest of the Indian Cavalry regiments, and from behind a grass-covered knoll to the left, the colour party marched forth. In succession were heard the regimental marches of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, the 1st-22nd Punjabis, the 35th Sikhs, and the 36th Sikhs, to which the respective colour parties emerged from some near by place of concealment, to take up their positions before the piled drums.

After the actual ceremony of presenting the colours His Royal Highness distributed a number of decorations, the first, a Victoria Cross, to Sepoy Ishar Singh, of the 28th Punjabis.

Before the conclusion of the parade and the march past of the troops—a march past in which the Connaught Rangers participated, probably for the last time, as they are shortly leaving under orders for disbandment—His Royal Highness addressed the men in Urdu. The Prince left to the accompaniment of ringing cheers.

Before the parade the Prince held a review of departmental *ex*-officers and pensioners. Among them was Subedar Nur Ahmed, of the 26th Punjabis, wearing a Mutiny medal—the only one there. When the Duke of Connaught visited Rawalpindi a year ago there were four.

In the afternoon there was a gymkhana meeting, and His Royal Highness rode in several races. There was an official dinner at the Circuit House at night, after which the Prince attended a ball at the Rink given by the warrant officers, staff sergeants, and sergeants of the garrison. A little before 11 o'clock he proceeded to the station *en route* for Kapurthala.

"Statesman", the 14th March 1922.

Before the inspection of the *ex*-service men this morning at Rawalpindi, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was pleased to grant an interview to the Pir of Makhad. The Pir was accompanied by five Indian officers, representing his *murids* or followers. The Pir presented His Royal Highness with a sword and fastened a sword belt round him.

The presentation of these emblems from the Pirs of Makhad to the Emperors of India or their Heirs Apparent is in accordance with an ancient custom. The Pir of Makhad requested His Royal Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty his loyal devotion, and gave voice to the assurance that it was the fervent desire of himself and his followers in the Western Punjab that the traditional feelings of mutual good-will which exist between the Muhammadans of India and the Crown and the Empire should be strengthened

and preserved. His Royal Highness thanked the Pir and congratulated him on the devotion to the Crown which had been displayed by his followers in the Punjab during the Great War.

The following telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Prince of Wales was sent to the Commissioner of Rawalpindi:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales directs me to convey to you his appreciation of the warm welcome which he received in Rawalpindi from the representatives of the districts of the civil division of Rawalpindi and from the members of the Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Committee of Rawalpindi. I am desired to ask that you will thank all the officials and non-officials who worked in connection with the arrangements for his visit. His Royal Highness was much impressed with the record of loyalty and service of the inhabitants of your division, to which the gathering of *ex*-Service men was so eloquent a testimony.

Speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala at dinner in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I rise to offer His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of myself, my House and my people a most heartily loyal and enthusiastic welcome. The twelfth day of March of this year will endure as a red letter day in the annals of my State. Although His Royal Highness' late lamented uncle, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, preceded him here thirty-two years ago, just before I took over the Government of State, yet this is the first occasion on which the unique honour of receiving a visit from the Heir to the Throne of our Empire has been vouchsafed to us. Your Royal Highness, the warmth with which we welcome Your Royal presence among us springs from more than one factor. In your person we salute the Royal Heir to a mighty and beneficient Throne that welds together in a firm union the greatest and most widely scattered family of nations in the world known as the British Empire, which shines like a luminous orb above the clouds of political controversy and strife and with the impregnable stability of which the future of our Order, of the Indian States and of India as a whole is closely intertwined. You, Sir, are the Royal Prince who at an early age set the peoples of the Empire an inspiring example by personally sharing with its Armies the perils and privations of an arduous struggle, the parallel of which the world has never seen and let us devoutly hope may never see again. We greet Your Royal Highness as the Royal bearer of the olive branch of peace and good-will, Brittannia's message to the sister communities linked together under the *aegis* of the Crown. Here in India there can be no two opinions as to the triumphant success of your noble mission. Wherever you have been you have succeeded in establishing your own personal domain over the hearts of high and low, Prince and peasant. *Noblesse oblige* is an ideal that finds in Your Royal Highness its maximum consummation.

Your Royal Highness, I am sure you are fully aware of the profound affection and loyal devotion which we in this State abidingly cherish for the person and Throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and his august House. I am loth to tax Your Royal Highness' patience by expatiating on the manner in which my State has responded to the Empire's call in the past or by attempting a recital of the measures I have adopted from time to time with a view to promote the welfare of my people. Whether our troops served in the Mutiny, in Afghanistan, on the North-Western Frontier or during the late War in East Africa, Seistan and Mesopotamia side by side with the Imperial legions or to the utmost of our humble resources, we have striven to advance the cause of the Empire in other directions, our supreme recompense is the satisfaction that in the hour of trial we have never shirked an earnest endeavour to live up to the time honoured motto of my House and State—*Pro Rege et Patria.* We are determined that that motto shall continue in future, as in the past, to be the mainspring and the goal of our actions. The invincible charm of Your Royal Highness' magnetic and gracious personality adds a peculiar and imperishable zest to our determination.

This I believe is the last Indian State on which Your Royal Highness is bestowing the honour of a visit, all too brief though it is. Your Royal Highness, in the course of your sojourn in India you have been to diverse other States and places One and all have vied with each other to give you a right regal reception, but nowhere, I venture to submit, has it been more truly spontaneous and fervently loyal than the welcome it has been our privilege to extend to you to-day.

Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentleman, I will not detain you any longer, though the occasion is irresistibly tempting, and will conclude by inviting you, Ladies and Gentleman, to join me in drinking the health of my Royal Guest, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, wishing him a safe return home, long life, boundless happiness and a glorious future.

Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Kapurthala Dinner.

Though this is an informal occasion, I cannot let it pass without thanking you for the cordial manner in which you have drunk my health and for the very kind expressions which Your Highness has used about me.

I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to visit Kapurthala and to renew my acquaintance with Your Highness and to meet the members of your family. I esteem it a privilege to be able in person to congratulate Your Highness and your State on your ready help in the Great War. The Kapurthala Imperial Service Regiment served with distinction in East Africa for nearly four years. During this period its strength was raised to 1,000 men and everything that could be done, was done to keep it in a state of efficiency. After the conclusion of its work in East Africa, it again saw service in Siestan, Mesopotamia and the Afghan War. Your Highness' third son, the Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh Sahib, set a good example by serving with the Indian contingent for more than a year. In many other ways Your Highness and Your Highness' State did their utmost to help us to victory. I know that Your Highness has ever kept and will keep the simple, but glorious, motto of your House before your eyes, and that service to the King and country will be your inspiration and the mainspring of all action in Kapurthala State.

I thank Your Highness very warmly for all your kindness and hospitality during my all too brief visit to your State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our illustrious host His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

"Pioneer", the 15th March 1922.

Kapurthala 12th March.—The tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India is now rapidly approaching its conclusion, and this morning when he arrived at Kapurthala he saw the last of the Indian States to be visited before in but a few days now that he embarks at Karachi. His Royal Highness had a great reception when he arrived and drove to the Palace, accompanied by the Maharaja, through very considerable crowds. The Palace, as many probably know, is strikingly modern, and one of the most notable in India. Its design is based on the French architecture of the Renaissance period, and it is surrounded by wonderful gardens, which, at this period of the year particularly, might easily be imagined to resemble those of some ancient and well-kept country seat in far-off England.

After lunching privately with the Maharaja, the Prince went exploring the rural delights of the State, and proceeded to the river situated some three miles from the town of Kapurthala. Here he boarded a motor boat and spent a delightful hour cruising. After the chilling winds and the cold of the Khyber and the Malakand, the sudden heat of the Punjab, into which His Royal Highness has plunged, must, to say the least, be rather surprising, especially as it is still officially cold weather. For that reason—if for no other—the river excursion was particularly enjoyable, as both banks are shaded

by tall, leafy trees affording picturesque relief from the glare of the sun. There are many charming views to be obtained from the river reminiscent, in places, of some of the higher reaches of the Thames. On his return journey His Royal Highness passed through a villa "*Buona Vista*" where the Heir Apparent resides.

A visit to an Indian State, especially when it is of but short duration, involves more than a river excursion however. During the afternoon a visit was paid to the Durbar Hall. The Toshakhana and the library in the Old Palace is famous for its collection of ancient Oriental books and manuscripts. There was also a garden party in the Palace grounds, where there was some remarkably keen tennis, this being one of the games in which the State excels. Later there was a peoples' fete in the Shalimar Gardens. At the banquet held in the evening in the artistic Darbar hall of the Palace there were over one hundred guests, who, at its conclusion, were entertained to a very interesting and amusing conjuring performance on the eastern terrace of the Palace. The gardens, beautiful by day, made an exquisite picture by night with the thousands of coloured electric bulbs with which they were decorated. The route to the station—for His Royal Highness had to leave at 10-30—was also most tastefully illuminated, and the station itself a positive blaze of colour.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala:—

From the Prince of Wales:—"I thank you for all your kindness and hospitality. I much enjoyed my visit to Kapurthala and the warm welcome which I received from Your Highness' subjects. I wish my stay at Kapurthala could have been longer."

From the Maharaja:—"I am most grateful for Your Royal Highness' kind telegram, and for your gracious appreciation of what little I could do to make Your Royal Highness' all too brief stay in Kapurthala pleasant My people and I feel highly honoured; and shall always cherish the memory of the visit."

No. 106-C, dated Camp Faridkot, the 16th March 1922

From—Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States,

To—The Hon'ble Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Government of India that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid an informal visit to Kapurthala on the 12th March 1922.

2. The Special train with His Royal Highness and Staff arrived at the Kapurthala Railway Station punctually at noon. His Royal Highness was received at the Station, which was lavishly decorated, by His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, the Tika Sahib, his three younger sons, and his principal officials. After shaking hands with the Maharaja, the Agent to the Governor General and His Highness' sons, His Royal Highness inspected the Guard of Honour. Then His Highness' relatives from Jullundur headed by Raja Sir Harnam Singh, and the officials headed by the Chief Minister, were presented, after which His Royal Highness and the Maharaja drove in His Highness' Rolls Royce car to the Palace, along an artistically decorated route lined by troops and thronged with enthusiastic sightseers.

3. The Prince lunched privately with His Highness and the members of his family. At 5 P.M. His Royal Highness inspected the *ex* service officers and men, numbering about 2,000. In the course of the inspection the Maharaja announced that, in honour of His Royal Highness' visit, he had decided to grant a life pension of Rs. 5 per mensem to each disabled soldier in addition to his Government pension. This concession was highly commended by His Royal Highness and evoked the gratitude of the pensioners. On the conclusion of the inspection the Prince attended a Garden Party in the Palace Grounds, and

was then taken through the main streets of the town to the old fort. The bazar was packed with people of all classes and ages, who gave His Royal Highness a hearty welcome. From the Jalaokhana (old Palace) His Royal Highness visited the Mela in the Shalimar Gardens, where he was greeted with similar demonstrations of loyalty. Passing by the river the Prince proceeded to the Villa, *Buona Vista*, the residence of the Tika Sahib, and returned to the Palace a little after dusk.

4. At 8 P.M. a banquet took place in the Darbar Hall of the Palace. Covers were laid for 100 guests. After the King's health had been drunk the Maharaja made a short speech, proposing His Royal Highness' health. In responding, His Royal Highness expressed his cordial appreciation of the warm welcome he had received at Kapurthala, spoke of the great part the State had played in the late War and wound up by proposing the health of his host. Then followed a conjuring entertainment on one of the open terraces of the Palace. At 10-15 His Royal Highness proceeded to the Railway Station accompanied by His Highness, the Agent to the Governor General and His Highness' sons, and a few of the principal officials of the State. The route had been beautifully illuminated, whilst the Railway Station and the open ground adjoining the Station and the Grain Market were ablaze with lights. At the Station His Royal Highness thanked His Highness the Maharaja for all he had done to make his short stay at Kapurthala pleasant and also complemented the Chief Minister on the perfection of the arrangements made in connection with the visit. As the train moved out His Highness called for three cheers for His Royal Highness which were heartily given.

5. The general arrangements were in the hands of a reception committeet presided over by His Highness' second son Kanwar Mahijit Singh, with Sardar, Mahabat Rai as Secretary. Besides the Agent to the Governor General and his party, the guests included the Commissioner of Jullundur, Colonel Commandant Bainbridge, Commanding the Jullundur Brigade, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Raja Sir Daljit Singh, Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Mr. Joseph, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, Major Black, Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab, Mr. Percival Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mrs. and Miss Graham, and many others. The arrangements had been worked out with great care and were perfect in every detail.

Programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Dehra Dun, dated the 13th March 1922.

Private Arrival.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be met at the Railway Station by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who will present—

F. J. Pert, Esq., Commissioner of Meerut.

Colonel C. H. D. Ryder, C.I.E., D.S.O., Surveyor General of India.

Colonel Commandant H. Isacke, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., Commanding 17th (Indian) Infantry Brigade.

After which the Commissioner of the Meerut Division will present—

G. F. Adams, Esq., The Superintendent of the Dun.

F. D. Simpson, Esq., District and Sessions Judge, Saharanpur.

M. L. Oaks, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Dehra Dun District.

F. T. Jones, Esq, M.V.O., Executive Engineer, Imperial Works.

Pandit Anand Narain Chairman, Municipal Council, Dehra Dun.

His Royal Highness will then proceed direct to the grounds of the Imperial Cadet College by the following route :—

New Road, Main Rajpur Road, New Cantonment Road, Circuit House Road (North of 1/2nd Gurkha Lines) thence by Mall and Read Road to College.

09-50. On arrival at the College His Royal Highness will be received with a Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour as His Royal Highness steps out of his car, the band playing the first six bars of the National Anthem.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will accompany His Royal Highness from the Railway Station. On arrival at the Imperial Cadet College His Royal Highness will inspect the Guard-of-Honour 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles, and will then proceed to the entrance of the College where he will be met by Major-General C. J. Deverell, C.B., Commanding United Provinces District, who will present to His Royal Highness :—

The Commandant of the College.

The Headmaster of the College.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will then address His Royal Highness

10-07. His Royal Highness will then reply and will proceed to the entrance hall of the College and declare the College open, after which he will inspect the interior of the College.

After the inspection of the College His Royal Highness will proceed to the ground South West of the building where the following will be drawn up :—

A. 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, 2-9th Gurkha Rifles. 1-2nd K. E. O. Gurkha Rifles.	In line of Battalions in close column of Companies, at the North end of the ground.
10-55. B. The Gurkha Pensioners . .	In a semi-circle on the South end of the ground.
11-30. C. The Lawrence Royal Military School.	30 paces in rear of the troops on parade

A. His Royal Highness will be received with a Royal Salute by the troops on parade, after which he will inspect the troops.

He will then present his Commission to Honorary Lieutenant and Subadar Major Sarbajit Gurung, M. C., 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles.

The troops on parade will then march past His Royal Highness in column of route and proceed to their lines by the Canal Road to Garhi.

B. His Royal Highness will then proceed to the South end of the ground and inspect the Gurkha Pensioners, including two subordinates of the Survey Department.

C. After the inspection of Pensioners His Royal Highness will present the Cups for the Gurkha Football Tournament and Garhwal Football Tournament to the winning teams and will then proceed to where the Lawrence Royal Military School is drawn up and will present new Colours to the School (Ceremonial as in paragraphs 3 to 5 inclusive, Section 140, Ceremonial 1912).

During this Ceremony the Pensioners will stand fast on their place of parade.

12-10. His Royal Highness will then enter his car.

A Royal Salute will be given by the Guard of Honour as His Royal Highness' car moves off.

His Royal Highness will proceed to the Railway Station where Major-General C. J. Deverell, C.B., and Colonel Commandant H. Isacke, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., will be present.

Salutes —A Royal Salute of 31 guns on arrival at and departure from the Railway Station will be fired under arrangements by the Colonel Commandant, 17th (Indian) Infantry Brigade.

as a great centre of training for the Gurkhas. Its civil Indian population is not large, but seemingly all assembled to greet and honour the Prince. The chief function of the day was the opening of the Prince of Wales' Royal Military College, which it was recently announced will be the training ground to those who aspire to the King's commission, and to the opportunities of military learning afforded by Sandhurst.

The ceremony was naturally but brief and simple, and the Prince's reply to the address given by General Sir Claude Jacob, Chief of General Staff, was addressed to some 30 cadets, and the College staff. Outside were the general public, for further events were to take place there. When after being conducted over the College buildings His Royal Highness repaired to the parade-ground, he was given a tumultuous reception.

Here the Prince inspected a parade of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, the 1st-2nd Gurkhas and the 2nd-9th Gurkhas, after which the troops marched past and so off parade. The Prince inspected a large body of pensioners, and then presented colours to the Royal Military School of Sanawar. Before leaving the ground His Royal Highness presented the Gurkha Brigade football cup to the 2nd-9th Gurkhas, who had marched back to the parade ground in the interim for the purpose.

His Royal Highness left the station soon after mid-day for Gajraula, where he is to attend the Kadir Cup Tournament.

"Pioneer" dated the 18th March 1922.

On the afternoon of the 13th instant Hardwar was the scene of a very interesting ceremony, when His Royal Highness' special stopped there for a few minutes to allow the leading Pandits, Mahants and Pandas of that famous centre of Hindu pilgrimage to pay their respects to him, and to reassure him of that fealty and devotion to the Royal Family which has always distinguished the large religious community of the ancient Hindu shrine.

His Royal Highness was received by Mr. S. M. Habibullah, O.B.E., Collector of Saharanpur, Mr. F. S. Young, Superintendent of Police, Saharanpur, Thakur Hukum Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer, Roorki, and Mr. G. H. S. Coombs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, while most of the leading local residents, both European and Indian, as well as representatives of the local *akharas* of Sadhus in their saffron robes were collected on the platform, which had been tastefully decorated by Babu Manohar Lal, Secretary of the Municipal Board, aided by Mrs. Watling.

The ceremony was brief but very effective. As the Royal train steamed in the boys from the local schools, who were smartly got up in white and yellow uniforms, commenced to sing choruses of welcome.

Mr. Habibullah introduced the local officials and then the twelve leading Pandits, Mahants and Pandas, each of whom garlanded His Royal Highness. The latter then proceeded to perform the "Puja" which has been customary for members of the Royal Family to observe on previous visits to Hardwar. This simple ceremony, which consisted in casting flowers and other sacred articles into a jar of Ganges water, was conducted by Surji Babu, who also officiated on the occasions of the visits of H. M. King Edward, H. M. King George, and H. M. Queen Mary. An address of welcome and blessing was then presented in a silver casket, on which were depicted the four most famous scenes in Hardwar and the Ganges Valley, as well as the coat-of-arms of the Prince, strikingly crowned by ostrich feathers and flanked by models of a lion and a leopard. With the casket were a "Kamander" or mendicant's bowl, and a pictorial album of views of Hardwar. The presentation of a charming bouquet of flowers by Miss Hoskins, the eight-year old daughther of a local Canal Officer, whilst showers of flowers were cast upon the Prince's head by the assembled religious dignitaries and the school chidren, terminated the visit. His Royal Highness, who seemed deeply impressed by the informal and interesting nature of the proceedings, left amidst hearty cheers.

The quaint and distinctive attire of the Pandits, Mahants, and Pandas was a noticeable feature of the occasion, while this brief and informal renewal of the deep interest always shown by the Royal Family in the religious shrines of their Hindu subjects, cannot fail to cause keen pleasure and awaken sincere appreciation in the hearts of the residents of the ancient city of Hardwar.

The following telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Prince of Wales has been received by the Collector of Saharanpur:—

> "I am directed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to ask you to convey his appreciation of the kind welcome which the Pandits and Mahants gave him at Hardwar station and His Royal Highness greatly values their expressions of loyalty and devotion, and I am to ask that a copy of this message may be given to each of the Pandits who took part in the ceremonies at Hardwar station to-day."

The Collector replied: "The Pandits, Mahants, Pandas and other residents of Hardwar are deeply touched and feel highly honoured by His Royal Highness' kind telegram of appreciation, and respectfully desire to reiterate their unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and unceasing devotion to his heir-apparent. Copies of your telegrams are being distributed as directed."

"Pioneer" dated the 19th March 1922.

Lucknow, 17th March.—Details concerning the Kadir Cup state that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales spent two days with His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler in camp at Kadir. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff were also the guests of His Excellency. The whole party attended Kadir and lunched with the Meerut Tent Club each day. His Royal Highness, who rode behind the heats, took a great interest in the sport. There was a considerable scarcity of pig which prolonged the proceedings somewhat.

His Royal Highness rode, but did not compete in the Hog Hunters' Cup. The course was laid over four miles of stiff country, which included crossing the river twice. The Prince, who was mounted on Captain Colin West's "Bombay Duck," came in first, having ridden a very gruelling and difficult race.

Programme for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Karachi, dated the 17th March 1922.

9-30 A.M.	Arrival.
	Presentation of Municipal address at the Station.
	Drive to Baluch War Memorial and perform ceremony of unveiling.
	Presentation of colours to the 126th, Baluchistan Infantry.
	Drive to Government House.
	During the remainder of the morning His Royal Highness will grant personal interviews to all the Indian Princes on his Staff to whom he will say good bye.
	His Royal Highness will also receive any other Indian Princes, notables, officials or friends who may have come purposely to Karachi for the purpose of saying good-bye to the Prince of Wales.
1-15 P.M.	Luncheon at Government House.
4-30 P.M.	Garden Party.
5-30 P.M.	Leave Government House.
6-00 P.M.	Go on board "Renown."
6-15 P.M.	H. M. S. "Renown" leaves Karachi.

Notifications by the Commissioner in Sind Political Department, Government House, Karachi, 8th March 1922.

No. 233-A.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Karachi Cantonment station at 9-30 A.M. on Friday the 17th March. The arrival will be public.

2. His Royal Highness will be received, on alighting, by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended by his staff, the Commissioner in Sind, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, the General Officer Commanding the Sind-Rajputana District, and the Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

3. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, any other Ruling Princes and Chiefs assembled in Karachi in honour of His Royal Highness' visit and the Consular Representatives of Foreign Powers in Karachi are also invited to be present.

4. The following officials and other gentlemen are invited to attend:—

The Member of the Council of State for Sind, the Additional Judicial Commissioners of Sind, the Members of the Indian Legislative Assembly resident in Sind, the Chief Engineer in Sind, the Collector of Karachi, the President of the Karachi Municipality, and the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

5. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Royal Highness leaves the train.

6. After the presentations on the platform His Royal Highness will leave the station building by the steps on the north. A Guard-of-Honour of the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment will be drawn up outside the station and will give the Royal Salute as His Royal Highness appears on the steps. After the inspection of the Guard-of-Honour, His Royal Highness will proceed to the *dais* erected for the presentation of the Municipal address. With the permission of His Royal Highness, an address of welcome will be presented by the Municipal Corporation of Karachi, to which His Royal Highness will reply. If His Royal Highness so commands, the Members and the principal officers of the Municipal Corporation will be presented by the President.

7. His Royal Highness will then proceed to the Frere Hall *viâ* Bonus Road.

8. On arrival at the Frere Hall His Royal Highness will be met by His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, the Commissioner in Sind and the General Officer Commanding the Sind-Rajputana District.

9. A procession will be formed in the following order to conduct His Royal Highness through the Frere Hall to the terrace on the west:—

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Sind-Rajputana District.	General Staff Officer, II, Sind-Rajputana District.
Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Western Command.	Colonel on the Staff, General Staff, Western Command.
His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay's staff.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's staff.
His Royal Highness' staff.	His Royal Highness' staff.
General Officer Commanding the Sind-Rajputana District.	Chief Secretary to His Royal Highness.
Commissioner in Sind.	Comptroller of His Royal Highness' Household.
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.	Chief of Staff of His Royal Highness.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

His Royal Highness.

10. On arrival at the steps the Prince of Wales' standard will be broken and a Royal Salute rendered.

11. His Royal Highness will then present new Colours to the 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

12. His Royal Highness will then inspect *ex*-service men and holders of the King's Police Medal.

13. The procession will be re-formed and will proceed to the Baluch War Memorial site, the road to which will be lined by the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, who will render a Royal Salute as His Royal Highness reaches their outer flank and slope arms when His Royal Highness takes up his position on the *dais*.

14. The senior British officer present of the Baluch group of regiments will briefly explain the purpose of the Memorial. The senior Indian officer present will read out the inscription in Urdu. His Excellency the Governor will formally request His Royal Highness to unveil the Memorial. His Royal Highness will reply and unveil the Memorial. The regimental *Moulvi* will pronounce a blessing in Arabic. The troops will come to the salute and the last post will be sounded.

15. His Royal Highness will then proceed to Government House along Bonus Road, Scandal Point Road and Victoria Road.

16. On arrival at Government House His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency the Governor and the Commissioner in Sind. His Royal Highness will inspect the Guard-of-Honour furnished by the Karachi Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Royal Highness alights from his car.

17. The route throughout will be lined by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Sind-Rajputana District.

18. Full dress (white) will be worn by Civil officers entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

No. 233.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave Karachi in H. M. S. "Renown" on Friday the 17th March. The departure will be public.

2. The departure arrangements from Government House, Karachi will be in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner in Sind. The departure will be timed so that His Royal Highness may embark at Kiamari at 6-40 P.M.

3. A Guard-of-Honour furnished by the 92nd (Prince of Wales, Own) Punjabis will be drawn up at Government House.

4. A Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Royal Highness leaves Government House.

5. His Royal Highness will be attended by an escort detailed under orders which will be issued by the Military authorities.

6. A procession of carriages will be formed under the orders of the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness.

7. The procession will proceed from Government House to the junction of Kutchery and Bunder Roads and along Bunder Road and Napier Mole Road. The route will be lined by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Sind-Rajputana District.

8. The details of embarkation will be arranged by the Port Officer Karachi.

9. A Guard-of-Honour will be furnished by the Royal Air Force at the place of embarkation.

10. His Royal Highness will be met at the place of embarkation by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, the Secretary to the Government of India, Political Department, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, the General Officer Commanding the Sind-Rajputana District, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

11. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, any other Ruling Princes and Chiefs assembled in Karachi in honour of His Royal Highness' visit and

the Consular Representatives of Foreign Powers in Karachi are also invited to be present.

12. After the inspection of the Guard-of-Honour, the Chairman and Trustees and the Principal Officers of the Port Trust will have the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness by the Commissioner in Sind.

13. After the presentations have been completedt, he high officers1 mentioned in paragraph 10 and the Ruling Princes and Chiefs present will accompany His Royal Highness to H. M. S. "Comus" and will take leave of him.

14. His Royal Highness will proceed on board H. M. S. "Comus" to embark on H. M. S. "Renown" attended by those of his staff who will accompany him to the Far East.

15. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from His Majesty's ships and vessels in harbour, and under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Sind-Rajputana District on shore, on His Royal Highness embarking in H. M. S. "Comus." A further Royal Salute will be fired by His Majesty's ships and vessels in harbour on His Royal Highness' standard being transferred to H. M. S. "Renown."

16. Full dress (white) will be worn by Civil officers entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

Address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Karachi Municipality.

We, the President and Members of the Municipality of this City, beg to tender to Your Highness a most loyal and cordial welcome to our City, the Capital of Sind.

It is a happy coincidence that sixteen years ago to-day we had the honour and pleasure of welcoming to our City your illustrious parents, Their Most Gracious Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen Mary. Their visit was most gratifying to us for many reasons. Not only did it afford us the pleasure of meeting our future Sovereign, but it gratified for the first time our ambition to have our City deemed worthy of inclusion among the cities chosen to be honoured by visits of Members of the Royal Family.

Although Karachi cannot pride itself on the ancient historical associations and the splendour of many of the Cities Your Royal Highness has visited during your tour in this land, it can justly regard its commercial prosperity and extraordinarily rapid growth as being worthy of recognition. Notwithstanding the impediments to growth caused by the stagnation of trade and other adverse circumstances due to the Great War and its after effects, the advancement of our city has been almost uninterrupted. Our population, as ascertained by the official censuses, shows phenomenal increases from 116,663 in 1901 to 159,786 in 1911 and to 216,748 in 1921. The gross value of our trade has risen from 31½ crores of rupees in 1904 to 74½ crores in 1920; and during these years the tonnage of vessels which entered our port has increased from 1,380,000 to 2,108,000.

Geographically our City is very favourably situated. One fact which will appeal to Your Royal Highness is that Karachi is 200 miles nearer to Great Britain than any other Port in India, and it is a legitimate ambition of the citizens that a direct mail service between England and this Port shall be established. It is also hoped that this City will form the terminus of the Trans-Persian Railway. When in the future the means of transit by land and sea are supplemented by aerial services we believe our City will still further maintain its pre-eminence. As Your Royal Highness is well aware, Karachi is the Aeroplane Terminal station for Western India and it is the first point in India reached by those engaged in various flying services in their journeys from the West. We have already welcomed many aerial harbingers who, winging their flights from distant lands in the West, have alighted within our gates before continuing their journeyings to the North, South and East.

Karachi is the Port for Sind and the Punjab and vast quantities of agricultural produce from these immense tracts pass through the City for export. As irrigation works are extended in Sind and the Punjab, the development of extensive uncultivated areas will add enormously to the trade of this Port and further stimulate its advancement. We are also looking forward to our City being brought into closer touch with the Capital by the construction of a broad gauge railway to Delhi, a scheme for which is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Your Royal Highness who rendered such distinguished and brilliant service to the Empire during the Great War will be particularly interested to know that the resources of our Port were fully utilised during those anxious years in the despatch of troops, supplies and munitions to various fields of action, and in addition to being brought into singular prominence by the service it rendered to the British Empire in this respect, it also became known as an important hospital centre for the sick and wounded from overseas.

The duties and responsibilities of the Municipality of a rapidly growing City like ours are heavy, as we not only have to provide for the present needs of our citizens but also to look ahead and make adequate provision for the future requirements of our increasing population. Consequently, the Municipality are contemplating the carrying out of important schemes of waterworks and drainage extensions. Improvements of various congested areas of the City have been effected; other improvements are in course of execution, and schemes for the development of new areas are being prepared. In this connection the City is fortunate in being possessed of land in plenty for its development as the area within the Municipal boundaries is 74 square miles. In order to ameliorate the housing conditions of various communities, the Municipality are providing facilities to encourage the promotion of housing societies on co-operative lines. The areas to be allotted for this purpose are on the out-skirts of the town as at present developed, and when the societies have taken full advantage of the opportunities offered to them and their work is brought to fruition, many of our population who at present are compelled to live within the narrow confines of our busy City will be enabled to reside in more health-giving surroundings and enjoy the great benefits to be derived from the amenities of housing on well-planned suburban estates. In many other ways the Municipal activities are unceasing. Due regard is being paid to the maintenance of the requisite hospitals and dispensaries and of all measures necessary for promoting the health of the City; and in the matter of education the Municipality are endeavouring to meet the demands made on them with regard to the provision of an adequate number of schools. As evidence of these numerous activities we would inform Your Royal Highness that during the past decade the annual Municipal expenditure has increased from Rs. 15,98,819 to Rs. 57,83,548.

A characteristic feature of the Province of Sind is the River Indus and the canals which in a measure ensure it against those devastating famines which afflict less favoured provinces dependent on uncertain rainfalls. In this connection, a large project known as the Sukkar Barrage is claiming official and public attention. We could have wished that it had been possible for Your Royal Highness to have inaugurated this scheme and so identified yourself for ever with the life of this Province. It would indeed have been a princely act, worthy of Your Royal Highness, to have rendered "abad" a large tract of rich country only thirsting for the life-giving waters of our famous river, but we realize the limitations of a short visit of four months to this great country.

We trust that Your Royal Highness' visit to India, which has now almost ended, has been in the highest degree pleasant and enjoyable. For our part we assure Your Royal Highness that our hearts have been warmed and gladdened by your presence amongst us, and in bidding Your Royal Highness farewell and God-speed we cannot better voice our feelings than in the words of the loving, loyal and sanctified strain: "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' reply to address by the Karachi Municipality.

I thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to me and for your good wishes.

I am glad that I am able to pay a visit to Karachi before I leave India. My Father and Mother will be interested to hear from me of the great progress and expansion which has taken place in the city and port since their visit 16 years ago. It is a special pleasure to me to see your city because of the prominent part which it played in the war and its close association with the fine work of India's fighting forces.

I entered India by one of its oldest gateways. It is fitting that I should leave it by one of its most modern; for the rapid growth of your city and population, your ever expanding export trade and your growing importance as a focus of communications are the direct result of one of the most striking achievements of British rule in India. Your expansion is the outcome of that triumph of engineering and colonizing skill which transformed millions of acres of desert into the granary of India, which added in no small measure to the world's stock of food-grain and clothing and peopled waste places with a happy and prosperous peasantry. I read in this a symbol of the good which united effort can secure in India; and in your rapid growth I find good augury for that high position which India may fill in the commercial world of the future.

Your civic duties are onerous and important. Increased work and responsibility will be your lot as rural prosperity increases in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana. I know that in the task which lies before you the welfare of the people of this city will be your first care.

My visit to Karachi has been one of no common interest for me.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kind words. May Karachi prosper.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' speech on the occassion of unveiling the Baluch War Memorial, Karachi.

I esteem it a great privilege to unveil this Memorial to over 1,000 brave officers and men of the Baluch group of Indian Infantry who laid down their lives for their King and Country in the Great War.

Three of these regiments are closely connected with my family by special ties. Whether duty called them in France, Egypt, Palestine, East Africa, Persia, Waziristan or on the Afghan Frontier, the men of all these units, one and all, fought with characteristic courage and upheld the glorious traditions of their regiments and of the Indian Army to which they belong. Among the many distinctions won by the officers and men, I may mention the 2 Victoria Crosses which the 129th Baluchis treasure with pride.

This Memorial has been erected by the men of the regiments to the honour of and in memory of their own brave comrades There can be no more fitting Memorial for soldiers. In unveiling it, I trust that it may long keep their name, their sacrifice and their brave deeds before future generations. May it inspire those that come after to work for their King and Country in that spirit of loyalty and devotion which has always animated the Baluch Infantry Regiments.

"Statesman" dated the 17th March 1922.

Regret not unmingled with relief may be said to sum up the feelings of most loyal subjects of the British Crown, on the occasion of the departure of the Prince of Wales from our shores to-day. Probably the feeling of relief is predominant. The unrest which has stalked through the land for some years past has taken many strange forms and stirred unwonted passions, while the tragic occurrences of the last few months have shown that even the middle class of this country are not yet free from a substratum of ignorance

and ferocity rendering them capable of almost any crime. At such a time, therefore, the authorities ran the gravest risks in bringing His Royal Highness to India, and it is matter of universal congratulation that nothing in the nature of a direct personal outrage has marred the success of the tour. To that extent at least, the fair fame of Indian hospitality is unsmirched; but in most other respects the reception accorded to His Royal Highness has been such as to make every true freind of this country hang his head in shame. Terrorised by a few hundred hooligans at the bidding of a handful of revolutionaries many citizens of Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Agra, and Peshawar were induced to refrain from taking part in the public rejoicings on the occasion of the Prince's visit, while at two of those cities His Royal Highness' arrival became the signal for rioting and bloodshed. These hostile manifestations were organised with the single purpose of insulting the Heir to the British Throne. Their ostensible motive was analogous to that which prompted the futile German air-raids over Great Britain—a demonstration of ill-will, coupled with a hope of stampeding public opinion into conceding impossible demands. Needless to say, the sole effect has been to stiffen the British people against concessions to the Khilafat or any form of seditious propaganda, while a definite reaction against granting any immediate extension of the present reforms has also been provoked. That the organised disloyalty has been successful up to a point may be frankly admitted, for its authors contrived to disappoint large numbers of their fellow-countrymen who were not only prepared to give the Prince a hearty welcome but were looking forward to participating in the rejoicings attendant on the Royal visit. But the success was inconsiderable. Calcutta, Rangoon, Lucknow, Delhi, and Lahore, where the opposition broke down, owing, at least in the case of Calcutta, to the self assertion of the plain citizen and the mobilisation of the Civil Guard, were all failures from the malcontents' point of view. In the Independent States, too, the faction was conspicuous by its absence, doubtless because self-Government of the Ahmedabad type cannot flourish under genuine native *Swaraj*. On the whole, then, while the revolutionaries have undoubtedly done much to mar the Prince's visit from the popular point of view, they have not succeeded in preventing the Royal visitor from making a host of friends and admirers, or from strengthening the ties of affectionate loyalty which bind all right thinking people to the British Throne. Nor have they prevented His Royal Highness from enjoying an interesting and varied experience of Indian conditions, which will be of the utmost value to him in the future discharge of his public duties. The many loyal people who have seen and heard our guest will cherish indelible memories of a debonair personality and engaging frankness, coupled with genuine tact, sympathy, and good sportsmanship, and all will unite in wishing him a pleasant and prosperous voyage to the Further East.

"Pioneer" dated the 19th March 1922.

Karachi, 17th March.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached Karachi, his journey's end in India, at 9-30 A.M. to-day. The Royal train steamed into the Cantonment station, where the Prince was received by the Governor, the leading civil and military officials, Ruling Princes, and Chiefs who had been acting as Honorary A.-D-Cs; Sir John Wood, Political Secretary and Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd Stuart, representing the Viceroy; the Judicial Commissioner, and members of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Outside the station a guard-of-honour was drawn up by the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, which the Prince inspected. Walking up to the Royal *dais* His Royal Highness received a welcome from the local Municipality.

His Royal Highness was then introduced to the Commissioner, after which he left amidst ringing cheers from hundreds of spectators seated in specially erected galleries. Motoring to the town hall, the Prince presented colours to the 126th Baluchistan Infantry and unveiled the Baluch war memorial. A large number of Europeans and Indians witnessed these various functions and cheered the Prince as he left.

This afternoon the Prince of Wales has been busy in taking farewells from those who have been closely associated with him during the whole tour.

After lunch he saw the civil, military, and police officers, and His Royal Highness shook hands with representatives of the Press, whom he thanked individually for going round with him, and doing their work, at times at a disadvantage. At 4-30 P.M. His Royal Highness attended a children's fête and garden party given by the *zemindars* and *jagirdars* of Sind, and returned to Government House a little after five.

"Pioneer" dated the 20th March 1922.

Karachi, 17th March—The Royal Tour, as far as it immediately concerns India, is now over, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, during the last four strenuous months, has travelled so many thousands of miles, is now on his way to the "Renown," which, sharply silhouetted against the fast darkening sky, is to take him on yet another long tour, this time even further East. His Royal Highness is aboard the "Comus," and thousands of eyes are watching its progress to the deep waters without the Karachi harbour. The Prince has said farewell.

It is said that when His Royal Highness arrived at Karachi Cantonments station this morning that there was a *hartal* in progress. This, however, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, is synonymous with a public holiday, and the crowds that gathered to greet him, particularly in the vicinity of the railway station, were immense. In fact, great crowds have followed the order of the Prince's progress throughout the day. When for the last time His Royal Highness alighted from the Royal train this morning he was met by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind and a number of the principal officials, both civil and military. Outside the station was a guard-of-honour provided by the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. After his inspection of the guard His Royal Highness proceeded immediately to a *dais* erected in the station compound, where he was presented with a long address of welcome from the members of the Municipal Corporation.

After replying the Prince journeyed through dense and cheering crowds *viâ* Bonus Road to the Frere Hall, where, on arrival, he inspected a guard-of-honour provided by 92nd Prince of Wales' Own Punjabis. On three sides of a square at the back of the Hall were drawn up the 126th Baluchistan Infantry and Colour parties representing detachments from all the regiments of the Karachi group. To he 126th Baluchis His Royal Highness presented colours, the troops marching past after the ceremony. War pensioners and *ex*-service men were present in amazing strength, both European and Indian, and they accorded the Prince a great reception when he inspected them, and as is his wont, moved among them and joked and chatted. Before leaving Frere Hall, however, His Royal Highness had an important function to perform,—the unveiling of the Baluchi Regiment's War Memorial. It was but a simple ceremony, and the cenotaph itself but a simple structure. It was the last function of its character that His Royal Highness was to perform in India during the present tour, and as such will be revered by the five regiments, the war record of which the stone seeks to commemorate. After an address had been read by Colonel P. H. Dyke, 130th King George's Own Baluchis, and His Royal Highness had replied, a blessing in Arabic was pronounced by the Regimental *Moulvi*, the troops came to the salute, and with the sounding of the "Last Post" the ceremony terminated.

The Prince spent a very busy afternoon at Government House, distributing decorations and bidding farewell to many of those with whom he had become personally acquainted during the tour. About five o'clock the Prince proceeded to the Government Gardens, again through big crowds, where there was a children's fête and garden party. Assembled in the gardens were about 15,000 people.

Returning to Government House His Royal Highness made immediate preparations for his long drive in State to Kiamari, where at 7-45 he boarded the "Comus," which was to take him out to the "Renown." There were fair crowds on the streets, but on the wharf to await the departure there were many

thousands most of whom had accomplished the journey by motor and still more by the special trains which were arranged for the occasion. On the quay-side the guard-of-honour was furnished by the Royal Air Force. It was after his inspection of the guard that the last farewells were made—naturally a lengthy process, but watched with interest by the assembled thousands. And then there was a stir among the crowd, and amidst roars of cheering His Royal Highness boarded the "Comus." The band, perched on the after gun deck, broke forth into the affecting strains of "Auld Lang Syne," and the masses on the quay caught up the air as one. In a few moments His Royal Highness appeared on the deck to be greeted with a fresh outburst of tumultous cheering. It was some minutes before the "Comus" got under way, but the cheering continued without intermission, the Prince remaining meanwhile gravely at the salute. With the first chug of the engines the crowd burst from its barriers and shouting and waving made its way to the water's edge to remain there until the figure of the Prince could no longer be discerned in the fast approaching twilight. To many there he was a personal friend. All were well-wishers. The words of Horace come singularly appropriate: "May you be happy wherever you choose to be and live with me in memory."

"Englishman."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has completed his eventful tour of four months in India and has left for the Far East. If his visit to India's great neighbouring country, China, and to Japan does as much as his stay in India has done for the cause of the Empire His Royal Highness will go down in history as the greatest ambassador of his times. One has only to contrast the conditions in India at the time of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Bombay with those obtaining at present to realise the great achievement which is already to his credit. Before he set sail for India the forces of sedition seemed to have burst over the country and threatened to overwhelm law and order. There were those who, not without cause, doubted the wisdom of inaugurating a Royal tour through India at a time when men's minds in India were occupied with the contemplation of dark deeds of revolution rather than with the serene thoughts of peaceful progress. The telegraphs were humming with defiant proclamations against the up-holders of law and order. The history of India was a record of outrages. There was visible a weakening of the ruling power of the Government. Indisciplined hordes roamed the streets, wreaking their vengeance on those who made a brave show of offering resistance to them. Those responsible for the administration of the country looked on helplessly at the manifestations of their Frankenstin monster of Reforms.

It was while such conditions prevailed in India that the Royal tour was planned. When His Royal Highness arrived in Bombay the apprehensions felt as to the outcome of the Royal tour threatened to materialise, and Bombay witnessed an outbreak of disorder which was the greatest victory for the forces of sedition, as it also afterwards proved to be their greatest defeat. The Prince of Wales has left India under conditions as dissimilar to those prevailing at the time of his arrival as it is possible to imagine. The authority of the law has begun to reassert itself, and the elements of disorder are being rendered incapable of doing any further mischief. In this task of pacification His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has played no small part. His personality has exerted a subtle influence over the political situation. It did not take the people of Bombay long to realise how they had been made the catspaw of seditious aspirations. Indirectly, the tragic display of uncontrolled political fanaticism in Bombay opened the eyes of the Government and, what is more, of the Cabinet to the true inwardness of the Extremist propaganda. If for no other reason than for the light it threw upon the dark corners of the pseudo-Nationalist agitation, the Royal tour has had the most beneficial effect upon the political situation in India. It has shown, as nothing else will have done, how great a risk India was running in allowing lip-worshippers of freedom unbridled licence in the name of liberty. Had there been no

bloodshed in Bombay and no *hartals* at some of the places which His Royal Highness visited in the very strongholds of the Extremists, it is doubtful if the Government or the people of India would have realised the dangers of a policy of benevolent neutrality towards the preachers of sedition.

Directly, the Prince of Wales employed the Royal gesture with effect in restoring sanity to a distracted India. It was not the martial array of the Prince's escort or the splendour of the royal procession which made the crowd in Poona, so soon after the disgraceful scenes in Bombay, shout *Yuvaraj-ki-jai*. It was not the pomp and circumstance of the Pageant in Calcutta that made the spectators on the *Maidan* break their ranks and risk being trampled to death, so that they might catch a fleeting glimpse of the Prince. It was not any hope of reward that took the thousands of Calcutta to the Outram Ghat on the occasion of His Royal Highness' informal departure from the city. Again, what made the Royal tour a triumphal progress in Burma was not the philosophic calm of the people, as political mischiefmongers were as busy there as in India creating an atmosphere of ill-will against the Royal vistor, but the charm of personality, which, there as elsewhere, reduced the powers of sedition to impotency. His *bonhomie* and consideration for others won hearts wherever he went in India, and these traits in his character came as a revelation, particularly, to those who do not take part in Darbars or stately processions. To the toiling masses of India the Prince of Wales appeared as, indeed, a Prince Charming. Those who look at this aspect of the Royal tour will regard the effect which the coming and going of the Prince of Wales freely among the poor in India is likely to have on the future relations of England and India as among the most beneficent result of the Prince's sojourn in India. The silent masses of India are becoming vocal and observing political signs. A prince hedged in by courtly formalities or less responsive to the spirit of the times would have produced a disastrous impression. The day of the *Jharoka* is gone beyond recall. In the Prince of Wales they saw, not the distant and scarcely human figure at the *Jharoka*, but a prince among men, moving in their midst and thinking their thoughts. He brought to them the vision of a King-Emperor not in splendid isolation in an island six thousand miles away but listening near them to their heart-beats. Only time will show how great a service to the Empire the Prince of Wales has rendered in India. When the memory of the scene of splendour in which he was the central figure has faded, the charm of his personality will linger in the minds of men who saw him. His Royal Highness has done more to establish the relations between the masses of India and the Crown on a solid basis of personal contact in four months than edicts could have done in a generation. He has shown more conclusively than any proclamations would have done, which way political salvation lies for the people of India—as citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever known or as a people ploughing a lonely furrow and prey to the vultures of Extremism.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy :—

From His Royal Highness, dated the 17th March 1922 :—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 first 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 the signs of expansion and development on every side. It has been a great privilege to thank the Princes and people 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, have given me heart for the 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 must 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."

From His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 18th March 1922 :—The heart of India will be stirred by Your Royal Highness' message of farewell. You came to India on an Embassy of good-will, the youthful Heir to the Throne, a veteran soldier of the King, and India's friend. You leave India having won India's heart, for the road to the heart of the people lies through knowledge and sympathy. From the day you landed in India you set yourself to gain the one. Providence has endowed you with the other. Long will the memory of your Embassy live in India's heart. On behalf of the Princes, peoples, and officials of India I thank Your Royal Highness and express, for myself and them, our particular gratification that Your Royal Highness hops to see India again in the future. For myself and them, I wish you God-speed and all happiness until we again have the inestimable privilege of welcoming Your Royal Highness to India.

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