



GOKHALEANA

9-5-1966

No. 3

The statue of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale,
C. I. E. in the University Campus, Madras.

S. R. VENKATARAMAN,
Servants of India Society, Madras-14.



Garlanding of Gokhale's Statue
Madras. on 9-5-1966 - another view

FORWARD.

This is issued on the centenary of the Birth of Gopal Krishna Gokhale (9-5-1866) This contains the speeches of Lord Willingdon the Governor of Bombay, H. H. The Aga Khan, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, M. A. Jinnah and others made at a public meeting called by the sheriff of Bombay and held at the Town Hall Bombay, on the 15th March, 1915, soon after Gokhale's death on February 19, 1915.

These speeches by Gokhale's contemporaries and coadjutors, in the struggle for political reforms are valuable in that they contain information of value to students of public affairs.

Servants of India Society }
MADRAS - 14 }

S. R. VENKETARAMAN
Secretary.

TRIBUTES PAID to the late

Mr. GOKHALE

at the Bombay Public Meeting

15-3-1915

The Bombay Town Hall has been the scene of many crowded and enthusiastic meetings, but probably there has not been such a great and influential gathering as that in the Town Hall yesterday (5-3-1915) to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Gokhale and to raise a memorial in his honour. In the words of H.E. Lord Willingdon, the great gathering was a wonderful testimony of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Gokhale was held by all classes of both the European and Indian communities. The meeting was advertised to commence at 5.30 P.M., but people began to arrive at three o'clock, and by four o'clock the Town Hall was crowded, and hundreds of people including a large number of ladies were unable to find even standing accommodation. So great was the disappointment of the people at not finding room that it was decided to hold another meeting in the open air in the Elphinstone Circle Garden, where the programme of the Town Hall meeting was adopted, the chair

being given to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. Among the principal speakers in the Town Hall were His Highness the Aga Khan, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. H. A. Wadia and others. As His Excellency accompanied by Lady Willingdon, entered the Hall, they received an ovation from the great audience.

THE PROCEEDINGS

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, opened the proceedings by calling upon the meeting to appoint the chairman.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved that H.E. the Governor be requested to take the chair.

The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani in seconding the proposition said Mr. Gokhale's non-sectarian activities and his cosmopolitan sympathies gave him a position which was by common consent given to him and which fell to him more surely because from his own innate modesty he was reluctant to accept it. Mr. Gokhale was loved of the people and trusted by the Government. Whilst, therefore, they regarded his premature death as national loss, he ventured to believe that the Government viewed it as an Imperial loss, and consequently the grief which they felt was shared by the great officers of the Crown in this country. It was, therefore, appropriate that they should ask the representative of the King in this Presidency to guide them that day. It was specially appropriate, because they all knew that Lord

Willingdon was instinct with sympathy for the natural aspirations of the people of this country and charged with an earnest desire to help forward every movement that would contribute to their welfare (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Huse'n Adamji Pirbhoy supported the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. B. Petit then announced that letters of sympathy with the object of the meeting had been received from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Bomanji Petit and others.

SPEECH OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR, LORD WILLINGDON

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with cheers, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is but two days ago since I attended a great meeting at Poona, where thousands of Mr. Gokhale's admirers and friends met together to express their deep feelings of loss by the death of India's great statesman. Today the citizens of Bombay, the Capital city of our Presidency, are met to pay their last tribute to his memory and this great and influential gathering which I see around me comprising all races and communities in the city, is a wonderful testimony to the regard and esteem in which they held him. India is mourning a great patriot, for his influence has been felt throughout the country. And how was that influence obtained?

He was a man who had no social advantage to help him disliked self-advertisement, who shunned notoriety, but it was because of the clearest refinement of his intellect, the force of his character and convictions, his sense of high principle and honour that he was bound to be a leader of men, that he was always 'trusted of people'. To those of us who could claim his personal friendship, and I am proud to feel I can count myself among their number, we grieve a friend who truly was a lovable man of broad human sympathy and who endeared himself to all with whom he was associated. And for myself, I sincerely say that I have lost a friend whose advice I shall sadly miss. Mr. Gokhale has gone to his rest; but his influence will long remain with us, the influence of one who lived and died doing his duty to his country. So let us follow his high example; and as we met together today without distinction of caste or creed to do honour to his memory, let us remember that we shall honour his memory best, by united and loyal efforts towards the development and progress of India.

THE AGA KHAN

The Aga Khan proposed:—"That this public meeting desires to place on record its sense of deep loss sustained by the country in the untimely death of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., and its profound grief at the departure of one who devoted his whole life to the services of his countrymen; who laboured unceasingly to promote their interests in every field of public activity—educational, political,

social and economic—and who has left indelible marks of his devoted service in the general advancement of the cause of the people of India”.

His Highness said: After the striking tributes that have been received from all quarters, from His Majesty the King Emperor, from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and our own Governor about the greatness and goodness of Mr. Gokhale and the deep and sincere sorrow that has been occasioned in this country by his premature death and the way in which his work and achievements have been regarded by the public and the press, it will be superfluous on my part to refer to them at any length. His work and achievements are well known to all of you. I will, therefore, confine my remarks chiefly to his qualities as a man which constituted him; his moral and spiritual force. I had the honour of being closely associated with Mr. Gokhale in his public life and of being one of his intimate personal friends during the last eventful years of his great career. We have gathered together here today to raise a memorial to a great and true Servant of India; but may I say that the best memorial of the life of a great man is his work. By this test, Gokhale's work for the country which he so passionately loved will be, when we consider the slender resources at his disposal, in fact, stupendous. That memorial is to a large extent the present constitution of the Government of India's Executive and Legislative Council, the Secretary of State's Councils, and the Legislatures and Executives of the Provinces and the

carefully thought-out constitution of the National Congress and the Moslem League, as well as the present line of policy of the Government towards the people, and of thinking leaders of all sections of the people towards the Government. This may appear an exaggeration but none who carefully considers the history of the last twelve years can doubt it. Ten years ago, while the thinkers and the intellectuals and the patriots of the country unanimously desired a step forward towards the ultimate policy of self-government, while a few agitated for it and a handful of revolutionaries tried what is known in Europe as the 'Action direct', it was Mr. Gokhale with his breadth of vision who brought all the forces, except the last, together and disciplined them to a reasonable line of activity.

THE PIONEER REFORMER

Gentlemen, Mr. Gokhale was the last man to claim any large credit for the reforms which we owe to the Morley-Minto combination, but let me say that it was he above all who convinced not only a generous and noble minded Viceroy who is, like Gokhale, alas! no more with us but who was like him the very soul of honour and chivalry and also a far-seeing statesman who was responsible to Parliament for India's Government and who felt the necessity of the reforms which he sketched before them in a practical form—the reforms which were subsequently with little alterations carried out. As events have now shown beyond doubt it was a happy circumstance for England that the reforms were carried

out in that form and at that time and Mr. Gokhale served the honour and interest of England by proving to Lords Minto and Morley that those reforms were necessary and practicable. For, Gentlemen, ten years ago, there were phenomena with infinitely more dangerous possibilities than we can now realise. It seemed to even those who by tradition, sentiment, and interest were most attached to the British Raj that sooner or later they would have to choose between their loyalty to their Government or their duty to their country and race; or there was the distinct danger that a day might come when the two duties might become irreconcilable. If that was a nightmare to those who had a stake in the country, there were others with less responsibility who had hastily come to the conclusion that there was no possibility of development under the flag, and that terrible as were its consequences yet chaos and destruction had to come before a new evolution could make a self-respecting position possible for their country.

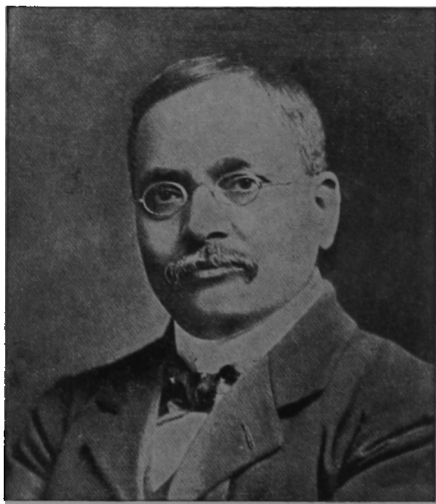
THE MAN FOR THE MOMENT

We must remember that ten years ago it seemed not only as if an end had come to any hope of progress under British rule towards popular Government but even such aspirations and discussions seemed to be looked at askance as disloyalty by the powers that were. To these parties and schools of thought, which practically monopolised the thinking, and the patriotic in 1905-06, Gokhale showed that this very,

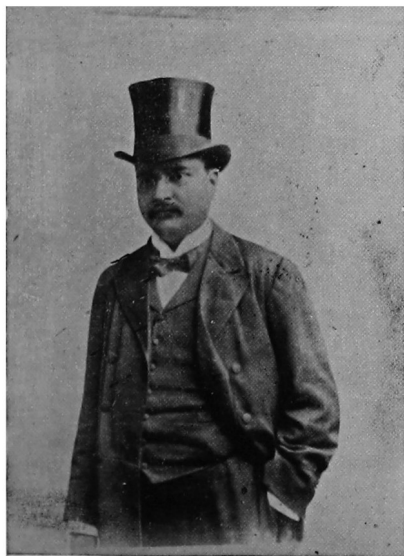
Government and this very Empire had all the elements which were full of possibilities and was capable of assuring for their country a great and self respecting future in the fullness of time. And that disruption and destruction were not only wicked, but unnecessary, and that within the British Empire and under the Sovereign's Crown and Throne the noblest of India's aspirations should be in times satisfied. It was fortunate for the country and the Empire that in those days of unrest we did find a political of the capacity and character of Gokhale who by his wise attitude was able to take the wind out of the sails of the revolutionaries and at the same time both strengthened the Government and the sensible portions of the people. But Gokhale was more than a statesman. He was essentially a creative artist of genius. His oratory was a work of art in words; but he was not only an artist in words but artist in work and conception, and like a very great artist he did not disdain in the search for his material to go wherever he could find it. Like the true artist he gathered the scattered materials that were placed before him and with the creative touch he did find out of the hazy suggestions that a friend made to him a formula that has been recognised by the National Congress and has been in a still wider form accepted by the Moslem League as the final aspiration of India ever within the Empire. This work had one great side effect. It eventually reduced the gulf that separated the political activities of the Moslem Community and the National Congress to mere division without a difference.



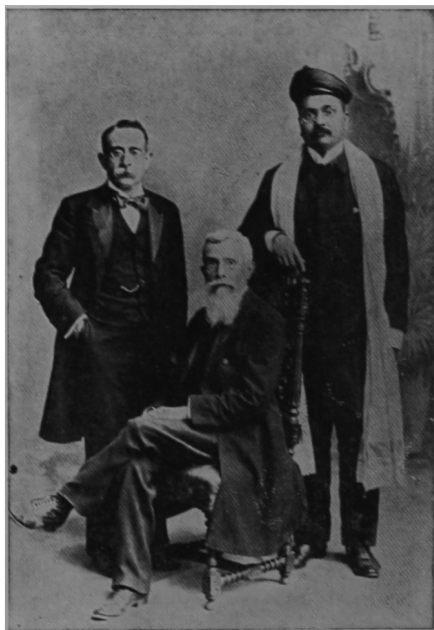
**Gokhale's ancestral home in the village
of THAMANMALA, Chiplun Taluk, Ratnagiri
District, Maharashtra State.**



Gokhale in English dress, taken in London, 1897



Gokhale in top hat, taken in London, 1897



**D. E. Wacha, Dadabhai Naoroji and
G. K. Gokhale. Taken in London at the
time of the Welby Commission 1897**

THE PATH OF POLITICAL PROGRESS

As time went on Gokhale realised so fully that the path of political progress in India had to be wide enough and broad enough for all minorities, not only Moslems but even the smallest to be able to travel on it without losing individuality, that in the very last state paper which he ever wrote (he only finished it three days before he died and sent two copies to two trusted friends), in this state paper which for the two friends is a sacred legacy and a political testament, he distinctly laid down that not only the Musalamans but that even the smallest minorities such as the Lingayats in any part of India wherever they may be should receive special representation. Now this great work of the creative genius that he was by harmonising the statemanship of England with the aspirations of sensible India brought home to Indian workers that patriotism meant active co-operation with the Government. His last policy was association and co-operation with the Government whenever possible and as far as possible, and fearless but legal opposition when necessary. We must never forget that before we leave co-operation for opposition we must try persuasion to its very limits and that the opposition must be constitutional. As we know now full well from the example of the highest British authorities, they too will not force the patriotic and sensible classes into opposition with a light heart. This was the crowning work of Mr. Gokhale than whom no one has exercised greater beneficent influence upon the minds of his countrymen and fought more courageously against

pernicious doctrines which were being spread in the country and which would have done incalculable and permanent injury to India. Gokhale was profoundly loyal to the King Emperor and the British connection and believed in it and throughout these months of war he was, though like all sensible people certain of ultimate British victory, yet he dreaded and shuddered at the very thought of the possibility of the Empire being weakened through exhaustion after the final victory.

HIS GREATEST VICTORY

Happy is the Government that, sure of the love and loyalty of its most influential intelligent and powerful subjects, — can join in mourning the champion of the rights of the people. The history of England in India is a page of many glories but I think I am right in saying that its greatest victory is that it gained the loyalty and affection of a sincere and conscientious patriot like Gokhale. In the distant future when the historian searches in the dead annals of the past for some human document to give life to his work he will conclude that the Empire of England in India must have been moral and just, and in fact necessary to the conditions of India of the past for it to have won the affection of a man like Gokhale. May the British Empire for many a long age to come have heavenly grace to rule in a way that the Gokhales of the future may be equally loyal and feel that the Sovereign and the land require the same service. Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, the men who have done great work

can be divided into two categories; some much smaller than their work, some much greater. Gokhale belonged to the latter. Let me turn to other aspects of his life and character. He was no faddist. He did not limit himself to the choice of his weapons either to force or to non-resistance in the best sense of the word. He was an opportunist and a pragmatist as every great man who deals with living and changing beings must be. With all his moral grandeur, with his public and private sacrifice, he yet remained not a cold and distant being, but a man of the world in the best sense of the term as understood in Europe. He was not only broad-minded but charitable. His instinctive sense of human solidarity made him full of personal sympathy, not only to his opponents but to the selfish and the snobbish self-seekers. But his wrath and contempt was reserved for the poisonous and deadly vice of hypocrisy.

WHAT HE REALISED

He realised full well that in a country with the traditions of India hypocrisy and the pride that apes humility are infinitely more dangerous than any open iniquity. There were many other sides to his character. Mr. Gandhi, an intimate friend of his, rightly said the other day at Poona that he was not only a great citizen of India but a great citizen of the Empire and of the world. This is true. Yet unlike most internationalists unlike most humanitarians, he did not feel the numbing effect which usually goes with generous benevolence and

unselfishness. Breadth of vision and elasticity of unselfish character are so often as we know made useless by indifference and lack of energy. Fanatics and self seekers have usually at least this quality, they are full of activity in serving themselves or their creeds. But Gokhale brought the same energy, the same unconquerable determination into the service of the widest individuality that he knew-India. Let us raise for him not one memorial, in bronze or marble but many memorials, not only in Bombay and Poona but also in Calcutta and Delhi. Let everyone in India subscribe to the great memorial, the Servants of India Society which like Gokhale will be above sects and creeds and doctrines, but which shall correspond to his catholicity. Gentleman, I have said so much, yet when I think of him I feel how little I have said. He was a great statesman, a great orator, a great patriot, but for those who knew him best he was above all a great gentleman. He possessed great spiritual force and he was able to infuse his own unselfish energy into others. His deeply religious character has been misunderstood because it was entirely free from the calculating commercialism of other worldliness.

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

A well known critic of Indian progress and aspirations, Sir Valentine Chirol, once said in a newspaper that he doubted if the Servants of India Society would be a success for long since people had not sacrificed so much for a secular purpose like love of country, but I think the critic misses the essential

point that the Servants of India were and are the servants of Gokhale and thus the Association does a religious service for a living spirit. Just as another more ancient and famous society has taken its name and inspiration from another great spirit so will this Society, though it works for the country, yet get its inspiraion from the spirit of its great founder. Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, one more point and I have finished. He has been gently criticised for not taking a more prominent part in the work of social reform. Here too he saw and took with the direct instinct of genius one sharp decided step which took him as far as any social reformer could go. How well I remember his refusing to take part in the discussions of the Hindu-Moslem Conference at Allahabad. He refused because as he said he had ceased to be Hindu or Musalman, but had become an Indian. Is that not the ultimate solution of social reform? Can one injurious social custom whether Hindu or Mussulman be reconciled to Indian patriotism? To be an Indian patriot and not to be a social reformer is a contradiction in terms. I wish every social reformer was as good a patriot as he was a social reformer. But Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I have not yet touched on his greatest of all powers over those who knew him best and loved him best, it was his power of winning love and affection. They often regretted as they sat by his side that there was not a counting house in the universe where they could go and transfer a few years of their own healthy life to the account of Gopal Krishna Gokhale,

SPEECH OF SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

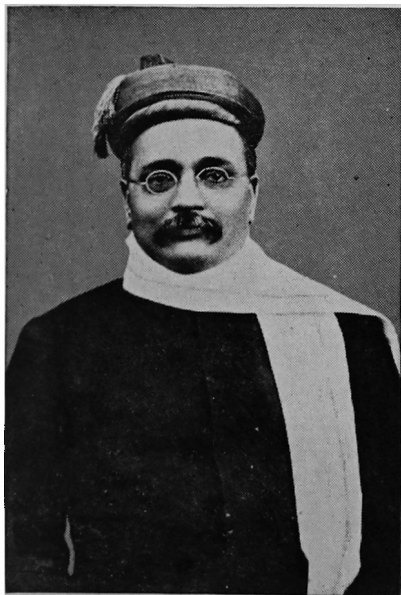
The Hon. Sir Pherozechah Mehta who received an ovation on rising to second the resolution, made a very pathetic speech.—He said all thoughts of making a great speech about the great man and his great work had been driven out of his mind. He could have taken up hours recounting all that he knew of Mr. Gokhale and his life and career. But he felt, the example which His Excellency the Governor with his unerring judgment had set them of being very brief, was the wisest one. Even if all thoughts of making a great speech had not vanished from his mind, on seeing this great gathering they would have vanished in consequence of his own inability to do justice to Mr. Gokhale in the manner he should have liked to have done. But no speeches were required about him. This gathering and the gatherings all over the country were eloquent speeches to speak of him as he deserved to be spoken of (Applause). Even if he attempted to make a long speech he felt he could not have spoken connectedly and coherently for the reason that he felt so sad and desolate, advancing as he did in years, on seeing valued and beloved colleague after colleague dropping away from this side—Ranade and Telang, Badruddin and many others whom he could name, leaving him one after another. He felt almost alone in the great work for the country which was still pending before them. But memories and associations which came up before one's mind's eye would leave him scarcely any power to dilate on details, Within the last few

days as His Highness the Aga Khan had told them, both His Highness and himself had numerous opportunities of conference and communion with him. Gokhale himself had a long communion with us here in Bombay before he left for the last time for Poona. He himself went to Poona to pass his Christmas holidays this time for the purpose of meeting Gokhale and speaking to him on many an important subject. They were together on several occasions. When he was there he could not but recall with a keen sense of regret what plans he laid down for the present year, what hopes he had for making himself useful, what work he chalked out for himself for the benefit of the country which he had loved so dearly. For many, and many a long day some of them would only be able to give out the sore, the bitter, and the pathetic cry, as they missed him day after day: "Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still!" Mr. Gokhale was gone. How dearly they loved each other,—what regard they had for each other,—he could never convey to them. In an attempt to speak of him all that came back to him was "Gokhale is gone. I myself do not go. What shall I do to carry out the plans we had chalked out, without his help without his society and without his guidance." His Highness the Aga Khan was quite right when he said that everything that could be said about Mr. Gokhale was said by the noble Viceroy in his speech in his Council and by their beloved Governor in the two speeches which he had made and in the loving and sympathetic tribute which he had paid to him that evening.

All that he could do was to associate with His Excellency in paying that last tribute to the memory of a great and good man, and to add to what His Highness the Aga Khan had put his finger on, that Gokhale was a great gentleman, and that he possessed a great moral and spiritual power, which he exercised over all classes of the people and which enabled him to carry out the great work which he had undoubtedly performed for the benefit of his countryman (Appalause).

SPEECH OF HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL

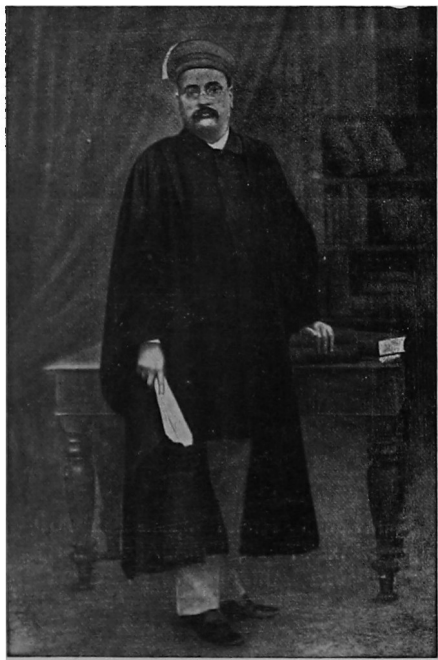
The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill said:—Your Excellency, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—To me has fallen the honour to support the resolution which has been so eloquently proposed by His Highness the Aga Khan, and seconded by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. After what has fallen from those speakers it would be superfluous to endeavour at length to describe to you the reasons which have caused the whole community to resolve as one man to honour the memory of the great citizen whom we have lost. That I have known Mr. Gokhale for many years and have, like the proposer and seconder been intimately associated with him on many occasions, is my justification for joining my voice, to that of those who have spoken before me, in extolling his great and unselfish qualities and the splendid example which he has given of devoted service to his country. It is difficult on an occasion such as the present which, though it expresses our pride in, as well as grief for the loss of, the citizen



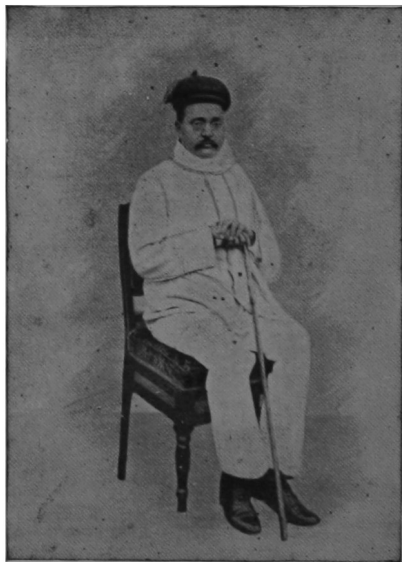
**Gokhale as a Member of the Viceroy's
Legislative Council Calcutta, 1902-1915.**



**Gokhale as the guest of the late
Sir Ratan Tata at his Twickenham House
in London 1913**



**Gokhale as Senate Member Bombay University
1895 – 1915**



**Gokhale as Chairman of the Poona
Municipality, 1905.**

who is dead, is one of sorrow primarily, to speak in a vein of hopefulness, and yet I believe that were the Hon. Gokhale here present amongst us and could be speak for himself he would wish to urge upon us, to suggest to us a message of hope. I well recollect, fourteen years ago, when a meeting similar to this was convened for the purpose of inaugurating a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the beautiful speech in which Mr. Gokhale, standing on this platform to support the resolution, similar, to that in which we are now engaged in moving and supporting, in reference to Mr. Ranade, uttered words which, I think, should cause us to feel a glow of hope for the future as a result of the labours upon which he, in succession to Mr. Ranade, has been engaged in the past. Of Mr. Ranade Mr. Gokhale spoke words which seem to me so applicable to Mr. Gokhale himself that I cannot do better than quote a few of them to-day. He said "The work that Mr. Ranade has done for us, the ideals of individual and collective life that he has placed before us, and the high example that he has given us of a life spent nobly for the service of the country, these will ever constitute one of the most precious possessions of my countrymen." And at the conclusion of his remarks on that occasion Mr. Gokhale said: "We can only humbly trust that he who gave Mr. Ranade to this nation may give another like himself, in the fulness of time. Meanwhile it is our duty to cherish his name, treasure up his example and be true to his teachings in the faith that the nation that has produced a Ranade need not despair of its Future".

MESSAGE OF HOPE

Now is not this in itself a message full of hope? Not only were we given a man like Gokhale to carry on the great work that Ranade began, but in Mr. Gokhale for the last 15 years, India has had a statesman who toiled not only in all the fields prepared by Mr. Ranade but also in fields more peculiarly his own, and his work shall endure. Like Mr. Ranade he had that peculiar faculty of impressing his personality upon and obtaining the selfless devotion of younger men who came in contact with him; and he toiled, during a large part of his overfull time, with a view to organizing the fruits of this devotion upon a solid and enduring base. The key-note of the service of Mr. Gokhale was absence of all self or self-seeking.

And surely, though at present we lament our lost leader and can as yet see no one fit to take his place, we may, with even greater confidence than in 1901 echo the prayer which Mr. Gokhale then uttered. I am confident that this meeting will endorse the resolution which I have the honour to support in as much as by so doing they will give emphatic approval of a movement which is designed to concert measures for perpetuating the memory not only of Mr. Gokhale by name but of those virtues and qualities with which his name will always be associated in the hearts of the people of India of all classes, creeds and races.

SPEECH OF SIR BHALACHANDRA KRISHNA

Sir Bhalachandra Krishna, in supporting the resolution said that the universal grief and sympathy evoked by Mr. Gokhale's death was due to his unbounded love for his country. This was, he believed, the secret of his success.—Even on his death-bed the uppermost thought in his mind was about India, and the good of her people. Almost his last words as reported were, "My end is nearing, I have deceived my country. It would have been better if I should have been spared for a couple of years more. I would have gone to England and would have striven hard to bring about a most satisfactory termination of the Royal Commission and thus would have repaid, although in the smallest degree, the debt I owe to my mother country." This showed how deeply his heart was set to the final issues of the Royal Commission and how keenly he felt the utter helplessness at his inability to work on to the end and gain his object.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

The Hon. Justice Sir J. J. Heaton next moved: That the Chairman be requested to communicate the earnest and sincerest condolences of this meeting to the daughters and family of the late Mr. Gokhale. He said this proposition took them out of the sphere of politics and public endeavour into the sphere of common every day human feelings, and he was

sure they would agree with him that they must express to the family of Mr. Gokhale their sympathy, both true and deep, in their bereavement. The more so, because Mr. Gokhale was still an active worker. His was not the case of an old spent-out leader, who had become only the object of care and solicitude from others. He was still the guide and support of others, and so it was that just as the public loss was greater so the private feeling of sorrow must be keener. He could only hope that the family might find some mitigation for their sorrow in the knowledge of the extraordinary high esteem in which Mr. Gokhale was held and of which this great and representative meeting was a convincing testimony. (Applause).

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj Ebrahim seconded the proposition. He said it would be some consolation to the family of Mr. Gokhale, great though their personal loss, that the whole of India mourned his loss and shared with them their great sorrow.

Mr. H. A. Wadia said they owed Mr. Gokhale's family an acknowledgment of their great debt, because it had lost him because he had given his life in the service of the country.

Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas paid a tribute to Mr. Gokhale's private virtues, which, he said, had marked him as one of the best and noblest sons of India.

The resolution was carried,

M. A. JINNAH ON A MEMORIAL GOKHALE

Mr. M. A. Jinnah next moved: "That this meeting resolves that a suitable memorial or memorials be raised to commemorate the life and great work of Mr. Gokhale, and that a committee with power to add to their number be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf". Mr. Jinnah mentioned some of the names of the committee, and they were: The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Cowasji Jehanjir and others. He said the object of the resolution was to raise a memorial befitting the great life and work of Mr. Gokhale. He felt confident that Bombay would rise to the occasion and would show her signal mark of appreciation of the work of such a patriot in a manner which would do credit to him as well as to the city of Bombay, that claimed to be "Urbsprima in India."

Dr. Stanley Reed in seconding the resolution expressed the hope that whatever memorial or memorials were raised in this country, they must have in this great city a permanent and visible memorial of the life and work of their dear and honoured friend (Applause).

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the resolution, which was carried,

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Sheriff of Bombay was thanked for calling the meeting.

Sir Dorab J. Tata next moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for presiding at the meeting. He said His Excellency's presence that evening showed what interest he took in everything they did in Bombay.

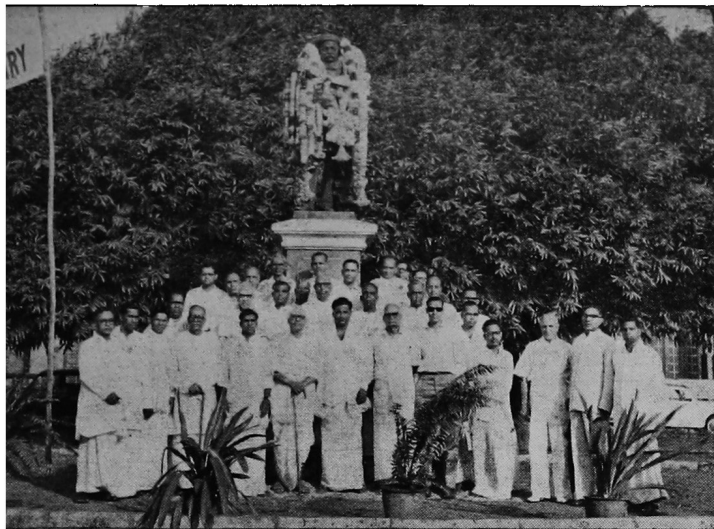
The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

ANOTHER OPEN AIR MEETING ADDRESSED BY SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR

At an open air meeting held in the Elphinstone Circle Garden, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided and addressed the gathering, which included a number of ladies. He said that they had met under the shadow of a grief which it was no exaggeration to say that it was not only national, but Imperial. Mr. Gokhale was a high-minded statesman and one of the most courageous patriots. He sacrificed his life for his country which he so truly loved and for the Empire to which he was so loyal; and if there was one sentiment which was most prominent in their minds that day, it was that Mr. Gokhale stood before the civilized world as a symbol of the country's progress and the spirit of nationality and that so far as the future was concerned the prominent place which the Motherland was destined to take in the history of the nations would rank high and raise

it in the scale of humanity. Mr. Gokhale sacrificed his life for his country. The whole nation was in tears. Their sorrow was of the deepest character, and it pervaded not only every part of the country but every part of the British Empire where he was well-known and where he had made his mark by his powerful advocacy of the interests of his country. Mr. Gokhale was a genius of a high order. In talents he equalled the best statesman in the Empire. So far as they could see at present the loss was irreparable. Mr. Gokhale's sudden and premature death at the present juncture was most lamentable. At the conclusion of the war they expected that England would do her duty to India and give them the privileges which they claimed. It was denied to him even to complete his work on the Royal Commission on Services. Mr. Gokhale was a great orator, a great patriot, but what captured the imagination was his utter unselfishness and his heroic self-sacrifices in the interests of his country. Mr. Gokhale taught them the great lesson that they were born to serve the country. He nobly followed the noble example of the revered old man of India, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Though Mr. Gokhale was dead, he was still with them in spirit. His example would always influence them in doing their duty to their country. He spoke of Mr. Gokhale's mission and the lesson which his life taught and proceeded to remark that if Mr. Gokhale's noble example proved as an incentive to future generations to follow in his foot-steps, he would not have lived in vain. His sole ambition was to produce a healthy nationality in India.

Several speakers, including Mr. Mirza, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Fazulbhoj Chinoy, Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Samarth, Mr. R. P. Masani and others, addressed the meeting eulogising the services of Mr. Gokhale.'



The Statue of Gokhale in the University Campus, Madras, was garlanded on 9-5-1966 at 7-15 a.m. by admirers of Gokhale, on his Birth Centenary.



A group photo of the lifemembers of the Servants of India society taken in 1911 with the late Hon. Sri G. K. Gokhale the founder of the Society. The late Rt. Hon. V S. Srinivasa Sastri who succeeded Gokhale as the President of the Society is seated on Gokhale's right, the late Gopal Krishna Devadhar who succeeded Sastri as the President and the present President Dr. H. N. Kunzru are seated third and second respectively from the right and the late S. G. Vaze, a Vice-President of the Society and the late Venkatasubbaiya, a senior Member of the Society's Madras Branch are seated on the floor, first and fourth respectively, from the right.