

PRINCE AND PRESS.

VOLUME XII.

JULY, 1916.

[THIS VOLUME CONTAINS 112 PAGES.]

MRS. R. CHELLAMMAL,

POST BOX 220,

MADRAS.

BIKANIR.

H. H. MAHARAJA.

"MYSORE PATRIOT."

This illustrious personage who arrived in Mysore on the 17th instant at 10-20 A. M. is the Maharaja of the second largest State in Rajputana. The State is named after its founder Bika, a Rathod Rajput, the sixth son of Rao Jodha, Chief of Jodhpur (Marwar). Bika, when he was twenty-six years old, started forth to acquire a dominion for himself and conquered about the year 1466 A. D. the country now known as Bikanir. But the State of Bikanir has had to pass through several vicissitudes since then. Bika died in 1504 A. D. and his successors went on gradually extending and consolidating their possessions, but in 1541 A. D., Maldeo, Chief of Jodhpur, invaded the country, slew the Rao Jet Singh, captured the fort and the capital, and possessed himself of about half the territory. In 1544 however the fort was recaptured by Bikanir troops and in the same year Maldeo was defeated by the Imperial Army of Delhi, in a battle fought near Ajmir. Ever since then the relationship between the Emperors of Delhi and the Bikanir State grew more and more intimate until in 1570 the Emperor Akbar married the daughter of Kalyan Singh, the then ruler of Bikanir; Kalpan Singh's great grandson, Karan Singh, having proved very useful to Aurangzeb in the capture of Golconda, was made a Maharaja, a title since held by his successors.

All through the eighteenth century, there was ceaseless fighting between Bikanir and Jodhpur. Early in the 19th century, when Surat Singh was the Maharaja, there was a rebellion against him, which was quelled with the assistance of British troops, an assistance which has been not only gratefully remembered by the Durbar ever since, but in return for which the State has proved itself of great service to the British Empire on more than one occasion.

In 1842, when Ratan Singh was the Maharaja he supplied to the British 200 camels for the Afghan Expedition, in 1846 A.D., he agreed to a reduced scale of duties in goods on transit through his country, and assisted the British Government in both the Sikh Campaigns. His son Sardar Singh did good service during the Mutiny and co-operated with the British against the rebels of Hanai and Hisar, and as a reward, he received in 1861 A. D. a grant of the Tibi paragana in Sirsa District. After his death his adopted son Durgar Singh succeeded him. He too died without issue, but adopted H. H.

the Maharaja Rajesvara Narendra Siromani Sri Maharajadhiraj Sir Ganga Singji Bahadur, L.L.B., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., the present Maharaja of Bikanir who has been pleased to favour Mysore with a visit. His stately appearance and stalwart figure speak for themselves about his illustrious and warlike ancestry. It was natural therefore that he should have received so cordial a welcome as he did on his arrival at Mysore. As soon as he alighted from the train, Their Highness the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja of Mysore welcomed His Highness Ganga Singji Bahadur and introduced to him the Dewan and the leading officers and gentlemen of the State, who were on the platform which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a salute of 17 guns was fired immediately after His Highness alighted. The State troops were then reviewed, and Their Highnesses afterwards drove in state in a carriage and four through the principal streets and reached Government House a few minutes after eleven. That evening a "Garden Party" was arranged in the Summer Palace. The programme that was gone through during that entertainment was very successful and consisted of Indian Orchestra, Bioscope, Magic and Illusion, Acrobatic Performance, and the exhibition of some marvellous tricks by Snake Charmers. During this entertainment His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore introduced to His Highness of Bikanir some of his close relatives and friends. The Summer Palace and its approaches were lit with electricity and the whole premises were decorated with exquisite taste. On the morning of the 18th His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir paid a visit to Seringapatam and that evening he had a drive in the town, thus allowing the people an opportunity of having a clearer glimpse of him. On the morning of the 19th His Highness visited Kannambadi Works. That same afternoon he left for the shooting camp at Karapur, where he is expected to stay for nearly a week. Before concluding this we cannot refrain from mentioning that His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Sri Maharajadhiraj Ganga Singji Bahadur is an A. D. C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, an Honorary Colonel in the Indian Army and the possessor of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the first class. Himself a great warrior, he could not resist the desire to go to the front in the present war, and we learn he has only recently returned from there. Besides this personal service, he has placed the whole of his Camel Corps at the disposal of the British Raj, not to speak of the munificent contributions, in money, that he has made. His visit to Mysore has been a source of undoubted pleasure and inspiration to one and all.

THE HINDU DEPRESSED EDUCATION MISSION.

That many of our Ruling Chiefs have been taking a keen interest in the elevation of the Depressed classes is a very encouraging sign of the

times. The members of the Hindu Depressed Class Education Mission are to be congratulated on securing the sympathy of no less a distinguished Ruler than Colonel Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji, Maharaja of Bikanir, who kindly paid a visit of inspection to the Maharani Girls' School, Mysore. In hearty and ready response to the request of the Secretary of the Mission, His Highness the Maharaja of the Bikanir, accompanied by His Highness our beloved Maharaja, arrived at 4.30 P. M., on Monday the 19th, at the green pandal which was tastefully decorated and specially erected, at a cost of Rs. 250, in front of the Maharani Girls' School, Viceroy's Road, Mysore. Thousands of Panchamas, men, women and children, had assembled there in anxious expectation of having a look at the distinguished visitor. The proceedings commenced with a welcome song by the girls, while the band was playing. The girls sang songs composed in honour of the visit of the distinguished visitors. Their Highnesses seem to have been highly pleased with the work of the Mission that is being done for the betterment and improvement of the Depressed Classes. The pleasant function terminated with three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor, another three cheers to Their Highnesses, who immediately afterwards motored to Karapur, while the band was playing.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

"MADRAS MAIL."

Mysore, June 19.—Yesterday morning H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, in company with H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore visited some of the principal places of interest in the city and last night, the party, at the special invitation of H. H. the Maharajah, witnessed a torchlight display which took place in the Palace courtyard. The illuminations in the city, from the Rungacharlu Memorial Hall, the tower clock and the post and telegraph offices, up to the Palace, presented one blaze of light, while round the Statue Square, and at the entrance to the Fort, were festoons of Chinese lanterns. As the men of the Palace Infantry, with their lighted torches formed up in the quadrangle, the lights on the exterior of the Palace, together with the brilliant arc lamps in the courtyard were suddenly extinguished, leaving only the flames of the torches looming up like an army of glow worms in the darkness, as the men went through a series of intricate movements to the accompaniment of a waltz played by one of the Palace bands. Before leaving, His Highness and party were entertained to a short selection of music on the fine electric organ which was installed a few years ago in the concert hall of the Palace.

Their Highnesses, the Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooh Behar are making a stay of six weeks in Bangalore at "Ismillia," High Ground. The

are accompanied by the Maharajah's brother, Prince Hitandra Narayan who has not long since returned from field service in France. Their Highnesses this afternoon paid a visit to the Victoria and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospitals in the city.

Prince Dhairyashila Rao Gaekwar, from Baroda, is also on a visit to Bangalore with Major Hakim, his tutor, and is staying at the Palace.

"STATESMAN."

Speaking for many of the sovereign rulers, the Maharaja of Bikanir once expressed the belief that gatherings would be summoned for the consideration of questions in which all the States are interested. Such gatherings, representative as they would be of a considerable proportion of Indian thought and influence, would, he thought, be of some value to the Imperial Government.

TIPPERAH.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

Accomplishments in the Indian Princes are not generally known. Until the epoch making "Picture Ramayana" was published, it was not known that India had in the Chief of Aundh a painter of exceptional abilities. A Correspondent points out how His Highness the Maharajah of Tipperah is an artist of exceptional ability. It is to be hoped that, like His Highness of Aundh, Tipperah also would give to the public the benefit of his graces. It may not be generally known that the Aundh publication has cost the Prince much, and the price of the book is placed at the lowest level, so that it may be in the hands of as many as possible. When Princes publish their works, it need not be necessarily for money, but as a contribution to the treasures of knowledge and art.

PATIALA.

"PUNJABEE."

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala proposes to take his cricket team to Poona for the season and will play a match against the Parsi team. His Highness will, it is stated, play in the Hindu team in the Bombay Presidency Triangular Tournament. The Patiala team will again be skippered by the redoubtable Tarrant.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN NEPAL.

A BRITISH RESIDENT'S EXPERIENCES.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."

In "Blackwood's Magazine" appears an article by Lieutenant-Colonel Showers, formerly officiating British Resident in Nepal, entitled "Eighteen Months in Nepal." Below we give extracts from the article:—

It fell to my good fortune in the spring of 1912 to be selected by H. E. the Viceroy for the officiating charge of the Nepal Residency. Nepal is the home of the brave little Gurkhas,—who during the present war have rendered such loyal and gallant service to the Empire,—with its mass of mighty Himalayan peaks, is so little known and is enveloped in so dense a cloud of obscurity and mystery that a visit to the country gives all the sensations of embarking on a new and romantic adventure. That the country lies outside the limits of British India, and that it marches for 500 miles with the still more mysterious Tibet are only additional fascinations.

The assumption of his duties by a new Resident to the State forms the occasion of much elaborate ceremonial. The new officer receives a formal letter from H. E. the Viceroy to the address of H. H. the Maharajahdiraj accrediting him to the State as the representative of the Government of India, and an early date for its presentation is arranged. There are three different Darbars. Firstly, H. E. the Prime Minister pays a former visit to the Resident. He arrives in state, accompanied by some half-dozen high officers and a mounted escort. He is received with a salute by a strong Guard of Honour of the Resident's Escort, and is met as he alights from his carriage by the Resident and his staff in full uniform. He is then conducted into a large room used for Darbar purposes. On the walls of the room there are fine coloured portraits of H.I.M. King Edward VII and of our most gracious sovereign King George, in whose righteous cause 3,000,000 British, Colonial, Indian, and Gurkha troops are now under arms. There are also portraits of several past Residents, in the list of whom occur such names as Brian Hodgson, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Edward Durand, General H. Wylie and that of the present incumbent, Colonel J. Manners Smith, V. C., C. V. O., C. I. E., who has held the appointment off and on for the last eleven years. The Prime Minister is seated on the Resident's right while down the length of the room sit the respective suits, the Prime Ministers on the right, the Residents on the left. Sir Chandra Shumshere is a man of about fifty years of age, of medium height, sparely but strongly built, and with an erect and military carriage. He has good and clearcut features, his expression is open and pleasing, his large frank eyes look at one very straightly, and he wears a

short black beard. He is always well and neatly dressed in one or other of his many uniforms. After a few minutes' conversation the Resident gives "atar" and "pan" to the Prime Minister, and the Residency Surgeon to the rest of the visitor, and His Excellency departs with the same ceremonies as upon his arrival.

A little later it is time for the big event of the day, the visit to the Maharajadhiraj, and the Resident and his staff proceed in carriages to the great Palace,—the official headquarters of the Government,—standing in the heart of the city. This fine old group of buildings, which is decorated with some of the most beautiful woodcarving to be seen in Nepal, is only used now for official or ceremonial purposes, 'much as St. James Palace is used'. Attached to it is a modern-built Durbar hall reached by a broad flight of several steps. The people of the town evinced the greatest interest in the occasion, and large numbers were collected in the streets and at doorways and windows as we drove through. In the square fronting the Palace a vast cheering crowd was assembled, gay in many hued costumes, a guard of Honour presented arms, guns were fired, a band struck up a salute, and in the midst of a scene almost bewildering in its oriental brilliance and the confusion of many sounds the carriage drew up at steps of the Durbar hall. As we alighted, the Prime Minister, accompanied by some of his officers, descended the steps to meet us, and in his urbane and courteous manner bade us welcome to the Durbar, and conducted us into the hall. It was a striking scene that lay before us. The handsome marble hall, large and lofty in its proportions, presented a dazzling blaze of colour, from the richly-laced red or blue uniforms of over a hundred nobles and high military and civil officers. The hall was well lit by a long line of windows through which the sun streamed, and among its embellishments were fine candelabra and some full-length portraits, one of them being of Lord Kitchener painted by John Collier, and much prized by the Prime Minister. Advancing with slow and measured steps up the centre of the hall towards the top, where the throne was placed we had the military officers on our left hand and the civil on the right, among the latter and ranking high being the Chief Guru or High Priest of Nepal. As we arrived at the throne the young Maharajadhiraj, a handsome little boy of seven, richly dressed and covered with jewels of priceless value, stood up and shook hands with myself and the Residency Surgeon. With His Highness was the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Bhim Shumshere, K.C.I.E., who is the Prime Minister's younger brother, and with him also we shook hands. I then took a seat on a sofa to the right of the throne, the Prime Minister seating himself next to me on my right. The Residency Surgeon sat on the left of the throne with the Commander-in-Chief. This is the recognised practice at the Palace Durbar.

There was, then, a short and impressive silence while the guns boomed out the concluding rounds of the artillery salute, and one had leisure to look down the long line of princes, nobles, and officers of this martial people, all bearing high military rank and all in smartly-made full-dress uniforms of English appearance, the head-dress in the case of those of the highest rank being particularly striking with its beautiful bird-of-paradise plume. The Prime Minister was wearing the stars of his various British Orders, and in his handsome uniform and plumed and bejewelled head-dress he did ample justice to the exalted position he occupied in this remarkable assembly. The salute being finished, I rose and presented the Viceroy's letter to his Highness, and on resuming my seat made a few complimentary remarks appropriate to the occasion. My remarks were addressed in English to the Prime Minister, who probably knows our language better than he does Hindustani. He repeated them in Gurkhali to the Commander-in-Chief, who explained them to the Maharajadhiraja. The latter's replies, or those made on his behalf were conveyed by a similar process. This concluded the Darbar, and we took our leave of His Highness. In passing down the hall I shook hands, on the Prime Minister's introduction, with the principal personages present, among them being Sir Chandra's five elder sons who are all Generals, and Commanding-General Jbuda Shumshere, who commands the Katmandu Division, and who has been fighting in France, and was recently wounded.

There was one more Darbar to be held this afternoon, through the day, perhaps, was already sufficiently crowded with new experiences and impressions—*viz.*, the return visit to H. E. the Prime Minister at his Palace, the Singha Darbar. The choice lay between holding it the same afternoon or next day; and as there must be few officials who love the task of struggling more often than can be helped into full-dress uniform—made for them, perhaps, years before in their slim youth—it was agreed by general consent to dispose of all ceremonial visits in the one day. So, driving slowly and by a circuitous route, in order that those present at the City Palace—and this refers to practically all except H. H. the Maharajadhiraj and his suite—might have time to repair to the Singa Palace, we passed from one brilliant scene to another.

The Palace is about 400 yards distant from the Tudikhel "maidan." The high wall surrounding it encloses many acres of grounds. Passing through a lofty arched gateway with ornamental iron gates, the Palace bursts suddenly into view about a hundred yards away, with a foreground of green lawn and fountains, and approached by wide drives circling round either side of the lawn. The view both pleases the eye and impresses the imagination for the noble edifice, which is constructed largely of marble, covers a wide frontage and rises high in four stories, presents an appearance in which brigh-

tness, beauty, and symmetry are happily blended with size and solidity. This Palace was built no doubt at enormous cost, by Sir Chandra Shumshere; and, as the Prime Minister is "de facto" the first man in the country, so his residence is the finest achievement of what may be styled the architectural renaissance now in progress.

The formalities there were much the same as at the other Palace, but there was no crowd of people. The Darbar hall is on the first floor, and we were conducted there by the Prime Minister, and, as before, we passed to the top of the hall through two lines of nobles and officers. I sat on His Excellency's right, our two chairs being on a raised *dais*. The hall, which is built entirely of red marble obtained from quarries in the valley, and which is sumptuously furnished and decorated, presented a very attractive appearance, and it is probably the most artistic and handsome bit of work yet produced in modern-day Nepal.

PANNA.

H. H. THE MAHARANI.

" INDIAMAN "

It is not often that the wife of an Indian Chief makes an excursion into the realms of English literature, and a little book, just published by R. W. Simpson and Co., Richmond, in which Her Highness the Maharani of Panna pays a tribute to the memory of the late Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, is almost as welcome on that account as because the subject is as worthy as any that could be chosen.

In India it is inevitable that the wife of a Viceroy should be identified closely with public charities, especially those concerned with the welfare of women—there is the Lady Dufferin Fund, for example—but as the Maharani of Panna tells us—

There was no channel of philanthropic effort in which Lady Hardinge did not throw herself with a whole-hearted enthusiasm which affected all who co-operated with her. Her heart was always open to the appeal of the suffering and distressed. She was always the first to initiate and co-operate with every movement for the benefit of her adopted country. The earnestness with which she threw into all those benevolent undertakings can best be illustrated by some of the speeches she made and the letters she wrote on the public occasions when she gave her services to assuaging sorrow and helping the weak.

The book tells of the dastardly outrage committed upon the Viceroy at Delhi on December 23, 1912. That terrible act failed in its purpose ; but Lord Hardinge was so grievously wounded that, after firmly ordering them about to "go on," he became unconscious, and took no further part in the stately ceremonial which marked the inauguration of the new capital of India. Months of anxiety followed, and Lady Hardinge devoted herself unremittently. She had amazed India by her great display of courage in the Chandni Chowk, while still suffering from the shock of the explosion, and while her husband lay unconscious by her side. She touched the heart of India, and an address signed by about 300,000 Indian women was presented to Her Excellency.—

Our warm sympathy goes out to your Excellency (it ran) in the bitter time through which you have passed, and we are profoundly impressed by the noble example of fortitude and resourcefulness at the time of supreme trial, which Your Excellency has set to the women of all race and countries. Such an example so given commands universal admiration, and all women may share in the sense of pride which Your Excellency's exhibition of devoted courage has inspired.

When Lady Hardinge returned to England in 1914 few realised that a completer tragedy than that of Delhi was to follow ; but it was so, and Her Excellency succumbed, unexpectedly, after undergoing an operation which it was believed had been successfully performed. In acknowledging the sympathy of the people of India, Lord Hardinge, who was to be bereaved further by the death of his son from wounds received in action wrote : " She loved India and the people of India, the children, the suffering, the poor—none can realise how much. Though gone to her eternal home, her love for India will, I know, remain and bring its blessings from above"—a worthy epitaph for a worthy woman.

Lady Willingdon contributes an appropriate foreword to the book.

MIRAJ.

" INDIAN PATRIOT."

His Highness the Chief of Miraj made a speech on the opening of the new buildings of the Fergusson College at Poona that at once marks him out from the ranks of the six hundred and odd Ruling Chiefs in India. The Chief has very liberally helped the institution, and when the time comes for the Fergusson College to bloom into a University, we hope the Chief would subscribe liberally.

MYSORE.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

In the work of the District Committees of the Mysore Economic Conference we find the distinct promise of the spread of what we have always described as the new spirit in that state. The District Committee consists of officials and non-officials; and in the District Committee the official, if he cares to impress his superiors at all, must display qualities quite different from those required by the routine of office. In the Committee he must be a friend, not a tax-gatherer; and while he makes the best revenue officer who collects the largest amount of money, he makes the best committee man who infuses into the villager the largest amount of enthusiasm. The record of work done by the District Committees shows how an official can quietly be metamorphosed into a public man. Education, agriculture, industries and commerce, all come in for their share of attention; the taluk progress committees continue to spread the message of upliftment from the top to the bottom. Influential men of every locality are forced to come out of their holes and take part in a wider life, for that is the standard of public usefulness. The Government have sounded the note of call to public-spirited men to come out and work. "Why should I care? Ask the official, for he is supreme;" that used to be the attitude of the elderly villager, who the more he kept himself away from the common run of mankind around him, was more respected. That is no longer the case now. The people have quite other ideals of benevolence. They respect and love that man who is actively useful to them. The official is abroad, not to nod his lordly head and point his finger of authority, but to ask for co-operation. The result? Wealthy men come out to start schools, and give away agricultural lands for demonstration purposes. The spirit of experiment is abroad, and ryots come forward to try novel methods of cultivation. A thrill of activity and of general expectation of improvement is perpetually felt. We read: "The Madras Stable Company have been asked if they can import a flock of sheep with one of their consignments of horses from Australia." That gives us certainly an idea of the fervour with which the Mysorean has taken up the work of self-improvement.

More tributes to Sir M. Visveswarayya. *India*, published in London says: "India will be grateful to Sir M. Visveswarayya for the great reform he has effected. But how long will the Government of British India lag behind?" The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* thus: "One cannot go through the address of the Dewan, Sir M. Visveswarayya, without being impressed with what has been done within so short a time."

to promote the economic welfare of the people." When an earnest man, is out to work, and puts his whole force into it, it is surprising what he can do—and the secret of the Mysore statesman is the secret of his sincerity. Only that and nothing more.

EXCISE REVENUE.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

The total receipts and expenditure of the excise department during the year 1914-15 were Rs. 58,43,496, and Rs. 3,48,735 as against Rs. 55,26,079 and Rs. 3,39,246 respectively in the previous year. Deducting assignments towards local cess, refunds to Inamdars of the toddy revenue of their villages and certain other miscellaneous items, the net collection was Rs. 55,06,297 as against Rs. 52,04,408 in 1914-14. The demand for the year, excluding arrears of previous years, was Rs. 58,13,240 against Rs. 55,22,160 for the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 57,95,156 was collected, the percentage of collection being 99.7 against 99.8 in 1913-14.

The general incidence of taxation in the year under report rose from Re. 0-15-6 to Re. 1-0-4 per head of population.

It is observed that the increase of revenue is not due to increased consumption but is on the other hand accompanied by a decided fall in consumption particularly under arrack, the figures for 1913-14 and 1914-15 being 466,107 and 377,164 gallons respectively. Government have steadily pursued measures calculated to check consumption as far as possible and further restrictive measures are under consideration. In furtherance of the declared policy of Government in the matter, the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquor and drugs was reduced by 53. The number at the end of the year was 4,355 and the number of shops closed during the preceding ten years was 806.

During the year under review 2,990 cases involving 3,882 persons were reported against 2,645 cases involving 3,223 persons in the previous year. Of these, 613 cases related to heinous offences. Out of 463 cases referred to Magistrates, 404 were disposed of by them, the percentage of convictions being 81.5 against 81.5 in the previous year.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

"MYSORE PATRIOT."

The affection with which His Highness is regarded by his subjects is amply testified to by the enthusiasm with which His Highness' Birthday was celebrated all over the province. The year that His Highness has just completed is one of the most eventful in the annals of Mysore. It is d n

this year that the sanction of the Government of India was obtained for the establishment of the Mysore University. Again, it was in this year that the arbitrator's award regarding the Cauvery Reservoir Project was confirmed. Entering into the details of the administration of the several departments, there can be no doubt that much progress has been made in several directions. Primary education has been made compulsory and economic activities have been considerably encouraged. Educational facilities have been greatly increased. In a word, an undoubtedly large amount of solid progress has been achieved in many useful directions. But in the midst of this many-sided progress, one great cloud has been casting its shadow over the State in common with every part of the British Empire, we mean, the gigantic war taking place in Europe. We sincerely wish that by the time of His Highness' next birthday peace will have been restored and British arms crowned with success.

"UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES."

The concluding speech of Sir M. Visvesvaraya was, as usual, a most interesting pronouncement on the economic development of the Province.

"WESTERN STAR."

Under the remarkably strenuous and enterprising administration of the present Dewan, Sir M. Visweswara Iya Mysore appears to be making great strides in the direction of economic development. The work of development is, of course, being undertaken for the most part by the Government itself, but it is interesting to note that the co-operation of the people is being enlisted and that a very fair measure of popular interest, much of it of a practical character, has already been awakened, chiefly through the medium of the Economic Conference.

H. H. AGAKHAN.

"INDIAN REVIEW"

We are heartily glad that the King Emperor has been pleased to bestow special honours on H. H. the Aga Khan. His Highness is a statesman gifted with breadth of view and masculine common sense, loyal to the core and a thoroughly practical patriot. Fifteen years ago there was conferred on him the Prussian Order of the Royal Crown but that trinket he has doubtless discarded as many other British subjects have shed their German distinctions. His powerful influence in the Mahomedan world has always been exerted with high purpose and good effect.

TRAVANCORE. THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

"MADRAS TIMES."

GENTLEMEN,

Before I make my remarks about this Exhibition this afternoon, I wish to refer to a great calamity that has befallen the Empire. I refer to the sad and untimely death of Lord Kitchner. He was one of the greatest soldiers and organisers the world ever produced. The tragic circumstances in which he met his death add to the poignancy of the grief caused by his demise. Though he is no longer with us, it is a matter for satisfaction that the work which he did remains behind him. He organised and put into the field a splendid army of five millions of men, and the Empire is in a position to-day to continue its struggle in a just and righteous cause to a victorious end. To the people of India, he was not an abstract personality. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army for about five years. He was also no stranger to Travancore. Some years ago he travelled through this State and visited some of the important places in it. With the rest of the empire, Travancore sincerely mourns his loss.

OPENING ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

When the Secretary of the Cochin Exhibition Committee requested me to preside at the opening of this Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, I readily consented to do so. For, I wanted to show by my presence here that His Highness' Government encourage and support undertakings like this. The public spirit and enterprise of the leading agriculturists and other business men of this part of Travancore, who have laboured hard to bring together and exhibit in this pavilion agricultural and industrial products, tools and machinery, from different parts of the country, the use of which it is desirable to bring to the notice of the ryot, artisan and manufacturer, are highly praiseworthy. His Highness' Government have, as a mark of appreciation of the good work that is being done by the organisers of this Exhibition, contributed towards its expenses. But I am glad to note that this Exhibition is the result, mainly, of private enterprise and organisation.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of this State. Travancore will continue to be an agricultural country for a long time to come. It is therefore our interest and duty to improve our agriculture in all possible ways. The pressure of the population on the soil gradually increases. In the course of ten years from 1901 to 1911, the population of this State rose from about 20 lakhs to about 35 lakhs. The area under cultivation has not increased in the same ratio. There is also a limit beyond which it cannot expand. You should, therefore, in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, try your best to enhance the yield from the existing lands under cultivation by adopting improved methods of manuring and other scientific methods of cultivation. The Department of agriculture with the enthusiastic Director at its head, is always ready to render help in this direction. In this connection, I am glad to note that the opposition of the ryots to the use of the light iron ploughs is fast disappearing, and large numbers of such ploughs are now being purchased by them. It is also a matter

for gratification that the manures sold by the Department are becoming increasingly popular. The requests that are often made in the Popular Assembly for the establishment of new manure depots and veterinary hospitals are also indications of the fact that the ryots of Travancore have begun to appropriate and take advantage of the good work that is done by the Agricultural Department.

Industrialism conducted on modern scientific lines has not made much progress in Travancore. Only a small percentage of our population is engaged in purely industrial pursuits. Some of the industries that we have, are carried on in the old primitive manner mainly with the object of providing for local consumption and with only such skill as is transmitted from father to son. Articles intended to satisfy the demands of taste, fashion, or even necessity in many cases, are mostly indented for on other countries. For starting and conducting large industries, large amounts are required as capital, and it is possible to raise these amounts only by the formation of joint stock companies. Without the extensive co-operation which the joint stock system offers, it is not possible for individuals, however rich, to finance and carry out large enterprises. By its means, people of different parts of Travancore and different communities, without even knowing or seeing one another, can co-operate for common objects. The concerns thus started cannot dislike concerns of a purely private nature, after a few years' existence. But the successful working of the joint stock companies depends upon the healthy co-operation of the share-holders and directors, and the business capacity and integrity with which they are managed. The representations that are made in the Popular Assembly show that a large number of the people of Travancore are desirous of improving the industrial condition of the country. It will be a matter for gratification if this desire will make them co-operate with one another and start reliable joint stock companies for the promotion of large and important industrial concerns. In addition to the capital, scientific and technical knowledge which does not now exist in the country, is also necessary for the starting of modern industries. Many of us have vague and general ideas as to the lines on which the industries of the country can be improved and developed, but these ideas cannot be translated into action without the advice and help of experts. Modern scientific industries started without the aid of technical knowledge and skill, are doomed to failure.

Though Travancore has not made much progress in large industries, which are conducted on modern scientific lines and which require large amounts of money, she has achieved remarkable success in industries like ivory carving, wood carving and weaving of fine lace cloths. These and several other industries, the high qualities of which depend upon the dexterity of fingers and hands, have been brought to a high state of perfection by the Travancore artisan, and all that these industries require is encouragement, so that for want of support they may not gradually languish and die.

I would draw your earnest attention to the Department of Sericulture represented in this Exhibition, and impress upon you the importance of introducing it as a cottage industry in Travancore. The results of the operations conducted in the Government Experimental Silk Farm in Trivandrum have proved the feasibility of making sericulture a profitable cottage industry in the State. With the object of rapidly spreading the silk industry throughout the State, the Director of Agriculture, with the co-operation of the Salvation Army which has ramifications in different villages of the Country, made certain recommendations to the Government. As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, a sericultural school has been opened by the Salvation

Army in Trivandrum. The institution is under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Government give an annual grant of Rs. 600 to the school. The main conditions attached to the grant, which have been accepted by the Salvation Army, are that at the commencement of the first year there should be accommodation in the school for 12 students, by the commencement of the second year for 30 students and by the commencement of the third year for 50 students, that the school should be thrown open to all classes of students, and that the Salvation Army, with the help and co-operation of the Agricultural Department, should distribute mulberry cuttings and silk worm ova among the people, and purchase from them cocoons at market prices. You will note that this condition relating to the purchase of cocoons at market prices by the Salvation Army is of considerable help to the people, and saves them the worry and trouble of finding a market for their produce. The condition must contribute greatly to the development of the silk industry in the State. All attempts will be made by the Agricultural Department and the Salvation Army to popularise in the villages this industry which is expected to contribute to the material wealth of the country. The school course lasts for one year. No fee is charged for training. The industry can be learned without difficulty and does not require much skill or money. I exhort you to pay particular attention to this industry.

In connection with the starting of large industries on modern scientific lines, I have already referred to the need for co-operation. Co-operation is useful and necessary for other purposes as well. It is intimately associated with the organisation of trade. Many of the smaller industries of Travancore, like ivory carving and wood carving mentioned above, are struggling now for existence for want of adoption of modern methods of advertising and marketing. There is at present no agency for placing the producer in touch with the consumer. The business of the tradesman has now become more difficult than before, and demands for its success a higher order of knowledge and intelligence than it did some years ago. Persons engaged in business should inform themselves regularly of what is going on in trade centres in other countries by reading journals, magazines and other publications, or getting them read by others. Organisations of producers and tradesmen of Travancore, formed and conducted on business principles, will be of considerable assistance to them in advertising their goods, keeping themselves in touch with the outside world, and sending their articles to places where they are wanted.

The Government of Travancore have had under consideration for some time the desirability of conducting an industrial survey of the State. The ultimate object of such a survey is to indicate the economic possibilities of the State. Such a survey will enable us to have a knowledge of the several industries existing in the country and their present conditions, and to study the resources of the country in soil and raw products, labour both skilled and unskilled, capital, communications and facilities for trade. It will also enable us to ascertain the wants of the people in the shape of finished articles or, in economic language, the demand that exists among consumers. From such a survey, we shall be able to learn what is the best method of utilising the surplus raw products of the country. The difficulty has been to secure the services of a suitable person for the work.

The usefulness of the Oachira Exhibitions is now placed beyond question. They effectually focus the interests of the Travancore public in our agriculture and industries which are a matter of vital importance to the Government and the people. Producers exhibiting their goods obtain a degree of publicity for them which they would not other-

wise be able to obtain. Though a large proportion of visitors to exhibitions like this must be sight-seers there is always an important but increasing minority who examine the articles critically and are commercially benefited by such examination. In activities like this, you may count upon the sympathy and support of Government. But much will depend upon your own exertions.

With these words, I declare this Exhibition open.

COOCH BEHAR. PALACE THEFT CASE.

"STATESMAN."

After an interval of ten days the Court met to-day to try the palace-jewel theft case. Messrs. C. R. Das, N. C. Sen and S. K. Sen appeared for the defence, and prosecution was redressed by Mr. J. N. Roy and others.

Mr. Das at the outset enquired of the Court whether the prosecution still adhered to the charge under Section 411 (receiving stolen property).

The Court: The charge under Section 411 is dropped against Aktar.

Mr. Roy: Is it necessary to frame charges of substantive offences against Kanak and Aktar?

Mr. Roy: I do not pass the charge under Section 411, but I submit that I am entitled in law to do so.

Mr. Das said that an order should be passed to the effect that Section 411 was dropped.

Counsel then wanted to know whether the prosecution intended to frame charges under Section 457 (lurking house trespass) and 380 (hoft) read with Section 34 I.P.C. The Court remarked that no argument was necessary and that fresh charges would not be added.

After the examination of more two witnesses, Mr. Roy intimated that he closed his case subject to the evidence of the two formal witnesses.

The witness Hasmatali said he was on duty as the superior of the sentries on the night of the theft between the hours of 12 midnight and 2 A.M.

Cross-examined by Mr. N. C. Sen, witness said he made his statement to the assistant Public Prosecutor only this morning before coming to court at the staff bungalow. He did not remember any details about his duties last year. On being informed that he would have to give evidence he enquired about the details of his duties from one Mahomed Ali, a naik in the military lines, and it was after that he came to the staff bungalow to make his statement. When he made his statement the public prosecutors were present and Sitanath Babu left soon after he went there.

Mr. Das asked for Bankim's discharge.

Mr. Roy said that he had evidence of the close association of Bankim with Kanak and Dwijen. During the time Dwijen was away attempting, as the prosecution alleged, to sell the diamond, Bankim kept himself in communication with both. There was also the contradictory explanation of Bankim's letter, but beyond this there was no other evidence against Bankim and that evidence was not sufficient to convict him.

The Magistrate directed Bankim's acquittal.

A convict witness, Jamal, was being cross-examined when the Court rose.

MYSORE.
THE UNIVERSITY.
 "INDIAN PATRIOT."

The following Government order is issued :—

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore having resolved upon starting the Mysore University from the 1st July 1916, a provisional draft scheme was published in March last and suggestions thereon were invited from the public. A Committee was also appointed to consider and report upon the opinions received and to suggest all measures necessary to bring the University into existence.

2. The representations and criticisms on the draft scheme have been very carefully considered by the Committee and they have proposed a few changes in the arrangements outlined in the provisional scheme involving a revision of the draft bill and Ordinances.

Government are pleased to approve generally of the recommendations of the University Committee.

3. Full information regarding the courses of study for each class, the conditions of admission and other particulars is contained in the extracts from the draft ordinances published as an appendix to this order.

4. The most important changes sanctioned by Government are as under :—

(a) The groups of subjects for the Entrance course will be rearranged as follows :—

A. COMPULSORY.

(1) English, and (2) A second language. (Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Persian or French.)

When a student takes up Sanskrit or Persian as one of his optional subjects, he shall be required to select for his second language a language other than Sanskrit or Persian.

B. OPTIONAL.

One of the following groups of subjects :—

(1) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Natural Science.

(2) History, Logic and Sanskrit or Persian or Elementary Economics.

(3) The High School attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore, will be separated from the College, and that institution and the Government High Schools at Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga and the Maharani's

College, Mysore, will be recognised High Schools authorised to maintain University Entrance classes.*

The optional subjects taught in the aforesaid recognised High Schools will for the present be as follows :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| (1) Government High School, Bangalore | ... | All the subjects. |
| (2) Maharaja's High School, Mysore | ... | All the subjects except Natural Science. |
| (3) Government High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga and the Maharani's College, Mysore | ... | History, Logic, Elementary Economics and Sanskrit. |

Pupils of the Maharani's College who wish to take up Science as an optional subject, will be allowed to attend the classes in the Maharaja's High School in these subjects. It is intended to equip all the abovenamed institutions for teaching Science subjects from the year 1917-18.

The required additional staff will be provided immediately in the Collegiate High Schools, such staff being primarily employed only in the work of the Entrance class.

(c) Students eligible for admission to the University Entrance class are—

(i) pupils who are declared to be fit for the College course in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination.

(ii) those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of any University, and

(iii) those who have failed to obtain promotion from the Junior Intermediate class.

5. During the year 1916-17, a class will be maintained in the Central College for students wishing to take up the Junior Intermediate Course of the Madras University with the optional subjects (i and ii) with the intention of proceeding to the Medical and Engineering Colleges after passing the Intermediate Examination. Students may at their option join this class instead of the University Entrance class in the High School.

6. The first year University class for the B. A. Degree of the Mysore University will not be opened in the year 1916-17 and the Senior Intermediate class of the Madras University will be continued in both the Colleges for another year.

The second year University class for the B. A. Degree of the Mysore University will be opened in both the Colleges in Mysore and Bangalore, and those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University and wish to study for the B. A. Degree of the Mysore University will be eligible for admission.

7. The Senior B. A. class will be retained in both the Colleges during the year 1916-17 and the Honours classes of the Madras University will also be continued till those who have already taken these courses complete them.

8. For these present, no provision will be made for degrees in Law Engineering or Medicine in the Mysore University. Arrangements however are being made to secure the recognition of the Mysore University degree and examinations to enable Mysore University students to gain admission to these faculties elsewhere.

9. The B.A. Examinations of the Mysore University will be held in the following four sub divisions :—

(1) English, (2) Second language and (3) and (4) Optional groups of subjects.

No candidate will be allowed to apply for examination in a single sub-division, but if he succeeds in obtaining not less than 60 per cent. of the marks in any sub-division he may be exempted from being again examined in that sub-division for a period of two years from the date of passing in that sub-division.

10. The questions of establishing a B. T. course and allowing students who have passed the B. A. Examination of the Madras University, the option of taking the M. A. course of the Mysore University will be referred to the Council of the University for decision in due course.

11. The Bill to establish and incorporate a University in Mysore will be introduced in the Legislative Council and passed into Law at an early date.

12. The University Committee will cease to exist from the day the University Council is formed.

13. Government desire to record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the President and members of the University Committee in working out the further details of the scheme and for the many practical improvements suggested by them.

"PARSI."

It is a well-known fact that the State of Mysore is one of the most progressive and enlightened Native States in India. The informing speech

which was delivered by its Diwan, Sir M. Viswesvaraya at the seventh sessions of the Mysore Economic Conference contains ample evidence of this go-ahead spirit. The State pays great attention to the development of its commerce and industries and its support of infant industries like that of soap-making is worthy of commendation.

In this and many other ways too numerous to mention the State has shown remarkable activity and energy and the Dewan and the other officers of State deserve to be warmly commended on the success which has attended their efforts. Not the least important feature of their work is the way in which new ideas are spread and new methods popularised by means of periodicals, bulletins and conferences. This method cannot fail to have a great effect on the people of Mysore whose economic prosperity and well-being are the chief objects aimed at by their rulers.—

OFFICIALS AND PEOPLE.

"MADRAS TIMES."

A Hobli Conference was held at Hireguntanur, Chitaldrug Taluk.

The idea of holding Conferences for the benefit of the people in the mofussil by holding Conferences at the Taluk Head-quarters was given a further extension and a Conference was convened at Hireguntanur the Headquarters of a hobli of that name in the Chitaldrug Taluk on the 20th April 1916, on which day the car festival at the place also came off.

2. The meetings of the Taluk Board and the Taluk Progress Committee were also convened the same day at the place.

3. The Village Committee at Hireguntanur took the leading part in organising the Conference.

4. About 600 people from the several villages of the hobli and villages of adjacent hoblis were present on the occasion. The Amildar Mr. M. Kesaviah, B.A., presided and conducted the proceedings.

5. The Shekdar read a report of progress of the hobli. Then followed the reading of 27 papers prepared by local people on several topics such as Village Improvement, Sanitation, Reading Rooms, Education, Agriculture, Trade, Industries and Co-operation.

6. It is pleasing to note that in the course of this Conference Mr. Mallappa Patel of Bhimasa mudra village of the Chitaldrug Taluk announced that he would award a gold medal to the Village Committee in the taluk with the best record of work.

7. The Inspector of Co-operative Societies was present and advantage was taken on this gathering to start a Co-operative Society at the place and 250 shares of Rs. 5 each were taken up on the spot.

8. The Amildar in his report on this Conference observes that the zeal displayed by the Village Committees on the occasion and the lively interests they took in attending to the meeting and in listening to the papers read distinctly indicated that the holding of such Conferences in the midst of rural areas and near the home of the raiyat would prove substantially useful and instructive. An attempt will be made to hold similar Conferences whenever facilities offer themselves.

9. It may be mentioned that a similar Conference was held a couple of months ago at Kalledevarapura, a village of the Jagalur Taluk.

The Government of Mysore have published the following order :—

The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts are requested to consider the desirability of holding similar Conferences in the districts with a view to stimulate the activities of Village Committee.

PANCHAYATS.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

Government regret to note that the progress made during the half-year in question is not satisfactory. Out of a small number of only eighteen Panchayats sanctioned, not more than three were actually constituted. The Government desire to impress on Deputy Commissioners the necessity of taking a little more personal interest in this matter and hope that better progress will be shown in the current half-year, the returns and reviews in respect of which should be punctually submitted.

That is one of the recent orders of the Mysore Government. It shows that the Government of Mysore will not be trifled with by its officers. And the spirit of the working of the Panchayat? It is what the Indian politician has always asked—absolute non-interference by officials. A Panchayat fund had been formed, and officials at once wanted to know who should check expenditure and all that. Out went the peremptory order of the Government :—

All that the Panchayats are required to maintain in respect of the fund, are correct accounts and any objectionable expenditure may be pointed out at the time of auditing the accounts. Except to this extent, Government do not consider it desirable to interfere with the Panchayat administration of its funds. Government are therefore of opinion that no sanction is necessary in this case.

"MAHRATTA."

The *Mahratta* writes thus : "The Mysore Durbar has been exceptionally fortunate in having been able to replenish its administrative ranks from amongst its own subjects who have successfully maintained the capacity of the Durbar for advancement and initiative. The speech of the President and Diwan, Sir M. Vishweshwarayya, was very sympathetic and clearly outlined the endeavours of the State in the field of economics

and industry. The Conference then, instead of being a debating body, will have to set an example of that identity of interests between the State and its subjects, and the prosperity of the State itself will have been completely secured under the auspices of the people to whose wisdom and will the State must ultimately trust its destinies. We are glad that the Mysore State has long been on the way towards the goal."

THE DEWAN.

"BEHAREE."

The movement for free and compulsory education has been seriously taken up by the people, and it is evident from the proceedings of the Mysore Economic Conference held the other day, under the presidency of the able Dewan, Sir M. Visveswarayya, that there is a keen general desire to advance much more quickly than here to fore.

"LEADER."

"Sir Visveswarayya, is such a mastermind that he does not speak without saying something suggestive and worth thinking over, and the speech to which we draw attention will repay perusal as amply as any of his previous utterances." The fact is, newspapers find, not only that Mysore is doing all that they have been advocating should be done to raise the people, but that Sir M. Visveswarayya with his first-hand knowledge of other countries has surprised professional reformers—if I may call them so.

DEWAN'S SPEECH.

"MADRAS MAIL."

Bangalore, June 29.—The following is the full text of the speech of the Dewan of Mysore on the Mysore University Bill at the Legislative Council held to-day :—

Gentlemen,—The Bill to establish and incorporate a University in Mysore has been published and before it is formally presented to you, I wish to be permitted to make a few observations regarding the origin, object and scope of the proposed University. It is a small Bill that we are dealing with to-day, and I trust a non-contentious one, but it will be admitted that, in the brief existence of this Council, no more important measure was ever introduced.

ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A University for Mysore has been a long felt want and in recent years, the need has been pressed. On the attention of Government in various ways, and particularly in the annual sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the question has been actively engaging the attention of his Highness Government for the past three years. Two educational officers of

the State were deputed to foreign countries to make a study of University conditions there with a view to suggesting measures starting an institution best-suited to our local conditions. Mr. C. R. Reddy, Professor, Maharajah's College went out first and visited some of the principal Universities in England America and Japan. A couple of years ago, Mr. Thomas Denham, Principal of the same College visited Australia. With the same object, both these officers have furnished interesting reports which has already been before the public for some time. A Committee, consisting of the members of Government and the leading educational officers of the State began the investigation of the question in the month of July 1914. It sat at intervals for about six months. Rough proposals were prepared by the Committee and they were placed before the Government of India with a brief memorandum. In the month of July 1915, the political and educational officers of the Government of India interested themselves in our proposals and discussed them with Sir Hugh Daly, our late Resident and myself.

MATURED STAGE.

Shortly after this meeting the hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India furnished His Highness Government with an important note criticising and suggesting various improvements in our scheme. His Highness Government took full advantage of the suggestions and revised their proposals with the help of Mrs. H. V. Nanjundayya C.I.E. and Mr. Thomas Denham. The revised scheme was submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in February last. Later in the same month, Sir Hugh Daly and myself had again the advantage of exchanging views personally with the officers of the Government of India who gave the matter their sympathetic consideration as the Academic year usually begins on 1st July. His Highness Government were anxious to start work on the new University from that date. If we did not so begin, we should have lost another full year. We therefore, in the month of March last appealed to the Government of India to permit us to start the University from 1st July Next. The Government of India very kindly approved of the introduction of the scheme from the said date subject to certain conditions respecting the adjustment of our future relations with the Madras University.

GRATITUDE TO ALMA MATER.

The negotiations to that end are in progress with the Madras University. Through the courtesy of His Excellency the Chancellor of that University, and informal meeting was held at Ootacamund last month for a preliminary exchange of views which was attended by the principal representatives of the Madras University, the Hon'ble the Resident and myself.

We have every reason to hope that all necessary co-operation and support will be forthcoming from the authorities of that University.

No one present here can be unmindful of the debt of gratitude which generations of educated classes of this State owe to their alma mater the Madras University since its establishment nearly sixty years ago. I trust that the Mother University will on her side view with pleasure and pride the legitimate attempt of a daughter to set up a house of her own. It has always been the way of Daughters as they attain years of discretion, to look forward to the time when they could be mistress of an independent household.

As soon as the approval of the Government of India was obtained a strong committee was appointed to take all necessary steps to give effect to the proposals. The scheme was published at about the same time and suggestions for its improvement were invited from the public. These have been received and reported upon by the University Committee and the orders of His Highness Government regarding the final shape of the scheme have been issued within the past few days.

THE SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

It would not be correct to say that our work has all been plain-sailing and that we have had no obstacles to face. The introduction of the scheme within a few months of its approval has entailed a considerable amount of work and the brunt of it has fallen on the University Committee.

When His Highness the Maharaja's decision to start a University in Mysore was first made known the announcement was received with an outburst of delight from all parts of the State. On closer acquaintance with the scheme however, many questions have been asked and many doubts raised but most of them pertained to details. As to the soundness of the main features of the scheme itself the suggestions received go to show that public opinion is singularly unanimous. We admit that in many points of detail such as courses of study, rules regarding examinations etc., there is room for improvement. Government have advisedly refrained from dealing with these questions finally because they are essentially matters to be dealt with by expert bodies like the Senate and Boards of studies which will be called into existence when the Bill under consideration becomes law.

I may add that it is not through lack of vision.

Though we have restricted the scope of the project, provision is made for the bare essentials of a University for the present, and as the necessary equipment and staff become available,—a matter of no small

difficulty during this period of war.—His Highness Government propose cautiously to carry out the further developments needed from stage to stage.

In a notable speech at Dacca in January 1912 the late Viceroy His Excellency Lord Hardinge stated that the Government of India were convinced that the more such Universities were multiplied and distributed all over India, the better it would be for the cause of Indian education and for the development of the moral character no less than of the intellectual ability of the students. Lord Hardinge advocated the establishment of small Universities and I have satisfactory authority for stating that our University is in accordance with the latest views of the Government of India.

OBJECTS AND AIMS.

The population of Mysore being upon six millions the attempt to provide ourselves with a University cannot be regarded as ambitious. In the United Kingdom there is one University for every $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the population. In Canada and in Australia there is one University for less than a million people. Our opportunities of benefiting from a University are not inferior to those of many of the existing Universities of Canada or Australia. We have nearly one thousand graduates engaged in various occupations in the State, nearly all of whom sympathise with the idea of a University and many of whom will actively work for it. It may be argued that although the population is large the percentage of literate population in Mysore is, comparatively, very small. To my mind this is not a disqualification, but an additional reason why we should have a University. Education promotes education and without higher education, no appreciable expansion of secondary or elementary education can be looked for. A University is required in the country because with the growth of communications and the opening up of the country, we are passing from a rural life of few needs to an urban life of increasing wants, burdens and responsibilities. A University may be said to have a general object and certain specific aims depending on the State of the country's civilisation and of material prosperity. The general object in the broadest sense is to encourage learning, to promote higher education, to create a centre of culture, to light a torch that would dispel the gloom of ignorance from the remotest corners of the country. The specific aims in Mysore should be what I stated in support of the University idea of a public gathering of educationists in this city over four years ago namely, to develop the intellectual ability and executive power of our citizens and to afford the training necessary to prepare future manufacturers, merchants, business men, economists lawyers, sanitarians, engineers, statesmen, etc., for the country.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

There is one more point I wish to refer to before I close. The Government are at present providing the whole cost of this institution from public funds. They have also established a number of foreign scholarships, nearly all of which will be available in future for the alumni of the new University. But in order to promote the many sided activities of the new University we want more funds particularly in the shape of endowments. This is an opportunity for every lover of education and every wellwisher of the state to endow prizes medals, scholarships, lectureships and if possible also chairs for specific subjects. There are many people in the country who know are able and willing to help particularly the merchant classes several of whom have already come forward with munificent offers. Establish hostels in Bangalore and elsewhere for promoting education. I have no doubt it would be highly gratifying to this Council if one or more committees are formed chiefly composed of non-official gentlemen to collect funds for this purpose.

NOT ONLY FOR TO-DAY.

Before I close I feel it a duty to refer to the sympathy and support generously accorded to the scheme by His Excellency Lord Hardinge as well as by our late resident Colonel Sir Hugh Duly to both of whom we owe our sincerest gratitude. His Highness the Maharaja's keen interest in the progress of education is too well known to require mention. It is entirely due to His Highness initiative and personal interest that the scheme has taken shape and is being pushed through, so speedily. His Highness subjects have failed the measure with enthusiasm. The institution is not meant only for to-day or for the next generation. It will be permanent land mark of His Highness benign rule.

TEHRI.

"GARHWALL."

The *Garhwali* writes strongly criticizing the administration of Tehri Raj by Mr. Chamier. It says that the Maharani enjoyed the confidence of her people, but is keeping aloof not from her choice. The paper had asked for a civilian administrator and it had welcomed the appointment of Mr. Chamier, but it is sorry now to say that he has not proved a success. It attributes this to Mr. Chamier's overweening confidence in one of the members of the Council, Pandit Keshwanand.

BOMBAY PRINCE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S DURBAR.

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE. "

In addressing the Durbar of Chiefs and Sardars of Deccan, Lord Willingdon said :—

Chiefs and Sardars in the Deccan and Gentlemen,—In rising to greet you this afternoon, I wish in the first place to give a short explanation of the reasons which have impelled me to change the long-established custom of personal visits between the First Class Sardars and the Governor to the more formal and dignified ceremonial of a Durbar which form of interchange of courtesies between the Governor and Sardars was last held in the year 1868. This custom of personal visits was established many years ago at a time when the Governor had few opportunities of meeting the Sardars and when, I venture to think, he had more leisure at his disposal than have Governors at the present day. I am quite sure that you will not think for a moment that by making this change I am exhibiting any lack of courtesy to yourselves, or consideration for the dignity of your position. Nothing is further from my intention. But when we consider how great an improvement has been made in means of locomotion and by development of roads and railways with the result that the Governor is fortunate in being able to meet you more frequently on private and social occasions, I have come to the conclusion that I might fairly ask you to dispense with the old custom of official exchange of visits and invite you all to meet me in a Durbar when in my official capacity, I could review the chief wants of the past and make such remarks with regard to the future as might be of interest to you as Chiefs and leading land-owners in this part of the Presidency.

Since last you met here in Durbar in the year 1914 we have to regret the death of no less than 13 Sardars among whom I would mention Sardar Shivaji Anna Sahab Bhonsle of Satara, the descendant of Shivaji in the older line, Sardar Coopuswamy Mudaliar who for long years was a prominent and respected citizen of Poona, Sardar Sayadna Abdulla Bhai, the High Priest of the Bhora community, and the ancient Sardar families of Dabhade, Vinoburkar and Purandhare have each lost a leading member. We have to congratulate the Chiefs of Jamkhandi and the Chief of Akalkot on the birth of sons in the year 1915 and the Chief of Miraj (junior) on the birth of a son on May 29th of this year to give our felicitations and to Sardar Bivalkar on receiving the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st Class during that year.

Turning to the progress of the war, I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing to you my very sincere appreciation of the fine example

you have set in your States and districts of loyalty to your King-Emperor and of steadfast determination to do all in your power to help forward to a successful issue the great war in which the Empire is engaged and of the generous help you have given to our funds in this Presidency for the relief of our gallant troops and for assisting families in distress. In particular I desire to acknowledge the munificent donation of one lakh made, at the outset of the war by Pant Sachiv of Bhore whom I am glad to see present here to-day. He has added to my obligation by permitting me to announce that he has decided in collection of the present occasion to contribute a further most generous contribution of Rs. 10,000. Your example has, I feel sure, had a great effect among your people in giving them a true conception of the reasons for and the progress of the war and dissipating those numberless false rumours which were busily spread abroad in its early stages. I am certain that I can rely on your help in the future if it becomes necessary to make a further appeal for our funds and I am sure you will not take it amiss if I venture to urge you as far as you can to give valuable assistance in the successful prosecution of this struggle by subscribing to the loans which are being raised for supplying the necessary funds to meet our war expenditure. While many Chiefs and Sardars in the Presidency have desired to perform their duty to the King-Emperor by active service at the front it has been only possible to gratify this laudable desire in a certain number of cases of the Deccan Sardars. The Chief of Akalkot had the honour of receiving a commission in the 3rd Hussars with which regiment he served for some months in England before he was sent to France on active service. His regiment was under the command of a relative of my own who has given a most satisfactory report of the manner in which he performed his military duties. The Chief of Jamkhadi went to the front in September, 1915 and personally presented to His Majesty's Government 3 motor ambulances which he generously presented for the use of our troops in the field. The Nawab of Savanur has seen service in Mesopotamia where he acted for six months on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett who gave a most excellent report of his work. The Chief of Muthol is at the present time on service in the field. I am anxious to-day to enlist your very particular interest and assistance in the matter of securing recruits for our various Maratha Regiments the men of which have proved such splendid fighters during the campaign in Mesopotamia but which owing to wastage by casualties and sickness require rapid reinforcement. In order to keep that up to full strength many Chiefs have, I know, already done much to encourage their subjects to join army and I trust the response will be such from Marathas both in the Deccan and Konkan that these fine regiments will soon be up to full strength and that you will all use your influence in your various districts to assist and advise Major Hunter and Mr. Cambell, the latter of whom Government has

appointed specially for this purpose to secure the requisite number. You will be glad, I am sure, that there are in contemplation schemes both for securing employment for returned soldiers and also for making grants of land to those who have performed meritorious service. When these schemes are more fully developed, I trust, I may rely on your assistance in carrying them out. There is another direction on which I count with confidence not only upon your assistance occupying as you do a position which attaches you by special bonds of trust and loyalty to the Government of this country and to the Crown but upon that of every loyal citizen of this Empire. It is in regard to the public situation as it is particularly affected by the consequences of the war. The single object to which all our activities and energies should be directed is to secure the victory of the great cause of liberty and justice to which so many of our fellow-citizens have devoted their lives. It is not possible for all to participate personally in the perils and hardships of the fight. But it is not only possible for but incumbent on every man to do his own share in his own sphere whether exalted or humble to shorten the struggle and enhance the victory. This cannot be done if energies are dissipated on matters which for the present must remain of subsidiary concern. Still less if they are directed towards objects which whatever their merits or justification may be in normal times cannot but be an embarrassment to the authorities in the prosecution of their primary duty of bringing to bear all the resources of the Empire on the successful prosecution of this war. I think I may justly claim a sincere and ardent desire for the political as well as for the economic and social progress of India and it is that very desire which leads me to appeal to all men of influence and intelligence; to employ their position and their talents to tranquillize and not to exacerbate at this critical time the asperities of political discussion, to conciliate rather than to excite animosities and prejudices and to spread among their less enlightened fellow-citizens a feeling of calm confidence in the issue of the great struggle now convulsing the world."

If progress is to be made it must be by change by improved methods by improved cattle and by improved organisation. A movement of this kind requires all the guidance that it can obtain and there is no one better able to guide and further such a movement than the large landowners whose position give, or should give them, a peculiarly strong hold over the actions and affections of their tenants.

His Excellency proceeded to say :—It is probably not too much to say that year by year more money is lost to cultivators by bad business methods than by lack of agricultural skill. The co-operative movement aims at meeting this. It has already made a good start but to accomplish more the aid of all men of influence and standing in the rural tracts is necessary.

A band of enthusiastic workers are helping on this movement but for the most part there are recruited from the professional classes in the towns rather than from the class of large landowners. The movement is much in need of the aid of the educated landowners who with some notable exceptions, have hitherto stood aloof. In such ways can a man of means and education make his true position as a leader in the rural development for which the country is crying out, achieving at the same time the good of the community, the esteem of his neighbours, and the contentment that come from work well done? It is the personal touch that counts the master for his own lands and a helping hand to his neighbours. It is thus that a man may experience literally and figuratively the true joy of harvest which lies not merely in the reaping of a crop which one has sown himself.

In concluding my remarks on this occasion, I think it may fairly be said that Government as a great owner of land has spent vast sums in improving and developing their great properties and in encouraging by example and demonstration the various possibilities of agricultural advance. I ask you to co-operate with us more and more in developing this progress and advance the ownership of property, and I speak with the experience of a landowner myself in my own country. While it gives one many privileges and influence it bears with it many duties and responsibilities. It is not sufficient to extract as much rent out of our tenants to spend on our selfish interests and pleasures, but as owners our main duty lies in the development of our lands for the welfare of the community, and in securing by our practical interest in their lives the improvement in the condition of the workers on the land who are in the first instance the great revenue producers for us all, and if we are all determined to co-operate in this manner, I am confident that we shall make a rapid and substantial advance in the general condition of agriculture and we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that we have not only been working for the good of our country, but have done much to shed happiness, contentment and comfort into the homes of our vast agricultural population.

Chiefs, Sardars and gentlemen, in closing this Durbar may I cordially wish all health and happiness to yourselves and your families and that under the blessing of Providence we shall have good and sufficient rains during the coming season which will bring abundant prosperity to all classes in our Presidency.

Dresses of honour were then presented to the Bhau Sheb Bhonsle of Satara, the Raja Sheb of Akalkot, the Chief of Ramdurg, the Chief of Savanur and the Sardars Mudaliar of Poona. Tiber Siyafudin of Surat, and Ahmed Ali Khan of Poona, as also to several others.

COOCH BEHAR.

"STATESMAN."

Cooch Behar, June 21.—The hearing of the Jewel theft case was resumed yesterday when the cross-examination of convict witness Jamal was resumed by Mr. C. R. Das. He said he had been in service in the palace for about 13 or 14 years. Beginning from Rs. 7 pay he got up to Rs. 11 when he became a chobadar. He admitted having read in the Islamia School, the Model School and the Jenkins School. In the Model School he read only Bengali. He read only the Bengali first book and nothing else. He did not understand a single English word. He admitted having read "A," "B," "C," in the first book. Questioned if he had said yesterday that he was taught Bengali at home, witness said that he only learnt Bengali a little by watching other boys read. Questioned if he had said yesterday that he was never read Bengali in any school or patashala, witness answered in the affirmative, and when Mr. Das asked him if that statement was false witness said it was not false. At this answer in the court room, which was fairly crowded, there was a ripple of laughter.

There was then the following scene:—

Mr. Roy ? I again draw the attention of the Court to the behaviour of the public. My information is that it is part of an organised attempt.

Mr. Das : I strongly protest against it. I say it is absolutely false. He charges the defence with having organised it all.

Mr. Roy : I do not charge my friend or the defence with having anything to do with it.

Mr. Das : Mr. Roy has no business to place his instructions before the court, unless he undertakes to prove them. I say this is a deliberate attempt to prejudice the defence and I would ask Mr. Roy to withdraw his remarks. No one has a right to place his instructions or informations before the court—not even the Crown counsel of the State of Cooch Behar.

Mr. Roy : There is no reason why Mr. Das should scream. I hadn't even finished my sentence before Mr. Das took objections to my remark.

Mr. Das : That is absolutely untrue. I objected about 2 minutes after Mr. Roy finished his remark. No one belonging to the profession has any right to place his instruction before the Court. We don't want to know what instruction reaches. Mr. Roy in his house. If these things are not stopped, it is useless defending, this case; and I refuse to go on with this case unless, Sir, you stop it.

Court : Mr. Das, these things will have no effect on the court.

Mr. Das: You may judge the case on evidence; but Mr. Roy has no business to bring his information before the court. He has said he meant no reflection on the defence. If that be so he ought to be more clear in his expression. I should object to such things so long as I am at the Bar. I accept Mr. Roy's explanation, but I do hope such things will not be repeated again.

Court: (to public). If you don't keep quiet I will have to stop your coming.

Mr. Das: If the laughter of the public in the court prejudices the case, I would ask your Honour to clear the court.

The court then rose.

PATIALA.

"MADRAS MADRAS."

The following three horses coming from England for H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala are expected to be landed in Bombay shortly, and will join Mr. Beedham's string at Poona. Chestnut gelding *May Boy*, 3 years, by *Rodney—Mildew*, whose best performance in the autumn of 1914 out of six starts, was getting second to *X Ray* in the Knowsley Nursery five furlongs at Liverpool; bay filly, *E Avenir*, 3 years, by *Joe Chamberlain—St. Rosemary* whose best performance was in August 1914 when at Ripon she won the Fishergreen Two-year-old Plate, six furlongs, ridden by Buckley. At Lincoln in November of the same year she ran third to *Crerasse* in the Chaplin Nursery Plate handicap, seven furlongs a head separated the first, second and third. She ran unplaced in six other events that season. The third horse in *Lebanon* whose name does not occur in last year's Ruff's Guide.

BHURTPORE.

"HINDU."

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore with his suite arrived here on Thursday by special saloon at Tinnevely and was received on the platform by the representative of Sri Tottatri Mutt, Nanguneri and some prominent members of the Vaishnava community. He has been on a tour of pilgrimage and after visiting Strirangam and other famous Vaishnavite shrines of South India, proceeded to Nanguneri by motor. On his return from Nanguneri yesterday, he has left for Rameswaram. The Maharaja is a disciple of the Nanguneri Mutt.

COOCH BEHAR.

PALACE JEWEL THEFT CASE.

"STATESMAN."

Cooch Behar, June 27.—The hearing of the Palace Jewel Theft case was resumed to-day. Mr. C. R. Das, Counsel for defence moved a petition questioning the jurisdiction of the Court to try a member of the Raj family. He submitted that hitherto a "Rajgan" (member of the Raj family) was outside the jurisdiction of ordinary criminal court of Cooch Behar. Latterly, however, the State Council passed a resolution abrogating this privilege. Mr. Das contended that if the Sovereign of Cooch Behar was a Hindu King he could not by any means whatsoever take away privileges of "Rajgan" which was a custom from time immemorial, as the fundamental principle of Hindu Law was that custom was above law. If, on the other hand the prosecution relied on the resolution of the State Council, he submitted that the Council's resolution was *ultra vires* in as much as the Council was only constituted by the Commissioner of Rajshahi Division and not by an Act of Government of Bengal or of India and this, he submitted, gave no jurisdiction to the Council, because administrative powers of the State of Cooch Behar were conferred by the terms of a treaty between the State and British Government. Mr. Das next asked for the production of the original treaty and all the necessary documents from the prosecution.

Magistrate :—I will neither ask the learned Counsel for prosecution to argue it nor will I send for the treaty you ask for. If you raise this question you will have to go somewhere else. I cannot decide it.

Mr. Das :—If you are a Court of Justice you must adjudicate upon the question and I will satisfy you from books on Constitutional Law, rulings of Calcutta High Court and other reported cases that you are bound to decide the question as to whether you have jurisdiction to try this case or not. My defence is if you have no jurisdiction. Who then will decide the question unless you do it? I say again if you think you are a Court of Justice, you must decide the question and order the production of necessary papers.

Mr. Roy :—I am willing to help my friend in this matter if he would only tell me what papers he wants.

Magistrate :—I am not competent to decide the question. We act under orders of and rules framed by the Maharajah in Council and I am not competent to question the authority of Maharaja nor will I send for documents you ask for.

Mr. Das :—I insist on the production of these documents. It is impossible to defend this case if you say you are not competent to decide this question.

Magistrate :—I cannot help that.

The Magistrate then passed order to the effect that he was not going to question the jurisdiction of His Highness and State Council.

Mr. Das next moved another petition and submitted that there was misjoinder of charges and that the trial must stop there. Accused Inspector Aktar could not be tried with others. This accused had all along been cited as prosecution witness and it was only after Mr. Roy arrived there that the Investigating Inspector was advised on the day previous to commencement of trial to make Aktar an accused. Accordingly he was arrested and put on his trial with others. There was absolutely no evidence to connect him with the theft and it was a very ingenious way of depriving the defence of a very necessary witness.

Magistrate :—If there is misjoinder, what happens then?

Mr. Das :—In that case the trial must stop, as you have no jurisdiction to try the accused.

Magistrate :—But if I amend the charges I can go on with the trial?

Mr. Das :—If you amend the charges you will have to begin again. But I do not say I would suggest that, as that would be madness. I say you have no jurisdiction if you hold there is misjoinder of charges. The Prosecution will decide what course they will adopt and the Court may proceed as it thinks best.

Here a discussion arose as to whether a man can be charged both with theft and receiving of stolen properties. It was decided that the matter would be argued later.

Mr. Das then put in a third petition asking prosecution to produce certain letters, telegrams and books the contents of which has already gone on record, subject to objection and also prayed for calling a witness the Maharaja, Maharanee, Prince Victor, Dewan, Mr. B. Ghose, Mr. C. W. C. Howden, Ishaquddin and Babu Akhil Chandra Palit, as on evidence of prosecution, they were very material witnesses and they had taken very prominent parts in investigation. In the alternative he suggested that if the prosecution refused to call these witnesses, the Court would be pleased to call them as Court witnesses.

Mr. Roy :—I must ascertain first whether letters and telegrams mentioned in the petition at all exists. Regarding notes of Jamal's confes-

sion taken by the Maharaja at Maklingang camp I have already intimated I would not produce them.

Mr. Das :—All I say is my friend should have ascertained that fact first before giving evidence of the contents of these documents.

Magistrate :—(To Mr. Das) Do you suggest that the King can be called by his own Court to give evidence.

Mr. Das :—It is for the King to make that objection and not the Court.

Mr. Das next drew the attention of the Court to the fact that certain police paper relating to remands of Jamal which were taken on different occasions and which formed part of the record had been removed. He wanted to know who had done it and under whose authority.

The Magistrate replied that he himself had removed those papers and made them over to the Peishkar so that the defence might not have the opportunity of seeing them as he thought the defence were not entitled to have a look at them.

Mr. Das submitted that under Section 187 of Cr.P.C. the Magistrate before passing order of remand must investigate into the reasons for such remand and must record his reasons in writing. The prosecution used the materials as part of their repetition asking for remand and the only reason which the Magistrate recorded were simply a reference to those very papers. In the first place, therefore, the prosecution itself used the materials for the purpose of obtaining a judicial order. In the second place, these papers were part of their petition and the index of record showed that they were treated as part of petition. In the third place, the very orders which were passed by the Magistrate showed these papers were part of orders. The accused were, therefore, entitled to see them. The case for the defence was that there was a conspiracy among certain officers of State to put Kumar Kankendra Narain into trouble and it was in pursuance of that conspiracy the several remands were taken on absolutely flimsy grounds with a view to put pressure on Jamal. How could the defence prove that conspiracy unless materials on which those remands orders were made were placed before the Court. Mr. Das strongly protested against portions of record being abstracted without any notice to the parties and he asked the Magistrate to put in writing that it had been done under his own orders and when it was done.

Cross-examination of convict witness Jamal was then resumed and was not finished when the Court rose.

"BENGALURU."

Cooch Behar, June 27.—Jamal further examined by Mr. C. R. Das said that on the 27th instant he had no talk with Inspector Pryialal Babu when he was

brought to the court at the Serestha though he saw him standing at the southern verandah of the Fouzdari Katchari. He did not notice whether Seresthadar Babu was there at the time. He spoke nothing to Seresthadar Babu. Lakhan too was not there at that time. He was brought by Munshi Babu who took him to Magistrate's house. He was also brought to the court by constables among whom there was one who used to stand beside him when he was in the dock. He was never taken to Dinahata by that constable, nor was ever under his charge, nor saw him there. He had generally no personal talk with Kanak Sahib, but the latter often asked him to carry his letters, to ask somebody to give him water, to keep or bring his bicycle etc. Chopdars as well as the servants of "Losbakhana" used to carry invitation letters to the "Rajgans" (members of the Raj family) from the Palace. He did not know whether that was the duty of the Chopdars only. He himself never did it. He did not know whether during "Punya," Ras and Puja, the Chopdars carried letters the "Rajgans." He did not do that. He gave letters to the "Hakims." During the Punya day before the last Punya they stood in a line as was the custom and as directed. He did not remember whether it was from 6 o'clock or otherwise.

Being asked if the Maharaja came out of the palace escorted by them at night the witness said "Yes, night, night."

Mr. Das: Why did not you tell me that?

Witness: You did not ask me that:

Mr. Das: I asked you about 500 times.

Witness continued that when he first met Kanak Sahib at his house after he saw Dijen at the Bazar and had talks with him he could not understand that there would be a theft. He could know that only when the box was broken open. The day he first met Kanak Sahib at his house the latter offering him Rs. 5 said that if he needed he might take them, but he refused them saying that he would take them when he needed.

Do you mean to say that you had no need then?—Do not men need for money.

Mr. Das (to the Court): "Your Honour should ask him to answer my question. The question being repeated witness said that he had need, but he could not say why he did not take the money then. He did not speak of it to the Maharaja to his uncle Golap or to any one else. When the box was broken open then only he knew that he had done wrong. It did not strike him why they were going to give him so much money for a box. It was not true that when Kanak Sahib offered him money he told him that he would take it when the business would be over. When he came out of Kanak Sahib's house he did not ask Dijen why they were offering him so much money.

He did not remember if he had stated to the Police or to the Magistrate that he made up his mind to speak the truth when he knew that Dijen Babu was arrested. He did not remember if the Police enquired of him the reasons of his confession.

A certain portion from his confession to the police was then read out to him and being questioned if he had said so, the witness replied in the affirmative.

Witness saw the notices issued by the Maharaja in which he declared that if the jewellery was returned to him he would pardon the men etc., but when he did not remember. They were written in Bengalee.

It was further true that he stated in his confession that when he went to get the box, a person handed over that to him, but he could not say whether the person was male or female.

Is it true that you could not make out how was the person dressed?—Yes.

He was going to say something whereupon Mr. Das said that he did not want anything more as his question was answered.

Mr. Ray: It is a part of his answer.

Mr. Das: It is not. Your Honour will pardon me for five minutes. I myself shall put that question after 5 minutes.

Court: All right.

Did you state to the police that the man appeared to you as tall as you are, but a little thinner than you and had a dhoti and a coat on?—Yes.

How do you explain the two statements?

The witness offered an explanation in which he said that it was dark and so he could not notice him perfectly, but so far as he could notice he thought that he had a dhoti and coat on.

He continuing said that when the box was given to him, he had a desire to see whether the person was male or female, but as he could not wait so he had to come away without ascertaining it.

In his examination-in-chief the witness had said that the man who had given him the box had his head and face covered with a cloth and he was asked by Mr. Das to show the Court as to how that was done. The witness asked for a long cloth and a 'chudder' was given to him and he covered his head and face.

He was again asked to do that, but the witness said that he had done that already; being pressed further he did that once more and showed how the cash box in question was given to him.

Here Mr. Das asked the witness to turn to him and said:—"Have you any objection to turn towards me?—No.

Mr. Roy: Will Your Honour take it down in question and answer form?

Mr. Das: If Your Honour takes that down will you make a note that I have asked him about 50 times to look towards me.

Mr. Roy: And he has responded to that.

Mr. Das: No doubt, but after five minutes he turned round again.

A certain portion of his confession to the Police was read over to him and he was asked to state if it was true that on the 29th he stated to the police that when Kanak Sahib offered him money he said that he would not take them but would do it when the business would be over?—No, I did not speak anything like that, I don't know whether it is true.

Here the Court rose for tiffin.

Cross-examined further the witness said that he did not know how the box was broken but he heard a sound and on turning round saw the box broken open. He did not see if Dijen had any instrument for breaking boxes. He was indeed very astonished to see the box broken open.

He buried the articles in one place inside the fencing of his house. The Police did not want to see where he buried them nor did he show them. He did not remember whether the Police asked him where he buried the 8 kinds of articles.

Here Mr. Das read over to the witness the whole of his confession before the Magistrate and asked him if he stated that to the Police and the witness said that it was so.

Continuing the witness said that excepting Dijen no Babus went to his house either before he went to Mekliganj or before his confession. The police did not ask him why Dijen went to his house. His wife or neighbours also did not enquire that of him. Before he went to Mekliganj none suspected him, nor did any one ask him any question about the theft. From 9th to 29th that is on the day of his confession the Police did not take him anywhere else excepting De vanji's house and during that period the Police did not ask him to point out the accused or any other person.

He made three applications for the increment of his pay and when the late Maharaja went to England he gave him Rs. 10 and Mr. Sen who was his patron gave him something like Rs. 50.

His father left some money when he died and after his death he started a grocer shop and all his money was spent in that shop and in family affairs; but he did not lose much in that shop, it was about Rs. 6 that he lost in that.

He had no aerated water concern with Rohamatulla, nor had he any share in that business, but he used to go there and work.

Did you make this statement to the Police (Read the whole of Ex. 234)?—Yes.

This closed Mr. C. R. Das's cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. K. Sen, Bar-at-Law, the Counsel for Diendra the witness said that he did not know the English months correctly, nor could he say in which English month the theft was committed. He knew the Bengalee months. He did not know how many times he met Diendra during the month immediately proceeding the theft. He met him at the bazar, in streets and in his house. He did not remember how many times he went to his house during that period. He went to his house at about 11 a.m. on the day; he gave him Rs. 5. He was inside his house. Dwijen called him by name from outside and he came out. He had a conversation with him at his house both inside and outside the fencing. The Gordon Road which was full of people all the day over was about 40 paces from his house and there was no house between his house and the Road. He did not remember when he went to his house on the second occasion. Before he gave him the said Rs. 5, he never went to his house, but he occasionally met him in streets. He did not remember how many times he met him before his arrest since the theft was committed. A 'katari' a 'dao' and a 'shovel' were shown to the accused and he said that he produced them before the Police as instructed in accordance with the statement he made to the Police.

Here Mr. Roy pointed out that the answer was not clear. He did nothing under Police instruction neither did he mean that and he believed that his friend also did not suggest that.

Mr. S. K. Sen—No, I did not suggest that.

Mr. N. C. Sen—You may, however re-examine him.

Mr. Roy :—I don't want to re-examine.

Court :—The matter is clear.

This closed Mr. Sen's cross-examination.

Cross-examined by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl Haq, Vakil for Akhteruddin, the witness said that he and Lokman lived at the Dinbhaur Jail together. Every day they were brought to the Court and taken back to Dinbhaur together in the same carriage and in the same compartment in the train. They talked about the theft and the case. Lokman asked him questions and he replied to them. He then said that he spoke to him nothing about the proceedings of the case in the Court, about the diamond, how he got it. He had confessed all he knew about the theft 7 times on 7 different occasions, but excepting once here in the Court and that in reply to the cross-examination of Mr. Das he had never mentioned the name of Akhter. Pyari Lal Babu did not ask him what Akhter told him at Mekliganj though Akhter told him that he would speak something to him, (witness).

This closed the cross-examination by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl Haq.

Mr. J. N. Roy then said that by way of re-examination he would like to ask the witness to copy three sentences in Uriya, Sanskrit and Greek written in Uriya Devanagiri and Greek characters respectively.

The Court held that the witness should do that the next day to which both the parties consented.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl Haq then put in a petition praying for the release of Akhter on bail and said that previous to that a similar application was made on behalf of Akhter and that before the charges were framed. The evidence on record against his client was practically nothing. Some formal witnesses had said that before and after the theft they had noticed Akhter meeting Kanak Sahib under suspicious circumstances. Kanak's guilt was not yet proved and even if he were convicted, his association with Kanak was no evidence that he had complicity in the crime because his association could be explained to the satisfaction of the Court. There was another evidence that Jamal said that Akhter requested him not to implicate others. The confessing prisoners often wrongly implicate innocent persons. He further contended that evidences were of two kinds direct and circumstantial. There was no direct evidence against his client and the circumstantial evidence was so weak that under these circumstances he might pray for his acquittal, but in this stage he did not press for that. He only prayed for his release on bail otherwise he could not have any instructions from him.

The Court held that if the circumstances appearing against the accused could be explained proving his innocence he did not see what objection there should be in his acquittal.

Mr. J. N. Roy opposed this petition saying that the offence was a non-bailable offence and that there was sufficient evidence on record to prove his complicity in the crime and that the bail could not be granted under Section 497, Cr. P. C.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazl Haq remarking that he had a right to reply said that he had said before that he did not press for his acquittal, but he pressed for bail and that he would analyse the evidence on record and argue the point.

Mr. Roy said that at that stage he could not discuss the evidence and address himself to the question of acquittal at that stage and admitted that there was no provision in law for such a course.

The Court, however, fixed 28th for the day.

Cooch Behar, June 29.—Cross-examination of Mr. Sitanath Roy was resumed on Thursday and amongst other things he was cross-examined about his presence in Court during the examination of the prosecution witnesses. He was asked whether he was present in Court when Mr. Hardless was examined. After Mr. Das has cross-examined him on the point for some time and began another point the court asked Mr. Das if he had finished on the point of the witness' presence in court room. The latter answered in the affirmative. On that the court proceeded to ask the witness if he did not take permission to be present in Court during Mr. Hardless' examination. Sitanath Babu replied that that was so and Counsels for defence asked if he might be so allowed and on their consent the court itself had allowed him. The court at this stage said that it was also his recollection and proceeded to make a note to that effect adding that in admission to Sitanath Pandit Cokileswar Bhattacharya, another prosecution witness, had also obtained such permission from him. After recording the note the court read that out. Thereupon Mr. Das proceeded to ask the witness if he had applied in writing for that permission. The court said that Mr. Das could not further cross-examine upon answers elicited in reply to court question without the permission of the court. Mr. Das said that he did not dispute the facts was recorded by the court but wanted to elicit additional facts on the point. The court said that Mr. Das could not do that without its permission as the court had put the question after ascertaining the fact whether Mr. Das had finished cross-examination on the point and he had said that he had. Here the Court read out Section 135 of the Evidence Act.

On this Mr. Das said he could not expect a fair trial and returned from this Court. Messrs S. K. Sen said N. C. Sen also retired with him. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazul Haq, who represented accused Akhter, stayed behind.

The court next proceeded to record the following order:—Witness for the prosecution Sitanath is present. He was cross-examined by Mr. C. R. Das for one hour and 40 minutes. He was cross-examined at a great length about his being present in court while other witnesses for the prosecution were being examined. Just as Mr. C. R. Das was going to examine the witness about the facts of the case the court asked Mr. Das whether he had finished examining the witness about his being present in court during the examination of the other witnesses for the prosecution. On Mr. Das saying that he had the court put a question to the witness which the witness answered. The court then said he had some recollection in the matter and on Mr. Das requesting that a note might be made about them a note was recorded. Mr. Das then began to cross-examine the witness on the matter elicited by the court question. The court then said that Mr. Das had no right without the leave of the court to cross-examine the witness on that point. Section 165 of the Evidence Act was read over. Mr. Das without arguing on the point told his junior M. N. O. Sen to get up and leave the court saying that they would not get a fair trial here. Thereupon Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. S. K. Sen and pleader Ali Mahamed left the court in a body abruptly without saying anything more. It may be noted that Mr. S. K. Sen appeared for accused Dwijendralal Sen and that Mr. C. R. Das said when Section 165 of the Evidence Act was read out to him that he accepted the facts stated in the court note and was perfectly entitled to bring out additional fact, the court said it could not cross-examine the witness upon an answer given in reply to a question by the Court in view of the provisions of Section 165. This was too much for Mr. C. R. Das and he left the Court abruptly with the junior s.

The order was read over to Mr. Haq and he admitted that the facts as recorded were quite correct. At the instance of Mr. T. N. Roy, the Court asked accused Kanakendra whether he wanted any time to arrange for his defence and the same question was put to accused Dwijendra. Accused Kanakendra asked for a fortnight's time and the Magistrate adjourned the case till 17th July.

"MADRAS MAIL."

Mysore, June 29.—There were great doings in Mysore yesterday (28th June) for the visit to the State of Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar. In the more prominent thoroughfares of the city, through which the procession was to pass, the decorations were profuse, and it was noticeable that even the humblest dwelling bore its tributes motoring in from Bangalore. Their Highnesses drew up at the Cantonment Bungalow in Code's Garueas, where they were received by the Yuvaraj; and later in the evening the journey was resumed, and the party, under an escort provided by the Mysore Lancers, drove in State into Mysore City. Proceeding along the Sringapatam Road, the procession travelled down Dodpetta Street, and entering Curzon Park by the northern gate, circled past at the State square and into Hardinge Circle, which connects with the road leading direct to Government House. On arrival at Government House, Their Highnesses were received by a Guard of Honour which, with the Palace Band, was drawn up in the grounds, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Fort Battery, which was parked on the *maidan*. This morning, Their Highnesses will visit the Palace stables, the Chamarajendra Zoological Garden and the Palace Garage.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar, who are now staying at Ootacamund for the season have accepted the invitation of the Raja of Kollengode to visit Palghat and Kollengode on their return from the hills. As at present arranged they will be at Ootacamund during the last week on July next and after staying a couple of days will move on to Kollengode. Their Highnesses' stay will occupy nearly a week and we are sure that a ready welcome awaits them here.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

"MADRAS MAIL."

Mysore, July 4.—Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar left Mysore to-day, after a short, but interesting visit to the capital. During their stay here, a varied programme of amusements was drawn up for them and no effort was spared to make the visit a thoroughly memorable one. On the morning following his arrival, H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and the Yuvaraj visited the Palace Garage where His Highness spent some time in

inspecting the large and handsome fleet of motor cars, and, subsequently, the Stores Department of the garage, which is remarkable for the series of innovations which have been introduced, with such good effect, into the ordinary methods of business routine. The Mysore Palace garage is, both in design and situation, a fitting tribute to the skill of modern townplanning, upon which Mysore has lately been so successfully engaged.

On Saturday afternoon, a delightful Garden Party was held at the Chamurdi Gymkhana. The weather was fine and a very large number of guests participated in the various amusements which were kept going till dusk. The same night, Their Highnesses attended an entertainment given in their honour at the Palace. After H. H. the Maharajah of Cooh Behar who motored to the Palace with the Yuvaraj, had taken his seat in the Durbar Hall, the men of the Barr Infantry, numbering in all 300 assembled in the Palace courtyard, and went through a repetition of the club swinging with lighted torches which was executed with such a charming effect at a similar entertainment held recently in honour of H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir. The present display, however, included several new movements which were executed with wonderful effect, and the men received a well-deserved ovation at the close of their unique and excellent performance.

After this had been concluded, the party witnessed a nauteh in one of the adjoining rooms of the Palace, and finally the guests were conducted to the Concert Hall, to listen to a few select items of European music. Mr. Arnold Hunt, pianist to H. H. the Maharajah opened the programme with the song:—"Somewhere a Voice is Calling," rendered as a solo on the electric organ, and Monsieur J. T. de Fries, His Highness' Bandmaster, contributed a violin solo with masterly effect. Mr. Hunt then returned to the organ, and delighted his audience with a brilliant interpretation of Morandi's "Allegro Vivace," while the automatic attachment, under the capable management of Mr. R. G. Hardaker, Palace Electrician, provided two additional items. Before leaving Mysore, H. H. the Maharajah of Cooh Behar, accompanied by the Yuvaraj, paid a visit to the Ursu Boarding School. His Highness was received by Mr. M. N. Balaraj Urs, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Venkataswami Iyer, the Superintendent, and shown round the school.

PANNA.

"Express."

It is in the fitness of things that a prominent woman of India would come forward to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the philanthropic lady who, as the worthy consort of the late Viceroy of India, earned an imperishable gratitude of the people by closely identifying herself with public charities, especially those concerned with the welfare of women.

• MIRAJ.
H. H.'s SPEECH.
" HINDU "

In opening the new Fergusson College Sir Gangadhar Rao Balasaheb, Chiet of Miraj, the Senior Vice-President of the Society, said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As the Senior Vice President of the Deccan Education Society, I have to thank you very heartily for your presence here to-day in response to our invitation. The Deccan Education Society and the Fergusson College need no fresh introduction to you, as they have been carrying on their work unostentatiously for over thirty years. The College has been steadily growing in numbers and a corresponding growth in its equipment is necessary. A few years ago Lord Sydenham opened this large Amphitheatre in which we are assembled to-day. We are now met to have three new additions to our buildings declared open by Your Excellency. These new buildings, although not so imposing as this amphitheatre, are still a very large addition to the College building, built out. Of these the extension to the Chemical Laboratory is built out of the Imperial Grant, the Biological Laboratory with a handsome contribution of Rs. 20,000—from H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, and the Students' Reading Room and Library with a contribution of Rs. 10,000—from Sir Shapoorji Broacha. The sources of these contributions exemplify the catholicity of the Fergusson College. Its aim is neither racial nor sectarian, but it seeks to spread education as widely as possible among all classes, keeping a soft corner in its heart for those that are backward. Students and their guardians have also realised this fact as the College draws its students from provinces as far apart as Sind, Rajputana, Mysore and Hyderabad. Ladies and gentleman, ideas of educational efficiency have advanced so much in recent years that what was considered best twenty years ago is now regarded only tolerable and what was good then has got to be soon replaced, as it is out of date. In the domain of equipment in particular, this rapid wearing-out is very marked. At a time when success in war as well as in peace is seen to depend on scientific efficiency, the widespread of scientific knowledge is greatly to be desired. Hence the Managers of the Fergusson College are to be congratulated on the fact that they are doing all they can do to further scientific education. Two out of the three new buildings to be opened by Your Excellency to-day will help to make the science teaching of this College more adequate and efficient, and I trust that some of the students trained there will be able to do some good work in the industrial sphere, on our advancement in which the prosperity of our country so greatly depends. Government have their Colleges of science at Bombay and Ahmedabad, and I hope that the Fergusson College, which has been silently doing good work in science, will be enabled, as time goes on, to do still better work by having proper facilities and equipment at its disposal.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Fergusson College is a poor man's College and it has enabled large number of young students to get higher education, who would never otherwise have thought of it. Some people are heard to complain that even at this College, education is getting dearer and dearer. But it is due, in a large measure, to the increased cost of living everywhere. The increase in the cost for which the College is responsible, is simply the small additional science fee that is to be charged owing to the large expenditure on science apparatus and materials. If some generous donor were to give an endowment sufficient to pay these science fees once for all, I undertake to per-

suade the Managers of the College to do away with these fees. A single fact will show how much help this College is giving the poor students. About 150 of its students, i. e. about 10 per cent., are being educated absolutely free—a number which is equal to the total number of students in many a College in India.

Ladies and gentlemen, the life-members have been doing their work from high public-spirited motives and your coming here to-day will cheer them up in their work. The sympathy and recognition of the public, especially if it takes a tangible form, will greatly facilitate their work and enable them to extend it considerably, for everybody can see that the field for their labours is almost unlimited. I shall now ask the Secretary of the Society, Prof. H. G. Limaye, to read a short statement about the Fergusson College, and then, I hope, Your Excellency will be pleased to open the new buildings by touching this electric button.

PUDUKOTTAH.

PROVIDENT FUND.

"HINDU."

Pudukotah, July 5.—The Durbar passed a regulation constituting a State Provident Fund for the benefit of their employers a month ago and now they have published a set of rules which has been brought into force since the 1st instant. It makes contributions to the Fund compulsory in the case of officers drawing a monthly salary of between Rs. 6/- and Rs. 50/- and the Durbar have fixed the minimum rate of contribution per month at one anna in the rupee and the maximum at two annas-six pies in the rupee. It is also stipulated to pay compound interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ o/o per annum. To meet any urgent need the contributors are entitled to receive three months' salary in advance. In the case of the rest of the officers of the State contribution is purely voluntary.

TRAVANCORE.

"PEOPLES WEEKLY."

Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, the Dewan of Travancore, made a very thoughtful and edifying speech the other day, in opening the seventh annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Oachira.

BARODA.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The statutory age-limit for compulsory education of females has been maintained at from seven to twelve, and it speaks volumes for Maharaja Sayajirao's benevolent Government of his subjects that all communities of Hindus and Mahomedans,—even of the "pardahnashin" class,—should loyally co-operate with him in the work of elevation of the womanhood of the State. We have no space here to refer to the wonderful pace that the "antyaaja" or depressed classes are keeping up under the special fostering of His Highness, the rapid advance that technical education is making in the State, or the widespread utility of the free library movement. But it may be stated without the least exaggeration that in almost every department of education this State is setting an example, which may well be copied by not only the sister States of India but by the British Government in India.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

It is hardly a decade since education in its primary stages was made free and compulsory for both the male and female children in the State of Baroda, and yet a mere glance at the report on public instruction in the State for the year 1914-15 should convince even the most sceptically minded critic that the Gaekwar has been thoroughly justified by time in the courageous and enlightened policy which he initiated far in advance of any educational reform adumbrated by authorities in British India. Since compulsion was introduced in 1906, literacy among the people of the State has advanced by great strides.

"HINDU."

The report on the public instruction in Baroda for the year 1914-15 is an interesting record of the many benefits which a really enlightened ruler can bestow upon his people. The distant goal of the educational policy in British India namely, to have one school on an average for each village, is already an accomplished fact in Baroda.

"YOUNG INDIA" July, 5.

The Baroda Government's record in education is noble. An average of one school per town or village, the number of boys enrolled in schools cent. per cent. of those of the school-going age, 81 per cent. of girls of school-going age at school—these are the outstanding facts to be called from the excel-

lently got-up report of Mr. A. M. Masani, the Minister of Education. Another interesting fact that emerges is that Government diverts one-third of the Local Cess towards educational purposes, exclusive of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for building purposes. Equally noteworthy are the utilisation of the fines collected under the Compulsory Education Act towards the construction of village school buildings and helping necessitous children and the maintenance of the Library and Museum Departments. The gross revenue of the Baroda Government is Rs. 1.50 crores. One-eighth of this revenue is devoted to education. Every branch of education receives equal attention, and the library movement is unique of its kind in India.

BHAVNAGAR.

"NEW INDIA."

The silver carriage owned by the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, built by Mr. Pestonji, Coach-builder of Bombay at the cost of very nearly one lakh of rupees, is on view at Bhavnagar, says a correspondent. A charge of four annas per ticket is being made. The proceeds, it is reported, will be sent to the War Fund, Bombay Presidency, Women's Branch.

"UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES."

A perusal of the Administration of Bhavnagar for the year 1915-16, issued by the Dewan, M. Murari A. Tana, leaves an unmistakable impression that the administration maintained the high level of efficiency of former years under the watchful care and able guidance of His Highness the Maharaja. During the year under review, the separation of judicial and executive functions was effected and the functions of the heads of Departments were clearly defined while in some cases they were invested with large and more responsible powers. All these changes were introduced without materially diminishing the authority of the Dewan.

The deep personal interest which His Highness has evinced in regard to the details of administration is a powerful factor which explains the almost phenomenal success of the administration. It is but just to add that side by side with the ruler's devotion to his subjects' welfare stands the zeal and spirit of co-operation displayed by all classes of the State-officials from

the Dewan downwards. The success attained in Bhavnagar under the Maharajah Bhavsinhji reminds one of what has been accomplished in the neighbouring state of Baroda under H. H. the Maharajah Rao Gaekwar and we will not be far wrong in comparing the progress of Bhavnagar with that of Baroda with which it has so many things in common.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The salient feature of the Administration Report of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1915-16 is the striking testimony that it affords of the magnificent manner in which the Ruling Princes of the country have shown their loyalty to the British throne in its hour of need. It seems almost natural that the Bhavnagar State which in many other directions is the most progressive State in Kathiawar, should have been most beneficially active in the humane endeavour of affording relief to the soldiers wounded in the war. Towards the end of July 1915, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar made an offer to the Government of India to provide 50 beds in his capital for the treatment of the sick and wounded returning from the front and the offer was soon made good by the conversion of the Takhtsinhji Hospital a palatial building into a war hospital fully equipped with a qualified medical staff; and the Maharani has shown her solicitude for the wounded by having a convalescent home near her garden for the use of the soldiers.

BENARES.

"MADRAS MAIL."

An enthusiastic scene was witnessed at the Benares Cantonment station on the evening of the 19th instant, when there was a large gathering to give a hearty sendoff to the Benares State Imperial Service Ambulance Tonga Corps. One section, consisting of 20 tongas, 55 ponies and 65 men under Captain Murli Singh, left by the afternoon train for Basra via Allahabad. H. H. the Maharajah of Benares was present at the station to say good-bye to his men. The Hon'ble Kunwar Sahib Bahadur could not attend owing to ill-health, but sent his good wishes and farewell to the men through Colonel Vindtyeswari Prasad Singh, Chief Secretary of the State. Before their departure the men were entertained at the station by the officers of Benares State. The members of the Kashi Club presented each man with a bowl containing a cocoanut and some sweets and Babu Jugal Kishore handed to each a handkerchief. The band of the 7th Rajputs was in attendance at the station.

H. H. THE NAWAB RAMPUR.

"LEADER."

I beg to draw your attention to the pp. 1,431 and 433 of the U. P. Civil List corrected up to January 1916 which contain the following. —

'The Hon'ble Colonel His Highness, Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir, Daulat-i-Inglishta, Mukhlis-ud-daula, Nasir-ul-mulk, Amir-ul-Umra, Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali, Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Wali of Rampur, Hony. Aid-de-camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor.'

His Highness really deserves all the titles granted to him or his illustrious forefathers by the present and the past Emperors of India and Kings of Afghanistan. But from the religious point of view the members of the Shia sect were astonished to see one original title lacking which His Highness is sure to approve above all and that is the word *Syed*.

For the purpose I beg to draw the attention of the U. P. Government through your famous paper that in the next issue of the civil list this correction may be introduced also, that the word *Syed* may be put between *Sir* and *Mahomed*. As far as I know the fact has been brought to the notice of the present Lieutenant-Governor that His Highness is a *Syed* of the Bahrah stock of Muzaffarnagar district; hence the addition of the word *Syed* will be much appreciated by his Highness as well as by the whole race of the *Syeds* in particular and the whole Shia sect in general.

INDORE.

"STATESMAN."

The practical work of the Poona Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission, is now to be helped by the Maharaja of Indore, who has made a gift of Rs. 20,000 to be devoted to the provision of buildings. The branch already has a primary school of 158 pupils as well as a boarding house, a library, and carpentering, tailoring and other practical classes. These are, however, started from small beginnings, and the Mission is still housed in an old one-storied building with very meagre floor space. The Maharaja's gift should go far to make the unfortunate outcasted of the district the envy of some of their more "respectable" Hindu brethren.

BANGANAPALLI.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

Little Banganapalli, with its annual income of nearly three lakhs, has been displaying commendable activity. His Highness the Nawab began his rule with a definite pledge for raising his State which was one welter of chaos. One of the most hopeful features is that the heir-apparent of Banganapalli is showing remarkable progress. The Sabibzada is in the Mayo College, Ajmere, and the Principal writes:—"He has done remarkably well during the short time he has been at College, stands 2nd in the annual examination and wins three prizes. His behaviour is excellent and he shows great promise."

Industrial activity is the best sign of a State's progress; and judged by this standard, Banganapalli can hold its own against any State. The administration report of last year is one brilliant record of industrial work.

After a period of about 15 years, the indigo industry was revived and more than a dozen vats were at work throughout the State. The State Industrial Department afforded relief to several poor families in the town of Banganapalli by giving them work.

The revival of Indigo Industry and high prices and large demand for ground-nuts afforded facilities for the circulation of money and the ryot paid his dues without difficulty. Large areas were sown with ground-nuts and in a majority of cases the money realized by the sale of this one commodity fully meets the circaur demand on an ordinary ryot. The collections therefore came in without the use of coercive processes and large portion of the small balance now remaining to be collected is from the Payakari ryots who reside in the surrounding British villages and hold the State lands on patta.

The highest education imparted in the State is up to the Lower Secondary standard. There were 28 State schools opened in suitable centres, and of this number, two girls' schools in which 108 girls are under instruction not only in the three R's, but also in sewing and elementary music which are opened in Banganapalli. In all the 28 State schools 1,248 boys and 235 girls are given free instruction besides giving one scholarship of Rs. 20 to a College student and three other scholarships of Rs. 10 each for studying in the high school classes of Kurnool to deserving poor students whose parents cannot afford the expenditure. The Kasba Lower Secondary school which imparts free education up to the III Form has a strength of 200 and its feeder the Elementary School at Kondapet has a strength of 176. Many applications for admission had to be refused for want of accommodation. The results of the annual examination and daily attendance

were more satisfactory than those of the last year, which shows that the masses are beginning to appreciate the value of getting their children educated. Untiring efforts are being made to achieve success in the industries already opened and to start new industries. Attempts are being made to revive the Lacquer work and the Rungrez dyeing Industry which are dying out. It is also under contemplation to develop and start Palmyrah Fibre Industry as a means of support to such of the poor men and women who cannot or rather are not accustomed to suffer the indignities of a cooly's life. The extensive Palmyrah Tope of the State affords a large field for such an industry and Banganapalli palmyrah fibre is said to be one of the best of its kind in India. The high class carpentry work such as the manufacture of chairs, benches, almirahs, etc., was done in the Carpentry School which gives instruction to young boys. There were six apprentices during the year whose progress was satisfactory.

Weaving has made rapid progress. The Banganapalli carpets are earning a name. The well-known firm of Messrs. J. Murray and Company, Limited, formerly the Ind-orient Agency of Calcutta may well be cited for their valuable opinion. They said: "Durries are of excellent quality. Our traveller is endeavouring to place your durries on a higher standard than those of Japan, Patna and Agra durries." But for the evil effects of War the carpet market would have been in a fairly flourishing condition. Long term prisoners having secured remission by their approved conduct were released from the State Jail on condition that they should work in the factory and get wages according to the out-turn; and they work satisfactorily.

There are two things which are very badly required in a Weaving Factory:—Perfect sizing and an easy beaming suitable for a hand-loom factory. Attempts so far made to introduce methods other than indigenous methods of sizing have not been attended with satisfactory results. It has been found that the indigenous method of sizing is the only best of all for all kinds of yarns. Until sizing methods can be improved, the need to introduce the beaming is not felt. Any skilful contrivance is sure to economise labour and to help the industry substantially. Apart from this, the introduction of half-a-dozen automatic hand-loom will repay what is spent in the training of laymen as weavers.

The total outlay for the year under report was Rs. 11,533 distributed among three main heads. That is to say, that a sum of Rs. 1,295 had to be expended on special charges having no direct bearing on the working of the Factory proper; A further sum of Rs. 2,650, was spent on the purchase of appliances whose charges are non-recurring. Leaving aside these two items of expenditure "special charges" and "non-recurring

charges" a sum of Rs. 7,588 was used exclusively for weaving and dyeing operations only, with the result that a sum of Rs. 1,732 was realized from the sale of manufactures and there is a stock of manufactured articles and raw materials of the value of Rs. 6,316, showing thereby again of Rs. 460 on the direct transactions against a loss Rs. 415 during the previous year. Several articles were sent to the Industrial Agricultural and the Educational Exhibition of Pudukkottai in which a silver medal was awarded for the silk. Oriental Arts Exhibition of Madras also exhibited some of the manufactures of this Industrial Department. The Principal of the School of Arts arranged to exhibit several of the articles of this Department in the Madras Exhibition. In the Exhibition last named 10 per cent. of the sale proceeds were contributed to the War Fund. Permanent full sized samples of 25 different varieties were furnished to the Commercial Museum, Calcutta, to serve the purpose of a permanent advertisement. Lac cultivation and fisheries have been taken up, and on sericulture, a great deal of interest is being displayed.

Banganapalli can boast of an advanced forest policy. Sylviculture is taken up seriously. As opposed to mere hunt for forest offences, all the State forests, with the exception of plantations and areas under cultural operations were made available for the grazing of all cattle except goats. All the plough cattle were permitted to graze freely in the forests as usual and free removal of forest produce has been restricted to the actual domestic and agricultural requirements of the villagers.

All the flower, fruit and economic plants planted in the garden are coming up satisfactorily. The carriage roads were fully realigned and thoroughly consolidated during the year. It is proposed to complete the fernery and to construct rockeries at the entrances of the fernery. It is to be seen if such an undertaking will succeed and survive the hot weather.

A large number of specimens of diatomiferous and other rocks and samples of ores were collected and kept in the museum.

Charcoal and lime burning were the two auxiliary forest industries conducted during the year. It is proposed to extend the lime industry to meet the growing demand for lime.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

Banganapalle, July 4.—The Industrial Department of the State has been actually progressing and it is never behind the times in interesting itself in all Industrial movements. In creating market for its manufactures it has two noble points in view :—

They are to help others by helping itself —reliable businessmen of all small means who require a helping hand to advance them in the career.

cial circle are supplied with consignments of manufactures who will have to sell them and remit the sale proceeds on the first of every month. Such is the encouragement offered to the traders by this Department and the Department is helped by the efforts of the traders in return.

This is a very generous policy nowhere to be found. This is all due to the enthusiast Mr. Hyathpadsha, the Superintendent of Industries. He sent several exhibits to the Oachira Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1916 and won a silver medal for his department in weaving and a first class certificate of merit in different kinds of seeds and fibres.

The whole success of the Department is all his and we congratulate him on his devotion to the industrial pursuits.

"MADRAS MAIL,"

The little Mahomedan State of Banganapalle, in the Kurnool District, takes itself very seriously, judging by the size of its administration report, that for 1915-16 just received from the Durbar. The year on the whole was fairly prosperous, as shown by the revenue returns, which compare favourably with those of three previous years, the total receipts being Rs. 2,88,657, against Rs. 2,69,280 in the previous year, the expenditure was Rs. 5,74,394, leaving a useful little surplus balance. The revival of indigo planting, after a period of 15 years, and the recovery of the ground-nut trade from the doleful prospects at the beginning of the war were mainly responsible for the increase in the land revenue. The profit on ground-nuts alone was sufficient to meet all the revenue demands of the Durbar, and collections were made without any resort to coercive processes. The greater part of the small balance outstanding is due from ryots who live in surrounding British territory and cultivate lands in Banganapalle on patta leases. The standard of education in the State is not high, being only up to the lower secondary standard, but it is apparently high enough for the requirements of the people, who, if they desire it, can get higher education in the schools of the neighbouring districts of Bellary and Kurnool, and for this purpose a few scholarships

are provided by the State, which also gives aid to the London Mission Schools for the Depressed Classes, and maintains a couple of schools in which free elementary education is imparted. A promising indication of the solicitude of the State for the welfare of its subjects has been the earnestness with which, during the past few years, it has been trying to revive old and establish new industries. Weaving and sericulture have already received a good deal of attention, and the excellence of Kurnool durries and carpets are well known. Mining prospectors receive every encouragement, but a Madras syndicate which was mining for diamonds has apparently had to shut down, as we can find no mention of its activities in the report beyond a statement in the accounts of an item of Rs 1,001 in Government Promissory notes belonging to a mining syndicate which has since been forfeited to the State. Attempts are now being made to revive the lacquer work industry and the rungrez dyeing industry. Kurnool lacquer work was once highly esteemed, and in the old days of the Nawabs, some exceedingly beautiful and valuable specimens of this art used to be turned out, as visitors to the Madras Museum can see for themselves. Rungrez dyeing is evidently colour printing on cotton, another old indigenous art industry of India which has been nearly moribund for generations, and which the Madras Government and Mr. W. S. Hadaway, the Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts, are trying to resuscitate, as we recently pointed out. The possibilities of palm fibre for the manufacture of brushes, brooms, etc., was some years ago demonstrated by the Rev. G. N. Thomsen, of Bapatla. Exports of this commodity were never very large, but such as were made went to Germany. There is no reason, though why this industry, if it has, any value, should not be captured by Great Britain. At any rate, the Durbar believes that the extensive palmyra tops of the State afford a likely field of exploitation and the fibre is the best of its kind in India.

MYSORE.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

And above them all is Sir M. Visveswarayya whose speech on the Mysore University Bill whole India read yesterday with the greatest interest. With what vigour has he been working at it! The idea was a vague dream three years ago, a pious wish, if I mistake not, a sort of desperate expression of feeling whenever there was great slaughter in the Madras University: "We must have a separate University," said young Mysore. But the whole thing will be a reality to-morrow! And the speech gives us an account of the work done by the actor behind it.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

"BEHAR STANDARD."

Dewan Viswesvariah was the President and he delivered a speech worthy of very careful and attentive study through the fund of information, intelligent understanding, sincere sympathy and large broadmindedness that characterise it throughout. The report contains a survey of the whole economic situation in Mysore as well as its educational and agricultural problems. He strikes the keynote for the whole dormant state of our country and the depression in all branches of progress and development in his reference to the utter need for mass education. Towards this much indeed has been done in Mysore in a very short time and it is with great admiration towards the enlightened Maharaja and his very capable and farseeing Dewan that we note how thoroughly all parts of the country are being rapidly pervaded by elementary knowledge by means of night schools and travelling teachers for adult ignorant labourers besides the institution of compulsory education for children.

In Mysore the State has taken up with the utmost alertness this spread of industrial education and in this aspect as in many other it is a worthy ideal and a safe example for other states and British India to follow.

"WESTERN STAR."

We are aware that the Dewan Sir Visveswara Iyah, is a sane and practical administrator, who has travelled widely in foreign countries and has acquired unique experience. We know also that there are, in the Mysore service, several highly capable and specially qualified officers, who may be trusted to help in shaping properly the course of economic development in the State.

SCHOLARSHIP.

"MADRAS MAIL."

With a view to the encouragement of industrial and technical training the Mysore Government have, in approving the proposals of the industries and Commerce Committee, sanctioned three scholarships of Rs. 50 each for practical training in factories and workshops, to students who have obtained high technical training in India or elsewhere, and thirty artisans' scholarships of three grades *viz.* Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 5 each to artisans and others to enable them to acquire modern methods of work in established industries in any suitable workshop or factory. The scholarship will, for the present, be tenable for a period of three years, the cost of the scheme for the current year being met from the surplus in the budget of the Industries and Commerce Committee.

HYDERBAD.

"NEW INDIA."

The total number of books published in the Nizam's Dominions during the official year was 343, against 226 in the previous year. The substantial increase is due mostly to the issue by local booksellers of reprints or abstracts of various legal works, which are largely in demand by candidates for legal and department examinations. The following table indicates how the publications of the year stand, according to subjects:—Law 107; Theology and Ethics 51, History 11, Poetry and Drama 55, Educational 43, Fiction 3, Sanitation and Hygiene 10, Miscellaneous 63, Total 343. The Dairat-ul-Marif, which is a State-aided institution specialising in the publication of rare Arabic works, reprinted two Arabic texts. One of them is the *Jama Masanid-ul-Imam-ul Azam*, a collection of the traditions narrated by Imam Abu Hanifa, the founder of the Hanafi School of Muslim Theology. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu published a neat little brochure of reminiscence of the late Mr. Gokhale entitled *Gokhale, the Man*. It has been translated into Urdu by Moulvi Syed Khurshed Ali of the Finance Department. Dr. Coorlawala, F.R.C.S., of the Atzalganj Hospital, has done the public a useful service by publishing in easy Urdu a non-technical work on maternity entitled "Zacha-wo-Baaba." Eleven new lithographic presses were opened during the year, seven in Hyderabad and four in the mufasal.

"NEW INDIA."

An interesting feature of the educational system in the Nizam's Dominions is that prizes are awarded to students in all the State schools. From a copy of the recent proceedings of the Nizam's Government which contains the revised rules intended to secure uniformity of procedure in the distribution of prizes, it is observed that the Director of Public Instruction is empowered to sanction one prize for every class in a Government school, with discretion to institute an additional prize for classes with more than twenty pupils on the rolls.

DHAR.

"STATESMAN."

In his report on the State of Dhar, the Dewan, Mr. P. N. Banerji, remarks:—"The Chiefs and their people begin to realise the fact that India has an interest in the result of the war as intimate as that of England, that her cause is that of India and that our very hopes and aspirations are wedded to the rise and progress of England." The sacrifices mentioned in such records as Mr. Banerji's are really remarkable. The Raja is described as superintending every detail of the State's contributions, for he realised that "many little things, if rightly chosen and promptly supplied, might collectively contribute towards the usefulness of the Empire, ministering to some of her smaller wants and leaving her free for bigger things." The "little things" the Raja attended to included donations of over three quarters of a lakh to war friends; the gift of all his best horses and two motor cars to the Royal Horse Artillery at Mhow, whence they were sent to the front; the provision of a small medical staff for the *Loyalty* and a mounted contingent for service in the Mhow division; and a part share of the responsibility for six cars contributed by the Central India Agency.

JODHPORE.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA."

Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, Dewan of Jamnagar, has been appointed the Minister of Jodhpore State and is the first Parsi to be appointed to the office. He has been connected with Jamnagar for number of years in various capacities. He first made his mark there as judicial officer when the State was under the administration after the death of H. H. Jam Vibnaji. When the late Jam Saheb Jesaji attained his majority and succeeded to the *gadi* Mr. Merwanji was appointed Dewan. The present Jam Saheb continued him in the office, which he has filled with great credit. He has offered the post of the Judicial Minister at Junagadh two years ago, but he declined that offer. As Dewan of Jamnagar he came in close contact with Maharaja Pratap Singh, who was favourably impressed with his work and when the present Maharaja of Jodhpur went to Jamnagar for his marriage with a sister of Jam Saheb, Ranjitsinghji. Mr. Merwanji's service to the State were brought to his notice by the Jam Saheb, Mr. Merwanji's administrative abilities will have wide scope in Jodhpore, and he carries with him the best wishes of his numerous friends in Kathiaw for success in his new sphere.

MYSORE.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT,

"MYSORE PATRIOT."

The following is the report of the Select Committee:—

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Mysore University Bill, have the honor to submit the following report to the Council.

We have considered the Bill carefully and have made the following amendments:—

New Clause 3—We consider that it is necessary to add a definition section.

Clause [3] 4.—As Schedule 1 has not been placed before us, we consider that it is necessary to provide for the names of the persons who may be appointed by Government as the first Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate and of the Council being notified by Government and have therefore substituted the words "who shall be specified in this behalf by Government by a Notification in the official Gazette as" for the words "mentioned in the Schedule I, being."

Clause [6] 7.—We consider that the Chancellor should be the highest controlling authority of the University, and have accordingly expressly provided for the same, and omitted the words "and shall by virtue of his office . . . and other public functions of the University" in sub-clause (1) of this clause as being superfluous. We have also added a proviso to sub-clause (2) of the clause on the lines of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Benares Hindu University Act 1915.

New Clause 8.—We have added a new clause enumerating the several authorities and officers of the University.

Clause [7] 9.—The provision regarding the term of membership of the Senate has to find a place in the Regulation itself and not in the Ordinances, and a slight change is accordingly made in this clause. The clause relating to the election by the Senate as framed in the Bill was vague, and following the principles prevailing in the British Indian Universities we have specifically fixed the number to be elected by the Senate and the Registered Graduates at six each. We are all of opinion that the University Professors should be *ex-officio* members of the Senate and have accordingly put them in a separate sub-clause. We also consider that the members following the profession of Education should take a prominent part in the work of the University and have accordingly made the necessary verbal changes.

Clause [8] 10.—The Inspector-General of Education should be an *ex-officio* member of the Council also and we have therefore made the necessary amendments both in this clause as well as in clause [7] 9 (4) (a). Under Section 15 (1) (b) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Director of Public Instruction is always a member of the Syndicate and we do not see any justification for departing from this principle.

Although it is necessary to vest the executive control of the University in the Council, we are of opinion that the staff of the constituent Colleges, etc., should be considered Government employees, for purposes of patronage, discipline and privileges,—subject to such rules as Government may frame in this behalf as to the exercise and delegation, if any, of such authority. We have therefore made the necessary changes in clause 22 and added a proviso to clause 10.

Clause [10] 12.—We are of opinion that the power of general supervision and control over the constituent colleges should vest in the Council and that the Vice-Chancellor should have only such powers and duties as the Senate or Council may assign to him. Necessary alterations have therefore been made in this clause as well as in Clause [8] 10

Clauses [12] 14 and [13] 15.—The conferment of honorary degrees and the cancellation of degrees are exceptional powers which should be very carefully exercised. We are of opinion that the recommendation in each case should be supported by a very large majority of the Council and the number so required should be definitely fixed even though the actual strength of the Council may vary from 9 to 12. We have therefore substituted the word "eight" for the words "three-fourths of the other" in clause [12] 14 and added the words "and at a meeting of the Council not less than eight members of" before the words "the Council may propose to the Senate."

Clause [14] 16.—It is considered necessary to vest in the University the property attached to the constituent colleges. We have added the words "and all properties, movable or immovable, attached to such constituent colleges shall vest in the University" at the end of the clause.

Clause [17] 18.—Two separate statutory meetings of the Council are considered unnecessary and we think that the budget estimates for the ensuing year should be finally passed by the Senate before submission to Government.

We have also omitted the second sentence of sub-clause [2] and the whole of sub-clause [3] of the clause as being unnecessary.

Old Clause 19.—Submission to Government of copies of proceedings of the Council, and of the Senate are matters properly to be provided for

in the Ordinances and we have therefore omitted this clause in the Regulation.

Clause 20.—The clause as originally framed was considered as not quite suitable and the language used in Allahabad University Act and the Punjab University Act has accordingly been adopted for the last clause.

Clause 21 (3). We are of opinion that the Ordinances and detailed provision regarding courses of study, rules of business, etc., should ordinarily be framed by the University and that those framed under Schedule II of the Bill are of far too technical and detailed a character to admit of being embodied in a legislative measure. This view is supported by other University Acts. As, however, it may be necessary for Government to frame Ordinances embodying the general scheme of the University as approved by Government to enable the University to start work on a legal basis as soon as this Bill is passed into law, we have provided that they should be framed and published by Government in the official Gazette.

The other alterations are merely verbal.

The Bill as amended by us may be published in the Gazette.

A. R. Bannerji,
K. P. Puttanna Chetty,
M. Shama Rao,
M. Vekatakrishnaiya,
C. S. Balasundaram Iyer,
D. M. Narasinga Rao,
D. V. Ramaswami Chetti,
B. Narasinga Rao,

“UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.”

We have great pleasure in congratulating the Mysore Durbar on the fruition of their labours and we join with the Dewan in hoping that the Mysore University will be an institution composed of educationists whose one aim will be “to develop the intellectual ability and executive powers of our citizens and to afford the training necessary to prepare future manufacturers, merchants, business-men, economists, lawyers, sanitarians, engineers, statesmen, etc, for the country.”

“UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.”

We are very pleased to learn that the Mysore Government lately tried the experiment of starting a Boarding Home for the use of the depressed classes and that it proved so successful that it is stated a few more institutions will be started at suitable centres where they are likely to supply long-felt want. This is one of the many ways in which His Highness Government have tried to promote the best interests of the country.

The Government of His Highness, and especially the talented Dewan, deserve the grateful thanks of the entire Indian community for their attitude towards the depressed classes—attitude which affords another striking illustration of the Durbar's well-known solicitude to enable all classes "to rise to the full height of their opportunities," to use a characteristic phrase of Sir M. Visveswarayya.

The scheme of a University for Mysore has matured rapidly under the fostering care of Sir Visveswarayya and it reflects no small credit upon the genius of the Dewan that it should have been possible to introduce a bill for its incorporation so soon after the inception of the idea. It may look ambitious that for a province of six million population there should be a separate University while for Madras with a population nearly five times as much there is only one University. Sir Visveswarayya is never content with drawing comparisons between Mysore and other provinces of India and congratulating himself that Mysore's progress is pretty rapid. But he would go to Europe, America and Australia for comparison and the result is discontentment at the progress achieved by his province. Begun under such encouraging auspices, there can be no doubt the Mysore University will in course of time justify the expectations formed of it by the Dewan. It is fortunate that the Dewan has in the Maharaja a Chief who is as earnest and as enthusiastic in promoting higher education as himself and it explains the speedy fruition of an idea which was conceived only about four years ago.

THE MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION.

"HINDU."

The prospectus for the Dasara industrial and agricultural Exhibition has been issued from which we find that the Exhibition will be opened at Mysore on the 3rd October 1916 and will continue for a period of fifteen days till the 18th October 1916. The main object of the Exhibition is to encourage the Arts and Industries of the State by presenting a display of the resources, processes of manufacture and products of the State together with similar products turned out in other parts of India. It is proposed to show not only the methods of manufacture generally in vogue but also the improvements that are being introduced with the aid of the Technical Departments of Government as well as the endeavours of the Economic Conference. With a view to obtain a collective idea of the agricultural and industrial resources of each district in the State, it has been decided to request the District Committees to collect and arrange the exhibits from their districts, each in a separate room. Space will also be reserved to such of the Technical Departments of Government who propose to take part in the Exhibition. It is also contemplated to have a large exhibit of Industrial Machinery in

motion for which special accommodation has been provided and supply of power will, if desired, also be arranged for. Owing to the difficulty in arranging for the imports of machinery from abroad, it is hoped that the occasion will be utilised by the local Engineering Firms as an opportunity to place on the market Industrial Machinery made in India. The Exhibition is open to all India and it has been decided not to levy any fees for the space allotted except in cases specially provided for in the accompanying rules. For the convenience of visitors and to encourage trade, sale rooms have been set apart in the Exhibition Buildings and permission to put up temporary booths of approved types in the open grounds will be accorded by the Committee. The Exhibits are classified under sections—Agricultural, Industrial, Machinery, Educational, Health and Forest. Further information can be had of the Committee, Bangalore, on application.

GWALIOR.

AN HEIR APPARENT.

"JAYAJI PRATAB."

To all listening and awaiting subjects of the Gwalior State, greetings, good-will and praise.

A joyous message unto all, for an omen of happiness riseth before the people or the State. Our blessed guiding star has appeared. It was seen on the 26th of June 1916, at its rising by the faithful watchers of the skies. All hail the coming of the star of hope. All hail its rising at the commencement of a new year, the opening of a new age of happiness, peace and good-will, amongst people. All hail the birth of Yuvaraj. Glory to the Most High! Glory, Praise and Honour.

Monday, the 26th of June 1916, has secured for itself a place of pride in the history of Gwalior State, as it has brought with it the happy realization of those hopes which the subjects of this State have for so many years cherished in their hearts, and for the fulfilment of which they have been offering most devoted prayers.

It was at seventeen minutes past eleven on Monday morning, that the booming of the guns from the Gwalior fort announced to the people of Gwalior the auspicious birth of "Yuvaraj" in the Jaivilas Palace, and sent the entire population of the city into an ecstasy of joy. The news seemed to throw open every door, and unlock every heart. It brought the labourer and the Sardar together, and blended all ranks in one warm generous flow of joy and kindness, and turned everything to melody and beauty.

Amidst the general call to happiness the bustle of the spirits and stir of the affections which prevailed on this day what bosom could remain insensible? Every one recognised that it was indeed the season of regenerated feeling, the season for kindling not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall but the genial flame of profound gratefulness to the Almighty Providence for His having listened to their prayers. Everyone felt the influence of the auspicious event beaming into his soul from the happy looks of those around. Surely happiness is reflective like the light of heaven and every countenance bright with smiles and glowing with enjoyment is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of supreme and ever shining benevolence. Every one who could run on his legs flew towards the palace in high glee, promising himself a world of enjoyment. Every one seemed to have a cut and dry scheme for the elaborate organization of a gigantic programme of festivities in connection with the royal birth, and it was simply delightful to overhear all these pleasant talks. On reaching the palace gates many found the way already blocked by the militia who had turned out speedily mobilized to besiege the palace with their rifles firing incessantly into the air, and producing almost a deafening effect. The music from the Bands tried in vain to soothe the ears. As one pushed his way into the palace yard, the first instinct that overtook him was to run and pay his homage at the feet of his royal master. It was a bewildering scene, as every one walked like a mad man, mad with joy and delight.

What the significance of the great event is to the whole State, and its people it is unnecessary to describe, for what man, woman or child is there who does not realize it?

The birth of the Yuvaraj has been hailed by all in the four corners of the State. It has created new hopes amongst people, and the announcement has been received by all people with extravagant demonstrations of delight. Various committees are busy framing programmes and settling details of the most elaborate ceremonies, rites, rituals, solemnities, chants, praises, feasts and rejoicings for weeks together throughout the State.

While street decoration, merry-making and enjoyment are the order of the day throughout the State, all subjects are to-day overwhelmed with one feeling. For the great boon which it has pleased Him to confer on this State, and its people, who in joyous response send such mentoids as these to the Master, "the most High be praised," "Glory and Honour to our most High God"! "Praise be unto Him" and "Honour to Thee, our Master supreme in the Heavens."

Long may our Yuvaraj live

In health, happiness and prosperity.

BANGANAPALLI.

"MADRAS TIMES."

We always find a pleasure in reviewing the annual administration of the little State of Banganapalle in the Kurnool District; for, although it is small, the administration is particularly energetic, and the State, with its population of 40,000, and with its various Departments—Public Works, Education, Forestry, Industry, Medicine, Police, etc.—is a charming example of a State in miniature. Its ruler, the Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, descended from the Royal House of Persia, is forty-five years old, and takes a keen interest in the details of the administration; and we are told in the report for last year that "he visits villages, personally enquiring about the grievances of his subjects, and admission of all classes of people to his presence is unrestricted." The Dewan, Khan Bahadur Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib, is a model of energy and enterprise in the interests of the little State. It is interesting to note what great attention is paid to industry. Weaving is carefully looked after by the Department, and Banganapalle carpets are declared by Messrs. Murray and Co., to be of a higher standard than the celebrated carpets of Agra, of Patna, or of Japan. Great efforts are being made in sericulture, and work progresses, but the silk-workers are at present industrial learners rather than commercial industrialists. Mr. Hadaway has commended the State's lacquer work, and various other industries are progressing. The State accounts are drawn up in a very intimate manner. The little State is apparently a patriarchal territory, and we are glad to see that it is progressing, and we wish it continued prosperity.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

The *Madrass Times* makes a curious mistake—it makes the Nawab of Banganapalli forty-five years old. His Highness is not so old; he is quite a young man, in his thirties, but for the rest, the encomiums paid to the Nawab are well-deserved. His Highness does Jamabandy work himself, and is very very considerate to his subjects. Where there is real suffering, the Banganapallian may depend upon it, His Highness will be kind to him. In the Dewan of Banganapalli the State has an officer who has very high ideals. Mr. Molony picked him up as the only star that shone in a service saturated with corruption. And when Mr. Molony had evolved order out of chaos, he made Khan Bahadur Khaja Akbar Hussain Dewan. Between the Nawab and the Dewan, the progress of the State has been very marked. The State owes much to the Khan Bahadur.

HYDERABAD.

"MADRAS MAIL,"

With the approval of H. H. the Nizam and with the consent of Lady Pinhey, it has been proposed to erect a memorial fountain at a cost of Rs. 15,000 in front of the State (Asifia) Library in Chudderghaut, to commemorate the memory of the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, and that a fretted marble railing be built round the deceased's tomb in the Residency grounds, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000. For this purpose contributions are being invited from the friends of the deceased gentleman. Subscriptions have been received from the following :—Colonel the Nawab Sir After-ul-Mulk, Rs. 50 Major the Nawab Khuro Jung Rs. 40 ; Major the Nawab Oosman-ud-Dowlah Rs. 25; Major the Nawab Mabir-ud Dowlah Rs. 15 ; Nawab Wazir-ud-Dowlah, Major Nadir Ali, Major Hashim Nawaz Jung, and Major Naidu, Rs. 10 each.

JOBAT.

" BENGALEE. "

The Rana of Jobat, within the jurisdiction of the Central Indian Agency, has just abdicated and has disowned his three-year old child, who was the heir presumptive. The State has been declared *Khalsa* by the Government. The Rani and the mother of the young Chief who has abdicated, have recorded their protest, and they pray for an enquiry at which they shall be present and the witnesses examined before them. They say that the Rana has always been wayward in his ways, that he has throughout, and even after his abdication, treated the boy as his child, and they further urge that even if the child be declared spurious, the State should continue to remain in the family, the Rani, the wife of the Chief who has abdicated, being allowed permission to adopt. It appears that some sort of an enquiry was made by two neighbouring Chiefs, but they were not convinced that the child was supurious, nor was the enquiry held in the presence of the Rani.

DATIAH.

"JATAJI PRATAB."

His Highness the Maharaja of Datia arrived at Gwalior in the afternoon of 30th June. His Highness was met at the Kali Sindh river by Sardars Bala Sahib Shitoley and Patanker Sahib, and drove to the Sakhiavilas Palace where His Highness the Maharaja Scindia received him. A salute of 15 guns was fired. There was a dinner at the Palace at night. His Highness left Gwalior on the 2nd July for his capital and is expected back here to-morrow (on Thursday) morning. A dinner will be given on behalf of His Highness at the Jaivilas Palace to-morrow night in honour of the birth of Yuvraj About 200 invitations have been issued.

MYSORE.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH. . . .]

"HINDU."

The following is the Dewan's concluding speech in winding up the debate on the budget in the Mysore Legislative Council on 19th July 1916.

Gentlemen,—My first duty on this occasion is to assure you that it will give me very great pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja the loyal sentiments of gratitude to which the members give expression in the course of these debates for the several beneficent measures recently sanctioned by His Highness. In his brief graceful speech His Highness the Yuvaraja has just remarked on the advantages of frank discussion in regard to the budget. I have no doubt we all appreciate those advantages.

In his comprehensive reply this afternoon, our financial Secretary likened the Mysore finances to an ailing "purdahnashin" Sultana and he pointed out the difficulties under which the doctors formerly laboured whenever they wanted to understand the condition of the patient. Till a couple of years ago doctors could only diagnose the disease by examining the tongue put through a slit in the purdah or hand thrust through a door chink. Now however, the doctor have free access to the patient to the fullest extent permitted by medical etiquette.

My colleagues and myself have listened to the speeches, some of them very eloquent ones, as well as to the criticisms and observations of the members on the budget with the keenest interest. His Highness the Maharajah's Government have reason to be gratified at the spirit of enquiry which these budget debates have aroused and the high sense of responsibility with which as a rule members approach public questions in this assembly.

I hope the members concerned did not mind my interrupting them yesterday in the midst of their addresses. In doing so my only object was to correct wrong impressions which might have escaped notice and which had I not interposed might have been conveyed to the public. On a perusal of some of those statements. I fear any casual reader would conclude that the Mysore Government deliberately laid themselves out for multiplying blunder and irregularities. I know how much time and labour members have bestowed on their work and at what sacrifice they are discharging this public duty. I gratefully acknowledge, on behalf of Government, the many valuable suggestions with which they have favoured us, and I recognise that all honour is due to them for their unselfish and patriotic work.

The discussions opened yesterday with some severe strictures on certain supposed defects in the administration. I interfered and represented

that the facts adduced did not warrant the inferences drawn from them. Mr. Venkatakrishna Iyah, who has an honorable record of public service extending over thirty years, has all through his life been "agin Government." He is, if anything, partial to the present administration, but he cannot shake off his old habit. Has any one a grievance against Government? He supports the grievance and champions it impartially. He does not pause to enquire whether it is right or wrong. If any irregularity hinted against a Government officer, his first impulse is to believe it to be true. Is there any increase of expenditure in a Government Department? Then it must mean extravagance. When, however, the true state of things is brought to his notice he is candid and generous enough to acknowledge, as he did yesterday, that the truth may be very different.

Some few other members also have thought fit to criticise the budget in the same strain and in many cases, the facts adduced did not support the allegations made. What I demand is that when public men set out, in this way, to attack Government in cold blood, they must at least be sure of their facts.

Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, and Mr. B. V. Ramaswami Chetty had a few appreciative remarks to make of the work and the aims of Government. Mr. Krishnamurti Rao who is usually our severest critic seems to have relented and even the Economic Conference has passed through his hands, unscathed on this occasion. Mr. Gulam Ahmed Kalami and Mr. Basavaiya have both spoken with eloquence and warmth. Several other gentlemen, including Mr. S. Narasinga Rao and Mr. H. Narasinga Rao, have made impressive speeches. The Official members of the Council have effectively replied to most of the criticisms and Mr. Chakravarti has had quite a field day after the replies, which have been so ably given and the responsible statement of my colleagues. No apology is needed from me for confining my observations only to some of the larger issues connected with the budget.

The first question we have to ask ourselves is, is the budget satisfactory? Are our finances sound? Some members have drawn attention to the fact that the expenditure is growing. That is a fact. Expenditure must grow in any administration which claims to be progressive. In the last year's budget debate I referred to this aspect of the matter. Perhaps I had better quote the exact words used.

"Now, gentlemen, I don't see why you should treat an increase of revenue and expenditure as if it were a calamity. If you look facts squarely in the face, you will find that in every civilized country it is generally a sign of activity and prosperity. Increase of expenditure usually

means increase of activities, increase of production, and increase of earning power. If you study the figures of foreign countries you will see that in the United Kingdom the public expenditure has gone up in the past twenty years by 140 per cent, in that luckless country Belgium, it has gone up by 120 per cent, in the Colony of Canada by 300 per cent, in Japan by as much as 660 per cent whereas during the same period the increase in Mysore has been only 60 per cent. To my mind, if there is to be any criticism you must blame us for going slow."

From these figures you will see that the growth of expenditure in Mysore has not been abnormal. When you proceed to criticise a budget, you must go upon some standard. The standard which some of the members have adopted is to take the figures relating to expenditure in certain departments in previous years and wherever there is an increase, to straightaway conclude that there is extravagance. I told you the other day that we have spent over two crores on capital works within the past four or five years. That means that we have been creating an asset for the State which perhaps, ten years hence, will give 15 Lakhs of additional income per annum and which has already begun to give over 6 lakhs.

Is there any danger threatening the finances in the future? Of course there is the war, but we are recovering from the slight disturbance we experienced and at present there are no clouds in the horizon. We have taken additional precautions to reduce our capital expenditure from Rs. 65 lakhs last year to Rs. 40 lakhs in the current one, and at the same time, we have amply provided for all the ordinary wants. Comparing ourselves with conditions outside the State you will notice that our financial statements are based on those of the Imperial Government and even the nomenclature is nearly identical. The only difference is that, on account of our geographical and political position, ours has all the characteristics of what may be called sub-national finances. Mr. C. Narasimhaiya wanted to know what is direct contribution the people of Mysore made to the customs and salt revenues of British India. The proportionate share which the Mysore population seem to contribute roughly works out to 24 and 12 lakhs respectively or a total of 36 lakhs. The recent addition of salt tax represents an increase of 13½ lakhs. The sister State of Hyderabad gets something like Rs. 72 lakhs from customs and And Travancore 12 lakhs Mysore derives no revenue whatever from this source.

If we go outside India and compare ourselves with the distant countries, you will see that in Ceylon, for instance, the bulk of the receipts is from railways and customs. The land revenue is insignificant. In Australia again, the customs revenue represents about 60 per cent. of the total receipts. If we want to increase our revenues in this State, our best course

is to develop industrial and commercial enterprises such as railways, hydro-electric works, large irrigation works, industrial factories etc. Another test of the soundness of our finances is the incident of taxation. The actual taxes as you know, amount to about Rs. 176 lakhs or Rs. 3 per head, that is, after excluding non-tax revenues derived from railways hydro-electric works and there is a further test which we may apply for this purpose. Some thirteen months ago, in the Economic Conference, we calculated that the total income of the Mysore people was Rs. 14 crores from Agriculture and Rs. 4 crores from industrial and all other occupations. I have just stated that the revenue from taxes proper in the current year's budget comes to 176 lakhs. This represents a proportion between the Government demand and the income of the people of less than one tenth. If we remember that in other countries the taxation occasionally goes up as high as 30 per cent of the net income of the people, ours must be considered a very moderate proportion. Test the budget how we may, the Council will see that it is a satisfactory one.

I now come to some of the individual criticisms of the members. As regards the charges for the establishment in the Public Works Department, Mr. Chakravarti has explained how favourable the figures really are. I hope Mr. Garudachar is now satisfied, the Department is not overmanned as he feared it was. As regards the recent railway appointments, some overt hints were dropped that the Department was top heavy. It is nothing of the kind we have one officer at the head who combined in himself three appointments. We have one superintending Engineer for over 200 miles of construction works and we have another superintending Engineer for surveys for which the people have been clamouring in several districts of the State. It is a remarkable testimony to the keenness of demand that the people up till now have come forward to contribute an additional sum of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs for railway construction. This is a critical time in the history of our railways four years ago had only 410 miles and within another six months we shall have increased the mileage by about 50 per cent. The muzrai improvements question is receiving attention and orders will issue very shortly. One member suggests that the abolition of the industries Department fully concers with colleague to the left that it would be a retrograd step to abolish this useful department, at a time when other Provinces in British India, are creating new ones. A promising source of revenue from sandalwood oil has been created mainly through the exertions of Mr. Chatterton, and the revenue expected from this Industry alone will probably suffice to cover the cost of the department five or six times over.

As regards the institute of science I must cordially acknowledge the valuable help which the present management have given to our direc-

tion in the laboratory work connected with the promotion of our chemical industries. Coming to the request for a Budget Committee and the representation of non-officials on the Finance Committee I find that even official measures have expressed themselves in favour of the proposals. I can only say, at this stage that the request will receive the best consideration of Government. With reference to the Malnad improvement scheme, we have increased the budget provision by Rs. 50,000 in order to expedite progress. The neglect of mofussil towns complained of is, I must admit to some extent true, but the fault is not all on our side. The real cause of delay is that people are accustomed to look to the central Government for everything and the establishment in the Public Works Department is not adequate for preparing the necessary plans and estimates of the municipalities concerned consulted.

The local public works officers or other technical experts have sent up projects in a final form to get her with a statement of the financial assistance needed, there will be no delay on the part of Government in coming to a decision.

As regards irrigation works we have made ample provision for the development of minor tanks on the lines accepted by the representative assembly.

The irrigation major tanks are starved, also because the Public Works Department is short and several important Public Works Department divisions are at present in the charge of very Junior officers.

You will be glad to hear that the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions is receiving consideration and by colleague Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer is giving the subject his special attention. In the current official year, we hope to take some substantial step forward to make a beginning.

As regards Mr. Ahmed Kalami's request for help to Mahomedan education Government will give their best attention to a brief statement of the requirements of his community mentioned yesterday and placed before Government. In any case my colleagues and myself have agreed to recommend the sanction of the amount he mentioned viz., Rs. 6,000.

Coming to the Bangalore City Municipal improvements Mr. K. P. Puttana Chetty has made out a strong case. My colleagues and myself are willing to recommend that the annual grant of one lakh of rupees already given to the municipality be utilised on drainage and that the municipality may be permitted to begin work on the city improvement scheme by spending the 2 lakhs which they have in their possession, on the undertaking

that Government will give them their promised share as soon as they can conveniently do so. In the meantime, if necessary they will pay interest if the municipality chooses to borrow.

Proceeding to the question of the provision for the backward classes. There appear to be two schools of thought represented by Mr. Basavayya on the one side and Mr. N. Narasinga Rao on the other. It would be nothing short of a calamity to the country if the question gave occasion for any permanent cleavage of interests. No country can be said to progress satisfactorily so long as the great majority of its population, from whatever cause, continue to be classed as backward. If the backwardness is acknowledged, is not the duty of the more enlightened classes to take their less fortunate brethren by the hand and lead them up to the front. We must take a broader view of our responsibilities. So far as Government is concerned my colleagues and myself propose to recommend an addition of one lakh of rupees for the education of the backward classes in the current official year. The amount, if sanctioned will be utilised for giving scholarships in every taluk to members of backward communities for primary and secondary education. Part of this sum will be expended on the education both general and vocational, of the Panchama community also.

There are some general considerations which I wish to your notice before bringing these remarks to a close. It will be agreed that the public can have no reason to complain so long as the money taken from the people or earned by the commercial enterprises of Government is largely spent on the people for their benefit. The objects on which public money could be most usefully spent are: (1) The improvement of natural resources and the (2) the training of the people. The former object is being carried out to the fullest extent permitted by public opinion and sometimes in spite of it. The development of resources will add substantially to our non-tax revenues, even more important than this is the training and education of the people. We have increased the expenditure on Education within the past four years by about ten lakhs. Our energetic and much maligned Inspector-General of Education promised in a scheme submitted a couple of years ago, that he would double the school-going population, that is bring it up to 4,00,000 before the end of June 1917. He tells me that he has already reached 3,00,000 and that he will be able to produce the additional 1,00,000 in due course the best source of revenue in the long run comes of training the people, for after all, we must depend on the intelligence and the executive ability of the people for any permanent progress in the State to some representatives, the addition expenditure of is ten lakhs on the education of school, going population appears quite legitimate, but they stoutly oppose

any outlay on the education of grown-up people. I have no doubt, you all view with satisfaction the expenditure of about 15 lakhs on measures of development in various directions, such as grants to village improvements, rural water supply, Malnad improvements etc., included in the budget.

I make these observations because I want some of the gentlemen who hold the opinions I have set forth above, if possible, to change their view point and make up their minds to accept increase of establishment and expenditure wherever necessary, in order to stimulate activities both rural and urban. It is large developments that pay. It is commercial activities that pay. Agricultural and irrigation improvements banks, railways, large industries factories, extension. Of electricity works and it is such enterprises that will bring in large returns. On the other hand, if you effect reduction of expenditure if you stop the increase of appointment, the increase of salaries and travelling allowances, it only means stagnation or cessation of activities. The large developments may earn you tens of lakhs of rupees but the savings which accrue from curtailment of establishments will not exceed a few thousands even on the lower ground of increase of Government revenues only, it is the larger measures that will bring money to the Coffers of the State besides adding to the prosperity of the people. If you will forgive my saying so, my complaint is that a few of our respected non-official critics take small views of things and are content with modest ideals when the condition of the people is loudly calling for activity and effort. Without meaning it, they are encouraging retrenchment and reaction.

A few years ago they were complaining that there were too many activities. Now the criticism is directed against establishment travelling allowance, and increase of expenditure in any shape or form. They do not know what a large amount of spade work is being done. They do not realise the prospective losses we shall suffer by adopting a policy of indifference and inaction at present—may I hope that our friends will reconsider their attitude, may I venture to invite them to leave their narrow grooves of thought and aspiration and co-operate with Government to work on a higher level and a wider sphere?

I have said enough to show that all the refinements expected of a Government in dealing with the resources of the country are receiving attention. We do not pretend that there are no mistakes and we are not by any means indisposed to accept well considered suggestions for improvement from any Kharter.

I may claim that our finances are in a sound condition. Happily the war is progressing favourably and there is every chance of further

improvement. With the success of the Allies a new era of activity and prosperity will dawn on Great Britain and India in which we shall also participate. Gentlemen we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the high level of efficiency on which our finances are administered. If you examine the budget results of previous years, you will find that the actuals are invariably better than the forecasts. Our financial Secretary is the very embodiment of caution. I hope I am not revealing a State secret if I add that he practices caution to the verge of timidity with so able and cautious an officer at the head he may feel sure that no hazardous experiment will be permitted. I know you will all join me in congratulating Mr. Chakravarti on the successful completion of his labours for this session.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

We publish to-day the full-text of the speech with which Sir M. Visveswarayya closed the budget debate in the Mysore Council. It is due to the members of the Mysore Council to acknowledge, as Sir M. Visveswarayya has done, that they have taken to their duties with a great deal of enthusiasm and sense of responsibility. That they have roused from Sir M. Visveswarayya what may be described as a fighting speech is perhaps the best tribute that can be paid to them. It is remarkable that the Mysore Council which hitherto did not rouse any attention outside the State should now claim much larger attention. Sir M. Visveswarayya tried, if we may say so, to change the non-official angle of vision. He taught them to gauge progress by the extent of expenditure and not to count the paise with the prospect of earning crores of rupees. We sincerely hope that the council would understand the Dewan's remark in the spirit of brotherhood and love in which he has uttered it. No one has been more gratified than he that the members of his Council are so active, and he has boldly attempted to change their angle of vision. The members of the Mysore Legislative Council of course cannot play the role of opposition as in British Indian Councils. It is their Government; and we hope they would feel the awkwardness of a position in which not they, but the Government, lead and they are afraid to follow. It would be a proud day for Mysore when it will rise to the full height to which Sir M. Visveswarayya would have it rise.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

"MADRAS MAIL."

Bangalore, July 18.—After a march of 173 miles through places of historical association and interesting scenery the 6th battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment returned to Bangalore this morning. They were absent from the station for fifteen days and they visited among other places Seringa-

patam and Mysore. In course of their march the Battalion had field operations in various places they camped. At Mysore they were accorded a warm reception by His Highness the Maharaja who reviewed the battalion. In course of a few words of welcome which His Highness addressed to the battalion through Colonel French Johnson commanding officers. His Highness the Maharaja expressed that it was a greater privilege to entertain and to review British battalion in his city of Mysore. His Highness hoped that all ranks would obtain as much pleasure from this visit as he did in having the opportunity of entertaining them. His Highness wished the men and officers very best of good-luck in future and said that he felt that the best thing we should wish was that they should speedily have opportunity of seeing active service. His Highness thanked Colonel Johnson in allowing him to review the battalion.

"PATRIKA."

The Mysore University, we need hardly remind the reader, has come into existence from the 1st of the present month. It is an achievement on which the Durbar deserves the compliments and congratulations of the whole of the Indian continent. While on this subject we are reminded of a scheme for an Oriental University in the premier Indian State of Hyderabad. As the largest principality in the Empire, Hyderabad may well follow the example of Mysore in this matter; and we hope His Highness the Nizam's Government will not sleep over it.

"INDIAN PATRIOT"

The report on the revenue administration of Mysore during last year contains references to the rapid development in agriculture. To make agriculture pay, and to make those dependent on agriculture really prosperous is the one aim of the Government of Mysore, of which every official is aware. We read that owing to the unfavourableness of the season prospects, the condition of the agricultural classes was far from satisfactory, though there was no actual distress in any part of the State. The industrial and commercial classes suffered somewhat on account of the outbreak of the war in Europe. The principal articles, the trade in which was affected were cotton, copra, and sandalwood. The labouring classes fared better. There was a growing demand for labour on account of the increasing industrial activities in some parts of the State, and also in connection with the Department of Public Works and Railway Works which are being undertaken on an extensive scale. One of the schemes by which it is hoped to develop agriculture is the creation of large landed estates for which grant of lands on favourable terms is promised. One hundred and fifteen applications under this scheme are reported to be under investigation in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur Districts. Agricultural immigration is encouraged in

the sparsely populated ghat regions in the Shimoga District by the offer of concession rates. As many as two hundred and ten families have thus been attracted; agricultural lands that would have been fallow would soon be waving expanses of green. The tank panchayat is an institution peculiar to Mysore, for the restoration of minor tanks by the co-operation of the people to raise funds and carry on work. Of the work of Village Committees it is only enough to know that as many as two thousand nine-hundred and sixty-six Village Committees held weekly gatherings regularly for improving the sanitation of villages, forming village roads and executing other communal works by the joint labour of the inhabitants. Besides the above, under the system of grants-in-aid provided by the scheme, works costing nearly Rs. 1,78,000 were undertaken by the Village Committees. The contribution of the villagers both in cash and labour towards these works amounted to Rs. 94,000. Several private gentlemen particularly in the Kadur District are reported to have come forward to provide, at their own cost, communal convenience in the shape of school buildings, musafir khanas, wells and schools for children and adults. The Mysore revenue administration concerns with the improvement of the village, along with collection of revenue.

Sir M. Visveswarayya's concluding speech at the Mysore University marks the satisfaction of a man who, having put his hand into a formidable scheme, finds its completion. Of course the structure is not at all what he aimed at, but it is better to have something on which he might improve, than not to have anything at all. Sir M. Visveswarayya is not surely satisfied with the scheme, but then it is capable of improvement.

ALWAR.

"LEADER."

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Alwar, who had come to Hardwar on a short visit on the morning of the 6th current, was pleased to pay a brief visit to Rishikul on the evening of the 7th July. His Highness was shown over the school and boarding house buildings, the Shivalai, and Yajnasbala, by the Secretary and the staff. The Brahmcharis were at the time going for their evening duties of Sandbaya, etc, and His Highness had a look at them. As the time of the train was drawing near, His Highness expressed the desire to return, the teachers and the staff read benedictory Vedic Mantras, and His Highness motored to the station apparently quite satisfied.

COCHIN.

A LAW COMMITTEE.

"COCHIN GAZETTE."

The following orders are passed :—

The Darbar have for sometime had under consideration the improvement of the existing machinery for the drafting of legislative enactments. At present the whole burden of this work falls as a rule on a single individual, either the Government Advocate and Law Officer or the Head of the Department to which the bill relates.

2. The difficulties experienced by such officers in having to frame single-handed drafts of Regulations—many of an exceedingly complicated nature—have often come to notice. Bills so framed are often defective lacking that completeness which comes from an examination from different points of view, and consequently they have to undergo many amendments involving much time and labour, before they finally become law. There was formerly in existence in the State a Law Committee which continued its labours till 1905, when for some reason or other it fell into desuetude.

3. To obviate the difficulties pointed out above, the Darbar have decided to resuscitate the old institution and to appoint a small standing Law Committee consisting of a President, a Vice-President and two honorary members. The Dewan will be the President, the Government Advocate and Law Officer will be ex-officio Vice-President, and the two members will be nominated by the Government from time to time from among the members of the Bar of standing and experience. The nominated members will serve for a period of two years. To this committee, when it has before it for consideration any measure dealing with a technical subject, the Darbar will temporarily add the Head of the Department concerned to advise the committee on technical matters, but matters purely legal in character will be dealt with by the committee alone.

4. In addition to the general duty of framing drafts and amendments, the Law Committee will also be entrusted with the special duty of revising the laws now in force in the State. Many of the old Regulations on the Statute Book have become obsolete and others require considerable amendment. To the Committee will be entrusted the task of thoroughly overhauling and revising all Regulations at present in force. This will eventually lead to the repeal of obsolete enactments, the amendment and amplification of many existing Regulations and the enactment of fresh Regulations, to ensure that the laws of the State are modernised and brought into line, *mutatis mutandis*, with existing laws elsewhere.

5. The following gentlemen are appointed as members of the Law Committee :—

Mr. T. A. Doraswami Iyer, Chief Court Vakil.

Mr. V. K. Koochunni Menon, B. A., B. L., Chief Court Vakil.

TEMPLES

For the better administration of the more important temples in the State, the Darbar deem it advisable to appoint Honorary Visitors, who will make occasional visits to these temples and record in a book kept for the purpose their remarks on the management, etc.

The Devaswom Superintendent will forward extracts of these remarks periodically with his observations, if any, on them for the Diwan's perusal and orders.

TRAVANCORE.

"PUNJABEE."

The proceedings of the Twelfth Session of Sri Mulam Popular Assembly of Travancore, held at Trivandrum towards the close of February, which have been recently published, show the striking progress that the State has been making in the spread of education during recent years. It is gratifying to note that of late the State has increased the allotment for education and that this liberal policy is being pursued in spite of the present financial stress. And what is equally encouraging is the fact that these efforts of the State are being seconded by the people with enthusiasm. It is acknowledged that but for the efforts and outlay of money by private bodies and individuals, the State would not have been able to achieve the present high percentage of literacy notwithstanding its liberal expenditure on education, and that the Government would not be in a position to cope with the situation if these private agencies were to withdraw from the field. As a recent administration Report of Baroda aptly remarks, "Travancore deservedly represents the highest water-mark yet obtained in India by the voluntary principle in education." The belief that improved and extended educational facilities are a necessary factor in the better environment which will give the rising generation fitting opportunity for right development is gaining strength every day. Besides, the time honoured tradition impels the people of the country to regard education almost with religious devotion. The alacrity with which parents of limited means endeavour to give education to their children testifies to the earnestness of the people in the matter. It is the duty of the authorities to take advantage of this feeling of enthusiasm for education among the people and follow in the wake of other advanced countries of the world.

RAJKOT.

THE STATE.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

The year 1915 was not what may be described as a prosperous year for Rajkot, for the rains were not enough and timely, but the well-arranged system of administration enabled the Government to face any famine without dislocation. There was no famine, but things came very near that and caused His Highness and his Dewan. High prices of foodstuffs consequent upon facilities of transport, dearth of labourers and a greater demand for labour and a high standard of living have contributed towards the advance in the rates of wages in the Province. Rajkot being a central place and having a flourishing trade as also the Flour Mill and Weaving Mill working in its midst, had its share in the increase in labour rates. In spite of the failure of the monsoon, because of later rains and the consequentially revived situation, there was sufficient work for the labour class and there was no fall in the wages. Although agriculture is the principle source of revenue, Rajkot has not neglected trade and industry—although as yet no substantial advance has been made. The chief articles of manufacture are cotton and wool fabrics, copper and brass wares, wood work and wood and ivory bangles. There was an increase of 6 in the old type cotton looms, bringing the total to 206 from 200 of the last year. The looms working at wool remained steady at 9. Similarly the number of wool cleaning factories remained steady at 4. They provide labour to nearly 175 hands. The Ginning Factory at Rajkot has 36 gins to which is attached a cotton press capable of pressing on an average per diem 200 bales, and a Wool-Burring machine. There is also a Ginning Factory. The Rajkot Mill turns out good fine cloth and has secured a medal at the Benares Industrial Exhibition. The two workshops for making trunks have amalgamated into one during the year under review. There is one sugar-candy manufactory and one oil seed crushing factory, both working profitably. There are 5 printing presses against 6 of the last year, all doing job work, one of these prints the Rajkot State Gazette. There is one bulk-oil depot a little distance from the Pura Railway Station. The number of hide cleaning factories has improved from 15 of the last year to 18 during the year under review. There are 4 machines for aerated waters, just the same as they were last year. There was only one ice factory working during the year as against 2 in the preceding year.

The result is the Durbar is able to write that in spite of the failure of the monsoon during the year under report, the general condition of the people and particularly of the agricultural classes has not deteriorated. Trade has continued to thrive and the beneficent work of settling claims against

cultivators of private creditors and decree holders continues to ensure relief to the ryots and security of payment to creditors. The Rajkot Bank is a thriving institution.

To a State that largely depends upon agriculture, irrigation is very important; and nowhere do we find more strikingly the spirit that makes for progress and sympathy. The State directs continuously its efforts to see the number of wells increased from year to year and to thus bring a greater area under well irrigation. There were 1698 serviceable wells as mentioned in the last year's report. 53 new wells were sunk during the year under report, bringing the total number of serviceable wells to 1751 giving $64\frac{3}{4}$ kos of additional water. The area under well irrigation during the year was 7672.1 acres as against 9260.29 of the last year, the decrease being due to scanty rainfall in the last monsoon. The State takes equally deep interest in the construction of *pucca* wells and in raising embankments of small streams running through fields to prevent the gradual washing of and the consequent impoverishment of the soil. During the year under report 95 *pucca* Bhads were completed as against 60 in the last year. There are thus 662 *pucca* and 1019 *kacha* wells giving 2451 $\frac{1}{2}$ kos of water as compared with 567 *pucca* and 1131 *kacha* wells and 2386 $\frac{1}{2}$ kos of water in the preceding year. In order that the ryots can sink more wells and may be encouraged to build them, the State gives them pecuniary help of Rs. 50 per every kos of water and ordinarily Rs. 25 for *pucca* Bhad but generally more according as the circumstances would require.

Co-operation and village agricultural banks exist for the poor ryot. There are at present 25 Village Agricultural Banks, 3 Urban Banks and the Rajkot State Bank as the Central Bank. The capital of the Village Banks has been handed over to the leading patels of village for management and disbursement whereas in other villages where patels, at once intelligent, upright and competent, could not be found, the management is kept with the Vahivatdars who generally as a rule act in consultation with local patels. Cultivators have begun to appreciate the advantages of this institution and have begun readily to take advantage of it. This system enables them to get a loan with less difficulty and at a comparatively low rate of interest and thus saves them from the grip of greedy sowcars. The working of the Village Agricultural Banks, though in the experimental stage, has been found to be satisfactory. No cultivator in this State has any right to alienate any interest of his holdings either by way of mortgage or sale as all cultivators are tenants-at-will. Great regard is, however, shown to the continuity of the tenures. Believing that because of the present European War cotton would not fetch good price in the market, the sowing of cotton was done on a lesser scale than usual. The result was that cotton cultivation was

enormously reduced during the year. The scanty monsoon accounts also for the reduction in the area under wheat cultivation. Wheat crop suffered both on account of frost and insufficient moisture in the soil.

Because of the failure of the monsoon this year not much quantity of grass could be collected from the State Vedis or meadows and there was very scanty grass available in pasturages. However, as mentioned in the last year's report, almost all the cultivators have reserved a quantity of fodder sufficient at least to last them a year for their livestock. Again because they have grown green fodder such as lucerne and chasatio, they will have no difficulty to cope with the situation. The State having preserved grass in previous years, those cultivators who were not able to collect sufficient fodder for their cattle, are given grass from the State haystacks according to their needs at cheap rates either on payment or cash or on credit. There is a famine fund of about Rs. 20,000 and there is a famine fund committee appointed for its administration under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari.

Education, which is the real key for improvement is especially attended to primary education continues to be free in all State schools except in those of the city of Rajkot, where however it is given free to the boys of *bonafide* cultivators. The freeship is maintained at 20 p.c. of the total number of pupils which enables poor people to educate their children. Moral, religious and physical education are carefully imparted. We read the healthy progress in education made during the year under report in all its branches is due to the zeal and energy displayed by the Educational Inspector and the members of his staff. The Thakore Sahib is always ready to give all possible help in matters educational. Desirous of seeing mental and physical development growing side by side he has passed rules to prevent child marriages, prohibited smoking among juvenile subjects and has established challenge cups for creating a laudable spirit of rivalry amongst the student world and at the same time improving their physique.

His Highness, as a warrior Prince, has followed the war with great interest. Over and above the contributions made by this State towards the War as mentioned in the last year's report, it has made further contributions as under :—Rs. 18,000 by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,500 equally divided between the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the War and Relief Fund, Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency. A free gift was made in September last of a motor car of the value of Rs. 16,000 which was lent to the Government for ambulance purposes on N. W. Frontier Provinces. The State paid Rs. 1,169-1-2 towards the salaries of 12 chauffeurs and one cleaner who went with the car, for the period of the loan. A Stat

tent of the approximate value of Rs. 505 was given away for use in war hospitals. The subjects of the State also continued to make finer contributions to the various War funds.

POONCH.

"TRIBUNE."

On Sunday last, an interesting recruiting durbar has held at Poonch by Major Raja Sir Buldeo Singh, K. C. I. E., at which Major Mollison, Recruiting Officer for Punjabi Mussalmans, was also present. The Wazir, Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, in a comprehensive speech, brought out how under the enthusiastic lead and inspiration of the patriotic Raja Sahib, the State had nobly risen to the call of duty. The Raja Sahib not only contributed generously to the Imperial Relief Fund and other war funds, but urged his subjects to place their lives at the disposal of the King-Emperor, giving them every encouragement in his power by grant of jagirs to those distinguishing themselves in war, by exemption of invalided soldiers from payment of land revenue, by exemption of relatives of soldiers from Kar Begar or forced labour and grant of various other privileges, with the result that the patriotic little State has been enabled to provide 4,000 men for active service and other services relating to war. This is most creditable to the Raja Sahib himself and his people. It is gratifying to find that the Tikka Sahib, a Prince of only thirteen years, fired by his martial instincts of a true Rajput quietly offered his services to the recruiting officer and insisted on the latter forwarding his offer to be allowed to go on active service to the front to fight for his King-Emperor. This is in keeping with the noblest traditions of the race, and though it may be too early for the Prince's wishes to be gratified, he has presented a worthy example to the people of the State.

BANGANAPALLI.

H. H. THE NAWAB.

• In these pages will be found the account of an industrious life of a Prince who, while living laborious days for the good of his subjects, shunned publicity. Nothing is a more striking feature of every day life in Banganapalli than this close personal relation between the Ruler and his subjects. Europeans have been struck with it, and students of Indian States have nothing but admiration for a prince who has such high ideal of Government.

Modern Banganapalli owes its origin from 1905, when the Nawab was deposed and the present Ruler was installed—Mr. Molony I.C.S., taking over charge. And what did Mr. Molony find? He writes: "On February 1st, 1905, the Nawab Saiyid Fatah Ali Khan, c. s. i., was deposed and I assumed charge of the State as Assistant Political Agent. The extraordinary condition in which I found the affairs of the State, I have already described. I have satisfied myself that the administration reports annually submitted to Government by the Nawab were mere flights of fancy. In preparing the report for 1904-1905, I am confronted with the difficulty; for the first ten months of the year in question there was no administration, and the concluding two months were taken up with attempts to create one."

Three years after Mr. Molony had ceased and His Highness had assumed rule; the Collector of Kurnool who is also the Political Agent of Banganapalli was so struck with the all-round development that he said:—"The work of Mr. Molony would, however, have been fruitless had it not been carried on and developed by the Nawab. The Nawab had shown during the last three years that he had the good of his people at heart. He had devoted himself to the dry details of administration with laudable zeal; and aided by the strenuous efforts of his capable Dewan, Khaja Akbar Hussein Sahib, had

"been able to secure most satisfactory results. A perusal of the last Administration. Report showed that the balances of the State were increasing year by year, that numerous works of public utility had been undertaken and brought to completion, that affairs were managed with attention to economy and that neither undue parsimony nor wasteful extravagance were allowed to prevail."

Mr. Molony himself was so struck that he spontaneously burst out at a meeting: "But there is something in the State which is a source of much greater pleasure to me than the mere naming of a building after me. That might be but a vague compliment, although in this case the old friendship between the Nawab and myself makes me sure of the genuine kindness which prompted the act. But what pleases me most is to see the prosperity of the State and the progress that it is making under its present Ruler and his Dewan. Here I may claim to speak with knowledge. I know Banganapalli intimately, and few things have struck me more than the improvements effected since I was here. In the town itself the old lanes and alleys, through which a man could hardly squeeze his way, have been swept away and replaced by broad streets, through many of which a motor can now pass. Most encouraging of all is to hear that the inhabitants have now begun to appreciate these reforms, and that the stupid old prejudices against light and air have well nigh vanished. I went with the Nawab this morning to Sanjamala. There I found a ginning factory which employs about 100 men in work. The owners pointed out to me with satisfaction a State work, the bridging of the Palar, which they told me, had an extraordinarily beneficial effect on their business, by rendering easy the passage of heavily-laden carts, which in the old days, frequently stuck fast in the miry bed of the river, and had there to be unloaded, and reloaded when the passage was at last effected, and the following is a solid fact: this

ginning factory cost about Rs. 1,50,000 to start, the money was put up by the merchants of Sanjamala, and these people will not risk what is for them an enormous sum, unless satisfied of the stability and justice of the State administration.

Gentlemen, in newspapers and in the talk of the outside world, one seldom sees or hears the name of the Nawab Sahib. That is, I think, his most striking testimonial. He has stayed with the people, over whom fate has called him to rule, and has devoted himself to their welfare. As we passed along the road to-day, he occasionally stopped people, and enquired from what other part of the country they came. His acquaintance with his own people was such that at the first glance he could tell a stranger. If he lacks the idle notoriety or recognition of the outside world, I think he has won the solid esteem of those who admire a man who does his duty. In this connection, I think, I might mention the name of the Nawab's brother, Khan Bahadur Asad Mir Ali Khan. Instead of living in false and idle dignity as dependent on his brother's bounty, he has essayed to make a place for himself in the business of Madras, and has set an example which may be commended to all."

Where is the Indian who will not read the following extracts from the report of the State on weaving with pride:—

It is under contemplation to continue the work under "Industries" and to teach the local people. It is an industry of this kind that is much needed in Banganapalle to decrease the poverty of the people and to make them laborious. The old prejudice, that nothing is likely to prove successful which the ancients have not attempted is to be removed at some cost.

It is under contemplation to extend the business of the technical school. The work now turned out there is fine and it takes a long time for boys to learn and as perhaps very few seek admission. The parents cannot afford to feed the boys while under training and though some inducement in the shape of a small remuneration was offered, the result is very not-encouraging. It is therefore proposed to start another branch in which rough work such as country caste cheap boxes, cots, etc., will be manufactured and sold. As these articles are in constant demand locally, there will be an easy sale and the ordinary boy will be able to learn work sooner than the fine work that is now being

taught. Provision has been made in the budget for the entertainment of the new establishment and the purchase of the necessary jungle wood and other materials :

This spirit is in the Ruler ; and the secret of the phenomenal success of the State is this spirit incessantly beating in His Highness' heart.

The "United India and Native States" wrote of His Highness :— "The Nawab is taking a personal interest in the working of all the Departments of the State and his brother Khan Bahadur Mir-Asad Ali Khan has not been content to lead an idle objectless existence as many scions of nobility in this land are only too prone to do. In recognition of his work the Government of India fittingly conferred on him the title of 'Khan Bahadur.' Much of the well-sustained progress in all departments is traceable to the zeal and devotion to the people's interests consistently displayed by the Nawab."

At another time it wrote : The Nawab is a Prince of uncommon enlightenment and progressive tendencies who manages the affairs of his State on progressive lines. He is specially fortunate in having won the affection of his subjects with whom he moves freely and over whom he exercises a benevolent sway. The Nawab's administration since December 1908 when he was invested with ruling power has been a record of simple-minded devotion to the interests of his people."

The present Nawab, H. H. Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, is 35 years of age. He is a widower. His Begum, daughter of his paternal uncle, died on the 25th September 1908, leaving three children—two sons and one daughter—the eldest of whom named Fazle Ali Khan, is about 14 years of age.

As was pointed out, the growth of what may be called new life in Banganapalle dates from the accession of His Highness the present Nawab in 1908. The administration was in charge of Mr. Molony from 1905 to 1908. We get an

idea of the State on the eve of the accession of His Highness from the following extract from the administration report of that year by Mr. Molony :—

“On February 1st, 1905, the Nawab Saiyed Fatah Ali Khan, C. S. I., was deposed and I assumed charge of the State as Assistant Political Agent. The extraordinary condition in which I found the affairs of the State, I have already described. I have satisfied myself that the administration reports annually submitted to Government by the Nawab were mere flights of fancy. In preparing the report for 1904-1905, I am confronted with the difficulty that for the first ten months of the year in question there was no administration; the concluding two months were taken up with attempts to create one.”

And to-day, in eleven years, the State is in excellent trim. We get an idea of the rapid economic advancement of the people from the following extract from a recent administration report compiled by Khan Bahadur Mr. Khaja A. Hussain Dewan:—

“The number of marriages among all castes is on the increase year after year. Old Temples and Durgahs which were abandoned years ago are repaired and the annual festivals are being revived. The number of weekly pilgrims to the Yaganti Temple in the dry season is perceptibly on the increase. The annual festivals at Kanala, Kothapeta, Nandavaram and Yoganti are getting more lively every year showing the increasing prosperity and opulence among the people. The ordinary Banganapalle ryot is a great patriot and the four walls of his village were all the world to him. When asked if he had ever seen Madras or Hyderabad, he would look at the questioner wondering how such a foolish question could be asked of him. “What business have I?” was the response. This was ten or fifteen years ago. The same ryot now undertakes pleasure or business trips to Madras, Bombay or Hyderabad and even to sacred Benares, quite with the ease of

an accomplished tourist and returns to his village wiser and happier to relate his experiences to his brethren assembled at the Village Chavadi."

When we enter the field of education the change appears even more striking. Mr. Molony wrote in 1906: "Education in Banganapalle is still in its infancy. At the beginning of the past year two schools existed in the State. The school at Banganapalle was classed as secondary, at Sanjamala in the south of the state a primary school enjoyed a vague and fitful existence. In the concluding months of 1905-1906 the classification of the Banganapalle School was reduced to primary and it was supplied with black-boards, marks, ball-frames, and other requisites." The school at Sanjamala was put on a permanent footing, and light primary schools were started throughout the State and properly equipped. Another primary school has been started from the beginning of the year 1906-1907. Inspection of these schools is systematically carried out by the former Head Master of the Banganapalle School, who has been appointed Inspecting School-Master."

Local Self-Government is under the special protection of His Highness. The Banganapalli Council almost every year passes the following resolution: "The thanks of the Council are due to His Highness the Nawab for his real solicitude in all matters Municipal in general and for his personal inspection of its work and sympathetic advice and kind encouragement in particular."

Mr. Molony writes of the young Nawab an year after his installation. "Throughout this report will be found indications of the personal interest taken by the Nawab in the Government of Banganapalle. Commencing with duties of Sub-Magistrate, he gradually took over the general superintendence of practically all executive and judicial work throughout the State. Banganapalle is thus fortunate in having an enlightened ruler who, after devoting himself with zeal and

energy, has acquired a thorough insight into the work of administration on the modern methods, who understands his duties to the State and to the people committed to his care, and who since his accession has devoted himself earnestly and not without success to the task of repairing the ruin caused by a preceding century of erratic misgovernment."

The one special trait in His Highness' character is sympathy for ryots. When he ascended the throne, it was found that the original settlement proposals contemplated of enfranchisement of inams at quit-rents varying from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ to full assessment; by Government it was decided to impose the full ryotwari rate. This decision was opposed by the Nawab on the grounds that it resulted in an impracticable increase in the land taxation of the State taken as a whole. His views which he placed before His Excellency the Governor of Madras at a personal interview were finally adopted save that a uniform rate of quitrent equal to $\frac{6}{8}$ of the full land assessment was fixed for all this class of inams.

His Highness is accustomed to enter into every detail of the State. The Nawab during the course of the official year 1905 1906 made several tours of inspection throughout the State. He also drew up a scheme for remodelling, as far as possible, on modern principles of sanitation the town of Banganapalle.

Out of the deep love for his subjects, which is the principle characteristic of His Highness, the Nawab tours round the affected parts of the State and conducted the Jamabandy of villages. We read in one year:—"The Nawab conducted the Jamabandy of 22 villages. He inspected always all the public works systematically and visits several villages receiving petitions and enquiring after the grievances of the people."

The Banganapalle State consists of three isolated blocks of country situated in the south of the Kurnool District.

The main block with the capital of the State contains 55 villages and four hamlets while the second block has four villages, namely, Sunkesula, Singavaram, Belloom, and Mirzapuram and the third block has only one village—Govindapalle—with 102 survey fields and a population of 215.

The extent of the whole State including hills, village sites, cultivated lands, and porambokes is 275 sq. miles and the population is 32,000, averaging 116 per sq. mile. Hindus form the majority of the population and the Muhammadans come next.

There are only a few Christians among the Panchama class in a few villages under the patronage of the London Missionary society. The average revenue of the State including all sources and excluding debt heads is Rs. 2,68,166 but is rapidly increasing due to a policy of progress. The State pays no tribute.

Banganapalle was originally under the territorial limits of Chola and after that the Vizianagram King-doms. Subsequently, it fell under the conquest of the Kings of Bijapore, whose general Siddi Sumbul, had Banganapalle conferred on him as Jaghir. This Siddi Sumbul is buried in Banganapalle. On the overthrow of the Deccan Kingdoms by Aurangazeb in 1686 A. D., Muhammad Baig Khan was appointed Killadar of Banganapalle, which was thence forward subordinated to the Nizam of Hyderabad and remained so until 1800, A. D., when its control was transferred to the British Government. Muhammad Baig Khan was succeeded by his son-in-law, Ata Khan, who was succeeded by Muhammad Baig Khan's son, Fazle Ali Khan, in 1728 A. D. Fazle Ali Khan was succeeded by his son, also named Fazle Ali Khan who ruled Banganapalle until 1769 A. D., when he was succeeded by his nephew, Hussin Ali Khan. This Hussin Ali Khan served in the armies of Hyder Ali of Mysore with great distinction and after the death of the latter, he died on his way to Banganapalle from

Mysore. He had four sons—all of whom were minors and Tippu, hearing of their father's death summoned them to Mysore, but their mother refused to let them go, and in the result Tippu confiscated Banganapalle and appointed his own man, Muhammad Eussuff Killadar.

The family of Hussin Ali Khan fled to Hyderabad with their uncle, Syed Asad Ali Khan, who gained great distinction in the Nizam's Army. Shortly afterwards Asad Ali Khan regained Banganapalle defeating Tippu's officers, Muhammads Eussuff and Kutbuddin in the battle of Tamadapalle in 1791 A. D. He bestowed the Jaghir on one of his nephews, Syed Ghulam Ali Khan also known as Munsurad Dowlah Auzani. Syed Gulam Ali Khan was an absentee ruler and he always preferred to remain in Hyderabad and to meet the claims of his brothers and cousins. He originated the sub-jaghir system which was abolished by the intervention of the British Government in July 1905 as it was found that the perpetual partition was detrimental to the existence of the State itself. Really, if the sub-jaghir system had been allowed to continue for a few more generations, the Nawab, ruler of the State, would have been master of only a portion of a village and ultimately a few fields and portions of fields till at last nothing remained to be partitioned.

In 1822 Munsurad Dowlah was succeeded by his son, Syed Hussein Ali Khan, and during his administration the State having been hopelessly involved in debts, was taken over by the British Government and was restored in 1848. Hussein Ali Khan died shortly after the restoration and was succeeded by his brother's son, Syed Ghulam Ali Khan who, after ruling for 18 years, was succeeded by his nephew, Syed Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur C.S.I. who ruled 33 years; but at the latter end of his administration the State was again involved in financial difficulties to such an extent as to render the interference of the paramount power inevitable. The administration was, therefore, assumed by the Madras Government on the 1st February 1905. Syed Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur died on the 22nd April 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Syed Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur who was formally installed on the 19th December 1908 by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, the administration in the meanwhile having been under a political officer, Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S. in the capacity of Assistant Political Agent.

GWALIOR.
BIRTH OF YUVARAJ.
"THE JAYATI PRATAP."

The first fifteen days' festivities in connection with the birth of Yuvaraj were brought to a happy conclusion on the 8th instant on which date the ceremony of "Chhota Barsa" was performed. Throughout the State there have been rejoicings unsurpassed in the history of Gwalior, and the spontaneity and varied forms with which this auspicious event has been celebrated by the entire people speak of the deep affection, devotion, and loyalty that the subjects of this State have for their Ruling family. The fortnight preceding the 'Chhota Barsa' day has been one of people's holiday throughout the State during which one and all were given to merry-making.

Feasts, Jalsas, Harikirtans, Music Parties, Kathas and Maulud have kept in all engaged. At the capital the Sardars, officers, and gentry as also petty officials have had varied and numerous amusements provided for them at the Jaivilas Palace which was for fifteen days and nights full of jovial and gleeful life. Many distinguished guests have been amongst us including Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Datia and the Raja Sahib of Dewas. On the afternoon of the 6th July, the officers of the Gwalior Army were "At Home" at the Jayaji Chowk. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja of Datia, the Raja Sahib of Dewas, Mr. W. E. Jardine, C. I. E., the Resident, Sardars, officers and gentry attended this function which was a grand success. The Jayaji Chowk was tastefully decorated and the guests were treated right royally. There was a very large gathering of spectators who witnessed the military display, torch-light and fire-works from the imposing buildings surrounding the Chowk. The military display held in the very heart of the city was very much

appreciated by the public. It was a fine sight never witnessed in Gwalior.

THE DATIA DINNER.

The same evening H. H. the Maharaja of Datia gave a dinner at the Jaivilas Palace for which 200 invitations had been issued. After dinner H. H. the Maharaja of Datia proposed the health of the Yavaraj and H. H. the Maharaja Scindia as follows:—

YOUR HIGHNESS, MR. JARDINE, SARDARS AND GENTLEMEN,

‘It gives me no ordinary pleasure to-day to rise to propose the health of His Highness the Maharaja Alijib Bahadur and to meet you all his friends in this familiar hall of his ancestors; the occasion is a most memorable one reminding us of the rejoicings which may have taken place here on the birth of the illustrious guest himself and though we may be wanting in the display of pomp and splendour of olden times, we are undoubtedly not a whit behind in our sincerity of good wishes which go a long way in securing happiness to the object of our common love and affection.

2. “Your Highness, man can rarely possess the seven kinds of happiness described in our Shastras, but your case has been a typical one; Your Highness had all the happiness a mortal can desire for, with the exception of one, and the missing link has now been happily supplied by the Almighty, which is due, not the prayers of Your Highness, but to the good wishes of three million souls over which Your Highness has been destined to rule and to whom you have by your single-hearted devotion to your duty, by the resources of your versatile genius, by your brilliant powers of organisation, by your initiative genius in the selection of men, by your sense of justice, and by your mastery of details, giving you a firm grip on the Administration of the State, restored happiness and contentment. Those of us who witnessed the last Kambh Mela at Ujjain were wondering why the blessings and pray-

ers of the millions of good and pious souls had not yet been heard since the arrangements made for their comforts by Your Highness were unsurpassed in the annals of the Kumbh-Melas and could be rightly called superior even to those in existence in the golden age of Sat Yuga. The Sadhus, Brahmans, and other Rishis assembled on the occasion, one and all poured forth their hearts to the Almighty praying for the birth of an heir-apparent, and their prayers together with those of Your Highness' subjects and friends have now been heard; I therefore say again that the missing link has been supplied and that Your Highness has now at your disposal all the seven kinds of happiness which a mortal can possess in this physical world.

3. "Your Highness, makers of Empires are not ordinary men, they are Avatars; we all know that Brave Soldier Mahadaji Scindia was the founder of the Gwalior Raj, but it was reserved for Your Highness to consolidate that Raj,—a work which Your Highness undertook to perform from the very commencement of your worldly career; the consolidation has gone on at an unexpected rate of progress, overtaking Your Highness' energy and power, sometimes culminating in an illness which caused the greatest anxiety to your friends and well-wishers. Your Highness knows better than any one else that a Ruler is not a free agent even of himself, since he has been created by the Almighty for the use of those whom he is destined to rule, and any harm knowingly done by a Ruler of Your Highness' position to his physical body by way of over-work, etc., is a sin committed against the ruled, the responsibility of which falls heavily when nature commences to take the toll for over work and when the Ruler finds himself prostrate on bed not able to do the good work he intends doing. Now therefore that this happy event has so happily come about which makes your happiness complete, which gives birth to feelings in your mind, never experienced before, but which has added immensely to your responsibilities of

watching over and bringing up the noble Prince, it is the wish nay the prayer of your friends and well-wishers near or far that Your Highness will sound a halt in matters of your overwork and will take care of yourself, if not for your sake, at least for the sake of the Prince and the people.

4. "Your Highness, the love of a father for his son is perhaps the most unselfish feeling; there is no alloy of a grosser kind in it, this is best illustrated in our Shastras which say: "A man should wish victory on all sides, but should wish defeat from his son." May the Prince therefore surpass and defeat you in all that is good, may he live long to make you happy and may he grow up to be the pride of Gwalior, throwing lustre all round this famous city as his illustrious and noble father is doing.

5. 'Sardars and Gentlemen, I ask you all to heartily join with me in drinking to the health, wealth, and prosperity of the noble Prince and his most illustrious father, the guest of the evening.'

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia in replying to the above, said that he felt lost in bewilderment at the extreme kindness shown to him by his brother Chiefs amongst whom His Highness the Maharaja of Datia was one. For himself, said His Highness, "I am nothing more than an ordinary common man, slave of the empire and an humble servant of the Sovereign, and to one and all my hearty thanks and acknowledgments are due for the kindness I receive practically every day in my life. I feel happy and proud that my humble efforts, though feeble and poor, have met with the acceptance of the Government, and that by the blessings of God, I have presented another servant of the Empire, and I hope and pray that he may take my place in a manner so that my friends and people may forget me."

His Highness thanked Mr. Jardine, the Resident, for his interest, devotion and friendship to the house of Scindia

and to the people of Gwalior, and proposed the health of the host H. H. the Maharaja of Datia, coupled with that of Mr. Jardine, and H. H. the Raja Sahib of Dewas, which was cordially received.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, C. I. E., Resident, thanked H. H. for the complimentary terms in which H. H. had referred to him and said that at the time of the birth of the Princess Mary Kamla Raja he was at Baroda, but he was happy to think that the auspicious advent of Yuvaraj had taken place in his time. From what he saw that afternoon in the Jayaji Chowk, everybody felt what a great place His Highness occupied in the hearts of his people and officers, and he wished long life and happiness to the Prince.

H. H. the Raja Sahib of Dewas in replying said that he was overcome with joy, and he considered it to be a great privilege and social duty to be present on this auspicious occasion. After thanking His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, the Raja Sahib wished long life and prosperity to the Yuvaraj.

The announcement that our Yuvaraj has been named "George Jivaji Rao" with the consent of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, has caused the greatest jubilation in Gwalior. His Majesty's ready consent to godfather the heir of Gwalior is yet another proof of the royal favour in which our present Maharaja and the house of Scindia is held. It is a signal mark of honour to the State of Gwalior, and to its people who are proud to claim themselves amongst the most devoted people of the British Empire.

This fresh mark of royal favour will bring still closer the House of Scindia, and the people of Gwalior to the Royal Throne. Our Maharaja as he happily expressed himself the other day in an after dinner speech, considers himself to be a slave of the Empire, and an humble servant of the Sovereign, and he is proud to think that by the blessings of God he has presented to the Empire another servant who, it is His High-

ness' hope and prayer, may take his place in a manner so that his friends and people may forget him. This wish of His Highness is but natural, and is, as His Highness the Maharaja of Datta said, in keeping with the Hindu Shastras, which say, "A man should wish victory on all sides, but should wish defeat from his son."

Being named after His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and after his illustrious grandfather, who was a pillar of strength to the British Raj, the Yuvaraj has made an auspicious start in life, and the subjects of this State pray and hope that our Yuvaraj will have a long and noble career which will give a fresh lustre to the house of Scindia and be a source of genuine satisfaction to the British Raj.

By a happy coincidence the name "George" was conferred upon our Yuvaraj on the very date, e. g., the 7th July, on which our present King-Emperor His Gracious Majesty King George V, was christened at the Windsor Castle, and we may thus all hope that our Yuvaraj 'George Jivaji Rao,' will in his life follow the noble example set by His Majesty as a lively, daring and a willing child, a noble, courageous and a hard-working youth, and an ideal man.

Congratulations from His Imperial Majesty.

CABLEGRAMS.

"Gwalior" 26th JUNE 1916.

From H. H. the Dowager Maharani to the King's Most Gracious Majesty, London.

"Am happy to inform Your Majesties that the Maharani was delivered of a son this morning at 11-15. We hope the boy will live to be as devoted and faithful to Your Majesty as his father is and his forefathers have been. May I pray that

Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to stand godfather to the heir to Gwalior."

LONDON 27TH JUNE 1916.

From His Majesty the King-Emperor to H. H. the Dowager Maharani.

"The Queen and I warmly congratulate Your Highness upon the birth of a son to the Maharaja. I rejoice that a successor to your ever loyal line is thus secured and I trust that the son will follow in the footsteps of his father. I have much pleasure in giving my consent to my name being conferred upon the child."

GEORGE R. I.

GWALIOR, 7TH JULY, 1916.

From H. H. the Maharaja of Scindia to King's Most Gracious Majesty.

"My people and I thank Your Majesty's Gracious Message of congratulation on the birth of my son. Acting on Your Imperial Majesty's consent the boy has to-day been named George Jivaji Rao, a style which has caused the greatest satisfaction and excited feelings of highest honour throughout my State and I am deeply beholden to Your Majesty for this mark of your royal favour bestowed upon my humble self and my son and it only remains for me to share Your Majesty's hope that the boy will follow in the wake of my illustrious ancestors who were always conspicuously devoted to Your Majesty's Royal House and Throne. With my humble duties to my Sire and Liege, Lord, I am Your Majesty's devoted.

SCINDIA."

BANGANAPALLI.

THE DEWAN.

When in 1905 Nawab Sayad Fatah Ali Khan was deposed and Mr. Molony entered into the darkness and confusion from whence he had to evolve order, his experienced eyes discovered a small light flickering amidst this smoke and dirt. It was Magistrate Khaja Akbar Hussein, whom Mr. Molony discovered at a time when he was coming across corruption and inefficiency at every step: "This is a well educated and competent man." And when Mr. Molony left, having had the satisfaction of leaving Banganapalle in the capable hands of His Highness, he had also the satisfaction of knowing that the Dewan was the "competent" man, the Magistrate on whom his eyes had fallen.

Ever since the administration of the State devolved upon His Highness, Mr. Akbar Hussain has been by the side of His Highness. We have seen the forceful character of His Highness, ever on the alert to see that the people are happy, their poverty is removed by a healthy industrial activity; and it is impossible that any character should shine before this fierce sunlight of such a Prince. It is said that no Dewan of Baroda is known outside the State for the simple reason that the personality of His Highness is all-powerful. Even so has been the case with Banganapalli,—but that His Highness is such a model prince and man, so absolutely constitutional, so modestly retiring, in fact an ideal man and an ideal Ruler. His Highness is willing and even anxious that everything progressive in his State should be associated with his Dewan. But, from every page, of the report breaks forth the effulgence of his royal personality. The uniform progress of the State in every department will be attributed, by His Highness who is such a constitutional Ruler, to the high ideals which Akbar Hussein has kept in view; the Khan Bahadur, in all he did had the full support of His Highness.

Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib Bahadur, son of Khaja Server Hussain Sahib and brother of Khan Bahadur Doctor Hajee Khaja Mahomed Hussain Sahib was born at Pallavaram, Chingleput District 16th February 1865. He was matriculated from the Wesleyan Mission High School, Madras, in December 1883 and passed Special Tests. He joined the State service in February 1891 as English tutor to the sons of the late Nawab.

In this capacity he served for three years and in the month of May 1894, he was appointed as Magistrate of the Banganapalle State.

When the British Government assumed the management of the State in 1905 and Mr. Molony, I. C. S., administered the State he was appointed Tahsildar-Magistrate which appointment he held until December 1908. And on the restoration of the State to the Nawab in that year he was selected for the Dewanship of the State.

The Assistant Political Agent, in his remarks on the proposals of Mr. Moir for the settlement of the State, speaks of the Dewan, the then Tahsildar of the State, as follows :—

“The minute knowledge of the present Tahsildar about the circumstances of every village, and I might almost say of every ryot in the Banganapalle State, afforded a valuable criterion by which the fairness and practicability of the proposals now put forward could be just at their inception.”

Mr. T. E. Moir, the special Settlement Officer, in his report on the settlement of the State, said :—

“In conclusion, I would cordially endorse Mr. Molony's remarks regarding the Tahsildar.”

At the time when the then Governor of Madras H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., visited Banganapalle in the month of December 1908 in order to instal the Nawab on the 'gadi,' His Excellency congratulated Khaja Akber Hussain

sain Sahib on his nomination by the Nawab as his Dewan and informed him of the approval of that nomination by the Madras Government. At the conclusion of the State banquet His Excellency, in his speech addressing the Nawab, said:—

“You will have as your right hand a man of your own selection, one whom the Government of Madras, in accordance, with your request, have approved as the future Dewan of your Estate.”

Mr. Molony in his letter to the Government of Madras about the appointment of a Dewan speaks of Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib as follows:—

“The Nawab informs me that in his opinion the present Tahsildar Khaja Akber Hussain would be an excellent choice for the post. In this view I quite concur as after nearly four years' experience of him and his work I have formed a very high opinion of this officer. Akber Hussain is now about 45 years of age. He is very well educated and his education is real, wherein it differs from that of most educated Indians. He can think and act and his mental development and attitude are not suggestive of a gas bag with a hole in it.

He has been 18 years in Banganapalle and knows it well. He is some what taciturn and reserved by nature, but so far as I can see, all people respect him as a fair dealing, upright man. Indeed his unsociability (I do not use the word in condemnatory sense) has its advantages inasmuch as it frees him from any suspicion of favouritism or spite.

He is quite honest. An amusing testimony to this is the fact that the Hindu public of Banganapalle declined to contribute to the expenses of the Yagartee temple festivals, unless he, a strict Mohammedan, took charge of the funds.

As regards the salary to be paid to the Dewan I should suggest Rs. 500 per mensem. The Dewan should receive pay commensurate with the responsibility and dignity of his posi-

tion and his pay should be such as to free him from all temptations to supplement his income by methods, which though not exactly dishonest, would not be permissible in British service. If Akber Hussain be appointed I believe that he will remain strictly honest, no matter what his salary may be. But the State should not turn his honesty to his disadvantage."

Mr. Molony refers to the then Tahsildar, Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib in his establishment scheme as follows:—

"He has had a very large share of the burden and heat of the day in restoring Banganapalle. In general education I should rank him considerably above the average of British Tahsildars."

Many new industries were introduced in his administration with a view to decrease the poverty of the people, such as the opening of the Carpentry School, the introduction of Sericulture, Carpentry, lac cultivation, etc.

Many public improvements were effected in the town and in the unsightly villages. Avenue plantation was introduced throughout the State. Many new departments, Forest, Record, Industrial, etc., offices were organized. Congested places were opened, lanes and roads were laid. Many wells were sunk. Reading Room and Tennis Club were started.

We get an idea from the following extracts from the report. "The art of carpentry in its finery was unknown in Banganapalle, so that when a chair or a table were required, they had to be obtained all the way from Madras Hence the necessity of an institution. It is hoped, that, if systematic training of young boys is maintained for a few years, the art will spread in the State. The cost of the up-keep is charged to the contingencies of the Public Works. Department for the present, and the institution is under the supervision of the head of that department. When the experiment proves successful a separate provision will be made for its maintenance.

The title of Khan Bahadur was granted to him on the New Year's day of the year 1916 by the Madras Government.

The news was received by the public of the State with overwhelming joy. The ryots and the gentry rushed to honour him with banquets, tea parties, and garlanding. These preliminary ceremonies being over, they resolved, in a public meeting, to honour the recipient in a befitting manner suitable to a Dewan's dignity. It was finally resolved to raise funds for the purpose and a committee was formed with seven members. They further resolved to present him with a silver casket of a special sarcenic oriental design, and an address beautifully illumined and well-decorated. In addition to this, a silver revolving prize Cup was offered to the Molony Club in honour of the gentleman to encourage Tennis play.

It was further resolved to present him with a beautiful watch and chain, with a nice pendant, set in precious stones.

The Political Agent of Banganapalle has to decorate him with "medal" and present him with sannad of the title in a public Durbar to be held in the Palace by the permission of H. H. the Nawab.

The following is the address presented to the Khan Bahadur Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib, Dewan to the Nawab of the Banganapalli State :

Dear Sir,

We, who are assembled here, beg leave, on behalf of ourselves and the people of this State, to offer our most sincere congratulations to you, and to express our heartfelt gratification that His Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of services you have rendered to our beloved Nawab Sahib and his State.

You came here 25 years ago as Tutor to our present Ruler who was then Heir-Apparent. You discharged the

duties of that difficult and delicate position with such ability, tact and success that the late lamented Nawab marked his appreciation of your merits by appointing you, successively, Magistrate and Tahsildar of the State; and when our Nawab Sahib ascended the Musnad, which he adorns so well, he had no difficulty in the choice of his Dewan. He had known you too long and too intimately to have the least hesitation in entrusting the administration of his State into your capable hands. His selection was heartily endorsed by Mr. J. C. Molony who, an officer of the Government of Madras on special duty here, had exceptional opportunities of judging the quality and quantity of the work you had already done.

We rejoice to have this public opportunity of tendering our grateful thanks to our beloved Nawab Sahib for appointing you to be his Dewan and recommending you for the title on the conferment of which we have come here to felicitate. We have also to return our cordial thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, who recently honoured Banganapalli with a visit, which, we are sure, has resulted in the compliment paid to the State by the title bestowed on you, the chief functionary of its Ruler.

It is not for us to say how richly you deserve the honour. But knowing, as we do, the good you have done under the watchful guidance of our Ruler, and enjoying, as we do, the benefits of improved administration that have accrued to us, we cannot help expressing our warm gratitude to you on an auspicious occasion like the present. You will therefore pardon us, Sir, if we venture to state that we have never had a Dewan who so completely identified himself with our interests and who so disinterestedly endeavoured to further them as you have done during the last 8 years of your Dewanship. We will not presume to praise your sympathy, justice, kindness or courtesy; but we fear we should be ungrateful if we would not publicly acknowledge the qualities of your

head and heart which have made every one of us love and admire you almost as much as we love and respect our Nawab himself.

We pray that the Almighty may vouchsafe long life, health and happiness to you and our Nawab so that you both may long continue to be the blessing you have been to us all."

The Khan Bahadur was the originator of the Molony Club, and he thus raised the social standard of Banganapalle.

He has contributed to the Urdu literature by translating an English Novel and Le-Warner's "Protected Princes of India" in Urdu.

As a scholar and a literary man, Mr. Akbar Hussein has made his mark. His translations show the imagination of the man. Such a hand cannot be narrow; such a mind cannot fail to grasp large facts. The secret of the success of the Dewan is the secret of his success in the field of literature—a large heart, full of the milk of human tenderness. A sincere literary man cannot fail for want of sympathy, and an administrator who has sympathy cannot fail.

One of the wonderful developments in Banganapalle is the industrial department, which is described appropriately under the life-sketch of the Superintendent of Industries. But there would have been no Industrial Department at all, but for the foresight and love of his subjects, of His Highness, the Nawab and of Khan Bahadur Khaja Akbar Hussein! Mr. Ghatalah would have been an accountant still! It requires no small resolution to appreciate merit and place it high.

The "Madras Times" dated 24th December 1908 speaks of the Dewan as follows:—

"At any rate the Nawab has a Dewan of his own choice in Mr. Khaja Akber Hussain who combines ability and honesty with a great deal of sympathy with the people of the State."

The "United India and Native States" reviewing the Administration Report for 1909-10 refers to the Dewan that he has been guiding the helm of the tiny State on progressive lines with a single eye to the credit of his master and the welfare of his master's subjects."

The 'Madras Times' in its issue dated 25th August 1912 reviewing the Administration Report for the year 1911-12 says that the Dewan's Report is a record of an all-round efficient administration of this only Mohammedan State in Southern India.

The 'Madras Mail' dated 21st July 1913 reviewing the Administration Report for the year 1912-13 speaks as follows:—

"The report shows that real progress is being made in the State, and the Nawab and Mr. Khaja Akber Hussain, the Dewan, are to be congratulated on a very successful year."

The 'Madras Times' in its issue dated 18th July 1913, reviewing the Administration Report for the year 1912-13, speaks of the Dewan as follows:—

"The Dewan Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib Bahadur merits much commendation for the success with which he has carried out his many-sided responsibilities."

In reviewing the translation of his novel the Mahomedan 'Advocate of India,' published in Madras observed as follows:—

The translation done by Mr. Khaja Akber Hussain Sahib is very clear and flowing and reads like an original. Though a native of Southern parts, he has succeeded in steering clear of those rocks and shoals that lurk beneath the surface of Urdu, and on which those unaccustomed to navigate Northern waters make shipwreck. Metaphor apart unless a Southern Indian has associated and lived and moved with the

Hindustanees, he cannot well grapple with the difficulties of the Urdu idiom and grammar of Delhi and Lucknow to which he is an utter stranger. The present translation being close to the original, students might be able to learn much of the art of translation by comparing it with the original. The book is dedicated to Doctor Hajee Khaja Hussain Sahib.

The Khan Bahadur's life is an example well worth imitation by the highest educated in the land. He is a man who has dedicated his life to the progress and happiness of every Banapallian. Mr. Molony speaks of His Highness the Nawab as being personally aware of almost every subject; Mr. Moir speaks of the Dewan as knowing every agriculturist. What a State! No wonder that every year the distance covered towards the goal of prosperity and contentment is so great.

To the Khan Bahadur there is no other purpose in life than to serve His Master and Banganapalli. Devotion like this has imparted to his face and demeanour a great determination that forbids familiarity. As an author, and as one who can enter into the spirit of a novelist, he has showed that life is not to him a worthless thing, that he can sympathise with every phase of human activity. But as administrator, his thoughts are ever on the condition of His Highness' subjects; and it can be truly said of him that his very presence is an inspiring example to every subject of His Highness.

It is still remembered in Banganapalli that their popular Dewan first came there as tutor to His Highness; and Banganapalli is grateful to him for helping, in any small way, towards the making of their ideal prince. Hindus, who form the bulk of the population look to the Dewan as their leader, and as for Muhammadans, he is a saint to them. The presence of such a good, God fearing and devoted man at the helm is exercising a strong moral influence throughout the State.

The secret of Khan Bahadur Khaja Hussain's success is in this devotion to the State, and therefore, to its people. A Dewan? One who enjoys a fat salary, large powers, the ears of His Highness, the company of high placed European officers? Life can be one round of holiday for him. Of anxiety he need not know; of cares he might have little experience. The tax can be collected by the tightening of the screw, and the revenue collected, some surplus shown, with an occasional flourish of language, a primary school thrown in here and there, can easily give to the State the appearance of progress. The Political Officer can be easily hoodwinked into admiration. It is easy to prejudice him in favour of the State by royal reception and studied flattery. And a Dewan can have his name whispered as the most progressive while his bank account is flourishing.

This is not the ideal in Banganapalli. The standard of statesmanship is not the collection of revenue. One of the Nawab's first differences with the British Government almost on the threshold of His Highness career was that the land settlement should be fair. His Highness himself goes on Jamabandy tours; where a ryot has suffered, he gets relief. The poverty problem is handled. The department of industry aims at annihilation of poverty. The thoughts of the official are soaring high. This is the ideal of His Highness and the Dewan—Long may they live.

SUKET.

"PUNJABEE."

A marriage has been arranged between the Maharaja of Suket and the second daughter of the Rana of Koti, in whose State lies Mashobra, the well-known suburb of Simla. The betrothal ceremony will take place on the 26th instant, and the marriage at Suket on the 31st. The Rana of Koti, with his son, his Private Secretary, Pandit Tika Ram Joshi, and a large following was to leave for Suket on Thursday.

MYSORE.

THE INDUSTRY.

"MYSORE GAZETTE."

The following G. O. is issued.—

As the Mysore Tile Syndicate consisting of a number of influential persons of the Mysore City made their first offer in 1913 and as the terms now offered are in substance the same as those offered by Mr. Narasinga Rao Sindhe, Government are pleased to accept the offer to the Syndicate.

2. The transfer to them of the factory is granted on the following terms:—

(1) They should purchase the machinery and plant together with accessories for a sum of Rs. 2,000, the sale amount being payable in five annual instalments commencing from 1st June 1913.

(2) The present lands and buildings to be leased to the Syndicate for a term of ten years.

(3) The possession to be rent-free for the first three years and an annual rental of Rs. 500 be paid for remaining period.

(4) The lease will be subject to renewal only if the factory has been worked successfully as a commercial concern; but should the business fail and prove unsatisfactory, Government to have the right of terminating the lease at three months' notice.

(5) The Syndicate should have, at their own cost and without any claim for compensation from Government under any circumstances, an up-to-date kiln constructed, necessary additional machinery introduced and the business expanded in proportion to the demand, and

(6) the Syndicate agree to have all amounts due from them to Government recovered as arrears of Land Revenues.

3. The Syndicate will be granted the following concessions:—

(1) Permission to take clay from available clay beds, free of cost, from Government lands for the first three years, and subsequently on payment of reasonable royalty.

(2) Supply of water from the water tap in the premises on payments of a charge of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

(3) Supply of electric power at reasonable rates for a term of three years.

(4) The Director of Industries and Commerce will give expert advice whenever necessary.

4. The Director of Industries and Commerce will arrange for the transfer of the factory on the aforesaid conditions and for the execution of the necessary bonds and the performance of the conditions stipulated in the above, reporting the result to Government. A suitable draft agreement will be prepared in consultation with the Government Advocate and forwarded to the Director in due course.

SIR M. VISVESWARAYYA ON MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

R. Bangalore, July 18.—The following are the Dewan's concluding remarks in the Legislative Council last night:—

"Gentlemen,—Before I put the motion to the vote, I need only make a few general observations on some of the more important points which have been raised in the course of this debate. In the first place, I may be permitted to compliment the members of the Council on the ability with which they have discussed the various aspects of the University scheme, the depth and soundness of many of their observations and the searching character of their inquiries. My colleague Mr. Bannerji also wishes to acknowledge the valuable help he received from the members of the Select Committee on the several important points raised in the course of this debate. A good deal of controversy has centred on the Kannada language. I sympathise with the view that, as far as possible, the language of every community within the state should be represented in the curricula of the University. But, judged from a utilitarian point of view, you will agree that, by having too many languages, we will be placing an intellectual burden on the population. We shall be spending more time on language than on matter. We shall be dissipating the energies of our people and scattering our force. English is the language of civilization. Kannada is the language of the court and of the great majority of the population. These two languages should suffice for our purpose. If we have more, it would mean that none of the vernaculars will get a chance of rapid development. As regards religious training, it would be difficult to satisfy all denominations, and attempts to help to develop religious sentiment through the University would, I fear, end in failure. Later on, theology may form a separate faculty if public opinion approves of it. The case of the Hindu University, which has been referred to, is different. It is professedly a denominational University.

Several minor amendments have been introduced into the Bill with a view to give the Vice-Chancellor a definite position and to retain with Government adequate power to watch over the work and the development of the University in its early stages. Our scheme provides for a new type of University of which the colleges form an integral part. In the British Indian Universities the colleges are not directly under the University. They are supervised by Government. The Vice-Chancellor, under our scheme, will have duties and responsibilities towards the Senate and Council on the one side and towards Government on the other. The Government have the responsibility to discharge in their relations with the Government of India and the neighbouring Universities, and it is necessary that they should have an executive head who will be responsible to them. Some remarks were made on the last occasion about the site selected for the University in the Mysore city. The site has been definitely fixed and the plans and estimates are nearly ready. The New University will be located round the existing College,

just on the outskirts of the city and as stated in the scheme, the locality is considered an ideal one for the purpose. I have had the privilege of visiting numerous Universities in England, on the Continent, as well as in America and Canada. The great majority of them are situated in populated areas. I do not believe in segregating the students and allowing them to grow up as it were in a cloistered life. They will be at a disadvantage when they come back to the hard realities of this work-a-day-world. The aim of the University should be rather to train the character of the students under conditions not entirely different from those which they will have to encounter in later life. Any scheme that we may devise will be necessarily imperfect at first. Developments should be attempted slowly and cautiously. The buildings must grow. We have to look on for more professors, both European and Indian, men professing lofty ideas and a high character. We begin with two faculties at first and we will probably add engineering and commerce next, and agriculture, law and medicine may follow. Till the new colleges are built and fully equipped we may have to be content with granting diplomas or licenses or certificates to students. In the meantime, we may go on developing the bureaus of publication and extension work. Since we published the University scheme, many criticisms have been levelled against it as regards the type faculties and other details. There may be several forms into which a University may be shaped. With the best will in the world, Government can choose, but one form. If all the critics met and discussed each other's proposals and formed decisions by a vote of the majority taking into account at the same time, the present conditions of education and the resources of the State, I am inclined to think they would come to nearly the same conclusions that His Highness' Government have now placed before you.

I hope that the appeal made by me on the last occasion for endowments and gifts for the University will receive hearty support from the public.

It is His Highness the Maharaja's wish that this University should grow up into a high class institution and that all officers of Government and the leaders of the people should cordially co-operate to make it so. It is also His Highness' wish that under its fostering care all classes of His Highness' subjects should profit and that it should contribute to the uplift of all strata of society, the rich and the poor, the forward as well as the backward.

Now that we have decided on the form of the University and the scope of its work, may I express the hope that all controversies will be hushed till the sapling takes root. I know that all parties join us in the wish that the University should prove a blessing to the people and a credit to the State.

THE YUVARAJAH'S SPEECH.

Bangalore, July 18.—The following is the full-text of the Yuvarajah's speech on the University Bill:—He said as this important measure which would bring into existence an institution that will remove a great desideratum to the people of the State has undergone an exhaustive examination at the hands of this Council, and is about to be passed, I felt I should be expressing feelings that are uppermost in the heart of not only every member present in this Chamber but of every real thinking man in the State and also of many outside the State when I say that we hope to-night to wish the University every success and prosperity which may prove a lasting source of light and happiness to the people of our State.

The Council assembled this noon, Sir Visveswarayya presiding when the discussion on the budget began. His Highness the Yuvarajah was present and took his seat as an extraordinary member of the Council.

" PARSİ "

The great impetus which the Mysore State has given to industries under the leadership of its able and progressive Diwan Sir M. Visveswarayya is evidenced by nothing so much as the annual report of the Industries and Commerce Committee issued recently. All this is an extremely useful and important work and the Government of Mysore may well be congratulated on their go-a-headness in matters of industrial regeneration.

" INDIAN PATRIOT. "

Sir M. Visveswarayya's speech at the Mysore budget meeting deserves to be read by a larger circle—especially by those responsible for the administration of Native States. There was a time when a hue and cry was raised whenever a state went in for a loan " Oh it is ruinous. We had so many lakhs in the treasury. All spent. And a loan ! " And the old women politicians went into mourning. That day is passed, and Sir M. Visveswarayya is trying to enlarge the vision by appealing, no doubt, to honest and well-meaning patriots not to strain at gnats and—well, swallow a camel !

" A. B. PATRIKA. "

In two important matters Mysore seems to have gone much ahead of British India. One is the introduction of a scheme of compulsory education in some selected centres which have been further extended since the date of the report. Another is the medical inspection of schools.

PATIALA.

" PUNJABEE. "

We understand it is proposed to celebrate the 4th August, the second anniversary of the war on a grand scale at Patiala. Leading Sikhs from the Panjab, Delhi and Sindh have been invited to attend. His Highness the Maharaja will preside and will also deliver a message to all Sikhs throughout India and other countries. The demonstration is thus proposed to be an exclusively Sikh one. The advantages of an exhortation to his co-religionists from the ruler of the Premier Sikh State in the province to strain every nerve to help the cause of their king and country, which is also the cause of righteousness and truth and defence of weak and helpless nations cannot be over-estimated.

COOCH BEHAR.

"HINDU."

Bangalore, July 23.—Friday the 21st July was a gala day at the Seva Samaja, Bangalore, on account of the visit paid to that institution by Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar. The rain threatened the arrangements, but fortunately cleared away in time.

Her Highness arrived precisely at 4 P. M. in a motor car, attended by D. C. and by Mr. M. A. Singrachar, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja. The Maharani was received at the entrance to the premises by the President of the Samaja (Mrs. Chandrasekhara Aiyar) and by the Honorary Secretary (Mrs. Aravamudu Iyengar) as well as by Mr. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Second Member of Council, as representing the General Helpers' Committee.

A batch of young girls greeted Her Highness with a song of welcome, she ascended the steps leading to the central hall, where a very large group of over 200 ladies (comprising members and sympathisers and friends) had assembled to do honour to the august visitor.

On Her Highness taking her seat, the following address was read by Sathi Futtasubamma, Head Mistress of the Government Girls' School.

Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar.

"May it please Your Highness,

"We the President and Members of the Mahila Seva Samaja (or Women's Service League), Bangalore, beg respectfully to accord to Your Highness a very hearty welcome to our institution.

"In conclusion, we feel assured that Your Highness' gracious visit, and the deep interest that we know Your Highness' feels in the welfare and advancement of Your Highness' Indian Sisters, will operate as a real encouragement to all of us to continue our humble labours with renewed vigour and to put forth further efforts.

"We beg to remain,
Your Highness' humble servants,
The President and Members of the
Mahila Seva Samaja."

Her Highness the Maharani made several searching enquiries concerning the strength, activities and management of the Seva Samaja, and found that as far as she was aware, this was the only association of the kind in any Native State in India aiming at women's advancement and conducted largely by women themselves. Her Highness was then taken round the various rooms, the library and the industrial section, and the nature and scope of work explained. It may be added here that Her Highness was very pleased to accept two specimens of articles turned out by the members of the Samaja (a piece of lace embroidery and a cotton flower vase). A few items of music ending with the *bhajans*, followed by the offering of garlands and bouquets.

Her Highness stayed for nearly half an hour, during which time she charmed the hearts of all her Indian sisters by her beautiful face, her gracious winning ways, her pleasant smile, and her active, intelligent interest in all that she saw.

After the departure of the Maharani, betel leaves and flowers were distributed in Indian fashion to all the ladies who were present and with that, the very pleasant function of the day came to a close.

SONEPUR.

H. H. THE RAJAH.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

Sonpur is a feudatory State in the Sambalpur District. Its present ruler Sri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo, Dharmanidhi, whose genealogy to the great Chonhan King Prithwiraj of historic fame, is of great ability and nobility of heart. The sole object of his life is how to improve the condition of his people by spreading education, vivifying agriculture, providing the poor with medical help and giving an impetus to all sorts of economic development of his State. His establishment of a High English School has removed a long-felt public want. Numerous primary schools are serving the purpose of mass education. To assist the agriculturist our agricultural show has been started and to protect his cattle from the ravages of fatal diseases, a veterinary dispensary has been established. To give medical help to his subjects he has founded and equipped dispensaries. He is also one of the Native Chiefs who have made the paramount power materially by contributing to the various funds for war purposes. His liberal gift of rupees fifty-five thousand to the Government fund and his proposal of presenting some machine guns at the disposal of the empire have been very thankfully accepted by the Government. He has also recently made a proposal to all other ruling chiefs of Orissa to create a fund for the purchase of four aeroplanes (forming a unit) to be used in the front. His loyalty, liberality, great administrative and amiable mature and sound judgment are certainly praiseworthy qualities which account for his great popularity among his subjects and those who know him.

PUDUKOTTAH.

"MADRAS TIMES."

The members of the Representative Assembly in Pudukottah have hitherto been nominated by the Durbar. Hereafter the Assembly will consist of five elected members and five nominated members. Different divisions in the State have been made constituencies. There are three qualifications for membership, any one of which is sufficient.—(1) a Madras degree; (2) payment of a land tax of not less than Rs 50 a year; (3) the receipt of an income from the State of not less than Rs. 1,000 a year.