

# SPEECHES

BY HIS HIGHNESS

**SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,**

*MAHARAJA OF MYSORE*

1902-1920



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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Speech at the Installation Ceremony, 1902 ...	1
Replies to Installation addresses, 1902— ...	5 to 9
Reply to the addresses by the North and South Mysore Planters' Associations ...	5
Reply to the address by His Highness' subjects and well-wishers residing outside Mysore ... ..	6
Reply to the address on behalf of the Coorg people ... ..	7
Reply to the address by the Representa- tives of the London and Wesleyan Missions in the Mysore State ...	8
Speech at the Mysore Executive Council, 1902	10
Speech at the Poona Gayana Samaj, 1902 ...	13
Reply to the welcome address by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, 1903 ...	14
Speech at the opening of Robertsonpet, 1903 ...	17
Speech at the Representative Assembly, 1903	19
Reply to the welcome address by the citizens of Madras, 1903 ... ..	24
Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition, 1903 ... ..	26

## II

	PAGE
Reply to the deputation of Mysoreans residing in Madras, 1904 ... ..	37
Speech at the Birthday Banquet, 1905 ...	39
Speech at the State Dinner to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1906 ... ..	42
Speech at the opening ceremony of Sahukar Doddanna Setty's School, Bangalore, 1906	47
Reply to the address by the Lingayet Commu- nity, 1906 ... ..	50
Speech at the Birthday Banquet, 1906 ...	52
Speech at the opening of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital, Mysore, 1906 ... ..	54
Speech at the Dasara Banquet, 1906 ...	57
Reply to the address by the Association for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education, Calcutta, 1907 ... ..	60
Replies to congratulatory addresses on the Con- ferment of G.C.S.I., 1907— ... ..	63 to 68
Reply to the address by the people of the City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... ..	63
Reply to the address by the Ursu Com- munity ... ..	64
Reply to the address by the citizens of Mysore ... ..	66

### III

	PAGE
Speech at the Birthday Banquet, 1907 ...	69
Replies to Provincial Tour addresses, 1907—...	72 to 89
Reply to the address of welcome and to the memorial of the people of Malvalli	72
Reply to the address by the people of the town and taluk of Kankanhalli ...	75
Reply to the address of welcome by the people of the town and taluk of Kolar ...	77
Reply to the address by the people of the town and taluk of Mulbagal ...	79
Reply to the Municipality of Chintamani on the occasion of inaugurating the New Extension ... ..	81
Reply to the addresses by the people of Chintamani and Srinivasapur ...	83
Reply to the address by the people of the town and taluk of Sidlaghatta ...	85
Reply to the address by the people of the town and taluk of Chikballapur ...	87
Speech at the Dasara Exhibition, 1907 ...	90
Reply to the Vokkaligara Sangha address, 1907	97
Speech at the Birthday Banquet, 1908 ...	101
Speech at the Dasara Banquet, 1908 ...	103
Reply to the Dasara Exhibition address, 1908...	105
Speech at the Dasara Banquet, 1909 ...	107
Speech at the Viceregal Banquet, 1909 ...	110

	PAGE
Speech at the Birthday Banquet, 1910 ...	114
Speech at the Mysore Polo Tournament, 1910 ...	117
Speech on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore 1910 ... ..	119
Speech on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Indian Institute of Science. at Hebbal, Bangalore, 1911 ... ..	123
Speech at the inauguration of the Economic Conference at the Public Offices, Mysore, 1911 ... ..	129
Speech on the occasion of the prize distribution at Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore, 1911 ... ..	139
Speech on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Y. M. C. A. building, Bangalore City, 1912 ... ..	142
Reply to the address of welcome by the citizens of Mercara, Coorg, 1912 ... ..	145
Speech on the occasion of the prize distribution at Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore, 1912 ... ..	147
Reply to the Chikmagalur Municipal address, 1913 ... ..	150
Speech at the opening of the Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' School, Mysore, 1913 ... ..	153

	PAGE
Speech at the Viceregal Banquet, 1913 ...	155
Speech on the occasion of the announcement of the grant of a Treaty to Mysore, 1913 ... ..	162
Speech at the presentation of a Standard to His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, by H. E. Lord Hardinge, 1913 ...	164
Reply to the address by the Kolar Municipi- pality, 1913 ... ..	165
Reply to the address by the Mining Board, Kolar Gold Fields, 1913 ... ..	166
Speech at the opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway, 1913 ... ..	168
Speech at the meeting at Mysore, of St. John's Ambulance Association, 1914 ... ..	172
Speech at the Mysore Flower Show, 1914 ...	174
Speech on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of Sahukar Banumiah's School, Mysore, 1914 ... ..	176
Speech on the occasion of the prize distribu- tion at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, 1914.	178
Replies to Provincial Tour addresses, 1914—	180 to 184
Reply to the Davangere Taluk address ...	180
Reply to the Melakalmuru Taluk address	182
Speech at the opening of the Seringapatam Memorial Mantap, 1915 ... ..	185

VI

	PAGE
Speech on the occasion of the celebration of "School Day" of Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore, 1915 ...	188
Speech on the occasion of the prize distribution at the Female Training College, Baroda, 1916 ... ..	192
Speech on the occasion of laying the founda- tion stone of the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, 1916 ... ..	194
Speech at the inauguration of the Mysore University Senate, 1916 ... ..	197
Speech at the Dasara Exhibition, 1916 ...	205
Address to the Indian Science Congress held at Bangalore, 1917 ... ..	207
Speech on the occasion of the prize distribution at the Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' School, Mysore, 1917 ... ..	213
Reply to the Chamarajanagar Municipal Coun- cil address, 1917 ... ..	218
Reply to the address of the Non-Brahmin Deputation, 1918 ... ..	222
Speech at the First Convocation of the Univer- sity of Mysore, 1918 ... ..	226
Speech at the Dasara Exhibition, 1918 ...	236
Message to the people of Mysore on Armistice Day, 1918 ... ..	238

## VII

	<b>PAGE</b>
Speech at the First Convocation of the Benares Hindu University, 1919 ... ..	241
Reply to the Cooch Behar Sanskrit Literary Society's address, 1919 ... ..	259
Speech at the Viceregal Banquet, 1919 ...	261
Speech on the occasion of the return of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers from War Service, 1920 ... ..	267





# Speeches

BY HIS HIGHNESS

**SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,**

*MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.*

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## SPEECH AT THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

His Excellency, Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, came to Mysore for the purpose of investing His Highness the Maharaja with the ruling powers of the State. At the Durbar held on the 8th August 1902, His Excellency made a speech and His Highness replied to it as follows :—

8th Aug.  
1902.

*Your Excellency*,—It is with feelings of no mere conventional loyalty and gratitude, loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and gratitude to yourself, his representative, that I acknowledge the great honour conferred upon me in receiving at Your Excellency's hands the charge of my State this day. The history of Mysore, with the romantic fortunes of our ancient dynasty, must ever inspire in its ruler, a feeling of gratitude to the British Throne,

*Speech at the Installation Ceremony.*

8th Aug.  
1902.

which adds, I think, a special quality to the allegiance which it is my first duty to publicly tender to the person of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. The restoration of His Majesty to health by God's goodness is, nowhere in the British Empire, hailed with more heartfelt thankfulness than in the loyal State of Mysore. To Your Excellency, I owe something more than ordinary thanks. In common with the rest of the Ruling Princes of India, I am indebted to Your Excellency for the many acts by which you have proved yourself to be our friend, most of all, perhaps, for the ennobling ideal of duty ever held up before us; and the words of weighty advice which Your Excellency has now addressed to me will, believe me, sink the deeper into my mind from the example and authority of the illustrious Viceroy who has uttered them. But more than this, I am under a particular and personal obligation to Your Excellency for the distinction bestowed upon me by this second visit to Mysore.

*Speech at the Installation Ceremony.*

In gratefully acknowledging the sacrifices entailed on Your Excellency, I would venture to assure Your Excellency that I shall not forget the honour done me on this, the most important day of my career. How important are the responsibilities which now devolve upon me, I fully realise, and this, it is my intention to prove by performance, rather than by words. The inheritance to which I succeed is no ordinary one, and I appreciate what Mysore owes to the administration of wise statesmen and the care of the British Government under the Regency of my revered mother. But at the same time, I know full well that I cannot rest on the laurels won by others, and that my utmost efforts are needed, not only to maintain for my subjects the benefits they already enjoy, but to press onward to a yet higher standard of efficiency. How far I may be granted the ability to cope with the problems before me, the future only can show, but it is a comfort to me to feel that I shall, for some

8th Aug.  
1902.

*Speech at the Installation Ceremony.*

8th Aug. 1902. time at any rate, enjoy the assistance of my well-proved friend, the Hon'ble Colonel Donald Robertson, as Resident of the State. And speaking with all deference, I am able to say that I begin my task with some knowledge of its difficulties, thanks to the education I have received from Mr. Fraser, to whom I hope to prove that his labours for the past six years have not been without fruit. This much at any rate can confidently be affirmed, that the desire and the effort to succeed shall not be lacking. I have now seen a great deal of my State, with its beautiful scenery and its loyal people, and it would be a poor heart indeed that was not filled with pride and love for such an inheritance. May Heaven grant me the ability as well as the ambition to make a full and wise use of the great opportunities of my position and to govern without fear or favour for the lasting happiness of my people !

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## REPLIES TO INSTALLATION ADDRESSES.

His Highness the Maharaja received several congratulatory addresses on the occasion of his Installation in August 1902 and the following four speeches were some of his replies :—

8th Aug.  
1902.

## 1.

**Reply to the Addresses presented by the North and South Mysore Planters' Associations.**

*Gentlemen*,—I thank you, gentlemen of the North and South Mysore Planters' Associations, for your congratulations and good wishes, which, coming from influential and enlightened bodies like yours, are highly appreciated by me.

It is gratifying to me to note your reference to the broad-minded and enlightened principles that guided the administration of my illustrious father and of my revered mother, and I assure you that I shall be guided by the same principles.

You may be sure, gentlemen, of a ready and sympathetic co-operation from me in anything

*Replies to Installation Addresses.*

8th Aug.  
1902.

that Government can reasonably do to promote the important industry in which you are interested, and your enterprise will always have my heartiest good wishes for the success it so genuinely deserves.

I thank you again for your kind wishes both on my own and my revered mother's behalf.

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**2.**

**Reply to the Address presented by His Highness' subjects and well-wishers residing outside Mysore.**

*Gentlemen,*—It gives me very great pleasure to receive this Address expressing the loyal sentiments of so many of you, the subjects of this State, who have gone out of Mysore and are engaged honourably in various walks of life elsewhere. I may assure you that your careers are watched with pride and pleasure in this country. The accounts of the highly

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*Replies to Installation Addresses.*

creditable manner in which some of you have been acquitting yourselves have often been heard by me with much gratification. I thank you, gentlemen, who have come from afar at much personal inconvenience to present this Address, and I wish you all brilliant and prosperous careers.

8th Aug.  
1902.

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**3.****Reply to the Address presented on behalf of  
Coorg people.**

*Gentlemen,*—I thank you for your Address of congratulations. It is a matter of rejoicing that His Majesty the King-Emperor has recovered from his illness and that the great event which was looked forward to with so much interest will be celebrated to-morrow.

I am glad to hear of the very friendly relations which existed between this State and your country during the administration of my

*Replies to Installation Addresses.*

8th Aug.  
1902. honoured parents and I earnestly hope that they may long continue.

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## 4.

**Reply to the Address presented by the Representatives of the London and Wesleyan Missions in the Mysore State.**

*Gentlemen,*—I thank you for your kind Address of congratulation and good wishes. Your efforts to spread education and to foster the qualities of good citizenship need no commendation at my hands. They are too well-known and it will be a pleasure to me to count upon your co-operation in the task of extending enlightenment among my subjects.

It is a matter of pride and pleasure to me that you speak in such appreciative terms of my lamented father and of my revered mother. I shall consider myself happy if I am enabled



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*Replies to Installation Addresses.*

to follow in their footsteps (even if I may not be able to achieve the same success as theirs in the administration of the country) to strive after the same high ideals, and to continue to promote the welfare of all classes and creeds among my subjects.

8th Aug.  
1902.

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SPEECH AT THE MYSORE EXECUTIVE  
COUNCIL.

14th Aug.  
1902.           After his Installation, His Highness the Maharaja presided at an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council on the 14th August 1902, and in doing so, made the following speech:—

*Dewan Sahib and Councillors*,—Our business to-day is purely formal and will not detain us long. My object in calling this extraordinary meeting is two-fold. In the first place, I desired that no time should be lost by the new administration in giving tangible evidence of its existence and in the second, I wished to take the earliest opportunity of meeting my Dewan and Councillors personally in their corporate capacity.

We are once again at the beginning of a new experiment in Mysore. Whether that experiment is a success or the reverse, will depend greatly on you. Of your devotion to myself personally, I am well aware.

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*Speech at the Mysore Executive Council.*

In your devotion to the interests of the State, I have full confidence. No human institution can be perfect and the new scheme of administration will, no doubt, disclose defects of one kind or another. As the fruit of the labours of my Dewan, aided by the advice of my good friend, the Resident, I myself hope and expect much. This object can only be attained, however, by single-hearted and unselfish co-operation between the Members of Council of the State. It cannot be expected that you will always agree with one another or that I shall always agree with you. It may be that, at times, you may feel soreness individually or even collectively at being overruled. At such times I ask you to give credit to those who disagree with you for being actuated by the same sense of public duty as yourselves, and to reflect that, in giving your honest opinion and urging it to the utmost of your power, you have done your duty and retained your self-respect. I ask you to banish all sense of

14th Aug.  
1902.

*Speech at the Mysore Executive Council.*

14th Aug. 1902. resentment and to address yourselves to the next question before you with undiminished courage and good will. If this is the spirit that animates our labours, I can, relying on your mature experience and proved abilities, look forward with confidence to the future. In conclusion, I desire to assure you, collectively, of my loyal support and, individually, of my unfailing sympathy and consideration. May Heaven guide us always to the lasting good of my dear people!

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## SPEECH AT THE POONA GAYANA SAMAJ.

When His Highness visited Poona during his cold weather tour in 1902, the members of the Gayana Samaj of that city presented him with a welcome address on the 2nd December 1902. His Highness replied to it as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the Gayana Samaj*,—I have received with very genuine pleasure your address of welcome this evening. As you have observed, the study of music has received special encouragement for years past in the State of Mysore, and the advancement of the art under the auspices of my revered father and mother is a matter on which we, Mysoreans, pride ourselves, I think, with some justice. It gives me much satisfaction personally, as a lover of the music of both the East and West, to renew on this occasion the ties that have so long connected the Gayana Samaj with Mysore, and to assure you of my hearty interest in your Society and its aims.

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REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS FROM THE  
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS MINING BOARD.

15th Aug.  
1903.

On 15th August 1903, His Highness the Maharaja received at the Kolar Gold Fields an address of welcome from the Mining Board, Kolar Gold Fields. In acknowledging it, His Highness replied as follows :—

*Gentlemen,*—I thank you for the hearty welcome that you have offered to me on the occasion of this, my second visit to the Fields. I can assure you that it has given me the greatest pleasure to meet the representatives of the Mining Companies again, and I look forward with keen interest to seeing with my own eyes the outward marks of that progress to which the monthly returns bear unmistakable testimony.

Since my previous visit, the Cauvery Power Scheme has been brought into working order. It has, I believe, materially influenced the efficiency of working and will do still more in future, when the second instalment, which

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*Reply to Welcome Address from K. G. F. Mining Board.*

we are now engaged in preparing, becomes an accomplished fact. The new water supply scheme is, I believe, well in hand, and will, I trust, before many months are over bring additional health and well-being to the inhabitants of the Fields, besides securing to the mines an ample working supply in the driest season. These schemes could not have been initiated or executed without a good mutual understanding between my Government and the Mining Companies. They are evidence of good will and a businesslike attitude on both sides and I hope that the happy relations now existing will long continue in the future.

15th Aug.  
1903.

I am now in a position to make two announcements. The project for a new hospital has taken definite shape and my Dewan, Sir Krishna Murti, has found means to provide Rs. 15,000 in the Budget for the commencement of the work. Again, I have had the pleasure within the last two days of

*Reply to Welcome Address from K. G. F. Mining Board.*

15th Aug.  
1903.

sanctioning the appointment of a whole-time Munsiff for the Field. I trust that the new court will fulfill your expectations in shortening, as far as possible, the law's delays and in facilitating business generally.

As you have observed, gentlemen, my visit is a short one, but I hope to make the best use of the time at my disposal, and I can assure you that its shortness is due to no lack of interest in you and your concerns. Once more I thank you for your welcome and wish you all prosperity.

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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF  
ROBERTSONPET.

On 19th August 1903, His Highness the Maharaja 19th Aug.  
attended the ceremony of naming the new town built 1903.  
at the Kolar Gold Fields after Sir Donald Robertson,  
the then British Resident in Mysore, and in doing so  
made the following speech:—

*Sir Donald Robertson and Gentlemen,—*  
The interesting account which Mr. Carr has  
given us of the new town, its inception and  
progress, renders it unnecessary for me to  
explain at length the meaning of my presence  
here to-day.

The proposal to name the town after Sir  
Donald Robertson naturally met with my warm  
acceptance. While his never-failing interest  
in all matters connected with the Gold Fields  
makes the perpetuation of his name on this  
spot most appropriate, the opportunity afforded  
of paying a personal compliment, however  
small, to one to whom I owe so much is most  
gratifying to myself.

*Speech at the Opening of Robertsonpet.*

19th Aug.  
1903.

Mr. Carr has set forth the work accomplished in modest terms. But at the present time, the problem of providing all classes with sanitary dwellings is, perhaps, the most important and certainly one of the most difficult that we have to face. I hold, therefore, that the project devised and carried out by Mr. Carr and his predecessors, aided and inspired by Mr. Madhava Rao, deserves our full recognition.

For these reasons, I readily consented to formally name the new town. I now declare that the town shall be hereafter known as Robertsonpet. Long may it prosper to do credit to its founders and the distinguished Officer whose name it will bear!

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## SPEECH AT THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Mysore Representative Assembly is a meeting of leading representatives of the people, elected by each taluk of the State and by some other bodies who have been given the privilege of election. Till 1917, it used to meet once a year immediately after the close of the Dasara festivities. Two sessions of the Assembly are now held, one immediately after the close of the Dasara festivities and the other about the time of His Highness' Birthday. The Dewan delivers an address giving an account of the administration of the State during the previous year and then follows the discussion of the subjects brought forward by the representatives. 5th Oct. 1903.

A year after his Installation, His Highness himself opened the Representative Assembly on the 5th October 1903, and in doing so, delivered the following speech :—

*Sir Donald Robertson, Dewan Sahib and Members of the Representative Assembly,—*It gives me much pleasure that for the first time after my accession to power, I have this opportunity of meeting the representatives of

*Speech at the Representative Assembly.*

5th Oct.  
1903.

the leading raiyats, merchants and local bodies of my State. It would have pleased me to have done so last year, but on account of the virulence of plague, it was decided to postpone the meeting of this Assembly—a decision, I need scarcely say, taken with much reluctance and after much waiting to see if the disease would abate. Twenty-two years ago, almost to a day, this Assembly was, at the command of my revered father, inaugurated by Dewan Rangacharlu. The object was to make the views and measures of Government better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they were intended, and by bringing the members in immediate communication with the Government, to serve to remove from their minds any misapprehensions in regard to such views and actions and to convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people.

The sphere and functions of an Assembly like that of yours must necessarily have its

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*Speech at the Representative Assembly.*

limitations and it is obviously not in a position to accept any portion of the responsibility for the good Government of the State, which must exclusively remain with me. Former testimony, I am glad to find, speaks highly of the moderation, the intelligence and the practical good sense that have characterized your discussions in the past, and one of the conspicuous results of this Assembly has been the consolidation of the sense of a common interest between the Government and the people.

If the deliberations of this Assembly succeed in providing a ready means whereby my people can make their requirements, aspirations and grievances known, and in affording my Government an opportunity for stating what has been accomplished during the past year and what is intended in the next, and further, if these meetings enable us to understand each other better and thereby remove all possible grounds for misconception regarding

5th Oct.  
1903.

*Speech at the Representative Assembly.*

5th Oct.  
1903.

the measures of Government, then I entertain no doubt that this yearly gathering will prove a valuable adjunct to the administration and will thereby promote the contentment and well-being of my subjects which are so dear to my heart. As long as this institution fulfils these aims and objects, you may rest assured, it will receive my hearty support and encouragement. I trust that the membership of this Assembly, which I understand, has already come to be regarded as a privilege, will, by your moderation and wise counsel, receive enhanced value at your hands and the hands of your successors in the years to come.

And now, gentlemen, my Dewan, Sir Krishna Murti, will place before you an account of my first year's administration, and will, as usual, preside at your meetings. I commend your sense of duty in coming here at this time of the year, when unfortunately, in spite of all our efforts, plague has still a

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*Speech at the Representative Assembly.*

hold on this city. I hope that the arrangements made for your comfort and safety are satisfactory to you.

5th Oct.  
1903.

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REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE  
CITIZENS OF MADRAS.

22nd Dec.  
1903.

The citizens of Madras welcomed His Highness the Maharaja with an address at the Railway Station, Madras, on 22nd December 1903, to which His Highness replied as follows:—

*Gentlemen,*—It gives me genuine pleasure to meet so many leading citizens of this great city, and I thank you very heartily for the kind reception that you have accorded to me.

I am gratified to learn that you watch with keen interest and sympathy, the progress of Mysore. My earnest desire is to uphold the great traditions of the State and to do what in me lies to maintain for Mysore that position in the Indian polity, which you are good enough to assign to it.

I rejoice to feel that you appreciate the efforts of my Government to keep the administration at a high level of efficiency, and I trust that the principles of progress to which you refer, will ever guide and inspire us.



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*Reply to Welcome Address by the Citizens of Madras.*

I deem it a happy event that thus early 22nd Dec.  
1903.  
in my career, I have this opportunity of meeting so many of the most enlightened citizens, not only of Madras but of all parts of India, and of taking my part with the people of India, in a movement, which has for its object the development of the industries of our great country.

Permit me, gentlemen, to thank you again, one and all, for so kindly assembling to meet me here, at the cost, I fear, of no small trouble to yourselves.

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SPEECH AT THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL  
AND ARTS EXHIBITION.26th Dec.  
1903.

The following speech was delivered by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the opening of the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition on the 26th December 1903 :—

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
It was not without diffidence that I accepted the invitation, so courteously extended to me by the Committee, to open the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition. I could not but feel that there were many others more obviously qualified for the duty, whether as captains of industry, administrators of experience, or as spokesmen of public opinion. But, as it was evident that the Committee were not in search of instruction from an expert, I could not but conclude that they desired the sympathy of a representative of my class, or of the head of a State which may claim a substantial interest, not only in the indigenous arts and crafts, but also in the more

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

progressive enterprises of Western origin. Of my official sympathy I had already been able to give expression, when sanctioning the proposal of my Dewan and Council, to send a representative collection of objects of Mysore Art and Industry to the Exhibition, and, in view of the considerations to which I have referred, I felt that I could not decline the opportunity of evincing my personal interest by taking part in to-day's ceremony.

26th Dec.  
1903.

In some quarters doubts have, I believe, been expressed of the utility of exhibitions such as this. In early days extravagant expectations were formed of their possibilities, and the great London Exhibition of 1851 was, at the time, supposed to have inaugurated the millennium. The fifty years or so that have elapsed since then have not witnessed the realisation of this pleasing vision, nor have the "World's Fairs" of Europe and the West always fulfilled the expectations of their promoters, in immediate and startling

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

26th Dec. expansion of trade and industries, in general,  
1903. or in particular. Our exhibition here, however,  
is on a more modest scale and our expectations  
of its results are modest in proportion.

In these days of keen competition, much is heard in all parts of the Empire of what pessimists term, the decadence of British trade and industries, which others prefer to regard as the legitimate and natural advance of foreign rivals in the markets of the world. Whatever the correct description of the trouble, the symptoms are beyond question and everywhere the need of increased commercial and industrial activity is proclaimed and acknowledged. Here, in India, the problem is peculiar. Our trade tends steadily to expand, and it is possible, as we know from the Parliamentary reports, to demonstrate by statistics, the increasing prosperity of the country generally. On the other hand, we in India know, that the ancient indigenous handicrafts are decaying, that the fabrics for which

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*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

India was renowned in the past are supplanted by the products of Western looms, and that our industries are not displaying that renewed vitality which will enable them to compete successfully in the home or the foreign market. The cultivator on the margin of subsistence remains a starveling cultivator, the educated man seeks Government employment or the readily available profession of a lawyer, whilst the belated artisan works on the lines marked out for him by his forefathers for a return that barely keeps body and soul together.

It is said that India is dependent on agriculture and must always remain so. That may be so, but there can, I venture to think, be little doubt that the solution of the ever recurring famine problem is to be found not merely in the improvement of agriculture, the cheapening of loans, or the more equitable distribution of taxation, but still more, in the removal from the land to industrial pursuits of a great portion of those, who, at the best,

26th Dec.  
1903.

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

26th Dec.  
1903.

gain but a miserable subsistence, and on the slightest failure of the season are thrown on public charity. It is time for us in India to be up and doing; new markets must be found, new methods adopted and new handicrafts developed, whilst the educated unemployed, no less than the skilled and unskilled labourers, all those, in fact, whose precarious means of livelihood is a standing menace to the well-being of the State, must find employment in re-organised and progressive industries. That educated opinion is awakening to the situation, this Exhibition I take to be a proof. The cry for commercial and industrial education increases, and in this education such exhibitions are an important feature.

The subject of industrial education has many prophets; there must be many in the present assembly who are eminently qualified to discuss it, of whom I cannot claim to be one, and I do not propose to inflict on you, at any length, such views as I may have been

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

tempted to form. Some attention has, however, been paid to the subject in Mysore, and it has only brought into prominence the great difficulties which must be faced before positive results can be achieved. Possibly, our experience is not without its parallels even in Madras. But that, to my mind, is no reason for discouragement. The old saying that the man who never made a mistake, never made anything, holds good pre-eminently in matters industrial. The time and trouble devoted to experiment have not been wasted, and it is reasonable to hope that all over India the Governments are profiting by past failure and are gradually directing such instruction as they are able to afford, on to sounder and better lines. The prime essential is that the instructor should know more about the industry than those whom he undertakes to teach, a condition that has by no means invariably been fulfilled. Our object is, I take it, to find new callings for those whose hereditary employment,

26th Dec  
1908.

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

26th Dec.  
1903.

from various causes, no longer provides a livelihood, and increased efficiency for those whose wares are still in demand, but at a price which does not remunerate the craftsman. At present, in too many cases, a boy, attracted by a scholarship, spends some years in an industrial school, and on leaving, has no idea beyond returning to the ancestral calling, clerkly or menial, or to the hereditary tools and methods. So long as this state of things prevails, we have advanced but little on the road to success. It seems to me that what we want is more outside light and assistance from those interested in industries. Our schools should not be left entirely to officials, who are either fully occupied with their other duties or whose ideas are prone, in the nature of things, to run in official grooves. I should like to see all those who "think" and "know," giving us their active assistance, and not merely their criticism of our results. It is not Governments or forms of Government that



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*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

have made the great industrial nations, but the spirit of the people and the energy of one and all working to a common end. 26th Dec.  
1903.

To return to the exhibition, the object of industrial exhibitions is, I conceive, to convey to the public, evidence of the condition and progress of local industries and to suggest to those interested, latent possibilities of improvement. Madras may claim to be a peculiarly suitable locality for such an exhibition. Not only is the Presidency noted for the excellence of its hand-woven goods, for the skilfulness of its metal workers and for its pre-eminence in the leather tanning industry, but the City of Madras has also seen the birth of a completely new industry which promises to be a source of no little profit in the future. When the trade of copper and brass workers was threatened by an import of cheap and suitable aluminium vessels, Madras set itself to work and, with the assistance of Government, developed, by the skill of its artisans, a

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

26th Dec.  
1903.

local industry in aluminium goods, which has now advanced well beyond the experimental stage. The development of the Madras aluminium industry affords a lesson of unrivalled import and is a hopeful augury for the future of industrial India.

The systematic examination of the great Indian handicrafts for the purpose of introducing improvements, which may form the basis of industrial training, has yet to be undertaken. The necessity for it has attracted attention in many parts of India. In the Bombay Presidency an expert in weaving has made important improvements in the warping and weaving of cotton goods on the indigenous loom. In Bengal and elsewhere systematic attempts are being made to disseminate a knowledge of the use of the fly-shuttle, which, as I am informed, has been quietly at work here in Madras City, for many years, unknown to the rest of India. In Bangalore a small factory equipped and maintained by

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

my friend, Mr. Tata, is steadily improving the process of silk-reeling. Numerous other examples might no doubt be cited, but much, very much, remains to be done in the matter, which is so vital a one for India. Now that the country forms one market with the great industrial countries of the world, her citizens must not sit idly by, awaiting the interference of the Governments in what is, equally, the business of the people. Combination and enterprise are needed. The handicrafts of India have been celebrated since time immemorial; the hereditary aptitude of her artisans survives, waiting but to be utilised in the light of modern knowledge. An exhibition such as this will have been of small purpose if it fails to suggest new methods for developing the skill of the workers, new fields for their employment and new markets for their products. Let us hope that the successful experiment which has secured for India the manufacture of aluminium goods may be the

26th Dec.  
1903.

*Speech at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition.*

26th Dec.  
1903. forerunner of more far-reaching developments in many other handicrafts. May this Exhibition serve as a stimulus to public-spirited men to set on foot similar enterprises, so that, by combination, investigation and experiment, the way may be cleared for a progress, of which the exhibitions of the future will illustrate the happy results!

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DEPUTATION OF MYSOREANS RESIDING  
IN MADRAS.

On 23rd January 1904, a deputation of Mysoreans residing in Madras waited on His Highness the Maharaja and presented him with an address. In acknowledging the same, His Highness made the following speech :—

23rd Jan.  
1904.

*Gentlemen,*—It is a great pleasure to me to meet here to-day this representative deputation of my subjects residing in Madras. I observe with satisfaction that you all enjoy positions creditable to yourselves and useful to society and are worthily maintaining the reputation of Mysore in the City and Presidency of Madras.

For the administration and development of Mysore we need the best heads and hearts that the soil can produce. But I would be the last to discourage our young men from seeking an honourable livelihood abroad. For I am certain that though absent for a while you are not unmindful that Mysore is your home, and will ever be eager, when opportunity

*Deputation of Mysoreans residing in Madras.*

23rd Jan. offers, to devote the knowledge and breadth  
1904. of mind acquired by travel and residence  
amongst progressive communities, to the ser-  
vice of your mother-land.

I thank you for your loyal address and I  
wish you and yours all possible prosperity.

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## SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

On the occasion of the Birthday festivities of H. H. 13th June  
the Maharaja in June 1905, a banquet was held on the 1905.  
13th June at which the usual toasts were proposed and  
responded to. H. H. the Maharaja spoke as follows in  
responding to the toast of his health proposed by the  
Hon'ble the Resident:—

*Mr. Williams, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
I must, in the first place, thank you for the  
very kind manner in which you have proposed  
and responded to the toast of my health, and  
express the pleasure that it gives me to wel-  
come you all to Mysore. The Mysore Race  
week is, I think I may say, historic. In my  
grandfather's days it was a famous institu-  
tion and the Mysore Cup was a trophy coveted  
by all racing men. The week was revived by  
my father more or less on its present lines  
and when, after some years of abeyance during  
my minority, I was in a position to again  
revive it, I had the satisfaction not only of  
doing what I could to promote sport and

*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*

13th June 1905. entertain my friends but also of continuing a tradition which will, for many years to come, I hope, be associated with my father's memory.

Since our last gathering here, it has been my lot to renew an all too frequent experience, that of bidding farewell to a good friend in the person of a departing Resident. I feel sure that all who have enjoyed the privilege of the acquaintance of Sir James and Lady Bourdillon during their stay in Mysore will share my regret at their departure and join with me in wishing them many years of happiness and prosperity in their own home.

The frequent change of Residents has its disadvantages but I find some consolation in the thought that it enables me to make the acquaintance of numerous members of the service of which our officiating Resident is a distinguished member. If we cannot keep old friends, we must be thankful for new ones and



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*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*

such a one we are all prepared to recognise in Mr. Williams. 13th June 1905.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish you a pleasant week and the best of sport.

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SPEECH AT STATE DINNER TO T. R. H. THE  
PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

30th Jan.  
1906.

In 1905 Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales came on a visit to India and graciously accepted the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja to honour this State with a visit. For the first time, Mysore had the proud privilege and satisfaction of welcoming the Heir Apparent to the British Throne and his Royal Consort. They arrived in Mysore on 29th January 1906. After staying for a couple of days at Mysore, Their Royal Highnesses went to the Shooting Camp at Karapur, about 45 miles from Mysore. After spending three days in witnessing the Khedda operations and in game shooting, they returned to Mysore and on 4th February 1906 they went to Bangalore. On 30th January 1906, Their Royal Highnesses attended the State Dinner at Government House, Mysore, and His Highness the Maharaja proposed their health in the following speech :—

*Your Royal Highnesses,*—It is with the profoundest sentiments of joy and gratitude that I and my people are to-day realising the ambition, so long and fondly cherished, of welcoming Your Royal Highnesses to the City and State of Mysore.

*Speech at State Dinner to T. R. H. the Prince and  
Princess of Wales.*

Your august father, His Majesty the King-Emperor, when visiting India as Prince of Wales was, to the misfortune of Mysore, prevented from fulfilling his intention of honouring the State with his presence. The disappointment of thirty years ago is to-day most happily effaced by the presence, in our midst, not only of the Prince of Wales but also of the gracious lady, his illustrious Consort. 30th Jan.  
1908.

The fortunes of Mysore will ever be associated in history with the consolidation of the British power in India. It was in Mysore that the great Duke of Wellington received his baptism of fire and won his first laurels. It was with the aid of the Mysore Horse and the Mysore Transport that he gained imperishable fame on the battlefields of the Deccan. The State itself and the family that I represent are grateful witnesses to those principles of equity and generous moderation that form the true foundation of His Majesty's

*Speech at State Dinner to T. R. H. the Prince and  
Princess of Wales.*

30th Jan. 1906. Empire of to-day in the hearts no less of the Princes than of the Peoples of India. Within the last few hours Your Royal Highnesses have stood with me upon the ramparts of Seringapatam and on the scene of that last desperate struggle, will have shared with me a common pride in the heroism of the assault—the devotion of the defence.

In the horsemen who now have the greatly prized honour of forming your escort and personal guard, Your Royal Highnesses see the descendants of the men who fought at Seringapatam and in the Deccan. Of the efficiency of my Imperial Service Troops it is not for me to say more than that one and all have worked their hardest to fit themselves for the front line of the army of the Empire. But of their spirit I dare affirm, that the one ambition of every Officer and man is to emulate the valour of his ancestors in the service of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

*Speech at State Dinner to T. R. H. the Prince and  
Princess of Wales.*

I beg Your Royal Highness to convey to His Gracious Majesty the assurance that whenever the call may come, Myore will not be found wanting. 30th Jan. 1906.

I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to Your Royal Highnesses for the gracious kindness with which you have complied with what I fear must have seemed our too exacting demands on your time and your interest. I can only trust that you will find some recompense for the fatigues of your visit in the knowledge of the happiness which the sight of you has given to many thousands of His Majesty's humble subjects in my State. For over eight years past Mysore has, in common with other parts of India, been in the grip of a pestilence against which the resources of science and of Governments have proved well-nigh powerless. The last few months have, however, witnessed a remarkable decline in the severity of the affliction. It is not in

*Speech at State Dinner to T. R. H. the Prince and  
Princess of Wales.*

30th Jan. 1906. Indian sentiment to dissociate from an event so auspicious as Your Royal Highnesses' visit, this most merciful deliverance and the year, thus doubly blessed, will remain ever memorable in the annals of Mysore.

In conclusion, I pray Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance of the devoted loyalty of myself and my people to his person and his throne, and of our gratitude for the honour that he has conferred upon Mysore in permitting us to welcome Your Royal Highnesses to the State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the toast of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and ask you to join me in wishing them many years of health and happiness.

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SPEECH AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF  
SAHUKAR DODDANNA SETTY'S SCHOOL.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the opening ceremony of Sahukar Doddanna Setty's School at Bangalore on 11th March 1906:—

11th Mar.  
1906.

*Sahukar Doddanna Setty and Gentlemen,—*

It is a great satisfaction to me to take part in the proceedings of to-day, the nature and object of which have been explained in the Address to which we have just listened. It is always my pleasure and my duty to assist in whatever way is possible, the work of public spirited and charitable gentlemen. When, however, charity is combined with a most useful and practical object, the pleasure and the obligation are greatly enhanced.

I understand that the school which has been built and endowed on so liberal a scale by Sahukar Doddanna Setty is intended to provide general education combined with kindergarten instruction in the first instance and manual training in a number of useful

*Speech at the Opening Ceremony of Sahukar Doddanna  
Setty's School.*

11th Mar.  
1906.

industries. This is the kind of education which is now recognised in the most advanced and progressive countries as the one most likely to produce useful and intelligent citizens. I congratulate the founder of the school on the choice that he has made of the object of his charity. I consider him fortunate in having provided for himself in his declining years such an unfailing source of interest and I trust that he may be spared for many years to watch over the fortunes of the school. The names of the Committee who will assist him are a guarantee that the school will be conducted on sound and progressive lines.

Some two years ago, I had occasion to congratulate another charitable citizen of Bangalore on his forethought in providing a charitable institution founded by him with a permanent endowment and I should like to acknowledge in the same manner the liberal manner in which the founder of this institution



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*Speech at the Opening Ceremony of Sahukar Doddanna  
Setty's School.*

has followed the excellent example of Mr. 11th Mar.  
Gubbi Thotadappa. 1906.

I am sure that all here will join with me  
in wishing the school, which I now declare  
opened, a long, prosperous and useful future.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE LINGAYAT COMMUNITY.

8th June  
1906.

On the 8th June 1906, the Lingayat Community presented an address on the occasion of elevation of Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty to the Council and His Highness the Maharaja replied as follows :—

*Gentlemen,*—It has been a pleasure to me to receive your Address for I fully sympathise with your satisfaction at the promotion to high office of a member of your community, a community in which I have every reason to feel deep interest, and with your aspirations for a large share of employment in the Public Service. I have every sympathy, but I would remind you that this fulfilment depends mainly on your own exertions. The doors of education and of the Public Services lie open to all alike and in the appointment of which you have expressed your appreciation, you may find ample assurance that those of you who prove their fitness will not lack recognition from me or from my Government. I thank you for your loyal Address and I wish the

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*Address from the Lingayat Community.*

Lingayat Community all success in their endeavours to equip themselves for a more active part as citizens of the State and of the Empire.

8th June  
1906.

## SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

10th June  
1906.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the State Banquet held at Government House, Mysore, on the occasion of his birthday in June 1906:—

*Mr. Fraser, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I thank you for the very hearty reception that you have given to the toast of my health.

It has been a sincere pleasure to me to see so many of my friends here, both old and new, and I hope that they have enjoyed their stay as much as I have enjoyed their company.

It is usually my fate on these occasions to have to say good-bye to one old friend or another. I fear that this is the last time, for the present at any rate, that we shall welcome our friends, the Carabiniers, to Mysore. We all regret that they had no better luck in the tournament. We are exceedingly sorry to lose them and we shall follow with much interest their career in Northern India.

Again, as last year, it is my fortune to welcome a new Resident to Mysore. On this

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*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*

occasion, however, there is a new and pleasant feature in the situation, as our new Resident and his wife are old and good friends of mine. I hope and believe that Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are as much pleased as their friends in Mysore at their return, and I trust that I may count for a long time to come on their friendly advice and assistance, which I have had such good reason to appreciate in the past.

10th June  
1906.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope that you have had a pleasant week and that you will come again to Mysore "early and often."

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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE  
WESLEYAN MISSION HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

28th Aug.  
1908.

On the 28th August 1906, on the occasion of the opening of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital, Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja spoke as follows:—

*Mr. Sawday, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is scarcely necessary to assure you that I accepted the invitation to preside on the occasion of the opening of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital with sincere pleasure. I have watched with interest the rising walls of the building and have nothing but admiration for the structure now practically completed. The interesting statement just read explains clearly the objects kept in view, the progress made up to the present and the needs of the future. No one who has listened to that statement will, I think, fail to admire the spirit in which the scheme was conceived and the courage and energy with which it has been brought to its present stage by Mr. Sawday and his fellow-workers.

*Speech at the Opening of the Wesleyan Mission  
Hospital, Mysore.*

The Wesleyan Mission are old friends of us all in Mysore. They were the pioneers of modern education in the City and their good works are well-known to every one. This, their latest enterprise, is one that must appeal to the hearts of all of us alike. The provision of medical relief for sick and suffering women and children is a cause apart from all questions of caste, creed or nationality, and I can conceive no object to which those who are in a position to give can more worthily contribute. My Government has gladly assigned what it felt justified in giving at the present stage, having regard to the innumerable other demands on the public purse, and I am pleased to learn that substantial assistance has been forthcoming from local sources. It is clear, however, that there is still a great opportunity for the charitably disposed citizens of Mysore, and I have little doubt that all those present to-day, after seeing for

28th Aug.  
1906.

*Speech at the Opening of the Wesleyan Mission  
Hospital, Mysore.*

28th Aug. themselves the excellent accommodation and  
1906. arrangements provided in this building, will  
give Mr. Sawday a helping hand towards  
placing the hospital on a sound financial  
footing.

It only remains to me to declare the  
hospital open; and I pray that under the  
Divine blessing, the aspirations of its founders  
may be fulfilled a thousand-fold.

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## SPEECH AT THE DASARA BANQUET.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following 3rd Oct.  
speech at the Banquet held at Government House, 1906.  
Mysore, on the 3rd October 1906, during the Dasara  
festivities :—

*Mr. Fraser, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I thank you very heartily for the cordial manner in which you have proposed and responded to the toast of my health. You need, I think, no assurance of the pleasure that it gives me to see so many of my friends, old and new, in Mysore. To both I offer a hearty welcome.

A feature in this year's Dasara week which appeals peculiarly to me, is the hunting which our friends, the 30th Lancers, have so kindly provided for us. They have already shown us capital sport and we look forward to more, before they leave us. As many of you know, the Mysore country has a hunting history of its own. For eleven seasons my father kept a pack of hounds, during all of which Mr. Davy carried the horn with the

*Speech at the Dasara Banquet.*

3rd Oct. 1906. greatest success. I am only expressing the feelings of all present in thanking the Officers of the Regiment and the Master most cordially for bringing down their pack, and in wishing long life and prosperity to the Gordon's Horse hunt.

The presence of the Dewan and other officers and of the representatives of the planting and mining interests will remind you of the more serious side of the Dasara season. For myself and my Officers it is a time, so to speak, of stock-taking, during which we make up accounts for the past year and consider our plans for the new. The Dewan has to-day rendered his accounts and you will, I think, share my satisfaction at the favourable statement that he has been able to present. After two years of scarcity, there is every indication of a plentiful harvest, with all that that means to my people and to those to whom their care is entrusted. To many of you here, as to myself, Mr. Madhava Rao is a very

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*Speech at the Dasara Banquet.*

old and good friend and I therefore ask you to join with me in congratulating him on the auspicious beginning of his Dewanship and in wishing him a prosperous and successful term of office.

3rd Oct.  
1906.



REPLY TO ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE  
A. S. I. E. ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA.

8th Jan.  
1907.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Calcutta in January 1907 and on the 8th January he received an Address from a deputation from the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of that City and in replying to it spoke as follows:—

*Gentlemen,*—It is highly gratifying to me to receive this Address from the representatives of the intellect, the culture and public spirit of the metropolis of the Empire. I well remember how deep and universal was the feeling of sorrow and sympathy roused among all classes of the community when my beloved father died here suddenly twelve years ago. Your sympathy went a great way to mitigate the sense of our loss and sorrow.

I thank you sincerely for the kind and appreciative terms in which you have been pleased to speak of myself and my Government. I have endeavoured to follow in the footsteps of my dear father and the Government is

*Reply to Address presented by the A. S. I. E.  
Association, Calcutta.*

being conducted mainly on the lines laid down by him. We have from the commencement been giving special attention to the revival of industries and the promotion of industrial and technical education in the State and you can well understand how gratified and interested I feel in hearing of what is being done towards the same object in this part of India. There has been an awakening all over this great Continent regarding the urgent need that exists for recovering our lost ground in the matter of industries and commerce and all those who take a true interest in the well-being of the Country cannot but rejoice at the signs of revival that are noticeable on all sides. Your plan for promoting industries and technical education appears to proceed on sound lines and I need not assure you that I shall watch the progress of your patriotic scheme with deep interest. As a small token of my appreciation of your efforts

8th Jan.  
1907.

*Reply to Address presented by the A. S. I. E.  
Association, Calcutta.*

8th Jan. I hope you will allow me to offer a donation  
1907. of Rs. 3,000 to be utilised for any scholarship  
which may commend itself to the Association.

Allow me to thank you once more for the  
kind welcome you have accorded to me.

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REPLIES TO CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES  
ON THE CONFERMENT OF G. C. S. I.

The following three speeches are some of the replies of His Highness the Maharaja to the various Congratulatory addresses received when the honour of the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was conferred on him :—

1.

**Reply to the Address of the Inhabitants of the City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.**

*Gentlemen of the City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,—*I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done me in asking me to be present here to-day to receive this Address conveying the congratulations of the people of both the City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on the honour of the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, which His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on me.

8th Feb.  
1907.

*Replies to Congratulatory Addresses on the Conferment  
of G. C. S. I.*

8th Feb.  
1907.

It is unnecessary for me to tell you how deeply I appreciate this mark of Royal favour. I must at the same time say that I am not unaware of the responsibilities attaching to it and it shall be my endeavour to persevere in my efforts to do what is in me to promote the progress and prosperity of my State and the happiness of my people.

Gentlemen, it only remains for me to most cordially and sincerely thank you for presenting me with the Address and for the expressions of good will towards me and the Members of my family, contained in your Address.

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2.

11th Mar. Reply to the Address of the Ursu Community.  
1907.

*Gentlemen of the Ursu Community,*—You have presented me with a most kind and congratulatory Address, in which you give



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*Replies to Congratulatory Addresses on the Conferment  
of G. C. S. I.*

expression of your heartfelt joy for the great 11th Mar.  
honour of the G. C. S. I., which has been con- 1907.  
ferred upon me by His Most Gracious Majesty  
the King-Emperor. The terms of your address  
are too flattering to me but I recognise in it  
and fully appreciate, you may be assured, the  
loyalty and good will which has actuated you  
in presenting it to me.

What little I have been able to do towards  
the furthering of the education and progress  
of your community as well as towards doing  
something to help to provide you with means  
of relaxation has been altogether a pleasure to  
me, and I trust that nothing in the future may  
come in the way of my continuing to further  
these objects. It only remains for me to thank  
you once again most heartily not only for your  
address but for this most pleasant entertain-  
ment to which you have invited me.

*Replies to Congratulatory Addresses on the Conferment  
of G. C. S. I.*

8.

11th Mar. 1907. **Reply to the Address by the Citizens of Mysore.**

*Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Mysore,*—It gives me sincere pleasure to receive this evening, your very kind address of good wishes and congratulations on the great honour recently conferred upon me by His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor. Allow me, gentlemen, to offer you my heartfelt thanks.

You allude in your address to this honour as being a fitting recognition of my four years' personal rule. Though I appreciate the depth of feeling which has prompted you to express this opinion, yet, I must candidly confess that I cannot altogether endorse it. I feel that I have only just begun my work of administration, that there is a very great deal to be done and that very little has yet been achieved. My responsibility is a heavy one, but I fully

*Replies to Congratulatory Addresses on the Conferment  
of G. C. S. I.*

realise it, and, as it has pleased Providence to call upon me to discharge it, I can only submit to the Divine Will. It shall ever be my aim and ambition in life to do all that lies in me to promote the progress and the prosperity of my beautiful State, and the happiness of my beloved people. I can assure you that I shall not spare myself in the endeavour to accomplish this. Neither perseverance nor effort will, I trust, ever be found wanting in fulfilling this aim.

11th Mar.  
1907.

It is a happy coincidence that our Ugadi or New Year's Day should have been selected for this pleasant meeting between myself and the people of my capital city and I consider it a very good augury for the future. May this most auspicious day see an abatement in our midst, of our fell visitants—the dread plague and the terrible cholera, and may the year now begun bring to one and all its fullest measure of happiness and felicity! In conclusion,

*Replies to Congratulatory Addresses on the Conferment  
of G. C. S. I.*

11th Mar. gentlemen, let me thank you once again  
1907. for your extremely kind and loyal address and  
wish you a most bright, happy and prosperous  
New Year.

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## SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following 27th June  
speech at the Banquet held at Government House, 1907.  
Mysore, on 27th June 1907, in honour of his birth-  
day:—

*Mr. Williams, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I thank you sincerely for the cordial manner in which you have proposed and received the toast of my health. It is a great pleasure to me to see so many of my friends here and I trust that you are having an enjoyable week. The number of polo entries this year is most gratifying and we all appreciate the sporting spirit which has brought so many teams all the way from Secunderabad. I am delighted to see the XIVth Hussars here, in their first year in the country, and judging by the form that they have already displayed, I am sure that they will worthily uphold the honour of Southern India in the best of all games.

I am only expressing the sentiments of all Mysore when I say how glad I am to see

*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*

27th June 1907. Mr. Williams again among us. Since he was last in Mysore, he has taken the only step that could have added to his popularity, by giving us the privilege of welcoming Mrs. Williams also.

It is too frequently my lot on these occasions to have to say good bye to old friends. To-night the task is especially hard as we are about to lose, by the retirement of Colonel Grant and Mr. Vincombe Davy, two of the best officers in my service and two of the best sportsmen in India. During a service of more than 50 years in India, 44 of which have been spent in Mysore, Colonel Grant has been known as an able officer, a fine sportsman and a gentleman in the best and highest sense of the term. Mr. Davy, though his record is shorter, will leave a like memory behind him. The personal regard felt for them by my father and myself has always been of the warmest and their departure will leave blanks not easily filled. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of

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*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*

Colonel and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Vincombe  
Davy and ask you to join me in wishing them  
many years of happiness in their retirement.

27th June  
1907.

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## REPLIES TO PROVINCIAL TOUR ADDRESSES.

The following are replies to the various addresses received by His Highness the Maharaja during the Provincial Tour in the Kolar District in August and September 1907 :—

## 1.

**Reply to the Address of Welcome and to the  
Memorial of the people of Malvalli.**

12th Aug.  
1907.

*Raiyats and Householdors of Malvalli,—*

I thank you for your loyal welcome and I assure you, in return, that it gives me sincere pleasure to be here to-day and to meet so many of my loyal subjects. This is not my first visit to Malvalli, but it is the first occasion on which I have been able to come here since I assumed control of the Government. I hope that I shall have frequent opportunities of visiting the town and taluk again and of witnessing a steady advance in the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants.

You have, very properly, taken the opportunity to lay before me certain matters, in



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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

which you desire to receive the assistance of Government. I cannot give you very definite assurances that my Government will be able to meet your claims in full. I can only tell you the present position of the questions referred to and assure you that they will have the sympathetic consideration of myself and my Government.

12th Aug.  
1907

I learn with regret that the ancient and revered temple of Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami has fallen into disrepair, and I am glad to find that you are making an effort yourselves to provide funds for restoring it and have deposited Rs. 1,500 in the Bank. The amount of the estimate prepared by the P. W. D. is, however, Rs. 20,646 and not Rs. 12,000 as you understand. It is clear that if the temple is to be properly restored at an early date, a further and more vigorous effort is required from you. Government is considering the possibility of assisting you to restore the main temple during the next three years, at a

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

12th Aug. 1907. cost of about Rs. 8,500 but calls on the Muzrai Funds are so heavy and numerous that I cannot hold out hopes of the further repairs being carried out in the near future, unless you are able to provide a substantial contribution. I commend the matter to your care and trust that your further efforts will be successful.

As regards the supply of water by a channel to the Marenahalli and other tanks, I learn that the project was examined by the P. W. D. and that the cost of such a work proved prohibitive.

With reference to your complaint that the Kodihalla anicut and channel is out of order, the Chief Engineer has promised to investigate the matter and see what he can do to help you.

As to irrigation in the taluk generally, it is, I fear, unlikely that any extension can be made from the Cauvery channels as at present existing. Should it be possible, however, to carry out a very large project which is now under consideration your taluk will share largely

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

in the benefits that it will secure. The project, however, is not more than a possibility and you must not count in any way on it, but for the present make the most of such facilities as you already possess. 12th Aug. 1907

Once, more I thank you for your welcome and wish you all prosperity.

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**2.****His Highness' reply to Address presented by the People of the Town and Taluk of Kankanhalli.**

It has given me sincere pleasure to listen to your loyal address, and in return I may assure you that in visiting your town and taluk, I am fulfilling a wish that I had long felt to become acquainted with this taluk and its inhabitants. It is a matter of heartfelt satisfaction to me that my visit has, as you tell me, been coincident with favourable rains. I trust that the promise of the season may be amply fulfilled. 16th Aug. 1907.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

16th Aug.  
1907.

You refer in your address to the want of irrigational facilities in the taluk and express a desire that some measure of the benefits that are enjoyed in that direction in other parts of the State should be extended to you. You refer particularly to the Mavattur and Alahalli projects. The former work is estimated to cost Rs. 3,01,146, the latter Rs. 1,14,536. The construction of works on this scale is necessarily dependent on their urgency, the probable return in the shape of revenue and funds available, and my Government have not hitherto felt justified in providing funds which were required for more urgent works elsewhere. I will, however, see if the smaller work at any rate cannot be taken up within a reasonable time, on the ground of the special reasons which you urge.

As regards the bridging of the Arkavati, I find that two alternative projects have been prepared, costing Rs. 2,45,000 and Rs. 2,46,000 respectively. In view of the fact that the river

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

is impassable for only a few days in the year and that you have unimpeded connection with Closepet as an alternative route, Government have not hitherto considered the work to be one of pressing necessity. I fear that under the circumstances I cannot hold out much hope of its construction in the near future. 16th Aug 1907.

I thank you again for your loyal welcome and wish you all happiness and prosperity.

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**3.****His Highness' reply to the Address of Welcome of the People of the Town and Taluk of Kolar.**

I accept with sincere pleasure the loyal words of welcome that you have addressed to me on the occasion of my first visit to Kolar. I have long desired to see something of this beautiful and important district, but the many claims on my time have hitherto prevented my 28th Aug 1907.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

28th Aug. 1907. doing so. I hope to have many future opportunities of returning here and of extending my acquaintance with the district and its people.

I note with satisfaction your recognition of the substantial relief granted to the cultivators of this district during the year 1905-06, when the whole of the *Hulbanni* dues and half the wet assessment in certain areas, amounting in all to Rs. 1,61,000, were entirely remitted. I trust that the well-boring operations to which you refer will result in substantial benefit to the district, thereby justifying more extended efforts throughout the State.

Your request for the introduction of a system of fluctuating assessments raises a question of great importance, which has not only been discussed for many years past but has received my particular attention within the last two years. It would take too long to explain the reasons in detail, but I cannot hold out any hopes of the introduction of such a measure, which is entirely incompatible with the system

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

of assessments on average outturn in force throughout the State. On the other hand, Government have provided rules for remission, in the case of lands under breached tanks, whilst the remissions granted a year ago should be sufficient assurance that, whenever the circumstances of the season demand it, I shall not fail to satisfy myself personally, that all reasonable consideration in the matter of collections is shown to you. 28th Aug. 1907.

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**4.****His Highness' reply to Address presented by the People of the Town and Taluk of Mulbagal.**

I have listened with pleasure to your loyal address and I can assure you that the welcome that I have received from the people of Mulbagal and the other towns and villages which I am now visiting for the first time, has greatly gratified me. 31st Aug. 1907.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

31st Aug.  
1907.

I am glad to learn that in this taluk, as well as elsewhere in this district, the remission of *Hulbanni* and wet assessment was so much appreciated. It is not possible under the system of assessments in force in Mysore to adapt the yearly demand exactly to the circumstances of the season. But in years of exceptional scarcity you will always find me willing to consider favourably all reasonable proposals for relief that may be put forward.

I note your request for an improved water-supply. This is an urgent requirement in many towns in the State and the question is simply one of available funds. It will be the duty of the new Health Department, which I have recently sanctioned, to prepare such schemes and press them on the attention of Government. I understand that a project has been investigated, but the high estimated cost makes it unlikely that funds will be available for its execution in the near future. The scheme will not, however, be lost sight of.



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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

I thank you for your loyal address and wish you all prosperity.

31st Aug.  
1907.

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5.

**His Highness' reply to the Municipality of Chintamani on the Occasion of Inaugurating the New Extension.**

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—It was with the greatest satisfaction that I accepted your invitation to preside to-day at the inauguration of your new extension. Nothing, I can assure you, appeals more directly to my sympathies than any well-considered scheme for improving the conditions of existence in the towns and cities of Mysore. It is very gratifying to note the demand that is springing up everywhere for healthier habitations and surroundings than those which have been tolerated hitherto. It is a sign that people are coming to appreciate the fact that health is

2nd Sept.  
1907.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

2nd Sept.  
1907.

essential to happiness and that healthy bodies which produce healthy minds are the first essential for the progress of the community.

Unfortunately, in too many places, sanitary progress is kept back by want of funds. In Chintamani you are more fortunate in this respect than your poorer neighbours and I note with satisfaction the steps you have been able to take to improve your water-supply and the sanitation of the town generally. There is, however, one direction in which sanitary improvement may be effected at small cost, and that is the one you have taken in the present instance, namely, relief of overcrowding by means of extensions. No town, however poor, need be prevented by considerations of cost from improving itself in this way. I trust that many other places will follow your example, and I am sure, that in carrying such schemes into effect they will have the fullest co-operation and assistance from the Deputy Commissioner and his assistants.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

I readily accede to your prayer that the new extension should bear my name and I trust that its future history may be one of health, happiness and prosperity.

2nd Sept.  
1907.

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**6.**

**His Highness' reply to Addresses presented by the  
Inhabitants of Chintamani and Srinivaspur.**

I thank you for your loyal addresses and have noted with satisfaction the terms in which you have referred to my visit to this portion of the Kolar District. It has always been my desire to see as much of my country and my people as possible, and it is only the urgent demands of the administration on my time and attention that have prevented me from making a tour in this district before.

2nd Sept.  
1907.

In the address from the people of Chintamani, a proposal is made for supplementing the water in the Nekkundi tank from the

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

2nd Sept.  
1907.

Venkatesasagar. This is a new suggestion and it is clear that before it can be seriously considered, it must be proved that there is a surplus of water available from the latter tank. If my information is correct, the Venkatesasagar itself does not fill regularly, so that, in many years, there would be no surplus to divert. Under the circumstances, the scheme does not seem to be a very hopeful one.

In the Srinivaspur address, you commend to my attention the question of improving the feeder channels of tanks generally. In a country like Mysore, which is so largely dependent on tank irrigation, this is obviously an important question and it is one that has been frequently discussed. I find that the opinion of our best qualified engineers is, that feeder channels are of little use, unless they are large enough to carry the whole of the body of water resulting from heavy falls of rain and that the cost of opening out such feeders is in almost every case so great as to be prohibitive. I

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

cannot therefore promise you any general measure of improvement in this direction. All that I can say is that if in any particular cases, you can indicate possible improvements at a reasonable cost, your proposals will receive my best consideration.

2nd Sept.  
1907.

Again I thank you for your loyal welcome and wish you all prosperity.

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## 7.

**His Highness' reply to the Address from the Inhabitants of the Town and Taluk of Sidlaghatta.**

I have received with pleasure your loyal address of welcome and I can assure you in return that it has given me much satisfaction to visit this portion of the district.

3rd Sept.  
1907.

As regards the general requirements of the district, you have in common with the inhabitants of other taluks taken part in making them

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

3rd Sept.  
1907. known to me at Kolar, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat the assurances that I gave at the district head-quarters.

With reference to the question of abolishing the high school classes at Chikballapur, I can only tell you that any immediate action is improbable, but that possibly in the future it may be necessary to restrict the number of high schools and give a more efficient education in those that are retained. Should such a course be found necessary, I trust that the contemplated improvements in Railway communications in this district may reduce the inevitable inconveniences to a minimum.

You make no reference to any urgent local requirements, from which circumstance I am glad to gather that as regards water-supply and public health the situation of the town is satisfactory.

I trust that this state of things may continue and that the town and taluk may progress steadily in prosperity.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

## 8

**His Highness' reply to Address presented by the  
inhabitants of the Town and Taluk of Chik-  
ballapur.**

I have received with much pleasure your 4th Sept.  
loyal address and I acknowledge with much 1907.  
satisfaction the hearty welcome that I have  
received from the people of the town and taluk  
of Chikballapur.

You bring to my notice the need of im-  
proving the feeder channels of the Ranga-  
damanakere, the Kandavaradakere and the  
Gopalakrishnakere. As to the first, I find  
that a project for improving the feeder chan-  
nels was investigated ten years ago. It was  
found that the old feeder channel not only had  
never been completed but actually ran up-hill  
and, owing to the prohibitive cost, the idea of  
improving it had to be definitely abandoned.  
As regards the other two tanks similar investi-  
gations have been made, which have proved  
that it is impossible to increase the water-supply  
at any cost which Government could afford.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

4th Sept.  
1907.

As regards the water-supply of the town, a project has been investigated but the facts ascertained are not encouraging as regards a direct water-supply. Even supposing that all cultivation below the Rangadamanakere were stopped, and the two *kattes* above breached, scarcely sufficient water would be available, after the tank had filled, to carry the town through a second season, if the rain-fall were deficient, whilst, after two bad seasons, there would be no supply at all. I learn, however, that there is an alternative idea of reserving the tank as a means of feeding springs and wells and so securing a better supply in the latter. If the people of the town and the holders of wet lands under the tank present unanimous proposals for such a scheme, it shall have my best consideration. But the first essential is that you should agree amongst yourselves.

As regards your high school, I am not aware that any early action in the matter is



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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

contemplated. It is, however, the fact, that 4th Sept.  
the raising of the University standard demands 1907.  
a corresponding increase of efficiency in our  
high schools and colleges. As a result, it may  
be necessary in the future to close certain  
schools and to concentrate expenditure and  
energy on the remainder. If this should prove  
to be the case, it is possible that the high school  
classes here may be closed. I can only promise  
that no action in this direction will be taken  
unless it is clearly proved to be necessary in  
the interests of the whole district.

Again I thank you for your loyal welcome  
and wish you all prosperity.

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## SPEECH AT THE DASARA EXHIBITION.

5th Oct.  
1907.

His Highness the Maharaja made, on 5th October 1907, the following speech at the opening of the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore :—

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself to-day in the position of presiding at the opening of this Exhibition. The President of the Executive Committee, in the address to which we have listened with interest, has recalled the fact that nineteen years ago, my father, of revered memory, presided at the opening of a similar Exhibition in Mysore, and has reminded us of the heartfelt interest that he took in the undertaking. For some years past, it has been my earnest desire to see the Dasara Exhibition revived and placed, if possible, on a permanent footing and it was, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that I sanctioned the proposals which have resulted in what we see around us to-day.

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*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

Our objects and hopes have been very clearly explained by the President in his address and I need add little to what he has said. It is not to be expected that Exhibitions of this kind should have an immediate or revolutionary influence on the agriculture and industries of the country. But they offer to all classes an opportunity of seeing what their neighbours are producing, to craftsmen they are of especial use in indicating the directions in which their skill may be most usefully directed, whilst distributors may learn from them of new markets on the one hand, and on the other, of new sources of supply. Whatever disappointments may be in store for us, I have no doubt whatever of their educative value and of their far-reaching influence in the cause of progress. I attach great importance to the policy that we propose to follow of holding these Exhibitions annually. Experience shows that, when they are held at long intervals, the

5th Oct.  
1907.

*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

5th Oct.  
1907.

lessons learnt from the successes or failures of one year are forgotten when the opportunity of profiting by them next occurs. Exhibitors are apt to remember their disappointments and the trouble and expense incurred, rather than the benefits gained, and the result is, inexperience on the part of the executive and misdirected energy or apathy on that of exhibitors. It is our hope that an annual Exhibition will produce continuity of effort and steady progress on both sides. I do not doubt that the President of the Committee will take steps to make the lesson learned each year readily available to exhibitors. As editor and originator of the *Agricultural Gazette*, he is already doing most valuable work in communicating every kind of useful information to the cultivators of the State, and I hope that he will embody in a series of Exhibition bulletins, on similar lines, the experience gained each year with regard to the several classes of exhibits.

*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

While I and my Government appreciate the utility of Exhibitions, we recognise the need for continuous effort in other directions. It is with a view to meet this need that, to mention a few instances, a scientific agricultural department has been gradually equipped, that technical schools have been instituted at convenient centres, that a Veterinary Department is in process of formation, that the Geological and Forest Departments have for years been taking stock of the resources of the State and, last but not least, that efforts are being made to organise Industrial and Agricultural capital. Though this last subject may not seem at first sight immediately connected with the Exhibition, I make no apology for drawing your attention to the existence of the Co-operative Societies Regulation and of a highly qualified officer, specially deputed to advise and assist those who desire to take advantage of its provisions. I have little doubt in my own mind

5th Oct  
1907.

*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

5th Oct.  
1907.

that the main difficulty which at present prevents large classes of the community from successful competition in industrial and other enterprises, is the deficiency of organised capital and the want of confidence between man and man, of which that deficiency is in no small measure the result. Under the Co-operative system, any local body of craftsmen or agriculturists, however poor and however limited in numbers, has the means of acquiring gradually, and from small beginnings, sufficient capital to provide for immediate needs and for future progress, and I would urge on all educated and enlightened men, whether immediately concerned, or not, with agriculture, crafts or commerce, the duty of promoting these societies to the extent of their ability. Apart from the material return, which is their immediate object, such societies have, in every country where they have taken root, proved great moral educators and promoters of mutual confidence, self-reliance and

*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

honest enterprise. Government have given the facilities and it is for you to take advantage of them.

5th Oct.  
1907.

Before I conclude, I desire to express our gratitude to the various Governments and Administrations headed by the Supreme Government, as well as to the Agricultural and other Departments under their control and, no less, to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, for their prompt and generous co-operation in our efforts to make the Exhibition a success. It is a most welcome and encouraging manifestation of the attitude of the Paramount Power towards indigenous enterprise and I do not doubt that I express the sentiments of my people in acknowledging it, as I now do, in a spirit of good will as hearty as that which inspired it.

It only remains for me now to declare the Exhibition open and to express my earnest hope that, growing yearly in usefulness, it may contribute, in ever-increasing

*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

5th Oct.  
1907.

measure, to the advancement of my people along the path of true and wholesome prosperity.

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## REPLY TO VOKKALIGARA SANGHA ADDRESS.

At the opening of the Second Annual Conference held at Mysore on 17th October 1907, His Highness the Maharaja replied as follows to the address presented by the Vokkaligara Sangha :—

17th Oct.  
1907.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
The occasion which has brought us together to-day is one of exceptional interest. No one who has lived in Mysore for any time, however short, could fail to be aware of the importance of the Vokkaligar community, including as it does the great majority of the cultivators of the land. But the community has hitherto been backward in the matter of education, has been content to attend to the immediate business of life, without paying much attention to what was going on in the world outside and, though not slow to make known its wants and grievances by the mouth of individuals, has not found its voice as a corporate body. Within the last year or two, however, some of the more progressive members of the community

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*Reply to Vokkaligara Sangha Address.*

17th Oct. 1907. have made up their minds that, if the Vokkaligars are to maintain and improve their position, organised effort is required and, thanks to their efforts, with the aid and guidance of sympathetic men of other communities, foremost among whom has been my Dewan Mr. Madhava Rao, the Vokkaligar Sangha has sprung into being. So far as I have been able to gather, the aims of the Sangha are entitled to all encouragement, and it was owing to my desire to mark my sense of that fact that I accepted the invitation to open the Conference to-day and that I now consent with pleasure to become the Patron of the Sangha.

The efforts of the Sangha will, I understand, be directed mainly to furthering the cause of education in the community and to the improvement of agriculture in Mysore and with reference to these objects you ask for the assistance of my Government. I can assure you that we shall welcome most heartily the co-operation of the Sangha in both directions.

*Reply to Vokkaligara Sangha Address.*

Government have provided schools, they already give a free education in the lowest classes and hope to raise the free limit as funds permit. Again, Government have done a certain amount of scientific investigation of agricultural questions. The part of the Sangha will be to get the boys of the community to school and to bring home to the cultivators such improved methods of agriculture as may result from the labours of our scientific officers and of those of other provinces and to co-operate with our officers in their investigations. There is an immense field of labour lying ready to your hands and as the community has hitherto been distinguished by deeds rather than words, I trust that the Sangha will carry on the tradition and be a practical working body and not be allowed to become a mere talking machine or vehicle of self-advertisement. So long as the Sangha is devoted to "business," I can assure it of a sympathetic hearing for any representations it may desire to make in the interests

17th Oct.  
1907.

*Reply to Vokkaligara Sangha Address.*

17th Oct.  
1907.

of the community and of all assistance that Government can reasonably afford.

The cultivators of the country are its mainstay in times of prosperity, and in times of misfortune it is on them that the burden falls most heavily. Any movement that tends to their welfare must command my warmest support. I believe that this Sangha represents such a movement and I trust that it has before it a prosperous and useful future.

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## SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

His Highness made the following speech at the Ban- 15th June  
quet held at Government House, Mysore, on 15th June 1908.  
1908, in honour of his birthday:—

*Mr. Fraser, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I thank you heartily for the kind manner in which you have given expression to your good wishes. I find some difficulty in responding adequately to the more than generous terms in which you, Sir, have proposed my health, but, if I am tempted to ascribe some measure of your appreciation to the partiality of an old friend, it is none the less gratifying to me to learn that the hospitality of Mysore is so warmly recognised by my friends.

There are, however, two references in your speech to which I can respond without reserve. As you truly observe, my lamented father established a tradition of personal regard and, indeed affection, between the Ruler of Mysore and his European friends and that tradition, I regard it as my duty and my privilege to

*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*

15th June  
1908.

maintain. In the second place, you have referred to the peculiar relation in which Mysore stands with regard to the Government and Officers of the Paramount Power. This relation stands on a solid basis of benefit conferred on the one hand and, as I am proud to maintain, justified on the other. The friendship thus begun has been confirmed and cemented by the closest and most cordial intercourse at work and at play, in fair weather and in foul, for more than 100 years. That these relations may ever be continued, is, I can assure you, the earnest desire of Mysore and its Ruler.

It only remains to me to say how pleased I am to see so many of my friends here and to wish one and all a pleasant week and the best of sport.

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## SPEECH AT THE DASARA BANQUET.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following 9th Oct.  
speech at the Banquet held at Government House, My- 1908.  
sore, on the 9th October 1908 during the Dasara  
festivities:—

*Mr. Fraser, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I thank you sincerely for the cordiality with which you have proposed and received the toast of my health. I can only repeat the assurances that I have so often given of the pleasure that it gives me to see my friends here and wish you all an enjoyable week. The terms in which you, Sir, have referred to the administration of Mysore and to the statement presented by my Dewan this morning are naturally gratifying to me. As regards the present situation in India, there can be no question as to my sentiments and it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on them. The presence among us, for the first time, of the staff of the Indian Institute of Science will have reminded you of the great work which is being initiated

*Speech at the Disara Banquet.*

9th Oct.  
1908.

in Bangalore. I take this occasion to welcome Dr. Travers and his colleagues to the State, to wish them all success in their work, and, for the Institute, the fullest realisation of its founder's hopes. Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you again for the kind expression of your sentiments with regard to myself.

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## REPLY TO DASARA EXHIBITION ADDRESS.

The following is His Highness the Maharaja's reply to the address of the President of the Dasara Exhibition Committee presented to him at the Exhibition on the 11th October 1908:—

11th Oct  
1908.

*Gentlemen,*—I have listened with satisfaction to the statement presented by the President of the Exhibition Committee, which shows that in its second year the Exhibition has progressed all along the line. It was to be expected that experience gained before would result in improved organisation but an advance in the quality and number of the exhibits and in general usefulness and popularity could not be assured and it is gratifying to know that in all these respects there has been solid progress.

As regards the desirability of holding the Exhibition every year, the President of the Committee has given good reasons for such a course, which is also in accordance with my own desires. I do not regard the question of expense as a very serious matter and I believe

*Reply to Dasara Exhibition Address.*

11th Oct.  
1908. the outlay incurred to be justified by the results obtained. The additional burden of work thrown on the Officers concerned and the interruption to their ordinary work are undoubtedly a difficulty. I trust, however, that as time goes on, the burden will, with improved organisation, diminish, and in the meantime I can only assure the officials and non-officials who have worked with so much zeal that their labours are fully appreciated by myself and my Government.

I sincerely hope that it will be practicable to continue the exhibition as an annual institution and that it will grow yearly in usefulness and in the extent of its economic and educative influence.

In conclusion, I congratulate the Exhibition Committee on the results of their labours, and in particular the President, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and the Secretary, Mr. Subba Rao, to whose indefatigable exertions the success of the Exhibition is so largely due.

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## SPEECH AT THE DASARA BANQUET.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the Banquet held at the Government House, Mysore, on 28th October 1909, during the Dasara festivities:—

*Mr. Fraser, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I very much appreciate the eloquent terms in which the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser has proposed my health and the generous manner in which you have responded to the same. It is always a great pleasure to me to see my European friends gathered round me at this Dasara season and I take this opportunity of giving a cordial welcome to them all.

I cannot refrain in this connection from referring to the absence to-night of three well-known faces. I allude to (1) Mr. McHutchin, who retired after a long and varied career, (2) to Mr. Maconochie, who was for seven years my Private Secretary and (3) to Captain Dawes, whose heroic death in a gallant attempt to save human life will never be forgotten

*Speech at the Dasara Banquet.*

28th Oct. either by myself or by the people among whom  
1909. he lived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser has alluded, in his speech, to the acute season of agricultural distress from which this State has only recently emerged. I am glad to have his assurance as to the adequacy of the measures taken by my Government to meet the situation. As for my own personal action in this matter, much as I regretted at the time the necessity for abandoning my proposed visit to the Empire of Japan, I felt that I should have been failing in my duty to my people if I had acted otherwise than I did. It is naturally a cause of great gratification to me that Providence has sent us bounteous rains and has relieved my people from all apprehensions of famine.

The plague, unfortunately, is still with us. Every effort is being made to fight against it both by inoculation and by the gradual improvement of sanitary conditions in Mysore.

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*Speech at the Dasara Banquet.*

I can only hope that in time the disease will be eradicated from our midst. 28th Oct  
1909.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to say once more how truly welcome you all are to my hospitality at Mysore and to thank you again for the very kind way in which you have received the toast of my health.

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## SPEECH AT THE VICEREGAL BANQUET.

25th Nov.  
1909.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the Banquet at Government House, Mysore on 25th November 1909, in proposing the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto during their visit to Mysore:—

*Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
It is my very pleasant duty this evening to propose the health of my distinguished guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto who have honoured me with a most welcome visit to my State and Capital. Your Excellency, at the time when your visit was first proposed, Mysore was passing through a very critical season. Owing to a prolonged period of drought a serious famine was imminent, and Your Excellency, with your well-known sympathy and consideration, was the first to recognize this fact and to inform me that unless the prospects of the season should materially improve you would be reluctantly compelled to suggest a postponement of your visit.

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*Speech at the Viceregal Banquet.*

I can assure Your Excellency that I deeply appreciated the feeling which prompted you to avoid putting me and my State to unnecessary expense in a season of agricultural distress, but I am happy to say that through the goodness of Providence the anxieties of the agricultural population of my State have been relieved by timely and plentiful rains and that we may now look forward to a season of comparative prosperity. Your Excellency will understand how much this fact intensifies the pleasure which I feel in welcoming you and the members of your family in our midst.

25th Nov.  
1909.

On such an occasion it is only fitting that I should touch briefly on public affairs with the direction of which Your Excellency is so intimately associated. The four years which have elapsed since Your Excellency came to India have been years of strenuous work and grave anxiety. A wave of sedition and anarchy has swept over the Indian Empire and the Government of India have had no light task

*Speech at the Viceregal Banquet.*

25th Nov. in grappling with these insidious foes and in  
1909. maintaining that law and order which have  
always been the watchword of British Rule in  
India. The struggle has been a severe and  
protracted one, but there is every reason to  
hope that the tide has at last turned, and  
thanks to the firmness and restraint of Your  
Excellency's Government, and to their states-  
manlike foresight in recommending and obtain-  
ing for the Indian people liberal measures of  
reform, without at the same time relaxing  
their determination to suppress lawlessness,  
India may look forward to an era of peace and  
contentment. I can assure Your Excellency  
that the efforts of the Government of India  
to maintain its authority have always had my  
sincere sympathy, and that I am, and always  
have been, ready to co-operate to the utmost  
of my power in furthering these efforts. Your  
Excellency needs no assurance of my own  
loyalty to the King-Emperor and as regards  
my people I take this opportunity of publicly



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*Speech at the Viceregal Banquet.*

expressing my conviction that they are actuated by nothing but friendly feelings towards the British Race and loyal sentiments towards the Paramount Power. Happily, therefore, it has not been necessary for my Government to adopt any repressive measures, except to arm ourselves, as a matter of precaution, with summary powers against a small but irresponsible section of the public press. These powers are, I firmly believe, necessary. Their existence is in itself sufficient to keep in check the evil against which they are aimed, and I trust it may never be necessary to enforce them rigorously.

25th Nov.  
1909.

I will conclude by offering to Your Excellency and to Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliot a most cordial welcome to Mysore, and by expressing the hope that you will enjoy your visit both here and at our Kheddah camp.

I ask you now, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink to the health of Their Excellencies.

## SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

27th June  
1910.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the Banquet on the 27th June 1910, in acknowledging the toast proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. :—

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is a renewed pleasure to me as the Mysore Birthday Week comes round year after year to welcome my English friends to the Capital of my State, and this year, that pleasure is intensified by the thought that the large and distinguished company who have been my guests on this occasion have come here, not only to join in the celebration of my birthday, but to unite with my people in the universal rejoicing occasioned by the marriage of my brother. Mr. Fraser has alluded in feeling and eloquent terms to the strong bond of affection which unites my brother and myself, and I can assure you, that it is a source of great pride and gratification to me to realise what a high place my brother has secured in your regard. My

*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*

mother too will, I know, appreciate very deeply the congratulations on the happy event in our family which Mr. Fraser has so gracefully offered her. Believe me, Ladies and Gentlemen, that it is no conventional welcome and thanks which I offer you to-night on behalf of my brother and myself. From our innermost hearts we thank you for the very hearty response which you have made to the toast of our healths. 27th June 1910.

I also appreciate very much the complimentary words in which Mr. Fraser has alluded to the Military Rank recently conferred on me by His Majesty the King-Emperor. Not only do I feel proud to belong to the British Army as my father did before me but I regard it as an honour to be associated with such a fine Regiment as the 26th Cavalry.

I feel that the concluding portion of Mr. Fraser's eloquent speech has brought home to all of us the sad truth that Mysore is, like the rest of our beautiful continent of India, a land of regrets and I realise, with the deepest

*Speech at the Birthday Banquet.*27th June  
1910.

personal regret, that we have once more come to a parting of the ways between ourselves and an old and valued friend whose long association with us has secured him a position which is unique among British Residents of recent times. It is difficult for me to give an adequate response to the warm and friendly words in which Mr. Fraser has referred to his many years of close association with my family and his personal relations with myself and I can only acknowledge the debt of deep gratitude which I owe him for the care and devotion which he displayed during my boyhood and early manhood, and to which I mainly owe any small measure of success that I may have attained in my work of administration.

In bidding Mr. and Mrs. Fraser this public farewell, I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink their health, and to join with me in wishing them God-speed and every future happiness.

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SPEECH AT THE MYSORE POLO  
TOURNAMENT.

His Highness the Maharaja spoke as follows while giving the Challenge cup to the winners of the Polo Tournament during the Birthday week in June 1910:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is now my pleasing duty to present the Challenge Cup to the winners of our Polo Tournament and in doing so, I offer them my hearty congratulations. The Golkonda Team are well-known in the Polo World not only for their splendid performances but for the truly sporting spirit in which they play the game and I can assure them that their well-earned victory has given the greatest pleasure to all of us. In condoling with the runners-up, who won the tournament last year, and with the other competing teams I can only tell them that they have all been most heartily welcome; they have given us some really good games and their efforts

*Speech at the Mysore Polo Tournament.*

June 1910. have contributed in no small degree to the enjoyment of the spectators and to the success of the Mysore Polo Tournament of 1910.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE  
MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following 17th Dec.  
speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation 1910.  
stone of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, on  
Saturday, 17th December 1910:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I have listened with great interest to Col. Smyth's address which explains very clearly the pressing need that exists for an Ophthalmic Hospital in the City of Bangalore. The "Victoria Hospital," with which my mother's name will always be associated, is an Institution of which we are all justly proud and is a splendid monument to the memory of the great Queen-Empress, whose name it bears, but, as Col. Smyth has pointed out, there are branches of the healing art which cannot be properly studied or developed without special hospitals of their own, and foremost among them is the branch of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and I am glad that it has been possible for my Government

*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Minto  
Ophthalmic Hospital.*

17th Dec. 1910. by sanctioning the erection of a new Eye Hospital to take one more step forward in a policy which aims at giving Mysore a leading place among the provinces and States of India in regard to its Medical Institutions. I may remind you that the forward policy to which I refer is not confined to the mere erection of Hospitals for the treatment of diseases, for we have long foreseen the necessity for securing a highly trained body of Physicians, Surgeons and specialists for the future service of the State, and during recent years we have sent a number of our most promising medical students as State Scholars to Europe to be trained on Western lines in the highest branches of their profession. In dwelling on this point I have no wish to disparage the ability and devotion to duty of the present members of the Mysore Medical Service and I should like on this occasion to give them a word of praise and appreciation. I should also like to



*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Minto  
Ophthalmic Hospital.*

take this opportunity of referring to the valuable services rendered to Mysore by Col. McGann and General Benson. These two officers are no longer with us but their names will long be remembered as household words among us all. Our present Senior Surgeon, Col. Smyth, has also established a high reputation by his zealous and whole-hearted performance of his arduous duties and it is a real pleasure to me to be able to congratulate him to-day on the realization of an object which he has long had at heart. 17th Dec 1910.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, you will be gratified to know that our late Viceroy, the Earl of Minto has graciously consented, at my request, to allow our new Ophthalmic Hospital to bear his name. This is a happy augury for the success of the Institution and I earnestly hope that it may do a good and noble work in the cause of suffering humanity and prove a worthy memorial of a statesman

*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Minto  
Ophthalmic Hospital.*

17th Dec. whose name will long be remembered as a wise  
1910. and far-seeing ruler and a true friend to India  
and her people.

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LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

On the 1st February 1911, His Highness the Maharaja laid the Corner Stone of the Indian Institute of Science at Hebbal and in doing so made the following Speech :—

1st Feb.  
1911.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Very deep is the responsibility which has fallen on me to-day of laying the Corner Stone of these magnificent buildings, the future home of an Institute which will be unique of its kind in India. I need not remind you that the India of to-day is almost entirely an agricultural country and that except in a few centres, such as Calcutta and Bombay, the large industries, which contribute so much to a nation's wealth and which are such a marked feature of Western civilization, are practically non-existent. An agricultural population must of necessity be poor, as compared with an industrial one, and this poverty, in the case of India, is accentuated by periodical visitations of famine due

*Laying the Corner Stone of the Indian Institute  
of Science.*

1st Feb. to an uncertain rainfall. It is of course  
1911. beyond the efforts of man to change the face  
of our vast Peninsula and to alter the condi-  
tions of life of all its teeming millions of  
agricultural labourers, but nevertheless it  
should be possible by dint of sustained and  
well-directed efforts to improve the position  
of the working classes by not only expanding  
our existing industries but increasing their  
scope and number and in this way reducing  
the number of people who are dependent on  
the soil for a livelihood. Living under the  
conditions which surround him in India, every  
thinking man cannot but welcome a scheme  
like that of the Indian Institute of Research  
which has as its object the development of  
Arts and Industries on scientific lines and I  
feel that I am echoing the voice of thousands  
of my fellow countrymen when I publicly  
acknowledge to-day the deep obligation which  
we owe to that eminent philanthropist

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*Laying the Corner Stone of the Indian Institute  
of Science.*

Mr. J. N. Tata to whose fore-sight and liberality is due the inception of this great scheme of an Indian University of Research, and to his sons and successors who have so readily and generously come forward to carry out their lamented father's wishes. 1st Feb.  
1911.

It is not too much to say that the family of Tata will be remembered by the people of India for many generations to come as princely benefactors and as distinguished members of that enterprising and virile race who have been among the pioneers of the commerce and industry of Western India.

I cannot help reflecting with pride that it is due to the public spirit and fore-sight of my own mother, when she was Maharani-Regent that the Mysore Government occupies to-day a prominent position among those who have come forward to supplement the Tata family's original endowment, and has provided not only a building site and a portion of the

*Laying the Corner Stone of the Indian Institute  
of Science.*

1st Feb. building grant but also an assured annual  
1911. income for the upkeep of the Institute. Mysore will, I feel sure, reap a reward for the liberality of H. H. the Maharani-Regent's Government by having at her doors an University which will teach her sons to increase the material wealth of their country. Sir Dorabji Tata pays a just tribute to the late Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, who was my mother's trusted adviser in this and all other matters connected with the welfare of the Mysore State.

I would like, before I conclude, to draw attention to one rather important point in the Director's address. I refer to the question of scholarships. No doubt, it is to a certain extent a wise policy to try and restrict scientific research to students of independent means and to discourage a class of students who have no capital at their backs and therefore no prospect of making practical use of the

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*Laying the Corner Stone of the Indian Institute  
of Science.*

knowledge acquired at the Institute, but it must not be forgotten that if a hard and fast rule is made against the grant of scholarships, the result may be to shut out an occasional student who has brilliant abilities without the means of supporting himself during his course of study at the Institute. It may also be fairly argued that the Institute should make some provision for students, who, though they possess no capital, are likely to turn a scientific training to useful account as salaried employees under capitalist manufacturers. There is of course a wide field for private enterprise in the matter of scholarships, for it is open not only to Provincial Governments and Universities but also to private individuals to either grant or endow scholarships. It is also true that the danger which I have pointed out will be minimised by the decision of the Council to charge no tuition fees, and to give some remuneration, after a certain

1st Feb.  
1911.

*Laying the Corner Stone of the Indian Institute  
of Science.*

1st Feb. period to students who have qualified them-  
1911. selves to work as Demonstrators, but never-  
theless the danger will exist and I feel it my  
duty to sound a warning note against it. I  
cannot help feeling that the Council will be  
well advised to keep an open mind on the  
scholarship question until they are satisfied  
by actual experience that scholarships are  
not actually needed.

I will conclude, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
by wishing the new Indian Institute of Science  
the successful future which it so richly  
deserves from the loftiness of its aims and  
the liberality of its founder.

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INAUGURATION OF THE MYSORE ECONOMIC  
CONFERENCE.

His Highness the Maharaja delivered the following speech at the inauguration of the Economic Conference at the Public Offices, Mysore, at 12-30 P.M., on 10th June 1911 :—

*Gentlemen,*—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the first session of this Conference, at which it will be your privilege to consider measures for the economic and general development of the country. The desire for improving the condition of the people has always animated the present and the past administrations of the State. But with the growth of communications and the increasing use of steam and electricity, questions of economic interest are assuming new aspects closely associated with the well-being of the people. The need for greater attention to industrial and commercial development is beginning to be recognised in British India. We have, in this State, our own problems to

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*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

10th June 1911. work out and my Government have, therefore, resolved to provide a proper organization so that both the officials and the public might give to such questions the increasing attention demanded by them.

The economic inefficiency of our people will be patent to any one who looks beneath the surface of things. I will only invite your attention to two or three broad facts.

Statesmen and economists tell us that in the more advanced countries of Europe, the earning power of the people averages Rs. 400 or more per head per annum. In England, it is taken at Rs. 600 to 700 per head. We have it on high authority that in India the average yearly income does not exceed Rs. 30 per head.

As regards education, the proportion of the entire population who can read and write is over 90 per cent in the United Kingdom and Germany, and over 80 in Japan. In Mysore, the corresponding proportion is only 5 per cent

*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

Our vital statistics are, I fear, wanting in accuracy, but there is no doubt that the average death-rate in Mysore is about the same as in the neighbouring British Provinces, that is, over 30 for every 1,000 of population. The corresponding death-rate in England and Germany is as low as 15 to 18 per 1,000.

10th June  
1911.

The comparison under the above three main heads forcibly brings to light the extent of poverty, ignorance and low vitality prevailing in our midst and is a striking reminder of the economic inefficiency of our people.

Although we have lagged behind and are late in the field, the remedies are very clear; we have only to follow the methods and example set by the peoples who have attained a high degree of economic efficiency.

“That country is the most prosperous which has the least number of useless or unemployed people” is, I understand, a common saying in Europe. The number of workers in the community, particularly skilled

*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

10th June 1911. workers, should be increased and their occupations multiplied. Agriculture, which is our present staple industry, should be practised on more scientific lines. The cultivators should learn to estimate cost of production and should be taught the elementary mechanical trades which have relation to agriculture. Manufactures and trade, the chief instruments for increasing wealth, should be specially encouraged. We must train skilled workers in wood, iron, clay, leather and textiles and endeavour to provide ourselves with our every-day cardinal wants.

Education is the sovereign remedy for all economic evils. Much has been done by my Government in recent years by giving increased grants and otherwise to spread knowledge and awaken the intelligence of the people. To mark our sense of its importance, we have given the subject of education the first place in the general programme placed before you.

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*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

The first two measures which are calculated to increase the income and develop the intelligence of the people will also *ipso facto* reduce the insanitary conditions and the death-rate. 10th June 1911.

In starting investigation into the economic condition of the State, we shall be practically enquiring into the causes of ignorance, poverty, ill-health and premature deaths I have already referred to. These calamities must exist in some degree in every country and at all times, but our object must be to minimise them. The times are changing. The progress of communications has annihilated distance and is causing increased competition in agriculture and manufactured products. The race is for the skilful and the strong. We cannot hope to succeed if we continue to work with antiquated tools and follow old-fashioned business methods. If we are to progress at all, we should revise our old ideals and notions of work which clog progress.

*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

10th June  
1911.

The subjects given in the notification are typical of the questions which will engage your attention but they are by no means exhaustive. Some of the subjects will take years before any appreciable result is achieved but there are also many specific questions on which after a few months' enquiry and perhaps after taking expert advice, immediate practical action should be possible.

The conditions affecting economic progress in this State should be compared with those in other progressive countries and the lessons drawn from such comparison should be spread broadcast till the public become familiar and learn to act on them. If the people are kept thinking and working in this way, some of them will become leaders and experts and all who are interested in a subject will have the opportunity of forming sound opinions on it. If the leaders are convinced of the necessity of an improvement they will induce the people concerned to take action.

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*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

If they think that Government assistance is necessary, they will apply for it. 10th June 1911.

The number of questions requiring attention is so large that officials, single-handed, can do very little for their solution. The non-officials will require guidance and further have not had experience and opportunities of co-operation for public good on a large scale. As stated in the Government Order, the functions of this Conference will not overlap those of the Representative Assembly, the future of which will ever continue to be an object of earnest solicitude on the part of myself and my Government.

This Conference will bring officials and non-officials together and there will be committees and sub-committees formed to carry on its work throughout the year.

The committees and officials connected with the new organization will spread useful information in the shape of bulletins or monographs from time to time. In this way we

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*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

10th June 1911. shall gradually accumulate a mass of statistics and descriptive literature of the highest value to the local economic student.

Although the main objects of the Conference have long been foremost in our thoughts, it is only within the past few weeks that my Government has been able to take practical action in this direction. I am aware that many of you have not had sufficient time to study and form your own opinions on the important subjects that will claim attention. But it is satisfactory that a beginning has been made and I hope that, before you separate, it may be possible to appoint the committees and to start operations with a practical working programme for the ensuing year.

Here is an opportunity for public work, as to the necessity of which all parties and interests in the State are agreed. The political element, which has caused so much bitterness elsewhere, has been entirely eliminated from the peaceful work of this organization.



*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

We want earnest workers. It is our object to reach all people who desire to cooperate. Those who have business activities might give some of their spare time; those who have brains might organize; those who have money might contribute to the expenses of the movement.

10th June  
1911.

The aim we have in view, namely, the economic security and vital efficiency of the people, must appeal to every right-thinking person. We want no ornamental members. I hope every one associated with you will work earnestly and persistently and that your combined efforts will achieve some measure of progress calculated to be of lasting good to the country.

This movement will be what your activities and wisdom may make it. I appeal to you and through you, to every citizen of the State, to become skilled and capable, and to train your children and children's children in some skilled calling. There is no royal road

*Inauguration of the Mysore Economic Conference.*

10th June 1911. to success. I hope I shall not appeal in vain if I ask every one, official or private citizen, to actively promote the objects of this movement.

I will now ask my trusted Dewan, Mr. T. Ananda Row, to preside over your deliberations and I wish you God-speed.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE SRI CHAMARAJENDRA URSU BOARDING SCHOOL.

His Highness the Maharaja addressed as follows the students of the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore, on the occasion of the prize distribution at that institution on the 6th July 1911:—

*Students, Masters, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—A very interesting history of this institution, which owes its origin to my father of dear and revered memory, has been read to us, by Mr. Ramakrishna Rao, who has also told us, how it has developed from its modest beginnings to its present condition. It is a fair record of good work done under difficulties peculiarly its own. The institution was and is meant for the exclusive use of Ursu boys, the majority of whom come from the out-lying taluks, not only of our own province but also the adjoining ones of the Madras Presidency. The lads are not only taught up to the Lower Secondary Standard but are also housed, fed and clothed. It is a

*Prize Distribution at the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu  
Boarding School.*

6th July  
1911.

matter for extreme gratification that one of its old alumni should have been the first double graduate of the community in Arts and Law. To me personally, it is a great satisfaction to know that the tastes of the lads are not merely literary ; for several of them have evinced much interest in technical pursuits. This is as it should be. Nor are field games forgotten, though the Home cannot yet put a strong team on the field either for cricket or foot-ball. But let us hope that this will soon come.

Now boys, let me say a few words to you. Remember that you are going to be the citizens of the future and that you should, therefore, equip yourselves in such manner as become Mysoreans. Be honest and loyal and fearless in speaking the truth. Guard yourselves against carrying or listening to tales and still more, against acting upon them. Observe things carefully yourselves, make your own honest inferences and give effect to them.

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*Prize Distribution at the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu  
Boarding School.*

Seek counsel, by all means, of those qualified to give it but let the decision be always your own. Take the consequences of what you say or do and do not yield to the temptation of shirking responsibility when things go wrong or something unwelcome has to be done. Be manly and do your duty unflinchingly. Respect your masters and elders and bow to constitutional authority. If you have grievances, make a respectful representation of them and do not feel tempted to resent discipline, for you can do nothing worse. Cultivate a healthy mind in a healthy body. And now let me take leave of you, for the time being, wishing you all a bright, happy and prosperous year of work.

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6th July  
1911.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE  
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BANGALORE CITY.

14th April 1912. His Highness the Maharaja replied as follows to Mr. J. Callan's address at the ceremony of laying the Corner-stone of the City Branch building of the Y. M. C. A., Bangalore, on the 14th April 1912:—

*Sir Hugh Daly, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
I do not think that it is necessary for me to say anything to prove the claims which the Young Men's Christian Association possesses to the sympathy of every enlightened Government. The work of the Association, started by Sir George Williams, has rapidly expanded and has now developed into a world-wide organisation with habitations and workers in almost every civilised country. I welcome the extension of the Association's work to Mysore as I feel that its influence, religious, moral and educational, will be all for the good, not only of its Christian members but also of the young men belonging to other religions who will pass their leisure hours

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*Laying the Corner-Stone of the Y. M. C. A. Building,  
Bangalore City.*

within its walls. The people of India owe a deep obligation to the Missionary Schools and Colleges which have done so much not only to spread education but to impart a high moral character to the vast number of Indian pupils who have come under their influence. It may be truly said that the Y. M. C. A. takes up young men's education at the point where schools and colleges are obliged to leave it; that is to say, it offers wholesome recreation and educational facilities to young men who have left school and college in order to make a start in the world and who are exposed to the manifold temptations of a city life. There can be no more valuable training for a young man than that which makes him fear his God and do good to his neighbour, or in other words, which teaches him to believe in his own religion, to be a good citizen and to render social service. I congratulate the local organisers on their unselfish labours and on

14th April  
1912.

*Laying the Corner-Stone of the Y. M. C. A. Building,  
Bangalore City.*

14th April 1912. the success which has attended their efforts so far. In laying the Corner-Stone of this building it is my earnest hope that the local Y. M. C. A. may realise its high ideal and have a long career of usefulness in our midst.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME OF  
THE CITIZENS OF MERCARA, COORG.

On 2nd November 1912, when His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to Mercara, the Citizens of that place presented him with an Address of Welcome to which His Highness returned the following reply :—

*Gentlemen,*—It is an old promise that I made to Sir Hugh Daly that I would some day visit Mercara and I am very glad that I have at last been able to fulfil that promise and to become personally acquainted with the beautiful Highlands of Coorg. It is a real pleasure to me to receive your friendly greeting and to assure you that I reciprocate warmly the feelings of sympathy and friendship towards me and my people to which you have given such eloquent expression. I am glad to think that our Mysore Colleges are really useful to your student population and that your Province is the birthplace of more than one Officer who has rendered distinguished service to the Mysore State.

*Reply to the Address of Welcome of the Citizens of  
Mercara, Coorg.*

2nd Nov.  
1912.

It adds greatly to the pleasure of my visit that I should be the guest of Sir Hugh and Lady Daly, whose friendship I value so highly. It is my good fortune to have secured in Sir Hugh Daly, not only an able and sympathetic Resident but an intimate and trusted companion and friend and I consider you fortunate, indeed, in having him as your Chief Commissioner.

I thank you most sincerely for your cordial welcome and good wishes.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE SRI CHAMARAJENDRA URSU BOARDING SCHOOL.

At the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore, held on 12th December 1912, His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech :—

2nd Dec.  
1912.

*Mr. Krishnamachar, Boys of the Students' Home, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I have listened with great interest to the report which has just been read by Mr. Ramakrishna Rao. I am glad to see that the history of the Ursu Boarding School is one of steady progress and that the object with which it was founded by my beloved father is being so fully realized.

The examination results of past years have been distinctly satisfactory and it is a good augury for the future of the Ursu Community that this school should have recently produced three graduates, all of whom, I hope, are destined for successful careers in public life.

It should be the aim of all you, boys, to follow this example which they have set you.

*Prize Distribution at the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu  
Boarding School.*

2nd Dec.  
1912.

Do not forget, in your zeal for school work, the great importance of cultivating games and athletics if you wish to become healthy, active and strong-minded men.

I would ask you, boys, to remember that true religion and morality does not consist in merely listening to religious and moral instruction. Try to carry out the lessons which are taught you here, by being honourable, truthful, modest, and high-minded and by doing some good to your fellow-men and always remember that the race from which you have sprung demands a high standard of life and conduct.

Our community is a small one, but it can nevertheless make its influence largely felt on public life if only its members will be true to the highest ideals.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate Mr. Krishnamachar and his staff on the good work that they have done, to express the great pleasure which it has given me to preside

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*Prize Distribution at the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu  
Boarding School.*

on this occasion and to assure you on behalf of my brother and myself of the deep interest which we feel in the welfare of this deserving Institution.

2nd Dec.  
1912.



## REPLY TO PROVINCIAL TOUR ADDRESS.

8th Feb.  
1913.

His Highness the Maharaja replied as follows to the Municipal Address presented to him at Chikmagalur, in the course of his Provincial tour, on the 8th February 1913:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I have listened with the greatest interest to the address of the Municipal Council of this historic town, and my brother and I value very deeply the hearty and loyal welcome which you have given us. It is gratifying to feel that you understand and appreciate the policy of my Government and realize that the measures that we are adopting to develop the irrigation, railways and industries of the State have been conceived in a liberal spirit with the object of enhancing the material and moral prosperity of my people. The history of your town during the past fifteen years has been a very sad and depressing one, and I earnestly hope that the future may bring you renewed prosperity. The question of linking Chik-

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*Reply to Provincial Tour Address.*

magalur by railway with Kadur and Hassan is now under investigation, and knowing as I do the immense importance of a railway connection to this planting district, I can assure you that the possibility of meeting your wishes in this matter will receive the fullest consideration.

8th Feb.  
1913.

I am glad that you appreciate the generosity which my Government have shown to this town in the matter of its water-supply, and I can only express the hope that the supplementary reservoir which is now to be constructed will ensure a regular supply of pure water. My Government are aware of your great need for a proper system of drainage. The difficulty is how to finance a drainage scheme, and that has yet to be solved. I can only promise you that the matter will not be lost sight of and will be taken up again as soon as your water-supply is completed. My brother and I have been delighted with our visit to the Bababudan Hills, and I

*Reply to Provincial Tour Address.*

8th Feb.  
1913.

can assure you that we share your admiration of their beautiful scenery and climate. I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting the planting community who have done so much to develop this part of my State.

I have been looking forward to seeing your new Town Hall in which we are now assembled and which bears my brother's name. I congratulate you on the successful completion of the commodious building which will, I am sure, be a great ornament to your town, and I can assure you that both my brother and I recognise the loyalty and devotion to our family which prompted the universal rejoicings at his marriage and which induced you to erect this permanent memorial of that auspicious event.

Gentlemen, I thank you once more for your good wishes to myself and the members of my family. I now declare this Town Hall to be open.

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OPENING OF THE VANI VILAS URSU  
GIRLS' SCHOOL.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following 11th April  
speech at the opening of the Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' 1913.  
School, Mysore, on the 11th April 1913 :—

*Mr. Nanjundaraj Urs, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—It gives my mother and myself great pleasure to be present on this occasion and to take part in the opening ceremony of the Ursu Girls' School. It is an occasion which marks an important event in the history of our community and it is our fervent hope and prayer that it may usher in an era of educational activity among the Ursu girls. It is a trite saying that no community can expect to advance when half its members are illiterate and ignorant and I fear that this is a charge which at present can well be brought against our community as a whole. You cannot, with impunity, afford to neglect the education of the future mothers of your children and it is, therefore, none too soon that you have awakened

*Opening of the Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' School.*

11th April 1913. to the true needs of the situation and started this school. I trust that the Ursu Community will heartily co-operate with the management and enable this Institution to do all the good that we hope from it, for I have no doubt that you realise that a great deal of the future of our community depends upon its success or failure.

My mother heartily accedes to your request to call the school after her and asks me to tell you how much she appreciates the thought which suggested it.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing a word of appreciation to Mr. Nanjundaraj Urs for the thought and labour which he has so ungrudgingly bestowed upon this work and which, I am sure, has earned for him the gratitude of the whole community.

Let me, in conclusion, thank you on behalf of my mother and myself for the kindly words of your address and assure you that the welfare and prosperity of the Vani Vilas Girls' School will receive our constant care and attention.

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## SPEECH AT VICEREGAL BANQUET.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the State Banquet held on the 6th November 1913, in proposing the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, who were on a visit to Mysore :—

6th Nov.  
1913.

*Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I have long looked forward to the pleasure of welcoming Lady Hardinge and yourself to Mysore. Living as I do far away from Delhi and Simla, it is but seldom that I have the privilege of meeting Your Excellencies, and my gratification at our present meeting is enhanced by the thought that you are my honoured guests and that Your Excellency has come among us completely restored to health and strength. I can assure you that nowhere was the indignation and horror deeper than in Mysore at the time of the Delhi outrage which caused your long and painful illness and that nowhere were the rejoicings at your recovery more sincere and universal.

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

6th Nov.  
1913.

Your Excellency's visit to us comes at a time when Mysore is enjoying the benefits of peace and prosperity, like the rest of India under your liberal and enlightened administration. A succession of favourable seasons has enabled my Government to direct our attention to the development of the material prosperity of the State by increased expenditure on irrigation and other public works, by extending railway communications, by promoting education and encouraging industries.

My State is liberally provided with institutions for associating the people with the policy and activities of my Government. The Representative Assembly, now a long established institution, is carrying on its useful purpose of bringing the needs and grievances of the people to the notice of Government and keeping the latter in touch with public opinion. In order to bring the people into still closer touch with the administration and to cultivate independence of thought and action, my

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*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

Government have recently established an Industrial and Economic Conference with separate Committees for Industries, Education and Agriculture. The duties of the Conference are deliberative and advisory and the whole idea is to train the people to think, to act and above all, to originate. I foresee a very useful future before the Conference, working hand in hand with the Government Departments which correspond to its three principal branches and it has already done valuable work in investigating certain practical schemes of development.

6th Nov.  
1913.

I have recently sanctioned measures to strengthen the representative element in our Legislative Council and to associate the leading men of the country, to some extent, in the work of the administration by conferring on them, subject to proper safeguards, the privileges of Budget discussion and interpellation. These measures have been welcomed by my subjects and I have no doubt will tend to

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

6th Nov.  
1913.

promote their prosperity and the good government of the State.

Education, which is the root of all progress, is receiving its due share of attention, and we are endeavouring to follow Your Excellency's generous policy of fostering education in all grades, Primary, Technical and University. We have sanctioned a largely increased grant for Primary Schools and for educational buildings and we have recently introduced a scheme for technical and commercial education. We have also passed a Bill framed on cautious lines to legalise compulsory education in selected areas. Our most pressing needs are the extension of Primary Schools, the provision of properly trained teachers and the improvement of female education.

Within the past year or two, my Government have taken steps to improve the prospects of officers of all the principal Departments of the State, and we are considering

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

seriously the whole question of raising the morale of our public services by introducing a system of careful recruitment, by giving selected young officers of all Departments a training in Europe and by insisting on high character and efficiency. 6th Nov.  
1913.

The Kannambadi Reservoir, which is now being constructed, will secure the supply of electric power to the Kolar Gold Fields and will also safeguard our irrigation under the Cauvery, besides appealing to the imagination by converting a portion of the valley and bed of that river into one of the largest artificial lakes in the world.

For many years past, railway extension in Mysore has been at a stand-still and we have long realised that we must go forward and extend our railways in such a way as to provide internal means of communication all over the State and at the same time to form useful and important links with the main lines of railway in the surrounding British

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

6th Nov.  
1913.

Territory. I am confident that Your Excellency's Government will view our Railway policy with sympathy and will give your support to projects for extending through communication into British Territory.

I have mentioned all these evidences of progress because I feel that Your Excellency should be assured that my Government are not standing still but doing their utmost to maintain the high standard of administration for the good of the people bequeathed to us by the British Commission thirty-two years ago, and to give the best practical proof of our loyalty to the King-Emperor and our appreciation of the benefits of British rule and the sympathetic policy of Your Excellency's Government towards the Native States of India.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the unvarying sympathy and goodwill which Your Excellency has manifested from time to time towards myself and my State; and I must also express my grateful thanks to the



*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

Government of India for having sent as Resi- 6th Nov.  
dent to Mysore an officer of such sterling 1913.  
qualities as the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Daly whose  
relations with me and my Government have  
always been most friendly and cordial.

In conclusion, I can only assure Your  
Excellency and Lady Hardinge once more of  
a very hearty welcome to Mysore and to  
express the hope that your approaching visit  
to the Kheddah Camp will afford you a much-  
needed rest from the arduous duties of your  
high office and that Your Excellencies will  
carry away with you pleasant memories of  
your visit to my State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it only remains  
for me to propose the health of Their Excel-  
lencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, and I feel  
sure that you will respond warmly to the  
toast.

## THE TREATY OF MYSORE, 1913.

7th Nov.  
1913.

In the year 1881, Mysore which was under the British Administration since 1831 was restored to the rule of His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar, father of the present ruler of Mysore, the conditions under which the restoration was made being recorded in the Instrument of Transfer. His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, during his visit to Mysore in 1913, announced the grant of a Treaty to Mysore to replace the Instrument of Transfer and His Highness the Maharaja acknowledged it in the following terms :—

*Your Excellency*,—It is difficult for me to express in words my gratitude for the gracious and generous act of Your Excellency's Government in granting a Treaty to Mysore to replace the Instrument of Transfer under which Mysore was restored to my father's rule thirty-two years ago.

I can only assure Your Excellency that I value very highly not only the gift of the Treaty itself but the trust and confidence in my Government which the grant of the Treaty implies.

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*The Treaty of Mysore, 1913.*

I could wish for no greater reward for my efforts to maintain a high standard of administration than the gracious words of praise and encouragement which have fallen from Your Excellency's lips. Not only will the new Treaty be welcomed by all classes of my people, but it will draw still closer the bond of gratitude and loyalty which has always united us to the British Government, and will also be regarded as a signal proof of the sympathy and generosity which have always marked the policy of the Supreme Government towards Native States.

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7th Nov.  
1913.

PRESENTATION OF A STANDARD TO H. H.  
THE MAHARAJA'S BODY GUARD.

8th Nov.  
1913.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the presentation of a standard to His Highness' Body Guard by His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on 8th November 1913 :—

*Your Excellency*,—It has long been my desire to present a standard to my Body Guard and I have taken advantage of Your Excellency's presence here this morning to ask you to graciously make the presentation. I am grateful to Your Excellency for so kindly acceding to my request and I feel sure that the officers and men of my Body Guard will value their standard doubly as coming from Your Excellency's hands and that they will never forget the signal honour that Your Excellency is conferring on them.

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OPENING OF THE BOWRINGPET-KOLAR  
RAILWAY.

The following are the replies to the various addresses presented to His Highness the Maharaja during his visit to Kolar in connection with the opening ceremony of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway in December 1913 :—

15th Dec.  
1913.

1.

**Reply to the Municipal Address.**

*Gentlemen,*—I thank you most sincerely for the words of welcome and the good wishes contained in your address. I am glad to learn that you appreciate the efforts that are being made by my Government to improve the condition of the Agricultural and Industrial classes and to encourage Local Self-government. I realise the importance of the only request that you have made for the improvement of your water-supply and I shall ask my Government to give favourable consideration to the scheme, which you refer to, after it has been scrutinised by our professional advisers. I

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*Opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.*

15th Dec. trust that the opening of your new Railway,  
1913. which is the object of my present visit, may  
prove the commencement of a new era of  
economic progress in this town.

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**2.**

**Reply to the Mining Board.**

15th Dec. *Gentlemen,*—I am very glad to have had  
1913. this opportunity of re-visiting the Kolar Gold  
Fields and I thank you for the cordial welcome  
which you have given to the Yuvaraja and  
myself.

My brother derived great pleasure and  
benefit from his visit to Europe and he retains  
a very pleasant memory of the hospitality  
shown to him by your Managing Directors in  
London.

It is very gratifying to me to know that  
you share the rejoicings of all my subjects  
over the New Treaty of Mysore, the grant of

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*Opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.*

which was so graciously announced by His Excellency the Viceroy during his recent visit to Mysore. 15th Dec. 1913.

I feel sure that the programme which you have arranged for me will prove most interesting and I am looking forward to seeing the improvements and developments which have taken place in the Gold Fields since my last visit fourteen years ago. I feel sure, knowing as I do the energy and enterprise which have always marked the management of these mines, that their equipment need fear no comparison with that of Mining Industries in other parts of the world.

I am glad that you appreciate the facilities which my Government have given you for obtaining Electric Power and I trust that the new Cauvery Reservoir, by safe-guarding and increasing that power, will ensure a long and prosperous future for these mines.

I am glad to learn that your water-supply continues to give satisfaction and that the

*Opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.*

15th Dec. Government Medical Staff stationed at the  
1913. Fields have proved an efficient help in the difficult task of preserving the health of your very large and scattered mining population. Need I say that I deeply appreciate the graceful acknowledgment, with which you conclude the address, of the privileges which you enjoy as a community under my administration?

In thanking you once more for your loyal and cordial welcome, I wish to assure you that I am proud of the Kolar Gold Fields and of the enterprising mining community working here and that it will be the constant aim of my Government to do all in their power to promote your welfare and prosperity.

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## 3.

**Reply to Railway Address.**

17th Dec. *Gentlemen,*—It gives me great pleasure  
1913. to re-visit this important district on such a



*Opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.*

happy occasion as the opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway. I am particularly glad to perform the opening ceremony because I wish to show my appreciation of the public spirit which has prompted the people of this district to construct this much-needed line from funds subscribed among themselves. As the pioneers of Local Fund Railways in Mysore, you deserve the warm support of my Government and I earnestly hope that when you have shown the way, other districts will not be slow to follow. There can be no sounder investment for a Local Board than a Railway and I trust that you will reap the reward of your enterprise.

My Government recognize the importance of the extension of this Railway to Chintamani and Chikballapur and if the Kolar District Board can see its way to raise sufficient funds to meet half the cost of the whole line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur, my Government will be prepared to advance the balance of

17th Dec.  
1913.

*Opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.*

17th Dec. 1913. the money required. I may also mention that if the Directors of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company are able to collect all the capital which has been nominally subscribed, it is expected that there will be a large surplus after that line is completed and if the shareholders approve this might be utilized in financing the Chikballapur-Sidlaghatta section of the proposed extension. In any case, my Government are so convinced of the necessity for the extension to Chikballapur that as soon as the estimate for the section is approved by the Railway Board, we shall issue orders to commence construction and complete the line.

As regards a guarantee, my Government are prepared to consider the question of giving a formal guarantee of 4% per annum with the proviso that surplus earnings in excess of 5% on the capital in any year shall be divided equally between the Company and Government.

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*Opening of the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.*

The question of levying a Railway cess is now receiving the sympathetic consideration of Government. 17th Dec.  
1913.

A word of special praise is, I think, due to Mr. Raghavachar and his construction staff for the rapid and successful completion of this line under the able supervision of Mr. Bell, our Engineer-in-Chief. In judging their work it has to be remembered that they had no previous experience of Railway construction.

It is, I think, a happy augury that Mr. Bowring is among us to-day as your Deputy Commissioner and President and that your new Railway should start from a town which bears his father's name and perpetuates the distinguished services rendered by Sir Lewin Bowring as Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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SPEECH AT ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE  
ASSOCIATION, MYSORE.

5th July  
1914.

His Highness made the following speech when he presided at the meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association (Mysore Branch) on the 5th July 1914:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—The Honorary Secretary's Report, which has just been read, gives a very clear account of the objects of the St. John's Ambulance Association. The philanthropic work of this Association is of a kind that cannot fail to appeal to every one who is interested in the prevention of pain and disease, but I cannot help feeling that the labours of the local Committee have so far failed to elicit the active response among the people which they deserve. If the people of Mysore would only realize the immense value of the training imparted by ambulance classes in administering First Aid to the injured and in sick-nursing, I feel sure that the number of these classes would largely increase and that the Mysore centre would very soon take a

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*Speech at St. John's Ambulance Association, Mysore.*

prominent place among the Indian branches of the Association. It is my earnest desire to encourage the work of the Association in every way. I cannot say that the number of certificates obtained last year is at all commensurate with the importance of this city. I should like to see the numbers of certificate-holders increased from forty or fifty to hundreds every year. It gives me great pleasure to preside at this meeting and to present the certificates which have been obtained by the successful students during the past year.

5th July  
1914.

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## SPEECH AT THE MYSORE FLOWER SHOW.

15th Aug.  
1914.

The following is the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja at the Flower Show, Mysore, held on 15th August 1914 :—

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It has given me great pleasure to listen to Mr. Krumbiegel's address and I hope that many of you will be impressed by the eloquent appeal which he has made to you to cultivate the hobby of gardening. I feel sure that Mr. Krumbiegel's enthusiasm and artistic taste will make our Mysore Flower Shows as beautiful and attractive as those which he arranges at the Lal-Bagh in Bangalore.

The Flower Show which I am now opening is the first of its kind that has been held in the City of Mysore and I hope that it will become a regular institution. No one who knows the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore can help noticing the great dearth of gardens in Mysore and there is really no reason for such a state of things. The soil and rainfall of the

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*Speech at the Mysore Flower Show.*

two places are very similar and I can only hope that the institution of this Flower Show will encourage house-owners here to beautify their homes by cultivating private gardens. It is a regrettable fact that not a single English vegetable is to be purchased in the market here, whereas in Bangalore a large number of people make a regular profit by the cultivation and sale of vegetables. I appeal to the people of this city to try and emulate Bangalore and to convert Mysore into a garden city.

15th Aug.  
1914.

I now declare this Show to be open.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF  
SAHUKAR BANUMIAH'S SCHOOL.

31st Aug.  
1914.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech, while laying the Foundation Stone of Sahukar Banumiah's Kunchitagara School, Mysore, on 31st August 1914 :—

*Gentlemen,*—This School has a very interesting history. Started in a small way, by the public spirit of its founder and for the benefit of the Kunchitagara Community, it has grown and prospered during the past six years until it has become an important institution filled with students belonging to all sections of the population of this city. It is not often that we see a private citizen coming forward, not only to found a school but to erect a school building and to guarantee a permanent endowment. I welcome the generous efforts of public benefactors like Mr. Banumiah to help my Government in the important work of promoting education and it gives me great pleasure to preside at to-day's ceremony.



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*Laying the Foundation Stone of Sahukar Banumiah's  
School.*

I trust that others may be found to imitate  
Mr. Banumiah's noble example.

31st Aug.  
1914.

In laying this Foundation Stone, I can only  
express the hope that this institution may  
have a long and useful future and may per-  
petuate the name of its founder for many  
generations to come.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MYSORE  
DASARA EXHIBITION.

10th Oct.  
1914.           At the Prize Distribution to the successful exhibitors at the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, held on the 10th October, 1914, His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech :—

*Mr. Kantaraj Urs and Gentlemen,*—The report which we have just heard gives a very interesting account of this Exhibition which is now about to close. The new departure in the purchase of industrial machinery, which the Committee have undertaken, is, I consider, of very great importance and I hope that it may result in the rapid introduction of small power-driven plants all over the State.

I am glad to hear that the number of exhibits has increased so largely since last year. The Forest Section is of great interest and well arranged and the Exhibition generally is well up to the high standard set in previous years by the late Committee of Management. Gentlemen, I congratulate you most sincerely

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*Prize Distribution at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.*

on the success of your labours and it gives me 10th Oct.  
great pleasure to present the prizes to the 1914.  
successful exhibitors.



## REPLIES TO PROVINCIAL TOUR ADDRESSES.

19th Dec.  
1914.

The following two speeches are replies of His Highness the Maharaja to the addresses received by him during the Provincial Tour in the Chitaldrug District in December 1914 :—

**1.****Reply to the Davangere Taluk Address.**

*Gentlemen*,—I have long wished to visit this flourishing centre of commerce, and I greatly appreciate the sentiments of loyalty and devotion expressed by you. I note with pleasure the satisfaction with which the appointment of my brother as Extraordinary Member of Council has everywhere been received.

Your address refers to various local wants, some of which require investigation, and it is impossible for me to deal with them now except in a general manner.

I am glad you recognise the generous treatment which your town has received from Government in the matter of water-supply.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

As regards a drainage scheme, if a moiety of the cost could be raised locally, Government would be glad to consider the question. The proposal to abolish the octroi duty on cloth has already been considered and found impracticable by the Municipality. I can understand your wish to have a High School in Davangere, and your request on this point will be favourably considered. It is also under consideration to introduce instruction in English in the Upper Secondary classes of the school here.

19th Dec.  
1914.

You say that the war has affected the business of the producers and exporters of cotton and oil seeds. Distress of this kind is inevitable and it cannot easily be remedied by administrative measures. The subject you refer to will, however, receive my sympathetic consideration, but whatever the effect of the war may be on your trade, I would ask you to remember the ties of gratitude and friendship which bind us to the British Government and

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

19th Dec. to submit cheerfully to some sacrifice in support  
1914. of the righteous cause for which Great Britain and her Allies have taken up arms. Your prayer regarding the Income-tax raises a large question and you may rest assured that all the arguments both for and against such a tax will be carefully considered before a decision is arrived at.

I thank you once more for your loyal greeting and the good wishes which you have expressed.

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**2.**

**Reply to the Molakalmuru Taluk Address.**

22nd Dec. *Gentlemen,*—My visit to Molakalmuru  
1914. gratifies a wish which I have long felt to see this town and taluk, which lie on the extreme border of my State, and to come into personal touch with its people. I value very deeply the expressions of loyal welcome with which you have received me.

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

It gives me great pleasure to see that the part taken by my brother in the Administration has given such general satisfaction. I am equally gratified to find that the institution of the Economic Conference, the establishment of the Mysore Bank, the expansion of co-operative activities and the other progressive measures recently inaugurated have met with intelligent appreciation.

22nd Dec.  
1914.

I can understand your desire to improve the silk weaving industry for which this place is justly famous. My Government is always ready to sympathise with such aspirations and to render all reasonable assistance towards their fulfilment. A project for supplying your town with water from the tank on the Jagappanagudda is engaging the attention of Government. An Anglo-Vernacular school building for Molakalmuru has been included in the programme of construction prepared by the Education Department and will probably be provided in the near future. I am very

*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

22nd Dec. 1914. pleased to see that you realise the importance of education sufficiently to ask that it should be made compulsory in your town. The scheme of compulsory education is under trial in a few selected centres and if the result justifies an expansion, your request will receive due consideration. The Railway line from Chikjajur to Chitaldrug has already been sanctioned by the Government of India and the question of extending it to Royadurg will receive consideration in its turn when funds become available. I am glad that your new Town Hall is so near completion that I am able to perform the opening ceremony on the occasion of this visit and I congratulate you all on the public spirit which you have shown in subscribing for this Hall. It gives me great pleasure to declare this Town Hall open.

In conclusion, I can only assure you of my deep interest in your welfare and my appreciation of your loyal greeting.

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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SERINGAPATAM MEMORIAL MANTAP.

The following speech was delivered by His Highness the Maharaja, at Seringapatam, on 6th July 1915, at the opening ceremony of the Memorial Mantap built on the site where His Highness the late Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur III was born. 6th July 1915.

*Ladies and Gentlemen.*—I have listened with great interest to the report read by Mr. Ramakrishna Rao giving the history of the Memorial which I am opening to-day.

I should like to say how gratified I am that a leading part in to-day's ceremony should be taken by Mr. Ramakrishna Rao, an officer who has earned a high place in my regard by his long and faithful service both to my father and myself.

There are few places more closely associated with Mysore History than the Island and Fortress of Seringapatam and it is a source of peculiar gratification to me that this site should be chosen for a Memorial to my illustrious grand-father, whose name will long be

*Speech at the opening of the Seringapatam Memorial  
Mantap.*

6th July  
1915.

remembered in connection not only with the restoration of our ancient dynasty, after the fall of Seringapatam but with its second restoration after fifty years of British administration. It may truly be said that we owe that signal act of generosity and justice, the Rendition of Mysore in 1881, to the recognition by the British Government of the high personal character of my grand-father, of his patience and fortitude, and of his unswerving loyalty to the British Government during many years of adversity.

I value very highly the sentiments of loyalty and attachment expressed in the address which I have just received from the citizens of Seringapatam and Ganjam. I grieve to see, as I look around me, the ruin and decay which have fallen on this once flourishing city and no one can sympathise more deeply than I do with the earnest wish of its inhabitants to see something of its former prosperity restored.

*Speech at the opening of the Seringapatam Memorial  
Mantap.*

The question of improving Seringapatam has been recently investigated by Government and certain measures have been suggested but their cost has been found prohibitive. A certain amount of money has been sanctioned for the most urgent needs of the town within the past two years and I hope that a larger provision may be made in future. I trust that, with the sympathy and help of my Government and with your own active co-operation, it may be possible to make Seringapatam once more a healthy and flourishing place.

6th July  
1915.

As I stand on this historic battle-ground, my thoughts naturally turn to the terrible war now raging in Europe in which our Indian soldiers are fighting side by side with their British comrades in defence of a righteous cause. May we all unite in a constant prayer for victory to the British arms and for an honorable and lasting peace !

I now declare this Memorial open.

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"SCHOOL DAY" OF THE SRI CHAMARAJ-  
ENDRA URSU BOARDING SCHOOL, MYSORE.

3rd Nov.      The Students of the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu  
1915.      Boarding School celebrated their "School Day" on the  
evening of the 3rd November 1915. His Highness the  
Maharaja who was present on the occasion addressed  
the students as follows:—

*Boys of the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu  
Boarding School,*—I am very pleased to have  
this opportunity of revisiting your school and of  
joining in the celebration of your School Day.  
In all English Public Schools, Speech Day or  
School Day is an established institution and  
forms a very strong bond of union among  
parents, masters, boys and old pupils, who  
have gone out in the world, but who come from  
long distances to see the old school and to join  
in the festivities of Speech Day. I hope to  
see your School Day grow on the English  
model, for it is meetings such as these that  
help to develop *esprit de corps*—that pride in  
one's old school which is so marked among

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*"School day" of the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore.*

English Public School boys and in which Indian Student life is so sadly lacking. 3rd Nov. 1915.

The address which has just been read to me shows that this Institution is growing and prospering and that the boys who come here are not only given a sound education to fit them for public life but are specially encouraged to cultivate athletics. I hope that this latter branch of education will continue to be developed and that this school will establish a high reputation not only for the education which it imparts but for real sportsmanship among its boys. Believe me there is no discipline which contributes more to the formation of character than that of games.

These are days of progress and the Ursu Community, unless it wishes to be left behind, must bestir itself in real earnest to educate its members and to take that leading part in public life to which its ancient history and traditions entitle it. You cannot stand still ;

*" School day " of the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School, Mysore.*

3rd Nov.  
1915.

you must progress and I earnestly hope that this Ursu School which has been established for your benefit may become a model to other Institutions in the State. The prosperity of the school is, I feel, largely due to the efforts of the managing committee and I hope the committee will not relax its efforts. Their aim should be to make this Institution more self-supporting and less dependent on the Palace. I am glad to see that the Ursu community of this city are beginning to realise this ideal and I congratulate Mr. Nanjundaraj Urs on the generous way in which he has come forward to help the Institution.

I am sure that you all share the pleasure which I feel at the presence of Sir Hugh and Lady Daly in our midst to-day.

I must thank you, boys, for the entertainment which you have promised us this afternoon. It has given me real pleasure to come among you to-day and to distribute the prizes

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*"School day" of the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding  
School, Mysore.*

which you have won and I can assure you 3rd Nov.  
I shall always feel the deepest interest in the 1915.  
welfare of this Institution.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE FEMALE  
TRAINING COLLEGE AT BARODA.

14th Feb.  
1916.

While on a visit to Baroda, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore presided at the prize distribution held at the Female Training College, Baroda, on the 14th February 1916, and in giving away the prizes made the following speech :—

*Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen.*—I should first like to tender my warm thanks to my distinguished host His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar for the opportunity which he has afforded me of meeting you all here this afternoon and of thanking you in person for the kindly welcome which you accorded to me during my drive through the City this morning. The cordial manner in which you have received me here also makes me feel still more indebted to you. It has, indeed, been a real pleasure to me to preside at this very pleasing function. The young generation of Baroda whom you girls represent owe a deep debt of gratitude to His Highness personally



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*Prize Distribution at the Female Training  
College at Baroda.*

for the keen practical interest which he has all along manifested in the cause of education generally in his State and of female education in particular. His Highness has, from the first, recognised that there can be no progress worth the name when half the population is allowed to remain in ignorance and superstition. It is evident from the very interesting report just read out to us that Baroda is beginning to reap the full reward of that policy. 14th Feb. 1916.

It only remains for me to congratulate the prize-winners heartily on the success which has attended their efforts during the past year and to wish the Female Training College and the various Girls' Schools in the city continued and increasing success under the benevolent and fostering care of your illustrious Ruler.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE  
DALY MEMORIAL HALL, BANGALORE.

31st Aug.  
1916.

At the ceremony of the laying the Foundation Stone of the Daly Memorial Hall at Bangalore, on 31st August 1916, His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech:—

*Father Tabard, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
The building of which I am just going to lay the foundation stone is intended to provide a local habitation for the Mythic Society and to honor the memory of my friend, Col. Sir Hugh Daly, who was till recently Resident in this State. Both these objects have my warmest sympathy.

In the address just read, Father Tabard has told us how largely the Mythic Society owed its development to Sir Hugh's encouragement and support during the past five years. His active interest in the progress of the State and his geniality have won for him a warm place in the hearts of the people of Mysore.

*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Daly Memorial  
Hall, Bangalore.*

Within a very short time of his arrival here, I came to regard him as a valued friend. 31st Aug.  
1916.

I am glad that by the substantial contribution made by my Government and the principal officers of my State assisted by subscriptions from outside, it has become possible for the Mythic Society to attain its chief desire, namely, to own a building of its own. I learn that the Society gives its chief attention to researches connected with Mysore History and Archæology and I earnestly hope that, when its objects become better known, the people of Mysore at large, not the learned few only, will begin to feel pride and interest in its work.

Much of the credit for the success of the Society and the project for this building is due to Father Tabard who has been its founder and mainstay. Without him and his enthusiasm for antiquarian research, the Society would not have attained its present position.

*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Daly Memorial  
Hall, Bangalore.*

31st Aug.  
1916.

I have read the addresses delivered by Father Tabard at the annual meetings of the Society for the last two years and I am much struck by his love of Mysore and its traditions and his appreciation of the magnificent relics of bygone times found in this country.

The building will serve to recall to the memory of the future generations the name of a high-minded British Officer who was a sincere friend of Mysore and its people. It will bring together Europeans and Indians to work on a platform for an object which appeals to the higher intellectual tastes of civilised life. I have no doubt that, in the fullness of time, the researches conducted within its walls will reveal many a brilliant page in the past history of Mysore.

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INAUGURATION OF THE MYSORE  
UNIVERSITY SENATE.

When a separate University for Mysore was established in 1916, His Highness the Maharaja became its Chancellor. At the inauguration of its Senate on the 12th October 1916, His Highness, as Chancellor, made the following speech :—

12th Oct.  
1916.

*Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate*,—It gives me sincere pleasure to be present on this historic occasion of the opening of the First Senate Meeting of the Mysore University. I think we all realise the solemnity and importance of to-day's ceremony. It marks an epoch in the development of education in the Mysore State ; for, what could be more significant in our history than the creation, at the express desire of the people, of a national University !

It is the first University in this country to be founded outside the limits of British India, and is an institution which meets the special needs of Mysore and which will in time

*Inauguration of the Mysore University Senate.*

12th Oct. have far-reaching effects on the intellectual  
1916. progress and the material development of  
the State.

I feel that, on this occasion, I should publicly state how great is the debt of gratitude we owe to the University of Madras under whose fostering care both the constituent Colleges of our University have attained their present state of high efficiency. Nearly all our most distinguished Mysoreans owe their education to the same University and are justly proud of the connection. Our University may fitly be compared to a child which reaches years of discretion and leaves the parental home to establish one of its own with a grateful memory of its happy childhood.

The Madras University has, however, a very wide area under its control, and the time has also come to make certain changes to adapt our educational system to the actual needs of the people. The ideal of University life which the constitution of the older Universities of

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*Inauguration of the Mysore University Senate.*

India has hitherto favoured no longer remains the same, and the creation of teaching local Universities is the inevitable outcome of the circumstances of the present time. 12th Oct. 1916.

Our University is in reality one of the first fruits of the benevolent policy, inaugurated by the Government of India, of the encouragement of smaller and more compact Universities approximating to the unitary type.

I am sure you have all listened with interest to the Registrar's report and to the learned and thoughtful address of our Vice-Chancellor, Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya. I do not propose to dwell on the special features of our University which have been so fully discussed by the Vice-Chancellor. I would rather confine my remarks to the more obvious advantages which a small University like ours enjoys as compared with the older and more widespread Indian Universities.

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*Inauguration of the Mysore University Senate.*

12th Oct.  
1916.

It is, I think, obvious that our University, with only two federated Colleges, will come into special touch with the professors and students in a way which is not possible in the case of the older Universities with their system of affiliated Colleges spread over vast areas. The advantage is enhanced in the case of the Mysore University by the appointment of a full-time Vice-Chancellor who can devote all his energy to administrative work and establish intimate relations with the professors and lecturers. This feature of our University is, so far, unique in India and, at this initial stage, most satisfactory.

Another advantage is that we have a special guarantee of harmony and efficiency in the fact that the Principals of the two Colleges and representative professors have a place on the Council, and therefore a direct voice in prescribing courses of study, in directing examinations and, in fact, in every detail of the administration. This intimate



*Inauguration of the Mysore University Senate.*

connection between the teaching staff and the University is still further strengthened by the fact that all the professors, without exception, are constituted members of the University and have a seat on the Senate. 12th Oct  
1916.

Another very important feature in a small University is the stricter control which it can exercise over the social life of the students. The Unions which are to be built at Mysore and Bangalore will encourage the best form of Club life among both professors and students. The hostels which we intend to extend and amplify will develop the residential feature in University life. Supervision will be exercised also over non-residential students who are not living with their parents or relations.

I need hardly point out how great a stimulus will be given to the important branch of athletics by the development of residential life, the erection of Gymnastic and Cricket Pavilions and the direct influence of the

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*Inauguration of the Mysore University Senate.*

12th Oct. Professors who will, in time, be provided with  
1916. residences in the University areas.

The Mysore University is wisely beginning in a modest way, postponing, until it has passed through the initial stage, the establishment of Schools of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Commerce. Our present Engineering, Mechanical and Commercial Schools, for their part also, need to be developed before they can be profitably taken over by the University, and I am glad to know that a Committee has been appointed to see how far these institutions can be immediately improved.

I am naturally interested in the special encouragement of Kannada literature which is provided for in the University Scheme; we all know that study of the Vernaculars is very apt to be neglected now-a-days in both Schools and Colleges, and I am glad to see that our University scheme provides for a fuller and more continuous course of teaching

*Inauguration of the Mysore University Senate.*

not only in Kannada but also in the other Vernaculars of Southern India which are spoken in Mysore. 12th Oct.  
1916.

Our University will also be engaged in diffusing knowledge among that section of my people who, for various reasons, may not be able to participate in the courses and discipline appointed for the regular examinations. It is with this object that the scheme provides for the establishment of Extension and Publication departments. I trust that the University will soon be able to develop fully this side of its activities with due regard to the practical needs of the country.

Gentlemen, I feel I should not omit to refer on this occasion to the active sympathy and support we received from Lord Hardinge and Sir Hugh Daly in bringing this University into existence. I should also like to say how highly we value the assistance and advice of gentlemen from outside my State who have, at much personal sacrifice and trouble, consented to work on our Senate.

*Inauguration of the Mysore University Senate.*

12th Oct.  
1916.

In conclusion, I feel that I ought to say a few words as to what I think should be the aim of our University. In the first place we should spare no effort to gain for the Mysore University the respect of the educational world. This end can only be achieved by maintaining a really high standard of teaching and examination and also by never allowing that standard to be lowered, however strongly you may be tempted by the lure of numerical results. It should be the aim, too, of the University to turn out graduates who are not merely learned but who are of high character and bear the stamp of general culture and refinement which are the distinguishing marks of every true gentleman. This is a high ideal but if the Mysore University helps to realise it, she will have played an important part in the development of Higher Education in India.

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## SPEECH AT THE DASARA EXHIBITION.

On the 18th October 1916, before giving away the prizes to the successful Exhibitors, His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech at the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore:—

18th Oct.  
1916.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I propose to say only a few words on this occasion to express the interest I take in this Exhibition. I am glad to find that the organizers of this Exhibition have succeeded in maintaining it at the high level of former years and have added some special features of interest. Mr. Banerji and the Committee are to be warmly congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts. The figures given by Mr. Banerji are evidence of the fact that this show is becoming increasingly popular and that it affords recreation as well as instruction to the large crowds who flock into our Capital during the Dasara season.

I am pleased to see that there are an increasing number of Exhibits from other

*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

18th Oct. Indian States. I also noticed with pleasure  
1916. as I went round this morning, that the  
Women's Section is growing every year in  
interest and importance. Here, again, we are  
indebted to the labours of a strong Committee  
of ladies who have spared no pains in making  
this section attractive. I will only say, in con-  
clusion, that it gives me sincere pleasure to be  
present here and give away the prizes.

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ADDRESS TO THE INDIAN SCIENCE  
CONGRESS.

His Highness the Maharaja presided at the opening of the Indian Science Congress held at Bangalore on 10th January 1917 and, in doing so, delivered the following address :—

10th Jan.  
1917.

*Sir Alfred Bourne, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—It was with real pleasure that I accepted Sir Alfred Bourne's invitation to preside at the opening of this year's Indian Science Congress as it has given me an opportunity of greeting a distinguished body of scientists and research workers who have come from all parts of India to take part in its deliberations. Few places could be more appropriate than Bangalore for the meeting of such a Congress for here is located the leading Institute of Research in India administered by your distinguished President. We have also, in the neighbourhood, the gold mines, large reservoir and water-supply works and an important hydro-electric installation, all of which are

*Address to the Indian Science Congress.*

10th Jan. 1917. practical instances of the application of science to industry.

The last half a century has witnessed a marvellous progress in the application of science to the needs of man. Inventions and improvements have been pouring in with bewildering rapidity. Transport by land, water and air has been quickened and cheapened. The uses of science for alleviating sickness have been multiplied. That fever can be defeated by science has been demonstrated by what has been done on the Panama Canal.

Meeting as we do here in an atmosphere of peace and sunshine, our thoughts cannot but turn to the great war and to the terrible scenes of death and destruction which are being enacted in Central Europe. One cannot help feeling it a tragedy that science, to which the world so largely owes its progress and civilisation, is being, as it were, debased in this war and used for the purpose of destroying human life.



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*Address to the Indian Science Congress.*

But may we not hope that good may come out of evil and that the lesson which the present war will leave behind it of the appalling results of applying the discoveries of science to the destruction of the human race may eventually bring about a world's peace by making the very thought of war abhorrent? May we not look forward to a time when science will be hailed not only as the beacon light of civilisation but as the world's peacemaker?

10th Jan.  
1917.

The efforts that are being made since the outbreak of the war to develop science and trade and promote the economic efficiency of the British Isles cannot fail to have their effect on Indian conditions. The recent appointment of the Industries Commission by the Government of India will also doubtless help in the same direction.

Scientific education in India is in its infancy and her industrial output *per* head of population is as yet a negligible quantity.

*Address to the Indian Science Congress.*

10th Jan. 1917. India, at the rate her population is growing, cannot long maintain herself by merely growing raw produce. Science has soon to come to the aid of her agriculture and industry to maintain her population.

Of one thing, I am certain; that is, that practical scientific work will be most remunerative in this country in the near future if concentrated on questions connected with production. Problems of practical interest should obtain priority. Abstruse problems may wait or may be left to the learned few, at all events for the next 10 or 15 years until science becomes more popular among the masses.

I think some organization on the lines of the Advisory Board recently brought into existence in England for the development of scientific and industrial research, acting in co-operation with existing institutions, should be attempted also in this country. The Indian Institute of Science, the Indian Science Congress, the Pusa Research Institute and other

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*Address to the Indian Science Congress.*

similar bodies, working in unison with such an organization, will produce far better results than if they worked as isolated units. 10th Jan. 1917.

The Indian Institute of Science was established here with the object of providing facilities for advanced scientific research. We in Mysore have already begun to benefit in a small practical way from the labours of the Chemists employed in that institution. In order to enhance its practical utility, it might be of advantage to associate in some manner, with the Council of the Institute, practical manufacturers and commercial men drawn from the classes who will benefit by its work. The Institute also requires further considerable expansion of its practical side. And not one, but several such academies, will be needed to meet adequately the growing educational and industrial needs of the Indian Continent.

I have looked at these questions from the point of view of a layman and to me the problem centres, not in mere investigation

*Address to the Indian Science Congress.*

10th Jan. but in the speedy application of the discoveries  
1917. of science to the practical needs of the country.

May I express once more the sincere pleasure which I feel in meeting such a distinguished body of scientific men in my own city of Bangalore. This is the first large Congress that has ever met here but I hope it may be the precursor of many more in future years. Ladies and gentlemen, I have now much pleasure in declaring this Congress open.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE VANI VILAS  
URSU GIRLS' SCHOOL, MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharaja [made the following speech at the Prize Distribution to the students of the Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' School, Mysore, in June 1917 :—

24th June  
1917.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—My mother and I have listened with much pleasure to the report which Mr. Nanjundaraj Urs has just read, for it shows that the school has not only supplied a real want but has been productive of much good to the girls of our community. It is our hope as it is our constant endeavour to increase its usefulness in every way and I trust that the community too will not be backward in availing itself of the opportunity that it offers for educating their girls on sound and rational lines. Any suggestion calculated to enhance the usefulness of this school will always receive our sympathetic consideration. As you know, the school was started in April 1913 with twenty girls. Boarders were admitted into it two years later. The present

*Prize Distribution at the Vani Vilas Ursu  
Girls' School, Mysore.*

24th June 1917. strength is 25 Day pupils and 31 Boarders which, I think, is satisfactory enough as far as it goes.

We are very pleased to note that cooking is not neglected nor is gardening. Games too, I hope, are receiving adequate attention. A healthy mind in a healthy body is doubly necessary in the case of our girls who have to observe the Purdah system.

The present building is, perhaps, not quite suitable for the purposes of this school. I am thinking of having a new place specially built for it in the not distant future in the New Extension. Quarters will also be built for the school staff and I hope it will in course of time become a really model institution.

I am glad that the curriculum prescribed in the Education Department is being followed in the school. That seems the only satisfactory way of gauging the progress of your girls as compared with those of similar

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*Prize Distribution at the Vani Vilas Ursu  
Girls' School, Mysore.*

institutions in the State. I am also in favour of allowing the girls to appear for the Government examination. It will act as an incentive to study; whereas, reading, without a definite goal in view, cannot but affect their enthusiasm and willingness to learn. 24th June  
1917.

I would thank the girls on behalf of my mother and myself for the welcome and entertainment they have given us. I would also heartily congratulate all the prize winners on the awards they have received to-day and in that I am sure their fellow students will heartily and sincerely join. I can offer you, girls, no better wish than that your connection with this school may ever be to you an influence for good which you will gratefully remember and that the ideals of conduct, of duty and of manners here presented may enable you, whatever your life-work may be, to perform it with credit to yourselves and so as to bring honour upon this place.

*Prize Distribution at the Vani Vilas Ursu  
Girls' School, Mysore.*

24th June  
1917.

I must take this opportunity of expressing a word of thanks to Mr. Nanjundaraj Urs, who, from the very commencement, has been the chief pillar of this institution, has worked for it and looked after it with rare devotion and perseverance, through good report and evil, and I am glad that he will continue his good work as a member of the new Committee which I have appointed for managing the affairs of this school.

Before closing my remarks, let me appeal to the whole Ursu Community—both men and women—particularly the latter, to spare no pains in educating their children. It is not enough to have educated sons only. Educated daughters are just as necessary. Those days are long past when women could afford to be uneducated and ignorant. There can be no greater slur on a community at the present day than that its women are uneducated and I say with all the earnestness that I can command



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*Prize Distribution at the Vani Vilas Ursu  
Girls' School, Mysore.*

that the Ursu Community must realise its responsibilities in this direction and take time by the forelock and come to the front in this vital matter of education. That is the one sovereign remedy for all our ills—social or political—and let us not ignore it.

24th June  
1917.

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## REPLIES TO PROVINCIAL TOUR ADDRESSES.

*Reply to Chamrajnagar Municipal Council  
Address.*8th Dec.  
1917.

When His Highness the Maharaja visited Chamrajnagar on 8th Dec. 1917, the Municipal Council of that place presented His Highness with an address to which His Highness returned the following reply :—

*Gentlemen,*—I thank you most sincerely on behalf of Her Highness my mother and myself for the words of welcome contained in your address. We have long wished to pay a visit to this historic town which is so closely connected with our family and on which my grand-father conferred so many benefits.

I appreciate very deeply the congratulations which you express on the title recently conferred on me by His Majesty the King-Emperor in recognition of the part which Mysore has played in helping the great cause for which Great Britain and her Allies are so gallantly struggling. It is a source of great pride to myself that my Imperial Service

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

Troops are upholding the name of Mysore at the front and I am sure that you will all share this feeling. 8th Dec.  
1917.

You refer in your address to the water-supply difficulty in this town and you ask for the assistance of Government in financing a water-supply as well as a drainage scheme. I may tell you that both these questions are under investigation by the Public Works Department. When the schemes are completed, the question of financing them will be taken up and your suggestion that some assistance should be given to the Municipality from local temple funds will receive my sympathetic consideration.

The extension of the railway from Nanjan-gud to Erode occupies a prominent place in the Mysore Government's railway programme and it is a scheme in which I am personally and very deeply interested. You may rely on my sparing no effort in actively pushing the construction of this most important line. I

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*Replies to Provincial Tour Addresses.*

8th Dec.  
1917.

understand the District Board of Mysore is considering the question of making a railway as far as Chamrajnagar by means of a special loan and the people of this taluk can help the District Board materially in this matter by subscribing to such a loan.

As regards the Suvarnavathi Irrigation Project, I find that an estimate was prepared several years ago and that the project is again under investigation. I hope that my Government will soon be in a position to pass orders on this question and that it may be found possible to carry out this important project, the completion of which will add greatly to the prosperity of this taluk.

It has always been my earnest desire to promote the welfare of my people and as you are aware, my Government, under the guidance of my able and public-spirited Dewan, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, is making special endeavours to promote education, to develop the resources of the country and to increase the material

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*Replies to Provincial Tour, Addresses.*

wealth of the people. I can only appeal to you all to develop the spirit of co-operation with Government, for, I need not remind you that Government can achieve very little by its own unaided efforts and that any real progress must depend on the initiative and the public spirit of the people themselves. You must not look to Government or its officers to do everything for you but must learn to be self-reliant and to develop the resources of the country by your own independent efforts also.

8th Dec.  
1917.

In conclusion, I thank you once more for your loyal welcome and wish you every prosperity in the future.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE NON-  
BRAHMIN DEPUTATION.

24th June  
1918.

A deputation consisting of six members representing the Non-Brahmins of the State waited on His Highness the Maharaja at Karikal Thotty, Palace, Mysore, on 24th June 1918 and presented an address praying for Communal Representation, for a larger proportion of appointments for their communities in the public service and for liberal encouragement for the education of the masses. His Highness replied as follows to the deputation:—

*Gentlemen,*—I welcome this opportunity of receiving a deputation from members of Communities who consider they are labouring under special disadvantages.

I do not wish to refer in detail to the specific requests which you have made in the Address and shall only make a few general observations in regard to them on this occasion. But I may tell you that I quite understand your point of view and I shall see that your grievances are carefully and sympathetically enquired into and redressed as far as possible. It has always been my earnest desire to see

*Reply to the Address of the Non-Brahmin Deputation.*

all classes of my subjects represented in just proportion in public service. The preponderance of the Brahmins in the Government service is due to inevitable causes and I feel convinced that time and the spread of education and enlightenment will gradually remove the inequality of which you rightly complain. At the same time I must tell you that it is far from my desire that any community should in any way be penalised on account of its caste simply because it has worked hard and utilised fully the opportunities for advancement which are open to all my subjects. For I believe I have in the Brahmin community as loyal subjects as any among my people. Nor can I for a moment forget the eminent services rendered in the past and are still being rendered to my House and State by the representatives of that gifted community. My ambition is to pursue a righteous policy, as between various castes and communities in the State, neither unduly favouring nor suppressing any

24th June  
1918.

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*Reply to the Address of the Non-Brahmin Deputation.*

24th June 1918. community but trying to uplift them all for the permanent good of the State.

My Government is using its utmost endeavours to encourage backward classes in the State and you may rest assured that this policy of affording special facilities and encouragement to all communities who are lagging behind in the race of progress will be steadily pursued in future even more than it has been in the past.

As regards the Local Self-Government Bills which you refer to, Government will be careful to retain powers of nomination and these powers will be exercised to correct inequality in the representation of classes and interests. I am not prepared, for the present at all events, to go further than this and you must loyally abide by my decision in the matter.

Gentlemen, I am anxious that these questions should not create a cleavage among my people. While, as I have already told you, I



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*Reply to the Address of the Non-Brahmin Deputation.*

sympathise with the objects which you have generally in view and while my Government will do its utmost to further your advancement, it is my desire that in carrying on your propaganda, you should be careful not to do anything that would in any manner mar the unity and harmonious relations which have hitherto existed to a great extent among the different classes of my subjects and which, I consider, are an essential condition of all real progress. I appeal to the Brahmin community also to behave likewise in a conciliatory and tolerant spirit towards the other classes and my Brahmin officers, I feel sure, will co-operate with my Government in advancing the interests of the other classes also in the State and show practical sympathy with them in their natural aspirations.

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24th June  
1918.

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THE FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

19th Oct.  
1918.

His Highness the Maharaja the Chancellor, in calling upon Sir Asutosh Mookerjee to address the graduates, made the following speech at the First Convocation of the University of Mysore held on the 19th October 1918:—

*Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It was with great pride and pleasure that I presided two years ago at the first meeting of the Senate of the Mysore University, and it gives me even more gratification to attend this, our first Convocation, which will always be remembered as a land-mark in the history of Education in Mysore.

On the last occasion that I addressed you, I referred to the circumstances which led to the foundation of our University and to the hopes and ambitions which I entertained for its future. It is satisfactory to find from the Annual Report of the University that the ideals referred to in my address have been steadily kept in view.

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*The first Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

During the past two years the University has enlarged its activities by instituting the Degrees of Commerce and Engineering and proposals are under consideration for starting other Faculties. 19th Oct.  
1918.

I am gratified to learn that both the Engineering College and the Commerce Classes have attracted a large number of students, more in fact than we could afford to admit. This is a healthy sign indicating an appreciation on the part of the public of the business and technical side of Education.

Considerable additions have been made to the teaching and professorial staff of the University and I am glad that we have succeeded in securing the services of Professors of known ability and high qualifications.

It is my earnest desire that the higher education of women should be increasingly developed, and I wish that I could have seen not one but ten lady graduates before me to-day. I look forward to the time when

*The first Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

19th Oct.  
1918.

every district in Mysore will be supplied with trained lady-graduate teachers.

Our University attaches great importance to the study of the *Vernaculars* which are made compulsory throughout the course, and the Publication Bureau is doing very useful work in encouraging the publication of books written in good Kannada. I am particularly interested, too, in the means which are being adopted to encourage the study of Sanskrit.

The Sanskrit Library, which is under a re-organised Committee, will find fuller scope for its activities when it enters into possession of the new building now under construction. I trust that the University will do all in its power to foster the study of our mother-tongue and of Sanskrit, two languages which must always command the sympathy and interest of all educated Mysoreans.

The lectures under the University Extension Scheme have so far been confined to the two University Centres of Mysore and

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*The first Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

Bangalore and I am glad to find that the work is now being extended to the interior of Mysore. 19th Oct.  
1918.

This is, I think, a very important development, for it is to the remote parts of the State, which have not the educational advantages of our two capital cities that we should specially direct our efforts to introduce a higher standard of culture among the people.

I attach the highest importance to a proper Tutorial System in this University and I understand that a serious effort is being made to introduce a Tutorial Scheme. The problem is a difficult one.

I am particularly interested in the housing of our University students and it is satisfactory to find that the University realizes its responsibility in this matter. The buildings and conveniences of the Maharaja's College Hostel have been recently extended and I hope that no time will be lost in providing further accommodation for the students of

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*The first Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

19th Oct. the Central and Engineering Colleges at  
1918. Bangalore. Many of our students cannot afford to live in the hostels, and an endeavour should be made to establish cheap messing houses in suitable localities for such students.

Education cannot be confined to intellectual effort. Its physical, moral and social aspects should receive their due attention even in a teaching University. The erection of Union buildings both here and at Bangalore is an important step in this direction, and I hope that some workable scheme of physical culture, with voluntary medical inspection may be shortly introduced. A cricket pavilion has been built at Mysore and I hope that a Swimming Bath will before long give our students a new form of exercise and recreation.

But even more significant than all the signs of activity and progress which I have touched on, is the fact that the Mysore University has been exceedingly jealous in

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*The first Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

maintaining the high standard of its examinations and that its authorities realize the importance of appointing outside Examiners. 19th Oct. 1918.

In our enthusiasm for our University, we must not forget that its efficiency largely depends on the schools which serve as its feeders. Already our University is trying to improve these institutions by setting a high standard for the Entrance Examination, by prescribing the curricula of the Collegiate classes, and by inspection and general supervision. My Government have only recently sanctioned very generous grants for the better equipment of their important classes.

There is unfortunately a limit to the resources which my Government can afford to place at the disposal of the University. The cost of higher education is steadily increasing and if educational opportunities are to be open to all my subjects and not confined to the richer classes only, public support must be forthcoming in an ever increasing degree. I

*The first Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

19th Oct. am glad to learn that during the short period  
1918. of its existence the University has evoked  
the spontaneous liberality of many public  
spirited citizens and has received endowments  
to the value of over one lakh of rupees.

It is a gratifying fact that we have been able to hold our First Convocation at the actual seat of our University and in the centre of those new buildings which are a tangible proof of our earnest desire to make the Mysore University a complete and fully equipped seat of learning.

It is only fitting that I should refer on this public occasion to the wonderful succession of victories which are crowning the arms of the British and Indian armies and their allies in the terrible War which has hung like a cloud over the civilised world for over four years. Thank God the cloud is lifting and victory in the cause of justice and liberty seems to be actually in sight.

But though the cloud of War is shewing



*The First Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

a silver lining, we are, I grieve to say passing through a dark period of adverse season and epidemic disease which cannot but sadden us all. The monsoon has failed in many parts of the State and the prolonged drought and War conditions have raised the cost of the necessaries of life to famine prices. Added to this, a severe Influenza epidemic has appeared and raised the mortality to alarming proportions. I appeal to the public to fight the scourge with courage by means of effective local organization and mutual help. I have directed that no expenditure should be stinted, or efforts spared, on measures of relief, so far as they lie in the power of my Government; and I may assure the people that my own thoughts are constantly with them in their sufferings and bereavements.

19th Oct.  
1918.

I feel that I should acknowledge on this public occasion a debt of gratitude from myself and my people to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan of my State. It was chiefly his

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*The First Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

19th Oct.  
1918.

patriotism, his enthusiasm and his unflinching advocacy which converted what was once little more than a dream of the future into a living creation and his name will always be remembered, above all others as the man to whom our University owes its being.

I will not detain you by any long words of exhortation addressed to those who have received the hall-mark of a University Degree to-day. That duty I can leave with perfect confidence to my guest, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee who, at much sacrifice of time and trouble, has given testimony to his unflagging interest in the cause of University Education by consenting to come to Mysore and address you. I need hardly tell him how very grateful I feel to him and how highly I appreciate his presence here to-day. I would like, however, to give you graduates one thought to carry away with you by quoting some eloquent words used by Mr. Asquith in a Rectorial

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*The First Convocation of the University of Mysore.*

address to the students of the University of Aberdeen:—

19th Oct.  
1918.

“Keep always with you, wherever your course may lie, the best and most enduring gift that a University can bestow, the company of great thoughts, the inspiration of great ideals, the example of great achievements, the consolation of great failures; so equipped you can face without perturbation the buffets of circumstance, the caprice of fortune, all the inscrutable vicissitudes of life.”

I will now call upon Sir Asutosh Mookerjee to address the graduates.

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## SPEECH AT THE DASARA EXHIBITION.

22nd Oct.  
1918.

At the prize distribution to the successful Exhibitors at the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, held on 22nd October 1918, His Highness the Maharaja made the following speech :—

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—Once more our Annual Dasara Exhibition has run its course and it is my pleasant duty to distribute the principal prizes to successful Exhibitors. I wish that we could have met under happier circumstances and that the complete success which this Exhibition deserves had not been somewhat marred by the adverse season and the sickness which is prevailing everywhere and which has naturally kept away many visitors, besides depriving the Committee of the services of their Secretary and a number of their working staff. Notwithstanding these difficulties, I feel that I may sincerely congratulate Mr. Banerji, his officers and the Members of the Committee on the success of their labours. I have myself visited the

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*Speech at the Dasara Exhibition.*

Exhibition and I can give the promoters no higher praise than by expressing my belief that they have achieved the object aimed at in their Prospectus, namely, to encourage the arts and industries of the State by presenting a display of our material resources, processes of manufacture and products and to give the public some idea of the practical aid which the technical departments of Government and the Economic Conference are giving to Industrial enterprise. 22nd Oct.  
1918.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to distribute the awards and to show by my presence here to-day the deep interest which I take in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

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MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE  
ON ARMISTICE DAY.

7th Dec.  
1918.

The following message was issued by His Highness the Maharaja to the people of Mysore on Armistice Day, 7th December 1918 :—

I desire on this day of universal rejoicing to address a Special Message to my beloved people in Mysore.

We are celebrating to-day the complete and glorious victory which Great Britain and her Allies have won under a divine Providence against a powerful and ruthless foe whose avowed object was to crush the liberty of Europe under the heel of a Military autocracy. I ask you to join in the rejoicing of the whole British Empire over the triumph of the sacred cause of freedom and justice.

His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and his illustrious Consort, who have set, throughout the war, a magnificent example of courage, sympathy and patriotism to all

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*Message to the People of Mysore on Armistice Day.*

their subjects, should be especially in our thoughts to-day. 7th Dec. 1918.

At this time when my people are saddened by the terrible ravages of sickness, their hearts may well turn in deepest sympathy to the many thousands of sorrowing parents, wives and children whom the war has bereaved. May they be consoled by the thought that the sacrifice which their dead heroes offered for their country was not made in vain and that "their name liveth for ever more!"

We should always remember, with admiration and gratitude, the heroism and endurance displayed throughout the War by the sailors and soldiers of the British Empire and we may reflect with special pride that India has played a noble part in the great struggle on almost every front, and has sent her sons in thousands to fight and die as brothers in arms, with the soldiers of Great Britain and her Allies. I am proud to think that our own Mysore Troops have played

*Message to the people of Mysore on Armistice Day.*

7th Dec.  
1918.

their part, however small, with gallantry and distinction and have helped to cement the bond of affection and gratitude which has, for over a century, united Mysore to the British Government perhaps more closely than any other Indian State.

Let us all earnestly pray that the cessation of the hostilities which we celebrate to-day may be the forerunner of a just and abiding peace and of an era of prosperity and happiness throughout the world.

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THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY CONVO-  
CATION, JANUARY 1919.

In 1915, when the Benares Hindu University was founded, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was elected the First Chancellor of the University. The following address was delivered by His Highness, as Chancellor at the Convocation of that University held on the 17th January 1919 :—

*Your Highness, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I esteem it a high privilege to preside at the first Convocation of this University in the presence of such a distinguished gathering. Although the distance of Benares from my own territories does not permit my visiting the University as often as I could wish, or associating myself very closely with its affairs, yet, believe me, I shall always take the deepest interest in its welfare and shall recall with gratification the great honour which the University authorities have paid to me in selecting me as their First Chancellor,

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan.  
1919.

The history of the Benares University illustrates the unwearying courage of the leaders of the movement, their capacity for sustained effort, their co-operation and their powers of organisation. To-day we may recall with pride and gratitude the pioneer work of the illustrious promoters of the Hindu University movement—His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, the Maharaja of Dharbhanga, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has dedicated his fine talents to the service of this institution and to whose devotion and untiring labours the scheme mainly owes its inauguration, Mrs. Besant, who placed at our disposal a fully organised College which enables us to make an early start, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior, Kashmir and Bikanir, and others whose services will ever live in the memory of our people.

Of the many important measures which

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*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

distinguish the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, not the least in its beneficent and far-reaching effects is the Benares Hindu University Act of 1915, by which the Government of India, under his inspiration and guidance, set the seal of its approval upon one of the greatest popular educational movements of the times. Lord Hardinge thus earned the eternal gratitude of the Hindus by generously permitting the establishment of an institution upon which the entire community had set its heart, and I have no doubt that the foundation of the University was well and truly laid by the hands of one who sympathised so deeply with Indian needs and aspirations. Nor should I omit, on this occasion, to acknowledge with gratitude the conspicuous services rendered to our cause by Sir Harcourt Butler, who was Educational Member of the Government of India at the time when the Act was passed and who still maintains a keen

17th Jan.  
1919.

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan.  
1919.

interest in the affairs of the University. I grieve to think that this young University has suffered so early in its career, two serious bereavements—one by the death of Sir Sundar Lal, its first Vice-Chancellor to whose untiring exertions it owes much of its initial success and the second, by the death of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, whose princely munificence enabled it to proceed with the organisation of the important department of Technology. There is not one of us here, who does not feel that this occasion has been saddened by the absence from our midst of these two notable benefactors.

After many vicissitudes and many years of toil, we are assembled here to-day to gather the first fruits of our labours and this important event in the history of our University comes happily at a time when the most terrible War that the world has ever seen, is at an end. We rejoice on such an occasion to

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

congratulate His Majesty the King-Emperor and the British Nation on the decisive victory of the British Empire and its Allies. The War has demonstrated the greatness of the British character, no less than the deep-rooted loyalty of the Princes and people of India to the British connection. May we hope that the outlook of the human race is changing and that a new era is dawning on a world saddened by the tears and sacrifices of many nations—an era of the reign of right as opposed to might, of principle as opposed to expediency, and of peace as opposed to aggression?

Though, as the recent War has shown us, it does not necessarily follow that every increase of knowledge is accompanied by a betterment of conduct, still the doctrine that knowledge is virtue, is one to which our Vedanta gives support when it attributes sin and downfall to "Avidya" or ignorance

17th Jan  
1919.

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan.  
1919.

and sees in "Vidya" or Enlightenment the liberation and perfection of the soul. Therefore, centres of culture like this University have a noble purpose to serve and can contribute materially to the enlargement of human ideals and to the promotion of interracial and international fellowship. But they can achieve this end only if their outlook is as wide as humanity itself.

This University is the most striking manifestation of India's effort at self-determination and self-expression. It is, or it ought to be, the embodiment of the very soul of Hindu India, her noble traditions, elevating impulses, and devotional culture. It is the first private University in the country as contrasted with Government Foundations and it has, for that reason, possibilities of freedom and self-development peculiarly its own. Along with the project for the Aligarh University, which I sincerely trust will soon be an accomplished

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

fact, it has done much to quicken the confidence of Indians in their capacity to take independent charge of education in all its grades and is entitled, in no small degree, to the credit of having ushered in a new epoch in the history of higher education in India—an epoch marked by the foundation of compact unitary Universities of the teaching and residential type, organised and administered by Indians and adjusted, in varying degrees of completeness, to the special conditions, requirements and aspirations of Indians.

17th Jan.  
1919.

In all our future efforts, however, we should always bear in mind the noble ideal which was set forth in the Address presented to Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Hindu University, that in order to preserve and promote our distinctive civilisation and culture and to instruct our youth in the sacred precepts of the religion, it was necessary to

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan. 1919. build up an ideal University which would seek to combine the practical efficiency of the modern system of education with the high spiritual ideals of ancient India. Especially should we, Hindus, with our glorious past, beware of the temptation to confuse patriotism with blind adoration of ancient days, coupled with a feeling of repugnance for everything modern and foreign. No nation is impoverished by commerce with other nations; no civilisation can suffer by intercourse with other civilisations, and by an intelligent assimilation of the principles, ideas and practices that have proved to be beneficial to other peoples and countries. I trust, therefore, that the Benares University will gather the fruit of all ages and countries, will keep abreast of modern progress and will bring up her children to become healthy and strong and well-fitted to remould the destinies of India on sane, yet progressive, lines.



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*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

The very location of this University in the ancient sacred capital of Hindu India, which has maintained unshaken its spiritual sway through all changes of history, constitutes an inspiration, both remarkable and unique. There is a magic and enchantment about the very name Benares which thrills the heart and fires the imagination, setting in motion a long train of ennobling, patriotic and spiritual memories. Such sentiments should not, however, be developed to the prejudice of a liberal culture which sets its face against sectarian strife and jealousy while keeping its individuality. The Benares University should develop such a culture in its widest sense as the embodiment of a New and United India, and should aim at a definite preparation for citizenship in the largest sense of the term as one of the principal objects to be pursued. This will include moral education or training of character. I understand that in America

17th Jan.  
1919.

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*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan. 1919. where the problem of fusing a variety of peoples into a common nationality, is as urgent, though perhaps not so difficult, as in India, education in citizenship, patriotism and loyalty to the constitution have been included amongst the objectives of the school system. The cultivation of the ethics of citizenship and patriotism is specially needed in India where clan, tribe and caste have had a deplorable tendency to produce communal exclusiveness and differences. I trust that the compulsory education in Hindu religion and morals, which is a feature of this University, will result in the promotion of a liberal culture of the type contemplated above.

Besides, we have to bear another factor in mind. The modern age is characterised by the knowledge and cultivation of the physical sciences and by their increasing application to the methods of economic life. Scientific knowledge and economic progress go hand in

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*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

hand and form the very foundations of national life, and unless we achieve both, we are bound to fall behind in the march of progress. This University should, therefore, address itself to the development of its modern side by organising such practical Faculties as those of Technology, Applied Chemistry, Agriculture and Commerce, so that trained talent may be available in the country for the development of its vast and varied material resources. Let the University turn out a new type of learned men who will be fit to be the captains of our Commerce and Industry, leading the country along the paths of a sound economic advance and winning for her a leading place in the international industrial struggle.

There are some people who think that India is becoming over-educated, and who point to the large number of students seeking admission into the different Universities and to the glut that there is in the market for their

17th Jan.  
1919.

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan.  
1919.

services as reasons for their belief, but compared with foreign countries, the number of people who have any education in India is deplorably small, those possessing higher education is smaller still, and there seems to me to be no justification for regretting an increase in the number of our graduates. But all the same, there must be some good reason somewhere for the distrust and suspicion with which the overflowing of schools and colleges is looked upon by some friendly critics. I venture to suggest that the real trouble is not over-education but miseducation, by which I mean the giving of the wrong kind of education. Doubtless in early days the necessities of Government Service had a predominant influence in determining the extent and character of the education given in India and the evil complained of, *viz.*, mis-education, is due to the insistence on a type of education which is no longer suited to our conditions, which has

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

been out-grown in most other countries and which requires to be altered in accordance with the larger conceptions of education now prevailing. One of the inevitable results of this policy is the fetish which is still made of Government Service which is the "be all" and "end all" of a majority of the graduates who leave our Universities. It looks a simple truism to say that popular education cannot in all points be similar to education intended for a limited purpose or for a limited class, but it is the neglect of this truism that must be held to be responsible for one unsatisfactory aspect of education in India. The more popular a system of education is, the more thorough should be its impregnation with the industrial spirit, which will also have the further effect of giving the precept regarding the dignity of labour more reality than it has possessed so far in India.

17th Jan.  
1919.

It is gratifying to find that the Benares

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan. 1919. University has already recognised the importance of Technology, and has made preparations for the formation of a Faculty in this subject. In this connection, we may gratefully acknowledge the princely donation which has been given by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in aid of the Department of Technology. I trust that the steps taken to establish the Faculties of Agriculture and of Technology will soon lead to tangible results. This country will, I am sure, realise that to equip and conduct a Technological Faculty on up-to-date lines, keeping pace with the improvements in the mechanical arts and sciences that are effected almost day by day, will cost a great deal of money and that it will not be possible to carry on operations successfully unless the funds at the disposal of the University for this purpose are vastly increased.

I would like to say a few words to the new graduates and especially those who are

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January, 1919.*

about to leave the University. I would impress on you, in the first place, the importance of discipline in schools and colleges and of self-discipline in after-life. There is no walk of life in which the observance of discipline is not essential to success. No army can fight without it, no athletic team can succeed in which discipline is not observed, no Government administration or business firm can "carry on" unless those members of it, whose duty it is to obey, submit themselves loyally to their leaders and so learn in time to command others.

17th Jan.  
1919.

Finally, I would impress on you that you should endeavour to combine in your lives a real sense of religion with true culture: to believe that you owe a duty to God and to your fellow-men, and to aim at faith without fanaticism, deference without weakness, politeness without insincerity, and above all, integrity of character in thought, word and deed.

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*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan. 1919. The ideal is a high one but you can at least try and live up to it. But even this is not enough. The country needs something more virile than the accomplished gentleman. It needs men of enthusiasm, even more than refined intellectuals pursuing the easy path of worldly wisdom, worldly compromise and worldly success. It needs men of stout hearts and strong hands who will not allow their conscience to be drugged by sophistry of any kind, or their nerve to be paralysed by the fear of unpopularity, but will oppose wrong whenever found, and fight unflinchingly the battle of social justice and emancipation, on behalf of the weak and down-trodden. Like the Gurukul at Haridwar, every Indian University should aim at sending forth men filled with intense passion for service, and with zeal burning in their hearts. Indian Universities will be judged by two standards, firstly, by their contribution to discovery, invention and the



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*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

expansion of the field of science and art ; and, secondly, by the number and quality of the men whom they send forth, filled with a genuine devotion to the good of India and to the service of their fellow-countrymen of all grades and ranks, irrespective of caste and creed. I have every confidence that the Benares University, itself the child of patriotic labour and sacrifice and the inheritor of the highest traditions of a spiritual people, will be able to satisfy both these tests and will take a foremost place amongst the influences that make for light and leading in our ancient and beloved motherland.

17th Jan.  
1919.

It is my earnest hope—a hope which I know will be echoed by millions of my countrymen—that the Benares University may not only be an object of special veneration and solicitude to the Hindus, but may also attract, by the quality of its secular education, young men of all religious persuasions in

*The Benares Hindu University Convocation,  
January 1919.*

17th Jan. 1919. India. The institution should be Indian first and Hindu afterwards. The graduates who receive their degrees to-day are a handful but their number is destined to grow. I look forward to the day when young men from all parts of India will fill these lecture halls and after completing their education will go out skilled and capable, and equipped mentally, morally, and physically to fight life's battles as citizens of this great country. If wisely guided, the University should in due course become a truly national institution of which every Indian, whatever his race or creed, might be justly proud.

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REPLY TO COOCH BEHAR SANSKRIT  
LITERARY SOCIETY'S ADDRESS.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore visited Cooch Behar in February 1919. There an address was presented to him by the Members of the Cooch Behar Sanskrit Literary Society on 14th February 1919 and the following is his reply to it :—

14th Feb.  
1919.

It is a great pleasure to me to meet the Members of the Cooch Behar Sanskrit Literary Society and to receive an address.

I thank you for your kind words of welcome, for the cordial sentiments which you have so eloquently expressed towards me in your address and for the appreciative terms in which you refer to the efforts of my Government to promote the Education and welfare of my people.

I welcome this occasion of expressing my sympathy with a body which devotes itself to the preservation and study of our noble Sanskrit language, which has a sacred value to every Hindu as the channel through which

*Reply to Cooch Behar Sanskrit Literary Society Address.*

14th Feb.  
1919.

our ancient religion and culture have been handed down to us from time immemorial. I earnestly hope that this society may long flourish under the patronage of your beloved Maharaja as a centre for the interpretation and dissemination of Sanskrit Literature. It is a heritage which we, Hindus, should most jealously safeguard, and such Societies as yours do a real service to our motherland by helping to preserve and popularise our ancient learning and culture.

I know how devoted your Maharaja is to the true interests of his people and it must be a great encouragement to you that His Highness's brother, Maharaja Kumar Victor Narayan, is your honoured President and takes such an active interest in the work of your Society.

## SPEECH AT VICEREGAL BANQUET.

His Highness the Maharaja made the following 2nd Dec. speech at the State Banquet held on 2nd December 1919, 1919. in proposing the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford :—

*Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.*—

It is with the sincerest pleasure that I rise to propose the health of my distinguished guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford. I need hardly assure them how much I have been looking forward to their long deferred visit to my State, and how anxious I am that they should thoroughly enjoy it. Your Excellency has been received with enthusiastic welcome by my people wherever you have been, and you could have no clearer proof than this of the deep-seated loyalty and affection which they cherish towards the King-Emperor and the British Nation whose representative you are in India. Time can only strengthen the ties which unite us to the British Government.

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

2nd Dec.  
1919.

Your Excellency's name and that of Mr. Montagu, one of the most talented and sympathetic Secretaries of State that India has ever had, will always be associated with India's march towards the goal of Self-Government under the ægis of the British Crown. Your Excellency's services to India will, I am sure, receive that full measure of approval from its people which I feel they deserve. It is only after the din of controversy has subsided that the handiwork for which you have made yourself responsible can be seen in its true perspective, but I am confident that Your Excellency's name will ever live in the memory of the people of this vast country as the Viceroy who secured for India a higher status among the nations of the world and a real step forward in the path towards political freedom.

When I had the pleasure of receiving Lord Hardinge in November 1913, I placed before him an account of the measures which

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

I was either carrying out or had in contemplation, for improving the administration of the State and developing its natural resources. Without attempting any detailed review of the recent administration of my State I may say, briefly, that during the last six years, increased attention has been paid to the material and moral development of the country. Under Education, we have established a University and have also adopted a definite programme which will, we hope, in the near future, make universal primary education in the State an accomplished fact. Industrial education and development in which Your Excellency has so greatly interested yourself from the very commencement of your term of office has been receiving our special attention. We are expanding our Railway system, and have also in progress two large projects, the Reservoir at Kannambady and the Iron Works at Benkipur.

2nd Dec.  
1919.

It has been my aim to associate the people, as far as possible, with the administration of the State through the agencies of the

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

2nd Dec.  
1919.

Legislative Council, the Representative Assembly, and the Economic Development Board.

We have, in common with the rest of India, recently passed through very anxious times owing to the great War, now happily ended, to a succession of bad seasons, and to the epidemic of Influenza, which took such a terrible toll of life among my people. Until three months ago, we were feeling very anxious about the season conditions, but fortunately the plentiful rains which a merciful Providence has since sent us have considerably allayed our anxieties regarding this year's harvest. The food crisis at one time assumed a very serious aspect, but thanks to the timely help given by the Government of India, in affording us facilities for importing food grains, we were able to cope successfully with a most difficult situation. I cannot feel too grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the valuable assistance thus rendered to us. Your Excellency will be sorry to learn that the present



*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*2nd Dec.  
1919.

high rate of exchange is causing us serious financial loss. I cherish the hope, however, that with the help of Your Excellency, we may be able to overcome this difficulty also in a satisfactory manner.

I do not propose to take up any more of Your Excellency's time, but I cannot let the occasion pass without referring especially to Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford's noble work on behalf of the women of India, to her merciful efforts to ameliorate the condition of a poor and afflicted section of humanity, and to the practical help and sympathy which she has rendered to sick, wounded and disabled soldiers. In conclusion, may I express the hope that Lady Chelmsford and yourself and Miss Thesiger will enjoy your stay among us, and that you will carry away with you pleasant memories of your visit to Mysore? If there is any one, who deserves in the amplest measure a period of rest and relaxation, it is, I am sure, Your Excellency, who has been carrying

*Speech at Viceregal Banquet.*

2nd Dec.  
1919.

a grievously heavy burden of anxiety and responsibility during the whole period of your Viceroyalty. I earnestly hope that the closing period of Your Excellency's administration may be one of comparative peace and quietness, and that when the time comes for you to lay down your high office, Your Excellency may do so, with a feeling of satisfaction at having conferred great and lasting benefits on this ancient land.

I ask you now, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink to the health of Their Excellencies.

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## THE MYSORE IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore addressed the officers and men of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers as follows after the return of the Regiment from War Service :—

21st Feb  
1920.

*Colonel Chamaraj Urs, Officers and men of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers,—*It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that I come amongst you to-day to address you a few words of welcome on your return after a prolonged absence from your homes, and to tell you how proud I am of your achievements in the field. Your discipline and spirit were, throughout the campaign, excellent, and I congratulate you on the splendid manner in which you acquitted yourselves at the front, and upheld Mysore's martial traditions. I feel sure that all your fellow-countrymen share my feelings on this occasion, and admire and appreciate the great sacrifices which you have made and the gallantry which you have displayed. You have returned with fresh laurels,

SPEECHES BY HIS HIGHNESS SRI KRISHNARAJA  
WADIYAR BAHADUR

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*The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.*

21st Feb.  
1920.

and with the proud consciousness of having discharged your duties to the entire satisfaction of the British Military authorities, under whom it was your privilege to serve.

I wish you all many years of peace and happiness.

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# INDEX.



## A

Address—	PAGE
Reply to—by A. S. I. E. Association, Calcutta ...	60
" —by Bowringpet-Kolar Railway ...	168
" —by Chamarajnagar Municipality ...	218
" —by Chikhallapur people ...	87
" —by Chikmagalur Municipality ...	150
" —by Chintamani and Srinivaspur people ...	88
" —by Chintamani Municipality ...	81
" —by City and C and M Station people, Bangalore ...	63
" —by Cooch Behar Sanskrit Literary Society ...	259
" —by Coorg people ...	7
" —by Davangere people ...	180
" —by Indian Science Congress ...	207
" —by Kankanhalli people ...	75
" —by Kolar Gold Field Mining Board ...	14
" —by Kolar Municipality ...	165
" —by Kolar people ...	77
" —by Lingayet Community ...	50
" —by London and Wesleyan Missions ...	8
" —by Madras Citizens ...	24
" —by Malvalli people ...	72
" —by Mercara people ...	145
" —by Molakalmuru people ...	182
" —by Mulbagal people ...	79
" —by Mysore Citizens ...	66
" —by Mysore subjects at Madras ...	6
" —by Non-Brahmin Deputation ...	222
" —by North and South Planters' Associations ...	5
" —by Siddlaghatta people ...	86
" —by Ursu Community ...	64

	PAGE
<b>Address—</b>	
Reply to—by Vokkaligar Sangha ... ..	97
,, Dasara Exhibition— ... ..	105
<b>Ambulance Association—</b>	
Speech at St. John's—Mysore ... ..	172
<b>Armistice Day—</b>	
Message to Mysore people on— ... ..	268
<b>Arts Exhibition—</b>	
Speech at Industrial and—Madras ... ..	26
<b>Association—</b>	
Reply to address by North and South Planters'— ... ..	5
,, by A. S. I. E.—Calcutta ... ..	60
Speech at St John's Ambulance—Mysore ... ..	172
<b>B</b>	
<b>Bangalore—</b>	
Address to Indian Science Congress held at— ... ..	207
Laying the corner stone of Indian Institute of Science—... ..	123
Laying the corner stone of Y M.C.A. building—City ... ..	142
Laying the foundation stone of Minto Ophthalmic Hospital— ... ..	119
Reply to address by the people, City and Civil and Military Station— ... ..	63
Reply to address by Vokkaligar Sangha— ... ..	97
Speech at the opening of Sahukar Doddanna Setty's School— ... ..	47
Speech on the return to—of Mysore I. S. Lancers from War Service ... ..	267
<b>Banquet—</b>	
Speech at birthday— ... ..	39, 52, 63, 101, 114
,, Dasara— ... ..	57, 108, 107
,, Viceregal— ... ..	110, 155, 261
<b>Baroda—</b>	
Prize distribution at Female Training College— ... ..	192
<b>Benares—</b>	
Speech at—Hindu University Convocation ... ..	241

	PAGE
<b>Birthday—</b>	
Speech at—Banquet	39, 52, 69 101, 114
<b>Body Guard—</b>	
Presentation of a Standard to His Highness'—	... 164
<b>Bowringpet-Kolar Railway—</b>	
Reply to address on the occasion of opening of—	... 168
<b>C</b>	
<b>Calcutta—</b>	
Reply to address by A. S. I. E. Association—	... 60
<b>Chamarajagar—</b>	
Reply to—Municipality	... 218
<b>Chikballapur—</b>	
Reply to—people's address	... 67
<b>Chikmagalur—</b>	
Reply to—Municipality	... 180
<b>Chintamani—</b>	
Reply to—Municipality	... 81
" —people's address	... 88
<b>Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—</b>	
Reply to address by the people of the City and—	... 63
<b>College—</b>	
Prize distribution at Female Training—, Baroda	... 192
<b>Congress—</b>	
Address to Indian Science Congress	... 207
<b>Convocation—</b>	
Banares Hindu University—	... 241
First—of Mysore University	... 226
<b>Cooch Behar—</b>	
Reply to—Sanskrit Literary Society's address	... 259
<b>Coorg—</b>	
Reply to—people's address	... 7
Reply to Mercara people's address,—	... 145
<b>Council—</b>	
Speech at Mysore Executive—	... .. 10

	PAGE
<b>D</b>	
Daly (Sir Hugh) —	
Laying the foundation stone of—Memorial Hall	... 194
Dasara—	
Speech at—Banquet	... 57, 108, 107
Speech at—Exhibition	... 90, 106, 178.
	205, 286
Davangere—	
Reply to—people's address	... 180
Deputation—	
Reply to—of Mysoreans residing at Madras	... 87
Reply to Non-Brahmins—	... 222
<b>E</b>	
Economic Conference—	
Speech at inauguration of Mysore—	... 129
Exhibition—	
Speech at Dasara—	... 90,
	106, 178,
	205, 286
Speech at Madras Industrial and Arts—	... 26
<b>F</b>	
Flower Show—	
Speech at Mysore—	... 174
<b>H</b>	
Hindu University—	
Speech at Benares—Convocation	... 241
Hospital—	
Laying foundation stone of Minto Ophthalmic—Bangalore	119
Opening of Wesleyan Mission—Mysore	... 54
<b>I</b>	
Imperial Service Lancers—	
Return of—Mysore	... 267
Inauguration—	
—of Mysore Economic Conference	... 129
—    .. University Senate	... 197



	PAGE
<b>Indian Institute of Science—</b>	
Laying the corner stone of—	123
<b>Indian Science Congress—</b>	
Address to—	207
<b>Industrial and Arts Exhibition—</b>	
Speech at Madras—	26
<b>Installation—</b>	
Replies to —addresses	5
Speech at—ceremony	1
<b>K</b>	
<b>Kaukanhalli—</b>	
Reply to—people's address	75
<b>Kolar—</b>	
Reply to—people's address	77
,, —Municipality	165
<b>Kolar Gold Fields—</b>	
Reply to welcome address by—Mining Board	14
<b>L</b>	
<b>Laying the foundation stone—</b>	
—of Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore	194
—of Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore	119
—of Sahukar Banumiah's School, Mysore	176
<b>Laying the corner stone—</b>	
—of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	123
—of Y. M. C. A building, Bangalore	142
<b>Lingayet Community—</b>	
Reply to address by—	50
<b>M</b>	
<b>Madras -</b>	
Reply to address by—citizens	24
Reply to deputation of Mysoreans residing at—	37
Speech at the Industrial and Arts Exhibition—	26
<b>Malvalli—</b>	
Reply to—people's address	72

	PAGE
<b>Memorial—</b>	
Laying the foundation stone of Daly—Hall ...	194
Speech at the opening of Seringapatam—mantap ...	185
<b>Mercara—</b>	
Reply to—people's address ...	145
<b>Message—</b>	
—to Mysore people on Armistice Day ...	288
<b>Mining Board—</b>	
Reply to address by K. G. F.— ...	14
<b>Mission—</b>	
Opening of the Wesleyan—Hospital ...	54
Reply to address by the London and Wesleyan — ...	8
<b>Molakalmuru—</b>	
Reply to—people's address ...	182
<b>Mulbagal—</b>	
Reply to—people's address ...	79
<b>Mysore Imperial Service Lancers—</b>	
Speech on the return of—from War Service ...	267
<b>Mysoreans—</b>	
Reply to deputation of—residing at Madras ...	37
<b>N</b>	
<b>Non-Brahmin—</b>	
Reply to—deputation ...	222
<b>P</b>	
<b>Planters' Associations—</b>	
Reply to addresses by the North and South— ...	5
<b>Polo Tournament—</b>	
Speech at Mysore— ...	117
<b>Poona—</b>	
Speech at—Gayana Samaj ...	13
<b>Prize Distribution—</b>	
—at Female Training College, Baroda ...	192
—at Mysore Dasara Exhibition ...	178
—at Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School ...	139 147

	PAGE
Prize distribution—	
—at Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' School	... 218
Provincial tour—	
Replies to—addresses	...72, 160 180, 218
<b>R</b>	
Railway—	
Opening of Bowringpet-Kolar—	... 168
Representative Assembly—	
Speech at—	... 19
Robertsonpet—	
Opening of.—	... 17
<b>S</b>	
Samaj—	
Speech at Poona Gayana—	... 13
Sangha—	
Reply to Vokkaligara—address	... 97
School—	
Laying the foundation stone of Sahukar Banumiah's—	176
Opening of Sahukar Doddanna Setty's—	... 47
Opening of Vani Vilas Ursu Girls'—	... 168
Prize distribution at Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding—	189, 147
Prize distribution at Vani Vilas Ursu Girls'—	... 213
'School day' of Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding—	... 196
Senate—	
Inauguration of Mysore University—	... 197
Seringapatam—	
Opening of —Memorial Mantap	... 185
Sidlaghatta—	
Reply to—people's address	... 85
Society—	
Reply to Cooch Behar Sanskrit Literary—address	... 259
Srinivaspur—	
Reply to—people's address	... 88

	PAGE
State Dinner—	
Speech at—to T. R. H. Prince and Princess of Wales...	42
<b>T</b>	
Tournament—	
Speech at Mysore Polo—	117
Treaty of Mysore—	
Speech on the occasion of the announcement of the grant of—	162
<b>U</b>	
University—	
Benares Hindu—convocation	241
Inauguration of Mysore—Senate	197
The first convocation of Mysore—	226
<b>V</b>	
Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' School—	
Opening of—	153
Prize distribution at—	213
Vokkaligara Sangha—	
Reply to—address	97
<b>Y</b>	
Y. M. C. A.—	
Laying the corner stone of—building	142

