

*Farewell Dinner at Simla by United Service Club.*

decision was arrived at by the Government of India after mature consideration, and was warmly accepted by Lord Morley to whom we owe much for the eloquent and powerful support he gave us at a critical time.

I am anxious, Gentlemen, to impress the nature of our decision upon you. It was in response to no seditious menace. It was no pandering to the threats of rebellion. It was the mere acknowledgment of what we believed to be just claims. We had to look below the surface and beyond the incidents and accidents of the hour, in order to direct into fruitful channels currents of thought and feeling which govern, often half consciously, the attitude of numbers of men.

But, Gentlemen, in the spring of 1908, the Mozufferpore murders sent a thrill of horror through all loyal India, and the Maniktollah Garden discoveries gave warning of the ramifications of an anarchical plot aiming, by means of assassination and outrage, at the destruction of British rule—a plot which it became the first duty of the Government of India, as custodians of the public safety, to annihilate, with all the weapons at its disposal—and, if those weapons were insufficient, to forge others specially adapted to meet subterranean machinations. Our so-called repressive legislation was our reply to incipient anarchy.

What was the Government of India to do? Was it on the strength of the Maniktollah discoveries, and the crimes which have followed in their wake, to withdraw recognition it had vouchsafed to the justice of political claims two years earlier? Were those claims to be bracketted with the methods of outrage, dacoity, and assassination? I cannot attempt to say to what extent the refusal to reply to reasonable political hopes might have driven those who would otherwise have been loyal to sympathise with active rebellion. To me it has always been of vital importance to avoid the possibility of such a catastrophe. I have consistently refused to allow the whole of India to





*Farewell Dinner at Simla by United Service Club.*

be branded as disloyal in deference to personal intimidation, for that is really what it has amounted to, by anarchical conspirators.

But the position had become complex. The Government of India had to play a double part—with one hand to dispense measures calculated to meet novel political conditions—with the other hand sternly to eradicate political crimes. In the midst of such complications I could not enter-light-heartedly on a policy of reform, but I refused to lose faith in it. How we have played our part I leave it to posterity to judge, when the passions of the hour have subsided and the incidents of the story have assumed their true proportions.

I need not conceal from you, Gentlemen, how great has been the strain of the last two years.

And the public, especially the public at home, not fully acquainted with Indian difficulties, has perhaps not unnaturally been unable to distinguish between the utterly different problems and risks that have confronted us. The necessity for dealing with reasonable hopes has been lost sight of, whilst every outrage that has occurred has been taken as indicative of the general state of India. And throughout its time of trouble every action of the Government has been subjected to microscopic examination, to a running fire of newspaper criticism, to questions in Parliament, to the advice of travellers, who have returned home to write books on India after a few weeks' sojourn in the country,—whilst sensational "head lines" have helped to fan the imaginations of the man in the street,—who in his turn has cried out for "strong measures," regardless of the meaning of his words, and for a "strong man" to enforce them. Gentlemen, I have heard a good deal of "strong men" in my time—and I can only say that my experience in all our anxious days in India has taught me that the strongest man is he who is not afraid of being called weak.



*Farewell Dinner at Simla by United Service Club.*

I have often wondered,—I have no doubt many of you here to-night have wondered—whether the centralised political machinery of Great Britain, subject as it is to many influences, surrounded as it is too by the danger due to false impressions which the marvellous increase in all means of communication has so much favoured, could, in a case of really dangerous emergency, do anything but hamper the hands of those entrusted with the preservation of the distant territories of a mighty Empire.

Such has been the state of affairs the Government of India has had to face. Our answer to the problem submitted to us has been the enlarged Councils, Imperial and Provincial, together with such legislation as has seemed to us imperatively necessary to restrain the culture of sedition. You know the composition of the Councils as well as I do—there is no necessity for me to explain it. I would wish, however, to remind you that my object, when Sir A. Arundel's Committee first took up the consideration of a scheme of reform, was not only to ensure a larger representation of interests and communities, but to attract to a share in Indian administration those who had a solid stake in the welfare of India. I was convinced that the addition of such material to our Councils would not only broaden the basis of our administration, but that in doing so it would strengthen the hands of the Government of India. I believe that it has helped immensely to do so.

And, Gentlemen, outside our Councils stand the Ruling Chiefs of India administering their own wide possessions, yet sharing with the Raj the responsibility for the maintenance of the welfare and the glories of their country. I looked to them, too, for that advice which their intimate knowledge of their people so well entitled them to give,—and the cordiality of their loyal response has still further added to the solidarity of those great interests whose assistance I have been so anxious to secure.



*Farewell Dinner at Simla by United Service Club.*

But in addition to the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, there has been a change in the composition of the Executive Government of India, which, though it required no legislation, is in its acceptance of a principle fraught with the weightiest meaning in respect to the future of British administration,—I allude to the appointment by the Secretary of State of an Indian to a seat on the Viceroy's Council. It was the literal fulfilment of hopes held out in Queen Victoria's Proclamation—but nevertheless its advisability has been much debated, and as I had not a little to do with the careful consideration it involved, it may not be out of place for me to elucidate one point in connection with it as to which I have held strong views. Whilst fully recognising the necessity for the representation of diverse Indian communities and interests on the Legislative Councils, I have always argued that appointment to the Viceroy's Council should be made only on grounds of efficiency in addition to general qualifications for high office. The Viceroy's Council constitutes the Supreme Government of India, and I cannot but foresee difficulties if, in attempting to recognise racial claims, the necessary qualifications of an Indian Member should be disregarded. But given such qualifications I have maintained that race should be no bar to the appointment.

Mr. Sinha is the first Indian Colleague of the Viceroy—it is quite unnecessary for me to remind you of the great position his distinguished and exceptional abilities had obtained for him at the Calcutta bar—and, Gentlemen, I cannot let this opportunity pass without bearing testimony to the able assistance he has rendered to the Government of India—and thanking him for the absolute fairness and broad-minded patriotism which has always characterised the advice I have so often sought from him.

The first sessions of the new Councils have been characterised by moderation of tone in their debates and the good sense of their Members. The official and unofficial



*Farewell Dinner at Simla by United Service Club.*

world have, in their discussion of public business, been brought into much closer contact than heretofore. The policy of the Government of India on public affairs has been freely discussed, and the reasons for it have been rendered much more available to the outside world.

But the reforms have done much more than this. They have immensely cleared the air. They have helped to define the true intentions of different political factors. Moderate political thought has throughout India rallied to their support, the representatives of extreme views have been located in their own camp, the machinations of anarchy have been disclosed, a line has been distinctly drawn between the supporters of political change and the instigators of political outrage. The Government of India, the leaders of Indian thought and the Indian public can now judge much more correctly of surrounding conditions. The depressing suspicion and apprehensions of mysterious influences have largely disappeared. A happier feeling is abroad.

I am far from saying, Gentlemen, that sedition has disappeared, or that we have seen the last of political crime. It would be culpable to disregard the information at our disposal. But I absolutely deny that, should further outrages occur, they can be taken as symbolical of the general political state of India, or that they can justly be assumed to cast a slur upon the loyalty of its people.

I have been criticised as over-sanguine for asserting the improvement in the state of affairs in the face of disclosures of plots and criminal prosecutions. I reply that those who persist in basing their criticisms on such material have never grasped the portentous meaning of the anxieties the Government of India has had to face during the last few years, and totally misjudge the position at present existing in this country.

I hope you will forgive me, Gentlemen, for having dwelt, at unpardonable length, on the story of "the reforms," on



*Farewell Dinner at Simla by United Service Club.*

the condition of affairs that led up to them, and the difficulties which have surrounded their accomplishment—for they have been the great work of the Government of India during my administration. Though they have been accelerated by exceptional circumstances, they are the necessary response to the evolution of political thought fostered under the tuition of British administrators—and though I readily admit that the true value of their results can only be tested as years go on, the Government of India can unhesitatingly assert that their inauguration has gone far to remove the unrest which had shaken public confidence throughout India.

The mists which have blinded us are lifting, and the sun has commenced to shine again.

The battle the Government of India have fought has to the best of my belief been won. If it is fought again by a future generation in accordance with a still further advance in political thought, it will, I hope, be under conditions less involved than those with which we have had to deal.

Great problems there must always be in the administration of our vast Indian Empire with its multifarious nationalities, religions and castes—but, if I may venture to prophesy, the political agitations we have had to deal with will make way, under the more favourable conditions we have inaugurated, for discussion of the great question affecting economical and industrial development and the direction of educational policy upon which the welfare of the people of India so vitally depends.

I rejoice to feel that I am about to hand over the reins of Government to Lord Hardinge, a statesman whose abilities have distinguished him in many lands—and who inherits traditions of great service rendered to India.

Gentlemen, this is the last occasion upon which the Government of India and the representatives of the public services can meet together during my term of office. I have told you my story—I have told it to you who have been my



*Farewell Address from the Simla Municipality.*

fellow-workers and comrades in troublous times, who have helped me to steer the ship through many dangerous straits—the men of the great services which have built up the British Raj. We may perhaps at times have thought differently as to the course to be steered—it could not but be otherwise—but you have stood behind me loyally, and I thank you. And I leave India knowing full well that you will perpetuate the great traditions of British rule,—perhaps with few opportunities of much public applause, but with the inestimable satisfaction that you are doing your duty.

Gentlemen, I shall never forget the gathering of this evening, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the hospitality you have extended towards me to-night.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE SIMLA  
MUNICIPALITY.

19th Oct. 1910.

[On the afternoon of the 19th October the Committee of the Simla Municipality consisting of Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, President, Colonel G. F. Wilson, R.E., Vice-President, Mr. R. Watson, Lala Jai Lal, Major Seton, Lt.-Col. Melville and Mr. A. R. Astbury, Members, and Mr. B. H. Dobson, Secretary, proceeded to Viceregal Lodge to present a farewell address to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Viceroy received the Committee in the ball room. Mr. Kettlewell presented the members of the Committee, and the following address, which was very beautifully illuminated and enclosed in a silver casket, was read by the President :—

*May it please Your Excellency*,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Committee of Simla, desire to approach Your Excellency upon the termination of your high office and to express our sincere regret at your impending departure from our midst.

We congratulate Your Excellency upon the material prosperity which has characterised the history of the last 5 years in this country, upon their freedom to an unusual extent from the too familiar ravages of plague and famine and not least upon their marked immunity from the calamities of external warfare.

In the community which we have the honour to represent these years have witnessed very substantial progress in our local welfare. In 1907 Your Excellency, recognising the peculiar circumstances which



*Farewell Address from the Simla Municipality.*

environ a hill municipality and the growing importance of Simla as the summer headquarters of the Imperial Government, appointed a Committee to consider proposals for its improvement. Their deliberations, which traversed every aspect of municipal government, resulted in a definite programme of considerable magnitude.

Reinforced as they were by a liberal grant from Imperial revenues, the Committee's proposals have already been realised in large measure. The Hydro-Electric scheme, now approaching completion, will at once render Simla permanently free from the fear of water famine and will substitute electricity for the present ineffectual system of house and street lighting. The Municipal offices have been located in a building adequate to their growing importance, while several new roads have been laid out, forming a substantial addition to the amenities of the place.

Among other successful enterprises we may mention a new Police Station in the Main Bazar, a new fire station, the establishment of the telephone system in Simla, the extension of the railway to the old bullock train terminus and its connection with the business centre of the bazar by an elevated wire ropeway. The Municipal Committee propose, moreover, in the near future to provide a primary school, which will accommodate 450 boys and be the largest in the Province and to rebuild the bakery and grain market. Improvements have at the same time been effected in the conservancy and sewage arrangements, which we confidently believe will reduce the risk of epidemic disease.

We desire on behalf of all classes of the community to acknowledge the unfailing graciousness with which Her Excellency Lady Minto has entered into our social life, and the generous sympathy with which she has identified herself with our charitable institutions.

In conclusion, we would assure Your Excellency of our constant interest in your welfare and bid you farewell with the fervent hope that Your Lordship and Lady Minto will long enjoy in health and prosperity the leisure to which your strenuous labours in His Majesty's service have so honourably entitled you.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen*,—I sincerely thank you for your kind words and your sympathetic reference to my approaching departure from Simla, and I hope I may also take this opportunity of admiring the beautiful illumination which adorns the address you have presented to me, which I am told is taken from an Anglo-Saxon Missal of the 10th Century and is the work of a nun from the Loretto Convent.



*Farewell Address from the Simla Municipality.*

It seems to me only the other day, Gentlemen, that I received an address of welcome from your Municipality on my arrival here, and it is hard to realise that nearly five years have passed since then.

It is very pleasant to be reminded by you that those years have been comparatively free from plague and famine and that we have been spared the calamities of any great war.

I must also warmly congratulate you on the continued development of Simla requirements and its beautiful surroundings. I have always been anxious to assist the Municipality to meet the growing demands consequent upon an increasing residential population, and I hope that the Committee, which I appointed in 1907, has been able, by its consideration of local possibilities and by its advice, to contribute largely to the furtherance of useful proposals for the future. My span of office has been too short for me to see the final results of the Committee's labours, but I am glad to believe that a substantial impetus has been given to the inauguration of much needed improvements on sound business lines, amongst which the completion of the hydro-electric scheme, for which Simla is so much indebted to General Beresford-Lovett, will, I trust, largely contribute to the sanitation and lighting of the station. The Government of India, too, has not lost sight of opportunities of beautifying Simla by harmonizing the architecture of its buildings with the surroundings of its mountain scenery.

Whilst speaking of the amenities of Simla, I am sure, Gentlemen, you will agree with me in the great desirability of maintaining some place for recreation and outdoor sports, by which the public can benefit, and in this sense I hope the advantages of Annandale will not be lost sight of. As you know its funds have not been in a very flourishing condition of late years, and I have done what I can to resuscitate them and cannot but feel that, in the public interest, Annandale deserves support. From a



*Review of Imperial Service Troops at Patiala.*

business point of view, the attraction it offers to visitors is not without its benefits in a commercial sense, but in addition to that it affords a centre where the general public can meet. Perhaps in speaking as the Viceroy, whose social surroundings are necessarily somewhat narrow, my reasons may appear selfish, yet the advantages not only to him, but to residents in the station of a centre where everyone is afforded some opportunity of making acquaintance with his neighbours is a very real advantage which we should, I think, all appreciate. I hope, therefore, the Municipality will, on public grounds, not lose sight of the welfare of Annandale. I am inclined to believe that they sympathise with my views.

I thank you warmly on behalf of Lady Minto for your appreciative reference to the interest she has taken in the life of the station and in its institutions. It is, I know, a great pleasure to her to hear that her endeavours are recognised by you.

I assure you, Gentlemen, that, when the day of our departure arrives, we shall say good-bye very sorrowfully, and that we shall always look back upon our life amongst you with many happy recollections.

I thank you again, Gentlemen, very sincerely for the kind words of your address.

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*REVIEW OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AT PATIALA.*

[His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, and staff, left Simla on the morning of the 2nd November for a short tour before reaching Calcutta.

His Excellency and party arrived at Patiala on the morning of the 3rd November, and after a brilliant reception held a review of the State troops, which was a great success. At the conclusion of the Review His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Your Highness, Officers and Soldiers of the Patiala Imperial Service Troops,—*I am very glad to have had



*Review of Imperial Service Troops at Patiala.*

this opportunity of seeing you on parade. This is the second occasion on which I have had the pleasure of doing so. But when I was last at Patiala I was fortunate enough to see something of your good work in the field. I must warmly congratulate Your Highness on the excellence of to-day's movements. Nothing could have been better than the magnificent gallop past of your cavalry and you may well be proud of possessing such troops.

Your Highness, I hope you will also convey to the Commanding Officers of the different units my warm appreciation of the smartness and evident efficiency of their individual commands. I know how very much depends upon every commanding officer and I hope you will congratulate them from me upon the success which has attended their efforts. I know too that you will agree with me in warmly recognising the interest the British Inspecting Officers have taken in your troops.

But, Your Highness, excellent as have been the parade movements which I have seen to-day I feel sure that you will yourself take care that the practical training in field work is systematically pursued and that the interior economy and discipline of your regiments is carefully supervised.

Your Highness has, I know, always been ready to offer your troops for active service in the field, and though it has not as yet been possible to accept them I hope that should the opportunity occur they may some day take their place at the front with their comrades of the Indian Army.

Your Highness, it is always very sad to say good-bye, but it has been a great pleasure to me to again see your splendid regiments on parade before I leave India, and I shall always rejoice to hear of the continuance of the high soldierly reputation they have so well earned.

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## INSTALLATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

[Immediately after the review a move was made to the durbar hall which was already full of officials and visitors. It presented a rich and striking scene. On one side of the superb State dais were ranged officials of State in their gorgeous robes, and on the other were some native military officers and a large gathering of military and civil European officers, their sombre uniforms contrasting with the multicoloured Indian dress, and also several European ladies, who, grouped together at one place, formed a bright spot in the spectacle.] 3rd Nov. 1910.

In short, the durbar ceremony was worthy of the noble traditions of the State of Patiala, one of the wealthiest in the Punjab, with a history resplendent with a long tale of glorious victories. The inherent spirit of this great Sikh State was everywhere testified. Those present had just come from a review which was an incontestable exhibition of the martial genius of the people. Here, again, one was surrounded on all sides by evidences of that valorous spirit. Ranged round the hall was a small body of Rajindar Lancers, fine strong men, immobile at their posts and altogether soldierly in their bearing. In another part of the hall were gathered a manly-looking set of militant officers. On the walls were grouped arms and all sorts of relics of ancient and modern warfare.

The investiture ceremony was simple but impressive. Shortly before His Highness the Maharaja and His Excellency arrived, Lady Minto, Lady Dane, Lady Eileen Elliot, the Misses Dane, and Miss Bayley took their seats in an alcove behind the dais. An interval of some minutes then ensued, during which those within the hall heard a band, seemingly of native composition, strike up a popular ditty, the appropriateness of which was not quite understood.

On the arrival of His Excellency at the steps of the durbar hall the Connaught Rangers band played the National Anthem, and on the arrival of the Maharaja the Patiala band performed a similar duty for His Highness.

All in the hall rose as the Viceroy entered with His Highness and Sir Louis Dane (in political uniform) on either side. They were followed by Mr. Harcourt Butler, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Colonel Pinhey, Mr. Fenton, Colonel Brooke, Captain Lord Francis Scott, Captain Jelf, and Captain Muir, A.-D.-C.'s, Mr. Boughey, Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, Major Bayley, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Captain Hartley, A.-D.-C. to His Honour, the Kanwar Sahib of Patiala, and the Maharaja's staff.



*Installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.*

When the Viceroy, the Maharaja, and Sir Louis Dane had taken their seats on the lower steps of the dais, Mr. Harcourt Butler declared the *darbar* open. His Highness then presented a *nazzar* of one hundred and one gold mohurs to Lord Minto, after which His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Your Highness*,—This is the first and only occasion on which I have had an opportunity of investing a ruling Chief with full powers, and I rejoice that it has been possible for me before I leave India to be present at this important ceremony at Patiala, whose ruler I am glad to recognise as a personal friend.

To-day's celebration is full of historical interest, for it is a little more than a hundred years since my ancestor, Lord Minto, ratified that treaty with Ranjit Singh which secured for the Phulkian States the protection of the British Raj at a time when their very existence was at stake, and laid the foundation of a warm and mutual friendship between them and the British administrators. Since that treaty was signed in 1809, Patiala has been distinguished for its loyalty and fidelity to the British Government, and I feel that in conferring full powers on its young ruler I am to-day perpetuating the honourable traditions of the past.

Your Highness succeeded to the *gadi* in November 1900, and during your minority the affairs of your State were administered by a Council of Regency with eminently satisfactory results. The Council took up its duties at a time of considerable anxiety, but during its term of office the finances of the State have been placed in a sound condition, the judicial administration has been reformed, and a regular land settlement has been introduced, which is working successfully. Irrigation has been extended, and the water-works in Patiala city, of which I laid the foundation-stone in 1906, have been completed. Marked improvements have been carried out in medical and educational institutions, in both of which I have learnt with pleasure of the personal interest Your Highness is bestow-



*Installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.*

ing upon their development. Your Highness has, I know, liberally contributed to the large wing which has been added to the Rajindra Hospital.

Patiala has owed much to the able assistance in the past of British and Indian administrators, and since 1903 the State has lost the services of two distinguished members of the Council of Regency whom it could ill spare—Lala Bhaguwan Dass and Khalifa Syed Muhammad Hussain—whilst in 1909 Mr. Biddulph retired from the position in which he had rendered so much valuable work. To his efforts is largely due the present flourishing condition of the finances. Mr. Warburton has also devoted himself to the duties with which he has been entrusted and has contributed very largely to the efficiency of the police in times of no little difficulty. In addition to the many administrative improvements in your State, Your Highness is, I know, justly proud of your Imperial Service Troops, which I had so much pleasure in reviewing to-day. This is the second occasion on which I have had the opportunity of admiring the splendid material of which they are composed, and of recognising the justice of that reputation for efficiency they have so well earned. I congratulate Your Highness on taking up the reins of government at a time when so much has already been done to further the administration and the executive machinery of your State.

I earnestly impress upon Your Highness the great responsibilities which you now assume. Your Highness is well aware of my wish to avoid interference in the internal affairs of the Native States in India, whilst at the same time putting at the disposal of their rulers all the assistance and advice in my power; but Your Highness will also clearly understand that in extending to you the hand of friendship the Imperial Government expect from you a full recognition of the duties you now undertake and cannot divest itself of the ultimate responsibility for



*Installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.*

the good administration of the territories over which you are about to rule. I am assured that Your Highness will consult the Political Agent in important matters. You should find in him an experienced adviser. I am assured, too, that Your Highness accepts the full powers I am bestowing upon you to-day with the sincere intention of devoting them to the happiness and prosperity of your people, and after my departure from India I shall look forward to hearing of the success of your administration and the welfare of the State of Patiala.

[His Highness was then girded with the sword by Mr. Butler, and His Excellency formally installed the Maharaja on the *Gadi*, His Highness, Lord Minto, and Sir Louis Dane mounting the steps to the three chairs of State on the higher part of the *daïs*. Mr. Harcourt Butler at this point read out the Maharaja's titles. The *khillat* from the Viceroy to the Maharaja was brought in and laid at the foot of the *daïs*. His Highness made his speech and subsequently presented his *peshkush* to Lord Minto.

Mr. Atkins, Political Resident, presented the more important officials of the State to the Viceroy, and afterwards the Foreign Minister of State presented other officers, military and civil. *Attar* and *pan* were distributed and the *darbar* closed.

The State luncheon took place in the mess tent in the Baradari Gardens. His Excellency, His Highness, and Sir Louis Dane were present, besides all the visitors and many of the State officials. After luncheon the toast of the "King-Emperor" having been honoured, the Maharaja proposed the Viceroy's health, the response being to the strains of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

His Excellency responded in a few words, expressing his pleasure at having visited the State, and asked all to drink to the health of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Viceregal party then immediately left by special train, the departure being private.]



FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM PUNJAB CHIEFS'  
ASSOCIATION.

[On passing through Amballa on the evening of the 3rd November 3rd Nov. 1910. His Excellency received an address from the Punjab Chiefs' Association, to which he made the following reply :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I really cannot thank you sufficiently for your address and for the more than kind appreciation you express of the services I have endeavoured to render to India during the last few years. You have come to say good-bye to me, and I assure you nothing could have done more to soften the pang of my farewell to you than the knowledge that you recognise my friendship towards yourselves and your people. The last time I received an address from your Association was in the Shalimar Gardens at Lahore on the 2nd of April 1909. Your Association had then been in existence only a few weeks. On that occasion you told me of the necessity of "making audible the views of a class which has felt its responsibilities towards the Government and the masses." You assured me that the Association was "vitally interested in the maintenance of peace and order" and that it "stands ready to help the Government," that it was also "actuated by an ardent desire to put its house in order and effect such changes in it as are rendered indispensable by its environments."

I told your deputation in reply that though the Association was then in its infancy I should watch its growth with deep interest and that it had come into existence at a most opportune moment, when the air was full of political discussion, and when it was very encouraging to find the natural leaders of the people and those who had the greatest stake in the country showing a united front in the representation of interests affecting themselves as well as those of the population amongst whom they live. I felt that the Government could look to them as hereditary leaders for guidance and support in the maintenance of law and order.



*Farewell Address from Punjab Chiefs' Association.*

The address you have presented to me to-day shows that during the last year and a half your Association has faithfully fulfilled its objects, and has firmly supported the Government in critical times through which we have passed. It is very encouraging, too, to hear your appreciation of the reform schemes as a recognition of lawful aspirations, whilst lending every assistance in your power towards the suppression of anarchy, violence, and sedition. I hope that the enlarged councils will give further opportunities for the expression of opinion on public affairs by those who have the greatest stake in their country, and who can do so much to contribute towards its good government. You, Gentlemen, are the representatives of the many and loyal races of the Punjab. Upon your strength the Government of India feels that it can rely. It is to your good sense and knowledge of the every-day requirements of your countrymen that they must largely look for assistance. You have alluded, Gentlemen, to Lady Minto's solicitude for the betterment and elevation of the women of India, to her hospitality to purdah ladies, and to her interest in the Lady Dufferin Fund and the Nursing Association. I thank you on Lady Minto's behalf for all you have said, and I know that though we are leaving India she will never lose sight of the urgent necessities and the great possibilities of the work she has done her best to encourage. I again sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your address. I will make it my duty on my return to England to convey to the King-Emperor not only your dutiful homage, but the assurance of the loyal services you are rendering to British administration, and I shall carry away with me very warm recollections of our meeting this evening and of the farewell tendered to me by my friends in the Punjab.

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## STATE BANQUET AT RAMPUR.

[Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto arrived at Rampur early 4th Nov. 1910. on the morning of the 4th November and were met on the platform by His Highness the Nawab, the Hon'ble Mr. Tweedy, and General Drummond.

After the chief officials had been presented to His Excellency, the Viceroy inspected the guard of honour furnished by His Highness the Nawab's State troops and then drove to the Khasbagh House. At 11 A.M. His Highness paid an informal visit to His Excellency, and in the afternoon the whole party rode out to Benazar Palace, the Nawab's country residence, along a charming drive lined with orange trees. On the way thence a visit was paid to the fort and Banqueting Hall at the State Banquet in the evening.

After proposing the health of the King-Emperor His Highness made the following speech :— ' Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—I rejoice to have the long-sought opportunity of welcoming Your Excellencies and Lady Eileen Elliot on behalf of myself and my people. This State already enjoys the honour of visits from several Governors-General, and had this visit been withheld, it would have occasioned the greatest disappointment to me and my subjects. My Lord, we have looked forward to this day with eager anticipation, because you not only have a claim on our esteem and admiration as being a champion of the cause of India, but, above all, you have secured the love of the Indian people and drawn the British Government closer to their hearts by the spirit of sympathy which you have infused into the Government of this country. This was the much needed element for which His Majesty the King-Emperor made a noble appeal in his famous speech at the Guildhall, and which Your Excellency has done so much to supply.

" During the last five years that Your Excellency has presided over the destinies of the Indian Empire, your task from the outset has been one of extreme perplexity and requiring the highest virtues of statesmanship. But no one who has watched the course of events can deny that, notwithstanding the enormous difficulties of the work, Your Excellency has acquitted yourself in a manner calculated to enhance your reputation as a ruler of men and to endear yourself to the vast population which it has pleased Providence to place under your charge. I do not assert that the enemies of the British Raj have not been in evidence during Your Lordship's Viceroyalty, for that wicked body of men have unfortunately been much to the fore in recent years. Their villainous intentions and execrable practices are



*State Banquet at Rampur.*

too well known to need repetition. Suffice it to say that even Your Excellency's sacred person has not been immune from their dastardly attempts, and that they have done their utmost to retard this country's progress. But Your Lordship's consummate wisdom and intrepid courage are the outstanding features of the whole situation which the world will ever admire.

"Despite the gravest provocations and undaunted by the pessimistic warnings of those who are against every concession to popular sentiment, Your Excellency has gone on patiently but firmly with your work of reform. You have not shrunk on proper occasions from using the strongest weapons that the law provided against sedition, or from forging stronger ones where necessary, but you have firmly refused to lend countenance to excessive or unnecessary harshness. Your Excellency's firmness has been tempered with leniency. Your repression has brought reforms and increased popular liberties in its train. In short, the watchword of your Lordship's policy has been 'firmness and sympathy.' This being so, Indians would not be human if they could not find in their hearts a ready response to this tender feeling, and I refuse to believe that any sane inhabitant of this country can entertain any but the deepest feelings of loyalty and gratitude to yourself and to the Government which has secured for India the priceless blessings of liberty and peace.

"There is one other redeeming feature of the unhappy political conditions which have prevailed in India for the past few years that stands out from the rest and must be regarded with feelings of unmixed pleasure. I allude to the outbursts of indignation that have proceeded from Native States against seditious manifestations. When speaking of the ruling princes of India I feel some delicacy in approaching the subject, but I trust I may properly speak on the subject from a national and imperial standpoint. It is very true that some good may come out of every evil, and thus the recent anarchism and disaffection have brought to light the latent forces of loyalty and attachment that are jealously cherished by the princes and the nobility of India.

"It gives me much pleasure to observe that the goodwill of the princes towards the paramount power has been reciprocal, and I gratefully acknowledge that Your Excellency's foreign policy has been marked with the same generosity and benevolence as your internal policy. The Government by taking the princes into its confidence has drawn yet closer the bonds of fealty and devotion which bind them to the throne of England. It has shown an increasing regard for their rights and susceptibilities, and by pursuing an avowed policy of non-interference in internal matters it has restored





*State Banquet at Rampur.*

the Native States to their constitutional position and pristine dignity. On their part the ruling princes and chiefs have sufficiently shown by their conduct and by their words that they are deeply sensible of the increasing respect for their sentiments, and they are resolved that the confidence reposed in them shall never be abused. They are pledged to support the British Government against foreign as well as domestic enemies, and may well be described as the bulwarks of British rule in India. Their instinct of self-preservation, their historic devotion to the British cause, and their appreciation of the difficulties of rulers, all combine to make their interests identical with those of the British Government.

"It is a significant fact that sedition and the cult of the bomb have utterly failed to take root in Native States. For my own part I look with abhorrence upon the contemptible conduct of those who wickedly and vainly design to subvert the British Government. These enemies of India and of mankind cannot in my opinion be too rigorously dealt with, and if, God forbid, they should attempt to poison the loyalty of my subjects they shall receive at my hands the most exemplary punishment.

"My Lord, the loyalty of my ancestors to the British Government tried in the hour of stress and danger, is the richest inheritance that has descended to me from my forefathers, and of all my inherited titles there is none that I prize so much as the one conferred for services rendered in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny. It is my cherished desire that should an opportunity offer itself, I may be permitted to testify in a practical way the traditional loyalty and devotion of my house to the throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor. About 70 years ago one of my ancestors assigned a portion of his cavalry, called the 'Rohilla Horse,' for the services of the British Government. The Imperial Service Lancers, whom I maintain to-day, are their successors, but for their thorough efficiency and up-to-date equipment, my best thanks are due to Major-General Drummond, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, and the inspecting officers appointed by Government.

"Your Excellency, every considerable measure of Government depends for its success on the continuity of the present policy, and the loyal support of the officials who have to enforce it. Considering the vital importance of your liberal policy regarding the Native States and its happy results, it is essential that it be continued, and even be extended. There should be no going back on this policy so happily begun in your time. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and his Agent for Rampur have given their whole-hearted support to your measures. His Honour Sir John Hewett



*State Banquet at Rampur.*

has shown himself eager to appreciate my difficulties, to understand my standpoint, and to discuss all matters in a spirit of perfect friendliness. The cordiality of our relations has been a distinguishing feature of his administration, and I would not forego this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the kindness which he has always extended to me.

"It is to the friendly and just attitude of Sir John Hewett, with whom I claim also the privilege of personal friendship, that I owe in a measure the happiness of my subsisting relations with Your Excellency's Government.

"In conclusion I must heartily thank Her Excellency the Countess of Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot for their great kindness in accepting my invitation and gracing Rampur with their presence. We are all aware that the prominent part Her Excellency has played in relieving the sufferings of the sick and poor has been simply a work of love to Her Ladyship. It is my honour to propose the toast of His Excellency the Viceroy, whose name will always be remembered in India with the warmest affection and gratitude.

"I would also offer my sincere thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Tweedy for the successful rôle he has so tactfully played as Agent for this State.

"My Lord, it is my firm belief that you may well look upon the record of your guardianship of India with genuine satisfaction. Your Excellency is leaving India more contented and happier than you found it. The legitimate aspirations of the Indian subjects have been more than satisfied, the grievances of the feudatories are being righted, and, generally, the Government of India has been broad-based on the people's affection.

"Never before was so much accomplished in so short a time and so unostentatiously. It is my humble opinion that the new era of increased prosperity, peace and goodwill inaugurated by Your Excellency owes its existence to three great personages. First and foremost comes the illustrious name of His Imperial Majesty George Fifth, who, from before his succession to the Throne, has evinced a keen interest in all that appertains to the good of India. Five years ago, when I had the honour of paying my respects to His Majesty at Lucknow, I learned at first hand his solicitude on behalf of this country, and the grateful recollections of interviews there accorded to me are too vivid and pleasant to fade from my memory. It was after this tour that His Majesty gave eloquent expression to his diagnosis of this country's troubles and advocated a policy of sympathy. Next, we are ever beholden to Your Excellency for your unflagging zeal, capacity and courage in putting that policy into operation; and, lastly, we have to heartily thank His Majesty's



*State Banquet at Rampur.*

Secretary of State for his wisdom and liberality in the interests of India."

His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I thank your Highness very heartily for the welcome you have extended to Lady Minto, Lady Eileen, and myself on this our first visit to your State.

During our last days in India our time is, as Your Highness has said, very full of engagements; but it would have been a great disappointment to us if they had prevented me accepting Your Highness's kind invitation to Rampur.

Not only is my visit to Your Highness a personal pleasure, but I have looked forward to meeting in his own territory a ruler whose ancestors have rendered such distinguished services to the British administration. Your Highness has inherited many glorious traditions, and the unswerving loyalty of your family in the trials of 1857 will never be forgotten. And in recent years, during the anxieties which the political agitation has created throughout this country, the Government of India has owed much to your steadfast loyalty, whilst I have had good reason to welcome your co-operation and advice in respect to measures which the instigators of sedition had rendered necessary.

Your Highness, too, has succeeded to the military spirit of your forefathers. You may well be proud of the splendid cavalry regiment you have placed at the disposal of the Government of India, whose services you offered in the recent Mohmand campaign, when I so much regret it was impossible to accept them, and I am very pleased to be able to tell Your Highness that the proposal you so generously made to increase your Imperial Service Infantry by one battalion has been approved by His Majesty's Government. I am glad to know that His Majesty the King-Emperor has signalled his appreciation of the loyal feelings which have prompted Your Highness's offers by appointing you one of his A.-D.-C.'s with the rank of Colonel.



*State Banquet at Rampur.*

In the internal affairs of your State, too, Your Highness has, since you ascended the *gadi* fourteen years ago, fully recognised the duty of a ruler to his subjects. You have done much to improve your administrative machinery. You have fostered and encouraged education and have indeed identified yourself with the cause of education in India by the generous grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Daly College at Indore, of which institution I have recently had the pleasure of nominating Your Highness a member of the General Council; of Rs. 15,000 for the University building at Allahabad; and Rs. 25,000 towards the Aligarh College. Much also has been done for the extension of irrigation in Rampur, by which Your Highness's subjects largely benefited during the recent severe famine in the United Provinces, when, owing to your enlightened policy, no relief works were found necessary in your State. At the same time you have made the development of local industries your special care. The sugar factory, which was recently established, promises, I understand, to prove a successful undertaking, whilst you have every reason to be satisfied with the improvement of the breed of local cattle and the success of the Rampur dairy farm.

I warmly congratulate Your Highness upon all you have done and are doing for the good administration of your State and the welfare of your people. I should have been very sorry to leave India without accepting the hospitality of a Chief whose administration has earned for him such well-deserved admiration. I thank Your Highness most sincerely for all you have so kindly said of my efforts to combat the difficulties with which the Government of India has been surrounded during the last few years. Though those difficulties brought with them many evils, they have, as Your Highness has very truly said, elicited from the Native States of India invaluable manifestations of loyalty to the Throne. I know full well that I personally owe much to the loyal and friendly advice of the ruling Chiefs of India.



*Address from Allahabad Municipality.*

Your Highness, I thank you sincerely on behalf of Lady Minto for your appreciation of her work and her interest in the happiness of the people of this country. We, Lady Minto, Lady Eileen, and I, rejoice that it has been possible for us to accept your kindly invitation, and we shall always look back upon our visit to Rampur with many recollections of the beauty of your State and your own lavish hospitality.

I thank you again, Your Highness, for the terms in which you have proposed the toast of my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the cordiality with which you have received it, and I now ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of your distinguished host, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

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**ADDRESS FROM ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.**

[The Viceregal party arrived at Allahabad on the morning of the 9th Nov. 1910.

9th November.  
Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor, with Mr. Brownrigg, Commissioner, the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Officer Commanding the Garrison, Colonels and officers of the different regiments were on the platform to receive Their Excellencies.

The station was bright with bunting, and the platform was covered with baize. As the train with its long white saloons swept into the station, round the curve, with a murmur of the slowing wheels, the Guard of Honour sprang to attention, and the band sounded the first bar of God Save the King.

There was a stir through the packed ranks of sober officials and resplendent Indian noblemen as His Excellency, Lady Minto and Lady Eileen, all looking in the best of health, alighted from the train.

The party then proceeded to the tent close by where the Municipal address welcoming His Excellency to the city was read by the senior Vice-Chairman. The Address was as follows :—

“We, the Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad, beg to accord a hearty welcome on this occasion of Your Excellency's arrival in our city. We are deeply sensible of the honour Your Excellency confers on us and tender our respectful thanks that in the midst of multifarious duties and engagements, Your Excellency has gratified our long-felt desire that Your Excellency should visit the Capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.



*Address from Allahabad Municipality.*

"Since the dim beginnings of history our city has been venerated under the name of Prayag as a place of pilgrimage, but wars and tumult have taken their toll and left posterity but few monuments of the past to adorn our city. Your Excellency may find it hard to realize that the open plain where we meet this day was, in the days of Your Excellency's illustrious grandfather, the centre of a busy trading town, and that this ephemeral exhibition occupies the site of the old city of Allahabad. But ever since the transfer of the seat of Government in 1858 and the re-establishment of the High Court, many noble buildings and institutions have risen to testify that under the benign influence of British Government this city has taken a new lease of life. The establishment of Muir Central College in 1872 and the creation of the Allahabad University in 1887 are epochs in the progress of Indian education. Last year an event of even greater importance occurred when Sir John Hewett, Chancellor of the University, laid the foundation-stone of the Senate House and University buildings, which were designed in the Indo-Saracenic style by Sir Swinton Jacob, and will be erected by the subscriptions of generous benefactors. The scheme has been conceived on generous lines and when funds are available to add the Law College and Hostel and link them to the Muir Central College by a park, we shall boast a university that in beauty and design will be second to none in India.

"The Local Government in January 1909 constituted an Improvement Trust and made a generous grant of two and-a-half lakhs towards the fulfilment of the objects of the Trust. By this means we who are the Trustees have been enabled to remove many insanitary dwellings, provide healthy sites for housing the poorer classes, and are now engaged in driving a broad road through a congested portion of the city. Meanwhile we have not been unmindful of the needs and aspirations of the wealthy classes and have lately laid out at Sohbatia Bagh a residential suburb where private gentlemen can build modern residences in the midst of healthy and beautiful surroundings.

"We are deeply conscious of our shortcomings and failures in the internal administration of the affairs of this city, but we assure Your Excellency that we devote much time and thought to the problems of self-government and strive to our utmost to transact our business with integrity, economy and despatch. Our finances present a problem of almost insurmountable difficulty, and mature consideration has forced upon us the conclusion that without substantial assistance from provincial and imperial revenues we are unable to discharge our obligations towards the Capital city of these Provinces.





*Address from Allahabad Municipality.*

With an income of five and-a-half lakhs of rupees our normal expenditure has now reached five lakhs and thirty thousand rupees, and yet we feel that, to satisfy the requirements of modern civilization, we must enlarge our water-supply and improve our drainage. Projects for these schemes have already been prepared and involve an estimated expenditure of twenty lakhs of rupees. We have already tapped all available sources of revenue and have reached a point where further taxation might become burdensome. It is with anxious expectancy that we await the orders that Your Excellency's Government may pass on the proposal to abolish octroi which yields a moiety of our gross income. But our anxieties are relieved by the knowledge that in consequence of the constitutional reform that has been the outstanding achievement of Your Excellency's administration, the Government is in close touch and sympathy with our difficulties and aspirations, and that our cause is voiced in the counsels of this Empire. Your Excellency has conferred on this city the inestimable boon of representation on the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; and we are the more fortunate in that we have now a member of this Board sitting on Your Excellency's august council.

"In assuring Your Excellency of our unswerving loyalty and staunch support, we are proud to be able to display an escutcheon free from all stain of sedition and to bear testimony to the loyal fealty of the citizens of Allahabad. In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency for the honour of this visit, and we take this opportunity to wish Your Excellency a good voyage and prosperous return to the shores of your native land."

In reply to the Address His Excellency said :— ]

*Gentlemen*,—I sincerely thank you for the hearty welcome you have extended to me on behalf of your city. This is not my first visit to Allahabad, for I attended a military ceremony here some two years ago, but it is the first opportunity I have had of meeting the representatives of your municipality, and I much regret that it has not been possible for me to come here before or to remain longer in the capital of the United Provinces. I wish I could have seen much more of this ancient stronghold of the Mogul Emperors, and of the beautiful surroundings, which the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna have from time immemorial rendered so sacred to pilgrims. You tell



*Address from Allahabad Municipality.*

me that the old city has disappeared, and that years of war and tumult have obliterated the landmarks of the past, but on its site the great Exhibition, in which your Lieutenant-Governor has taken so much interest, is shortly to be held and a modern town with many notable buildings and institutions has come into existence.

Since Allahabad became your Capital in 1856 the High Court, the Muir Central College and the University have signalised its development, and it is now to be further adorned by the erection of a Senate House and University buildings, designed by Sir Swinton Jacob, who has done so much for modern Indian Architecture, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Sir John Hewett only last year. You have indeed good reason to be satisfied at such marked progress. The members of your Municipality, I know, Gentlemen, deserve great credit for the interest and labour they have devoted to the problems of self-government and to the further improvement of the area under their charge, and I am glad to hear from you that an Improvement Trust has been constituted for this purpose, and that with its assistance the Trustees have already been able to do much to improve the condition of the poorer inhabitants of the city, whilst at the same time the amenities of the residential localities have not been lost sight of.

I fully realise the financial considerations which such improvements entail, but which are nevertheless praiseworthy indications of Municipal advance, the success of which I earnestly hope future revenues may prove sufficient to ensure.

It is a great pleasure to me to recognise your appreciation of the constitutional reforms introduced during my administration, and to know that no seditious agitation has found a foothold amongst the citizens of Allahabad.

I thank you again, Gentlemen, for the kind words of your Address and for your good wishes. I only regret that pressure of my numerous engagements has so curtailed my visit to your beautiful city.





LAYING FOUNDATION-STONE OF PROCLAMATION  
PILLAR AND OPENING MINTO PARK,  
ALLAHABAD.

[After His Excellency had replied to the Address of the Municipality 9th Nov. 1910. the Viceregal party proceeded to the site of the Proclamation Pillar and Minto Park. The function was brilliant and was not spoilt, despite the torrents that came down. It was a feast of colour that greeted His Excellency and Lady Minto on their farewell visit to this great garrison town. Troops of all arms paraded, the whole garrison turned out to parade and all the barons of Oudh, landowners, and chiefs from the surrounding territory in their varied and splendid garb were present. Gleams of watery sunshine reflected on the braided uniforms and the gleaming weapons. Swarms of natives of the city also were in all tints from brownish grey and spotless white to old rose, violet, sulphur, and sky blue colour, and velvet silk and bare buff. The ordered parade of the trained men and the picturesque disorder of the pressing multitude composed a tableau as animated as the picturesque background of the distant red sandstone bastions of the old Fort above the meeting of the floods of the Ganges and the Jumna, the groves of the dark mango for which this region is noted, the buildings of the new Exhibition shining white amidst the trees, and the tall railway bridge, flinging its spiderweb lattice upon the huge red stone piers, over the brown waters of the Jumna.

After His Excellency had taken his seat the Hon. Pandit Matilal Nehru, one of the secretaries of the All-India Minto Memorial Committee, read an address of welcome, which was as follows :—

“The desire to commemorate the proclamation in suitable form has long been cherished. Referring to the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta, Lord Curzon said : ‘Upon the walls of this hall might be inscribed in letters of gold, or upon bronze, both in English and the different vernaculars, the famous proclamation of 1858 and such other messages as the Queen has at various times addressed to the Indian people ..... The Emperor Asoka has spoken to posterity for 2,200 years through his inscriptions on rock and stone—Why should not Victoria do the same?’ Subsequent events which have happened in the course of Your Excellency’s Viceroyalty have helped to strengthen the idea so happily expressed by Lord Curzon. That Viceroyalty has been distinguished for the notable effect given to the principles of the Queen’s proclamation in the admission of Indians to a larger and more responsible share in the administration of their country’s affairs, in their appointment to the executive councils of the Government of India and of the local Governments and in the improved relations of the Government of India with the Native States. When proposals



*Laying Foundation-Stone of Proclamation Pillar and Opening Minto Park, Allahabad.*

for commemorating it were discussed, it was suggested that the most suitable memorial which could be raised for the purpose might be a pillar like one of the pillars of Asoka, on which should be inscribed the proclamation of Queen Victoria, the proclamation of King Edward VII and the message of His Majesty the present King-Emperor—erected at the very place where the Queen's proclamation was first published by Lord Canning in 1858, and placed in the middle of a Park with which, with Your Excellency's permission, your name should be associated. Such a memorial would for ages remind generations of the great and enduring principles on which British rule in India has been based, of the benignant messages addressed to them by three of their noble sovereigns, and of the earnest and large-hearted efforts made by Your Excellency in giving effect to them in your memorable administration.

“On behalf of the All-India Minto Memorial Committee we beg to offer you a most cordial welcome to this ancient city and to tender to you our most grateful thanks for having accepted our invitation to lay the foundation-stone of the Proclamation Pillar. Among the many important events connected with British rule in India there has been none of greater significance than the transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown. And among the many important documents of State which are to be found in the archives of the Government of India, there is none which can compare in its dignity, magnanimity and statesmanship with the great proclamation which announced that change. From the day that that proclamation was published, it has been held in veneration by the highest representatives of the Crown and by the princes and people of this country as the Magna Charta of India. Our beloved late King-Emperor referred to it in his proclamation of November, 1908, as ‘the Great Charter of 1858’ and in the Message which our present King-Emperor was graciously pleased to address to us a few months ago, His Majesty referred to Queen Victoria's proclamation and to King Edward's proclamation of 1908 as ‘the charters of the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule,’ by which spirit, in all his time to come, His Majesty was pleased to say, he would faithfully abide. The proclamation embodies, in the words of Lord Northbrook, ‘the first principles of our Indian administration,’ and the Government of India regards it, in the words of Lord Lansdowne, ‘as in the highest degree obligatory upon it.’ Lord Curzon summed up the utterances of his predecessors, when he spoke of ‘the famous Proclamation of 1858 as the Magna Charta of India, the golden guide to our conduct and aspirations.’





*Laying Foundation-Stone of Proclamation Pillar and Opening  
Minto Park, Allahabad.*

"The proposal so put forward was warmly approved by the princes and the public of all parts of India. And it is particularly gratifying that although proposals for two other memorials in honour of Your Excellency have since come before the public, the All-India scheme put forward by this committee has received widespread and liberal support. This furnishes one more proof of the high esteem in which Your Excellency is held and of the admiration and gratitude which are felt for you in all parts of the country.

"The reason for this is not difficult to understand. When five years ago Your Lordship took charge of the Government of India, discontent and dissatisfaction were growing in the land. Your Lordship with the eye of a true statesman recognised that much of this discontent was due to causes which the Government was called upon to examine. You recognised that aspirations were cherished by important classes of the population, the justice of which could not be denied; that these aspirations merely embodied the desires and hopes of thoughtful Indians for a larger share in the government of their own country; that these hopes were based on natural justice and were strengthened by Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858, and that all this was largely the result of the ripening of the educational seed which the British Government had to its lasting credit deliberately and systematically sown in India. As Your Excellency was pleased to say the other day in the great speech delivered by you at Simla, it was perfectly open to the Government of India either to refuse to recognise the signs of the times or to recognise them and to attempt to deal with the new conditions. Truly did you say that if the Government of India had adopted the former course, it would have gone back upon all that it had said and done in the past, and alienated from the cause of British administration many who had been brought up in its doctrines and had built hopes upon a belief in its justice. It is admitted on all hands that the measures of constitutional reform which have been the great work of your administration have vastly improved the situation. They have entitled you to the gratitude of your own countrymen as well as of the people of this country. It must ever be a source of great satisfaction to Your Excellency to think that you will hand over India to your distinguished successor more contented and peaceful than you found it at the beginning of your *régime*.

"We beg once more to tender to Your Excellency our warmest thanks for having accepted our invitation. We beg also to tender our grateful thanks to Her Excellency Lady Minto, to whom Indians of all classes are much indebted for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years, for having graced this occasion by





*Laying Foundation-Stone of Proclamation Pillar and Opening Minto Park, Allahabad.*

her presence. In the name and on behalf of the committee, we have now the honour to request Your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the Proclamation Pillar and to permit us to associate your honoured name with the park which we hope to lay out around it."

The Viceroy spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I heartily thank you for the welcome you extend to me on behalf of the All-India Minto Memorial Committee and for the honour you have done me in inviting me to lay the foundation-stone of the Proclamation Pillar. I cannot but feel that the ceremony in which you have asked me to take part to-day must constitute a landmark in the history of India. For the Pillar which you propose to erect is to commemorate the ratification of principles proclaimed by a great Queen at a moment when India had only just emerged from the terrors of cruel trials, when the assumption of the government of this country by the Crown was to commence a new era in British administration, and since Queen Victoria called upon her subjects in her Indian territories "To be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors," two successive King-Emperors have endorsed the principles of her great pronouncement. On the very spot on which we stand to-day, at the junction of the mighty waters of the Ganges and Jumna, Lord Canning more than 50 years ago delivered Queen Victoria's message to the Princes and People of India. It is impossible to look back upon the years which have passed since then without emotion, without admiration of much good work and brave and faithful services rendered to the Empire, without marvelling at the influences and aspirations which the last 50 years have brought forth, or without a proud belief in the future possibilities of this great country. Gentlemen, you have associated the constitutional reforms which have been inaugurated during my administration with the confirmation of the principles of Queen Victoria's proclamation, and you have determined in response to widespread popular feeling to commemorate the fulfilment





*Laying Foundation-Stone of Proclamation Pillar and Opening Minto Park, Allahabad.*

of the hopes embodied in that magnanimous document of State.

The scheme you have submitted to me has from its inception had my complete sympathy. A pillar such as you propose will fittingly remind future generations of the Magna Charta granted to the Peoples of India.

In a recent speech, to which you so kindly alluded, I attempted to deal with the many causes which in my opinion have assisted to consummate the hopes you have so consistently cherished. There is no reason for me to wander into repetition. I need only tell you that in the spirited words with which you have to-day addressed me you reiterate views I share with you and upon which I have constantly laid stress. Gentlemen, you have paid me the great honour of associating my name with the All-India Memorial which is to grace these historic surroundings, and when I glance at the distinguished names which adorn your long list of patrons and listen to the generous words you address to myself I realize that the recognition you bestow upon my share in the labours of the last few years is the tribute which I value above all else—the appreciation of the Princes and leaders of your fellow-countrymen.

Gentlemen, I am fully aware of the responsibilities the inauguration of the memorial has entailed upon your Committee, especially upon your two Secretaries, the Hon. Pandit Matilal Nehru, and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I congratulate them on the success of their efforts, and I shall look forward to hearing from them of the erection of the Pillar and the completion of a Park which may worthily add to the natural beauties of its site.

I thank you, Gentlemen, on behalf of Lady Minto, for your graceful reference to her interest in the welfare of your people, which she has so much at heart. We shall carry away with us vivid recollections of the memorable ceremony of to-day, a ceremony full of historic meaning and of great political significance.



*Address from Benares District and Municipal Boards.*

[The Viceroy then inspected the silver model of the pillar which is after the style of Asoka's pillar and is surmounted by a crown. His Excellency, proceeding to the place where the foundation-stone was, declared it well and truly laid amid the applause of the vast assembly. As the ceremony concluded, a heavy shower came down.

Lady Minto shortly after received an address from Indian ladies in the Purdah Club within the Exhibition grounds.

Subscriptions up to date for the Minto Memorial Scheme amount to over one lakh and forty thousand rupees. The proposed Pillar will be raised about fifty-five feet above ground, and will stand in the middle of a platform thirty-three feet square. The design is like that of a lion-topped pillar of Asoka at Sarnath. Over four lions at the top of the pillar rests the British Crown in the middle. On one side will be a medallion of Queen Victoria and on another that of King Edward.

Further down extracts from the Great Proclamation of Queen Victoria will be inscribed on one side in English, and on the two other sides translations of the same will be inscribed in vernacular, in Nagri and Urdu.

On the fourth side will be inscribed extracts from the Proclamation issued by the late King on November 1908 and also from the message recently sent to the Princes and People of India by King George.]

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**ADDRESS FROM BENARES DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL  
BOARDS.**

10th Nov. 1910. [The Viceregal party arrived at Benares late in the evening of the 9th November. On the following morning after certain functions had taken place the Benares Municipal and District Boards presented the following address :—

"*May it please Your Excellency,—*We, the members of the Benares District and Municipal Boards, desire most respectfully to offer Your Excellency and Lady Minto our heartiest welcome to our ancient and sacred city. The story of the foundation of our city is lost in the mists of antiquity in the days when the great god Brahma made his famous horse sacrifice at the Dasaswamedh Ghat.

"From all times Benares has held the first place among the sacred cities of the Hindus. In this city are found representatives of all the



*Address from Benares District and Municipal Boards.*

various sects and races that make up the Indian nation. Worshipers of Siva, Vishnu, and Kali, Sikhand, Nepalese, Bengali, Mahratta, Gujerati and Tailangi, Mahomedans, and Christians all have representatives and their special places of worship, living side by side in harmony and friendship. Nor is it alone to the Hindus that the city is sacred, but to the followers of the Buddha it is especially holy owing to the fact that from Sarnath near by the great teacher commenced his preaching. Benares has ever been renowned for the learning of its pandits, and this reputation it still maintains. The erudition of scholars of the Government Sanskrit College is famed throughout India. Modern learning is well represented by two English colleges and six English high schools, besides numberless elementary schools.

"The architectural beauties of our city are numerous. Every style of Hindu architecture is to be found in the countless temples which have been erected. The Mahomedan Emperors added many fine mosques, and English architectures are represented in the beautiful Gothic building inhabited by the Queen's College.

"In industry our city enjoys a position of which it is proud. The skilful and industrious weavers of the town produce far-famed silks and brocades. The brassware of Benares has a well-established reputation throughout the world. In Municipal administration this city has a good record. The town enjoys the blessing of a good supply of filtered water, and our drainage system is the finest in these provinces. Much remains to be done, and our resources are limited, but step by step improvements are carried out as funds are available. The city boasts of several fine institutions for the relief of sickness and suffering, foremost among which is the Prince of Wales' Hospital. The foundation-stone of this hospital was laid by our late beloved King-Emperor, in whose revered memory our citizens have subscribed over half a lakh of rupees towards its improvement.

"In conclusion we desire to assure Your Excellency of the pride and pleasure felt by the inhabitants of this city that you are in our midst even for so short a visit. Our earnest hope is that you will enjoy your well-earned rest after the strenuous work you have devoted to this country. We further trust that you will recognise in the warm welcome that awaits you not only signs of your personal popularity, but further the loyal devotion of this city to him of whom you are the representative, our beloved and revered King-Emperor."

His Excellency's reply was as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I heartily thank you for your kindly words of welcome to Lady Minto and myself. This is my first



*Address from Benares District and Municipal Boards.*

visit to your city. I have unfortunately been prevented on more than one occasion from coming amongst you, and I cannot say how grievously disappointed I should have been if I had been unable to do so before I left India. I have long looked forward to visiting Benares, the ancient and sacred city of the Hindus; sacred also to the followers of Buddha, for, as you tell me, it was at Sarnath that he first preached to his disciples.

Benares has been renowned, too, from time immemorial, for its learned men, and still retains the reputation of the old days. The fame of its pundits still remains together with the distinction of its Sanskrit scholars whilst two colleges—the Queen's and the Central Hindu—and other educational establishments represent the interests of modern institutions. Moreover, you have every reason to be satisfied with the industrial prospects of your city, for its silks and brocades and beautiful brass work are celebrated in the world's markets.

Your municipal administration has gained for itself a well-deserved reputation. It has supplied the town with good filtered water and a drainage system, and has done much for the relief of sickness, in which direction the King Edward VII Hospital is your principal institution, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the King-Emperor. It is encouraging to know that the loyalty and good behaviour of Benares have been remarkable. For many years no popular disturbance has taken place—I believe since 1891—and a thoroughly good feeling prevails between the various communities.

I much regret, Gentlemen, that my visit is unavoidably so hurried. But I hope you will convey to your fellow-citizens the sincerest appreciation of Lady Minto and myself for the warmth of the welcome to us. I only wish our stay amongst them could have been prolonged.





## STATE BANQUET AT BENARES.

[On the evening of the 10th instant His Highness the Maharaja 10th Nov. 1910. of Benares entertained the Viceroy, Lady Minto, Staff, and a large number of guests at a State Banquet.

The occasion was made more interesting and noteworthy by the announcement made by His Excellency that the Maharaja had been raised to the status of a ruling Chief.

In proposing the health of their Excellencies the Maharaja spoke as follows :—

*Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.*—It is a no mere formality that I rise to propose the health of my illustrious guests, Lord and Lady Minto. To-day I am proud to add one more link to that golden chain of unparalleled honour which has been bequeathed to me by my ancestors. No Chief in India shares with me the most enviable privilege of showing an unbroken record of welcoming and entertaining every representative of our Sovereign, from Warren Hastings downwards. Who can, therefore, gauge my happiness on this most felicitous occasion when I find our Viceroy once more gracing my humble abode with his presence and partaking of my poor hospitality, and thus maintaining the privilege of which my house is justly proud? Though the hospitality and entertainment which I am to-day offering to Their Excellencies may be inferior to what they have received at other places, yet I am confident that any deficiency will be forgiven to one whose only boast is and has been unsullied and unwavering loyalty. From the time of the advent of the British power to Northern India, when my ancestor, Raja Balwant Singh, helped to win for the British the Battle of Buxar, till the time of the Indian Mutiny, my ancestors have proved their loyalty not by mere words but by deeds, and if an occasion offered again, my only ambition will be to prove that I am not an unworthy representative of a loyal family.

"The house which to-day witnesses these proceedings is one which has played no less an important part in the development of the Indian Empire.

"Yonder stands the famous staircase where just 111 years ago stood Mr. Davis, spear in hand, keeping Wazir Ali and his 200 myrmidons at bay and putting them all to rout unassisted, thus showing to the world what a British arm is capable of doing in face of fearful odds, and also proving that the British won and were holding India by moral and not mere armed force. During the time of the Indian Mutiny this with the sister house, 'The Mint,' played a conspicuous part which is a matter of comparatively recent history.



*State Banquet at Benares.*

Here is the porch where my father bade Godspeed to General Havelock leading forth his troops to victory for the relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore.

"In this very house we are to-day entertaining Lord and Lady Minto, the fourth in descent from that illustrious Governor-General who ruled India so very wisely and firmly, about one hundred years ago. During the brief space of five years our Viceroy has proved how a great administration is capable of blending firmness with mildness, and strict justice with forgiveness, and how a British statesman is incapable of swerving from the path of rectitude and righteousness even under grossest provocation. No Viceroy ever had a more difficult task before him, and no Viceroy has faced such a situation with more tact and firmness. From the conduct of frontier warfare down to the pay and allowance of poor and toiling clerks, there is not a single question which has not felt the touch of his master-hand.

"In our Indian mythology the ruler of this world is represented with a mace in one hand and a bowl full of gold in the other. With one he punishes the wicked. With the other he showers bounties upon the good. Our Viceroy has truly represented the celestial ruler in this respect. He did not shrink from punishing the evil-doers, and showered his bounties upon the deserving. Although he was not slow in forging strong weapons to crush the anarchical movement in this country, he at the same time presented India with that liberal reform which has been the admiration of the world and with which His Excellency's name will ever be connected. A less gifted and a less strong statesman would have shrunk from initiating such sweeping reforms with Indian unrest and anarchical movements on all sides manifest. But Lord Minto saw beneath the surface, he truly interpreted the signs of the times, and he did initiate the reforms in spite of all forebodings. His real strength of character, his strong sense of justice and his far-sighted statesmanship were manifested in this way. He showed to the world, as he himself said the other day, that 'the strongest man was he who was not afraid of being called weak.' These reforms have already borne good fruits, and in fulness of time, when they shall prove their true merits, the children of our children shall truly say it was Lord Minto who wrought them lasting good. It will be no exaggeration to say that the period of Lord Minto's rule will be the most memorable of the pages of recent Indian History.

In Lady Minto we find all that is noble and tender in human nature. Her close attention to the workings of the Lady Dufferin Fund, and her initiation of a regular Nursing Service which is calculated to mitigate the sufferings of many, have clearly shown



*State Banquet at Benares.*

that an English lady is quite capable of bearing the heaviest of the white man's burden. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have claimed sufficient of your time and would now conclude by asking you to drink to the health of our most distinguished Viceroy and Vicereine, Lord and Lady Minto. We wish them all happiness in their own country, and we assure them that we shall always remember them with grateful and affectionate regard.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—Your Highness, I cannot thank you sufficiently for the cordiality of the reception you have extended to me, or for the kind words in which you have proposed the health of Lady Minto and myself. I assure Your Highness it would have been a bitter disappointment to me if I had been unable to visit Benares during my term of office, and to have been the first to break the long chain of official visits which every Viceroy has paid since the days of Warren Hastings. I regret that my visit has been so long delayed. It has more than once been unavoidably postponed, but I welcome the opportunity which has come to me at last.

It is very interesting to hear that the old house in which we are assembled to-night has played its part in history. If its ancient walls could speak they could tell stirring stories of British heroism. Your ancestors, too, Your Highness, have courageously upheld the traditions of your family, and have loyally assisted to safeguard British administration. It is, therefore, all the greater satisfaction to me on the eve of my departure from India to be able to recognise the faithful services of Your Highness and Your Highness's predecessors. Your Highness will no doubt recollect that as long ago as March, 1905, you addressed a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces in which you prayed that means might be found to give you and your successors a defined and permanent status amongst the ruling Chiefs of India.

It is a great pleasure to me to be able to announce that the proposals of the Government of India for meeting



*State Banquet at Benares.*

Your Highness's wishes have now been accepted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that after certain minor questions have been settled you will be able to take an honoured place amongst the great feudatories of the Empire. I need not at present recount the history of Your Highness's family or discuss the questions which have been raised as to the status of the Rajas of Benares prior to and since the agreement of 1794. It is sufficient for me to say that Your Highness comes of an ancient house, the representatives of which, from the time of Raja Balwant Singh, have held a special position in relation, first to the Court of Delhi, and afterwards to the British Government.

That status has in many respects resembled that of a ruling Chief, and Your Highness and your predecessors have to some extent enjoyed the honours, powers and privileges appertaining to that rank. But there have been ambiguities in the position of Your Highness's family which have been a constant source of complaint, and which for the satisfaction both of yourself and the British Government it is desirable to remove. To effect this object and in recognition of Your Highness's unique position it has been decided, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, to constitute part of the family domains of the Raja of Benares as a State under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor to be held by Your Highness and your successors as ruling Chiefs of the State of Benares. The tracts that have been included in this State will comprise the parganas of Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur of the family domain, together with the fort of Ramnagar and its appurtenances. The pargana of Kaswar Raja will, for administrative reasons, be treated in future as part of British India. Your Highness's administration of the State so conferred will be subject to certain restrictions and conditions which are necessary for safeguarding to the residents of those territories the rights and privileges they



*State Banquet at Benares.*

have enjoyed under the British administration, and the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor will be ready at all times to assist and advise Your Highness.

Subject to such conditions and restrictions Your Highness and your successors will have full powers of administration in the State of Benares. Your Highness, I rejoice to make this announcement to-night, not only because the distinguished services of your family have deserved well of the British Raj, but because I know that the Government of India can look to you for a wise, considerate and loyal administration of the affairs of your State.

As Your Highness has said, India has of late years passed through troublous times, in which, as head of the Government, it has been my earnest endeavour to preserve the peace of the country, and to further the happiness of the people. It is in that direction that the assistance and co-operation of ruling Chiefs must always be invaluable to the Government of India. I know full well that your support will never be sought in vain, and I congratulate you on the recognition you have so well deserved. I thank Your Highness for your appreciation of Lady Minto's interest in the Lady Dufferin Fund and her organization of a nursing service, the necessity for which has been so much felt in India.

We, Lady Minto and I, will always remember your generous hospitality and our visit to this beautiful city. We only wish we had more time at our disposal to make ourselves acquainted with its many unique and historical attractions. I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health of our distinguished host, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.





### VISIT TO, AND ADDRESS FROM, THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

11th Nov. 1910. [During the Viceroy's stay in Benares His Excellency paid a visit to the Queen's College. On arrival the Viceregal party were received by the Principal (Mr. Venis) and the College staff. Their Excellencies went over the College and expressed much admiration for the architect's handiwork. A visit was paid to, among other things, the present library, which is soon to be superseded by a new and thoroughly up-to-date building, fast approaching completion, that owes its inauguration mainly to the generosity of Raja Madho Lal, C.S.I.]

After inspecting the College buildings His Excellency received a poetical address in Sanskrit from the professors of the College, the poem being read by Pundit Mahamahopadya Gungar dar Shastri.

The following is a rough translation of the sonorous address :—

“ May His Excellency, Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, representative of our glorious Emperor George V, live long and happily along with his beloved consort. Under his gracious patronage education has been fostered, and knowledge widely diffused for the benefit of the Indian community. For over a hundred years the Government Sanskrit College has been renowned not only throughout India, but also in countries beyond its borders, as an educational centre where the most expert teaching in Sanskrit lore is to be found. With the help of such additional resources as the new library (the Sarasvati Bhavana) it is hoped that its fame will go on increasing. In grateful recognition, we, the professors of the Sanskrit College, beg to present to His Excellency this short poetical address and to express our heartfelt joy at the honour that has been conferred on us by his visit.”

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Mr. Venis and Pundits of the Sanskrit College*,—I thank you for the cordial reception you have extended to me to-day. I wish there was more time at my disposal to acquaint myself with your interesting institution.

I consider myself greatly privileged at being afforded this opportunity of meeting those who are devoted to learning for learning's sake alone, and who are handing on the torch of ancient erudition from generation to generation. I cannot claim to be a Sanskrit scholar. I can only marvel at the beauties of that wonderful language with the help of translation. But I realize the great work



*Visit to, and Address from, the Central Hindu College at Benares.*

you have before you—the perpetuation of your ancient literature in conjunction with the modern scholarship of the West, and I hope that the success which has brought such credit on this College will always continue to crown your efforts.

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VISIT TO, AND ADDRESS FROM, THE CENTRAL  
HINDU COLLEGE AT BENARES.

[After leaving Queen's College Their Excellencies proceeded 11th Nov. 1910. through the city to the Central Hindu College, where they were received by Mrs. Annie Besant, who presented to Their Excellencies the Principal and the members of the College staff. On going into the main hall Their Excellencies were escorted to seats on a dais at one end of the hall. A hymn of welcome and a Sanskrit poem, recited by members of the College staff, were the next items on the programme, after which Mrs. Besant read out the following address on behalf of the College trustees:—"It is with feelings of respect and gladness that we to-day welcome to this place Your Excellency, the august representative of the Imperial Crown, the wielder of supreme power over the destinies of our nation; though our gladness is mingled with regret that you, to whom India owes so much, are leaving the land that you have so nobly served. Happy for us is the augury of your presence, the happier that beside you is the gentle and noble lady who has shown a tender pity for the suffering poor and a gracious social courtesy to the highly placed of our land. We pray you to accept our welcome as a parent the welcome of his children.

"This place was founded in 1898, with the well-defined object of training the sons of Hindus in their ancestral religion and in the morality based thereon, while giving to them the Western education necessary for the times. The ancient classical language of India, Sanskrit, is here taught to every student. On the English side, Sanskrit is the second language, and it has also its own department, the Patshala, placed in it by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu, who from the beginning has been one of our strongest and most liberal supporters. Physical education is vigorously carried on and our lads meet on equal terms teams from the British and Indian soldiers quartered here, as well as from the Police, but above



*Visit to, and Address from, the Central Hindu College at Benares.*

and beyond all we seek to build up a Hindu aristocracy of cultured, courteous, brave, truthful in word and deed, public-spirited citizens, patriotic to the Motherland, and loyal to the Imperial Crown.

"It is our dearest hope to send forth from this place men worthy of their glorious past; men worthy to build a yet greater future; men worthy to be citizens in an Empire of the Free. In this effort some of India's noblest children are working. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares gave the land on which we stand and the building which forms the hall and shelters the Patshala. Many of India's ruling Princes are our patrons and subscribers; Judges and high public servants lend us their help; the laboratories were built by two wealthy Bombay merchants; and the hall bears the name of an Indian student accidentally killed in London who left the money for it. Every schoolroom, every room in the boarding house bears the name of a generous donor, and the heads of departments, the chief officials, are all voluntary workers.

"Your Excellency stands on ground and is surrounded by buildings and by men and women that all symbolise sacrifices made for India, and who are trying to light the hearts of these youths and raise a flame of worship for the Motherland and reverence for the King.

"We stand apart from Government aid because we believe that what India most needs to-day is an example of self-help—of voluntary work and unrewarded supervision brought out by the hands of Indians and English working as brothers and not as rulers and ruled. Some of us have during the last two years successfully sought to turn into channels, beneficial alike to the Motherland and the Empire, the awakening energies of the student population by grouping them with sober and reliable citizens who guide them in what is useful and gently withhold them from what is pernicious. We have to thank Your Excellency for the goodwill you have shown to our Order of the Sons of India, and for the wise advice you gave us at the beginning of our work.

"Your Excellency is leaving our shores and is carrying away with you the love of a nation you have loved and served. It is not for us here to speak of the political side of your great Viceroyalty, but we may speak of our gratitude for the high example you have set before our youths of public duty faithfully discharged, of flawless courage in the face of danger, and strenuous endeavour to follow righteousness and justice; for such examples inspire youth and bind together the hearts of nations. May love and gratitude follow you from our shores, and love and gratitude welcome you in your native land. Perhaps under greyer, colder skies you may think with some touch of gentle regret of our Indian land, and may



*Visit to, and Address from, the Central Hindu College at Benares.*

remember that in the Central Hindu College there are some who will not let your memory die."

Lord Minto replied as follows, his speech being loudly applauded all through :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I cannot but be deeply touched by the reception you have extended to me to-day. You have offered me a welcome and a farewell in sympathetic words which I shall never forget. You may be sure Lady Minto and I will always remember the kindly appreciation you have expressed towards us this morning. I have often told you, Mrs. Besant, that I looked forward some day to visiting the Central Hindu College. I am afraid I have told you so often that you may have begun to doubt the reliability of my intentions. I have, however, appeared at last, and I can assure you I am very glad to be here, and to see for myself the great work which owes so much to your energy and genius.

The College was founded only twelve years ago. Like many other great undertakings it originated from small beginnings, and, if I may say so, I believe that its youthful energy and the very spirit of its existence have been nourished by the fact of its inauguration having been, as you say in your address, an example of self-help, the successful efforts of a small knot of Indians and Englishmen to meet without Government assistance what they believed to be a pressing want of the youth of this country.

During the last twelve years the College has grown into the great institution of to-day, and though naturally its increasing popularity demands an addition to its funds, which I hope will be forthcoming, I am convinced that the spontaneous effort to which it owes its origin will continue to strengthen the value of the maxims its founders originally laid down. What those maxims are were clearly set forth in Mrs. Besant's address at the commencement of this year. I understand them to be that religious and moral training should go hand in hand with ordinary secular education,



*Visit to, and Address from, the Central Hindu College at Benares.*

that good citizenship depends upon the formation of character in early youth, that patriotism and love of country should be the foundation of good citizenship, culminating in a devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor.

It is upon lines such as these, and they are very noble lines, that Mrs. Besant maintains that the youth of the country should be educated. And she claims, too, that the observance of those lines has already preserved peace amongst the students of this College, which has been markedly absent at some other centres of learning. No one believes more than I do in the inestimable value of the tenets to which I have referred. I hope that the Hindu College, with strict regard for them, may successfully continue to mould the youth of India. It is strength of character based upon religious and moral training that produces men fit to fight the battle of life. It is the manly, chivalrous, self-reliant student that will do honour to your College, and I believe that if the lines laid down by your president are followed, your dearest hope will be fulfilled, and that you will send forth men worthy to maintain the traditions of the glorious Empire of which all British subjects are citizens.

I hope that the College will continue to receive all the help it has so well deserved. I hope that the eloquence and the brilliant and generous impulses of its president may long continue to inspire the life of its students and further their future success in the world's arena. I can only tell you again, Mrs. Besant and Gentlemen, how glad I am to have been here to-day. Lady Minto and I, when we have exchanged the suns of India for the hills of our Scottish home, will often think of our visit to the Central Hindu College, and will never forget the very kind words we have listened to from you.

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FAREWELL ADDRESSES FROM BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION, BEHAR LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION, IMPERIAL LEAGUE, MAHOMMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY, CENTRAL NATIONAL MAHOMMEDAN ASSOCIATION, AND TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

[Deputations from the above Societies and Associations waited on 15th Nov. 1910. His Excellency the Viceroy on the morning of Tuesday the 15th November and presented farewell addresses.

His Excellency replied to each deputation in turn as follows:—]

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

*Gentlemen*,—It is very gratifying to me at the close of my term of office to listen to the kind and appreciative words you have addressed to me, and to the references you have made to the services of my distinguished ancestor as well as to my own.

It is nearly five years since you welcomed me to Calcutta, and you now remind me that they have been years of much political difficulty and anxiety—anxieties in which you, as the representatives of the land-owning class, with your great stake in the country, have actively shared,—and you gratefully recognise the constitutional reforms which have been inaugurated during my administration. It is my earnest hope that by the increased representation they afford to Indian public opinion they may continue to contribute to the welfare of the people and the peace of the country.

You, Gentlemen, as the spokesmen of a great community, can do much to assure both the political and material prosperity of India, and though I am about to leave her shores I can assure you I shall never be parted from a sincere interest in her happiness, which I have had so much at heart during the five strenuous but happy years I have spent amongst you.

I thank you sincerely, Gentlemen, for your address.





*Farewell Addresses from Bengal Landholders' Association and Behar Landholders' Association.*

ADDRESS FROM THE BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Gentlemen*,—The last time I received an address from your Association was very shortly after my arrival in India, and you now come to wish me farewell.

I thank you very cordially for your kind words. We have, as you say, passed through times of great difficulty since I first met you, and I am grateful for the appreciation you have expressed of my endeavours to combat the agitation which confronted the Government of India.

As a landholder myself I can share with you in your many anxieties. I have always been anxious to strengthen your status as representatives of a powerful community whose interests are to a great extent identical with those of the majority of the population. I hope that your Association may continue to flourish and to further the objects you have in view.

I thank you, Gentlemen, on behalf of Lady Minto for all you have so gracefully said of her, and I assure you we shall carry away with us very warm recollections of your farewell words.

BEHAR LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Gentlemen*,—I thank you for the appreciative words you have addressed to me to-day. It has been very encouraging to listen to them on the eve of my departure from India, emanating as they do from an Association of long standing and great weight, and which is entitled to speak for the aristocracy, the middle classes, and the masses, of the people of Behar.

It is nearly five years since I received an address of welcome from you at Bankipore, when I ventured to impress upon you the identity of interests of landlord and tenant which you represent. It is that common interest which attaches so much value to the aims of your Association and