



HIS HIGHNESS SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,  
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

# SPEECHES

BY HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR,

G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

---

1902-1933



MYSORE

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# SPEECHES

BY HIS HIGHNESS

SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR,

G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

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SPEECH MADE ON THE OCCASION OF THE INSTALLATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THE THRONE OF MYSORE BY HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, ON 8TH AUGUST 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, 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.

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 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

ON 8TH AUGUST 1902.

## 1.

**Reply to the Address 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 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 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.

## 3.

**Reply to the Address presented on behalf of the People of Coorg.**

*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 tomorrow.

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

during the administration of my hon<sup>o</sup>ured 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 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.

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SPEECH AT THE MYSORE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
ON 14TH AUGUST 1902.

*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 twofold. 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. 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 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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REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE  
MEMBERS OF THE GAYANA SAMAJ AT POONA  
ON 2ND DECEMBER 1902.

*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 the 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 PRESENTED BY THE  
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS MINING BOARD ON 15TH  
AUGUST 1903.

*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 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.

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 sanctioning the appointment of a whole-time Munsiff for the Field. I trust that the new court will fulfil 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 NAMING OF THE NEW TOWN OF  
ROBERTSONPET ON 19<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1903.

*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.

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

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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 OPENING OF THE REPRESENTATIVE  
ASSEMBLY ON 5TH OCTOBER 1903.

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

---

REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE CITIZENS  
OF MADRAS ON 22<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER 1903.

*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.

I deem it a happy event that thus early 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.



SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE  
MADRAS INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS EXHIBITION  
ON 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 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.

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 expansion of trade and industries, in general, 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 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, 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 reorganised 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 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, 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 have made the great industrial nations, but the spirit of the people and the energy of one and all working to a common end.

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 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 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 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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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY A DEPUTATION OF MYSOREANS RESIDING IN MADRAS ON 23<sup>RD</sup> JANUARY 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 offers, to devote the knowledge and breadth of mind acquired by travel and residence amongst progressive communities, to the service 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 13<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1905.

*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 welcome you all to Mysore. The Mysore Race Week is, I think I may say, historic. In my grandfather's days it was a famous institution 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 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.

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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 such a one we are all prepared to recognise in Mr. Williams.

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

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SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET GIVEN IN HONOUR OF  
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND  
PRINCESS OF WALES ON 30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1906.

*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.

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.

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

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 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 ON 11<sup>TH</sup> MARCH  
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 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 has followed the excellent example of Mr. Gubbi Thotadappa.

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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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE LINGAYAT COMMUNITY ON THE OCCASION OF THE ELEVATION OF MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON 8TH JUNE 1906.

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

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## SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET

ON 10<sup>TH</sup> 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 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,

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which I have had such good reason to appreciate in the past.

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, ON 28<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1906.

*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.

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 state, 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 themselves the excellent accommodation and 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 thousandfold.

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SPEECH AT THE DASARA BANQUET  
ON 3RD OCTOBER 1906.

*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 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,

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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 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.

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REPLY TO ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE A. S. I. E.  
ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA, ON 8TH JANUARY 1907.

*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 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

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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 I hope you will allow me to offer a donation 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.

1.

Reply to the Address presented by the Inhabitants of the City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on 8th February 1907.

*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.

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.

**Reply to the Address presented by the Ursu Community  
on 11th March 1907.**

*Gentlemen of the Ursu Community,*—You have presented me with a most kind and congratulatory Address, in which you give expression of your heartfelt joy for the great honour of the G. C. S. I., which has been conferred 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 entertainment to which you have invited me.

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## 3.

**Reply to the Address presented by the Citizens  
of Mysore on 11th March 1907.**

*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 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.

It is a happy coincidence that our *Ugadi* or New

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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, gentlemen, let me thank you once again 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  
ON 27<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1907.

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

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REPLIES TO THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED DURING THE PROVINCIAL TOUR IN THE KOLAR DISTRICT.

1.

**Reply to the Address of Welcome and to the Memorial of the People of Malvalli on 12th August 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 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 sympathetic consideration of myself and my Government.

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 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 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.

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

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## 2.

**Reply to the Address presented by the people of the Town and Taluk of Kankanhalli on 16th August 1907.**

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.

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 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.

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

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## 3.

Reply to the Address of Welcome presented by the people of the Town and Taluk of Kolar on 28th August 1907.

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 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 incom-

patible with the system 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.

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## 4.

**Reply to the Address presented by the people of the Town and Taluk of Mulbagal on 31st August 1907.**

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.

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.

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

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5.

**Reply to the Municipality of Chintamani on the occasion of the inauguration of the New Extension on 2nd September 1907.**

*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 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 for 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.

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.

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## 6.

**Reply to the Addresses presented by the inhabitants of Chintamani and Srinivaspur on 2nd September 1907.**

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.

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

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

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### 7.

**Reply to the Address presented by the inhabitants of the Town and Taluk of Sidlaghatta on 3rd September 1907.**

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.

As regards the general requirements of the district, you have, in common with the inhabitants of other taluks, taken part in making them known to me at Kolar, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat the assurances that I gave at the district headquarters.

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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8.

**Reply to the Address presented by the inhabitants of the Town and Taluk of Chikballapur on 4th September 1907.**

I have received with much pleasure your loyal Address and I acknowledge with much 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 improving the feeder channels of the Rangadamanakere, the Kandaradakere and the Gopalakrishnakere. As to the first, I find that a project for improving the feeder channels

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 investigations have been made, which have proved that it is impossible to increase the water supply at any cost which Government could afford.

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 Rangadamana-kere 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 rainfall 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 contemplated. It is, however, the fact, that the raising of the University standard demands 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 ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF  
THE DASARA EXHIBITION ON 5TH OCTOBER 1907.

*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.

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 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 learnt 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.

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

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

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE VOKKALIGARA SANGHA AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON 17TH OCTOBER 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 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 Vokkaligara 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. 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 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  
ON 15<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1908.

*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 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

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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  
ON 9TH OCTOBER 1908.

*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 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 THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE DASARA EXHIBITION COMMITTEE ON 11<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 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 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  
ON 28TH OCTOBER 1909.

*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 either by myself or by the people among whom 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. I can only hope that in time the disease will be eradicated from our midst.

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 BANQUET GIVEN ON 25<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1909 IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO 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 recognise 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. 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.

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 in grappling with these insidious foes and in 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 statesmanlike foresight in recommending and obtaining 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 opportu-

nity of publicly 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.

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 <sup>at</sup> and at our Kheddah camp.

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

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## SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET

ON 27<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1910.

*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 mother too will, I know, appreciate very deeply the congratulations on the happy event in our family which Mr. Fraser has 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 mother and myself. From our innermost hearts we thank you for the very hearty response which you have made to the toast of our healths.

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 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 to their health, and to join with me in wishing them God-speed and every future happiness.

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SPEECH AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE CHALLENGE CUP TO THE WINNERS OF THE MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT 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 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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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL ON 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 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 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.

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 good and noble work in the cause of suffering humanity and prove a worthy memorial of a statesman whose name will long be remembered as a wise and far-seeing ruler and a true friend to India and her people.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE ON 1ST FEBRUARY 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 to an uncertain rainfall. It is, of course, beyond the efforts of man to change the face of our vast Peninsula and to alter the conditions 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 Mr. J. N. Tata to whose foresight 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.

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 foresight 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 building grant but also an assured annual 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 a 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 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 period to students who have qualified themselves to work as Demonstrators, but nevertheless 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.

SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE MYSORE  
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON 10<sup>TH</sup> 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 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 Rs. 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.

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.

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 examples 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

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.

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.

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.

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. If they think that Government assistance is necessary, they will apply for it.

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 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.

We want earnest workers. It is our object to reach all people who desire to co-operate. 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.

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 to

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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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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE SRI CHAMARAJENDRA URSU BOARDING SCHOOL ON 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 outlying taluks, not only of our own province but also of 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 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 football. But let us hope that this will soon come.

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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. 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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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BANGALORE CITY, ON 14<sup>TH</sup> 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 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 edu-

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cational 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 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 BY THE  
CITIZENS OF MERCARA, COORG, ON THE OCCA-  
SION OF THE VISIT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE  
MAHARAJA ON 2ND NOVEMBER 1912.

*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 birth-place of more than one officer who has rendered distinguished service to the Mysore State.

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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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE SRI CHAMARAJENDRA URSU BOARDING SCHOOL ON 2ND DECEMBER 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.

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 do not consist in merely listening to religious and moral instruction. Try to carry out the lessons which are taught you here, by being honour-

able, 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 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.

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REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS PRESENTED  
AT CHIKMAGALUR ON 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 Chikmagalur 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. ■ ■ ■

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 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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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE VANI VILAS  
URSU GIRLS' SCHOOL ON 11<sup>TH</sup> 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 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 THE BANQUET GIVEN ON 6TH NOVEMBER 1913 IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARDINGE TO MYSORE.

*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.

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 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.

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 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 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.

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 standstill 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 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 good will which Your Excellency has manifested from time to time towards myself and my State; and I must also express my grateful thanks to the Government of India for having sent as Resident to Mysore an officer of such sterling 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 Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, and I feel sure that you will respond warmly to the toast.

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REPLY TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GRANT OF  
A TREATY TO MYSORE IN PLACE OF THE IN-  
STRUMENT OF TRANSFER MADE BY HIS EXCEL-  
LENCY LORD HARDINGE, VICEROY OF INDIA,  
ON 7TH NOVEMBER 1913.

*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.

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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SPEECH REQUESTING HIS EXCELLENCY LORD  
HARDINGE, TO PRESENT A STANDARD TO HIS  
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S BODY GUARD 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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REPLIES TO THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED DURING  
THE VISIT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA  
TO KOLAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPEN-  
ING OF THE BOWRINGPET-KOLAR RAILWAY.

## 1.

**Reply to the Address presented by the Municipality  
on 15th December 1913.**

*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 trust that the opening of your new railway, 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 Address presented by the Mining Board  
on 15th December 1913.

*Gentlemen,*—I am very glad to have had 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 which was so graciously announced by His Excellency the Viceroy during his recent visit to Mysore.

I feel sure that the programme which was 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 confident, 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 safeguarding 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 Government medical staff stationed at the 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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Reopen to the Railway Address on 17th December 1913.

*Gentlemen,*—It gives me great pleasure to re-visit this important district on such a 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 recognise 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 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 for 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 cent per annum with the proviso that surplus earnings in excess of 5 per cent on the capital in any year shall be divided equally between the Company and Government.

The question of levying a railway cess is now receiving the sympathetic consideration of Government.

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 perpetuate the distinguished services rendered by Sir Lewis Bowring as Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

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SPEECH AT THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, MYSORE, ON 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 realise 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 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 number 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.

## SPEECH AT THE FLOWER SHOW, MYSORE

ON 15<sup>TH</sup> 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 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

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vegetables. I appeal to the people of this city to try and emulate Bangalore and to convert Mysore into a garden city.

I now declare this Show to be open.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF SAHUKAR BANUMIAH'S SCHOOL 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 Kunchatigara 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.

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

In laying this foundation stone, I can only express the hope that this institution may have a long and useful future and may perpetuate the name of its founder for many generations to come.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON 10<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1914.

*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 on the success of your labours and it gives me great pleasure to present the prizes to the successful exhibitors.

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REPLIES TO THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED DURING  
THE TOUR IN THE CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1.

**Reply to the Address presented by the inhabitants of  
Davangere Taluk on 19th December 1914.**

*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. 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.

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 to submit cheerfully to some sacrifice in support 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 Address presented by the inhabitants of  
Molakalmuru Taluk on 22nd December 1914.**

*Gentlemen,*—My visit to Molakalmuru 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.

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.

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 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

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already been sanctioned by the Government of India and the question of extending it to Rayadurg 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 ON 6TH JULY 1915 AT THE OPENING OF THE MEMORIAL MANTAP BUILT AT SERINGAPATAM ON THE SITE WHERE HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA, SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR III, WAS BORN.

*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 to 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 grandfather, whose name will long be 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 grandfather, 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.

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.

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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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION  
OF THE "SCHOOL DAY" OF THE SRI CHAMA-  
RAJENDRA URSU BOARDING SCHOOL, MYSORE,  
ON 3RD NOVEMBER 1915.

*Boys of the Sri Chamarajendra Ursu Boarding School*,—I am very pleased to have this opportunity of re-visiting 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 English Public School boys and in which Indian student life is so sadly lacking.

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; 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

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which you have promised us this afternoon. It has given me real pleasure to come among you to-day and to distribute the prizes which you have won and I can assure you I shall always feel the deepest interest in the welfare of this institution.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, BARODA, ON 14<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 1916.

*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 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.

It only remains for me to congratulate the prize-

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winner's 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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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE DALY MEMORIAL HALL, BANGALORE, ON 31<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 1916.

*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. Within a very short time of his arrival here, I came to regard him as a valued friend.

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 archæo-

logy 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. 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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SPEECH ON 12<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1916 ON THE OCCASION OF  
THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST SENATE OF  
THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY OF WHICH HIS HIGH-  
NESS THE MAHARAJA IS THE CHANCELLOR.

*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 have far-reaching effects on the intellectual 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 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.

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.



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 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.

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 professors who will, in time, be provided with 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 nowadays 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, not only in Kannada but also in the other vernaculars of Southern India which are spoken in Mysore.

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.

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

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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 ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON 18TH OCTOBER 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 Indian States. I also noticed with pleasure, 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 conclusion, 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 AT ITS  
OPENING IN BANGALORE ON 10<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 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 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.

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?

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

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 but in the speedy application of the discoveries 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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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE VANI VILAS URSU GIRLS' SCHOOL, MYSORE, ON 24<sup>TH</sup> 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 20 girls. Boarders were admitted into it two years later. The present 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 institutions in the State. I am also in favour of allowing the girls to appear for the Government examinations. 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.

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.

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 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.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE  
CHAMARAJANAGAR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ON 8TH  
DECEMBER 1917.

*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 grandfather 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 Troops are upholding the name of Mysore at the front and I am sure that you will all share this feeling.

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 Nanjangud 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 understand the District Board of Mysore is considering the question of making a railway as far as Chamarajanagar 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 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.

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

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY A DEPUTATION OF THE NON-BRAHMINS OF THE STATE ON 24TH JUNE 1918.

*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 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 com-



munity 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 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 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

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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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SPEECH AT THE FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE ON 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 landmark 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.

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.

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 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 reorganised 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 Bangalore and I am glad to find

that the work is now being extended to the interior of Mysore.

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 realises 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 the Central and Engineering Colleges at 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 maintaining the high standard of its examinations and that its authorities realise the importance of appointing outside examiners.

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 am glad to learn that during the short period 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 showing 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.

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 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 Address to the students of the University of Aberdeen :—

“ 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 ON THE OCCASION OF THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF PRIZES AT THE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND  
AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON 22<sup>ND</sup> OCTOBER  
1918.

*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 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.

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 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 their subjects, should be especially in our thoughts to-day.

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 evermore"!

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 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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SPEECH AS FIRST CHANCELLOR OF THE BENARES  
HINDU UNIVERSITY AT THE CONVOCATION  
HELD ON 17<sup>TH</sup> 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 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 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 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 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 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 inter-racial 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 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.

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 civilization and culture and to instruct our youth in the sacred precepts of the religion, it was necessary to 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 civilization can suffer by intercourse with other civilizations 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.

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 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 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 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 mis-education, 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 been outgrown 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.

It is gratifying to find that the Benares 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 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.

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. 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 Gurukula 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

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.

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 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.



REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE  
MEMBERS OF THE COOCH BEHAR SANSKRIT  
LITERARY SOCIETY ON 14TH FEBRUARY 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 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.

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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.

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SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN ON 2ND DECEMBER 1919 IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY CHELMSFORD TO MYSORE.

*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.

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 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.

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

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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 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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ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS ON THEIR RETURN FROM WAR SERVICE ON 21ST FEBRUARY 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 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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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE PRINCESS  
KRISHNAJAMMANI SANATORIUM ON 18TH  
NOVEMBER 1921.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is a matter of sincere gratification to my mother and myself, as it is, I am sure, to Colonel Desaraj Urs and my nephew, that this institution, which we owe in a large measure to their generosity, is to be opened to-day. Our cordial acknowledgments are due to them for so beneficent a gift.

Of all diseases with which the health authorities are called upon to deal, none is perhaps more difficult and unsatisfactory than tuberculosis. The exceptionally heavy toll taken by this insidious disease among the adult and working members of the community makes the problem before us one of gravity and urgency, requiring organised and sustained effort on the part of both the people and the authorities—health and civic—in preventing its spread and minimising its ravages. The value of educational measures in combating phthisis cannot be exaggerated. No measures, however useful and beneficent in their scope, can be of any avail so long as those for whom they are mainly intended remain apathetic and indifferent; and if any headway is to be made against the disease, it is necessary that every endeavour should be used in the direction of the diffusion



of knowledge regarding health matters generally and tuberculosis in particular, not only in schools and colleges, but amongst the ignorant, so that they may realise how infectious the disease is, and how necessary it is to effect an improvement in domestic hygiene. The one great need is knowledge and the more people learn to appreciate the value of light and air, the greater will be the chance of success.

It is, I believe, generally recognised by the medical profession that properly equipped sanatoria go a long way towards staying the ravages of tuberculosis. Advanced cases may not be susceptible to treatment, but it is possible to prevent the alarming spread of the disease by separation of the affected persons from those who are still unattacked and it is here that the chief value of the Sanatorium lies. It is an institution which aims at serving the interests both of the individual and of the community. I trust that it may be possible to start before long one or two tuberculosis dispensaries in the city. They will ensure timely aid and treatment and will form valuable auxiliaries to the Sanatorium, and will also prove most useful from an educational standpoint.

Ladies and Gentlemen, many of you present here are aware of the bitter experience that we have ourselves gone through. Not only my beloved sister, in whose memory the institution has been founded, but her three daughters fell victims to the dire disease. You can,

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therefore, understand with how full a heart my mother and I pray that this hospital may afford relief to the poor and afflicted, and that divine Providence may help us to realise the hopes with which we are starting it to-day.

I have much pleasure now in declaring Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium open.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS ON 1ST DECEMBER 1921.

*Mr. Puttanna Chetty, Ladies and Gentlemen,*— I have listened with much interest to the Address which Mr. Puttanna Chetty has just read, for the industrial development of Mysore is a matter of the deepest interest to me. I am specially gratified to learn that the mill of which I am now laying the foundation stone, owes its inception to purely local enterprise and that the company's capital has been so largely subscribed by the Mysore public.

I can make no definite reply to the representation made in your Address in regard to the excise duty on woven goods, but it will be carefully considered by my Government.

I am glad to know that rapid progress is being made with the mill buildings, and in this connection may I impress on the Directors the necessity for housing their labourers properly so as to ensure their comfort in every possible way, and to avoid over-crowding and insanitary surroundings?

This is the first cotton mill to be erected near the city of Mysore, and I trust that it may be the fore-

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runner of many other similar enterprises. I feel sure that the company will be managed on safe and sound lines and that it has a successful future before it.

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SPEECH AS CHANCELLOR OF THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS UPON HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES ON 13<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1921.

*Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
It is my proud privilege, as Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, to preside at this important function, when the University is honouring itself by conferring its highest degree on the illustrious heir to the British Throne, and to extend on behalf of the University, which represents in a special degree the whole of Hindu India, a loyal and enthusiastic welcome to His Royal Highness.

It is a time-honoured custom, as well as a valued privilege, for a University to honour, by the conferment of degrees, royal personages and men of eminent learning or distinction in public life. But this special Convocation for conferring the Doctor's Degree of the University on His Royal Highness has even a deeper meaning, for it is a token of love and homage offered to the representative of her Sovereign, and to her future Emperor, by a Hindu University in the holy city of the Hindus. Benares was a seat of learning when the ancient Kingdom of Taxila was young and now, twenty-five centuries later, a University in the same city is

striving to establish that intellectual bond between the East and West which Taxila initiated and on which depend to-day the hopes of the future of the Indian race. From early Buddhist times onwards, Benares has received the visits of Princes and members of Royal Houses, who came as students and departed as Doctors, but the present visit of a Prince, in whom is centred the devotion of the many peoples and nations of the greatest empire in History, is the most memorable of all in the annals of this venerable city.

It is but fitting that this University, as the repository of Hindu tradition in the religious capital of the Hindus, should accord its loyal welcome and its tribute of affection to the Prince who comes as the representative of his august father and whose visit at this critical juncture in the evolution of India's national life is a touching token of our beloved King-Emperor's genuine love for his Indian people, of his solicitude for their well-being and of his deep sympathy with their constitutional advance and progress, a proof of that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, and is the golden link which binds man to man and nation to nation.

And here I recall with pride and admiration what is written large in the annals of Your Royal Highness's tour through different continents and among peoples of various races, that gift of true sympathy and comradeship, which has enabled Your Royal Highness, with

perfect ease and naturalness, to be a Canadian to Canadians and an Australian to Australians—fit representative of a world-Empire which is in truth a League of many Dominions and Nations. It is for this reason that Your Royal Highness's tours have evoked a universal welcome, like that which we offer to the sun and winds, a welcome springing from the human heart which never fails to be touched by those manly and generous qualities which are so conspicuous in Your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness has not only consented to receive an honorary degree from this University, but has graciously undertaken to open the University buildings. I need not go into the history of the inauguration of the Benares Hindu University, but I would like to emphasize that the object with which it was founded was to preserve and popularise the best thought and culture of the Hindus and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization of India, as well as to diffuse the highest teachings of the progressive West, in art and science, among the youth of this country; in other words, to combine the best of the West with the best of the East. And we regard it as a happy augury for the fulfilment of this object, that Your Royal Highness should come as a noble representative of the West to cooperate with them in starting the University in its new home and becoming one of its honoured alumni. Your Royal Highness is familiar with the renowned Univer-

sities of Oxford and Cambridge, and with other great modern Universities of Europe and America. Although our infant University can bear no comparison with these, its elder sisters, in its endowments, equipment and record of achievements, nevertheless, for the very reason that it is young and immature, it yields to none of them in its passionate desire to provide itself with the means of promoting the highest learning and research, and as the child is father to the man, even so we hope that the Benares Hindu University will, under divine Providence, develop in time into an institution worthy of the educational history and traditions of this ancient land.

I now request Your Royal Highness to declare these buildings open.

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SPEECH AS CHANCELLOR OF THE BENARES HINDU  
UNIVERSITY AT THE CONVOCATION ON 14TH  
DECEMBER 1921.

*Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Graduates, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Before calling upon the Vice-Chancellor to deliver the annual Address to this Convocation, I desire to express the great pleasure it gives me to revisit this University after a period of three years. I notice with deep satisfaction the remarkable expansion which the University has undergone in every direction—in teaching staff and organisation, in college buildings and hostels, indeed in all the moral and material resources of a great modern University. The historic ceremony which you witnessed yesterday marks, as it were, the admission of the University of Benares to the franchise of the Commonwealth of Learning and the recognition of her claims to be the spokesman of a whole people's cultural tradition. Her new responsibility demands that the University should make a searching examination of her programme, her resources to work out that programme and her present situation in the Indian academic world. Such an enquiry may immensely strengthen the position of the University. It may bring increased financial support from the public, by reviving zeal and confidence, and rousing the imagi-

nation of the country at a time of great distraction, doubt and difficulty.

The situation to-day may be described as follows : the movement for residential teaching Universities has entered on a new phase in this country. The day of the smaller University is come and some of the larger centralised Universities may even break up into more local institutions for the purposes of what may be termed an intensive culture. In the United Provinces, for example, there will be four or even more Universities, besides one or two technological institutes which will carry on chemical and industrial research of an advanced character.

This University is a novel experiment in educational reconstruction. It seeks to conserve the vital and essential elements of Hindu learning and civilization, to adapt them to modern conditions and to make such enduring contributions to the solution of the world's problems and difficulties as India is fitted to make by her long experience and history.

It is relevant to ask how the Hindu University is equipping herself for her special mission. A clear vision of the genius of India, of the soul of the people, must be her inspiration. Has the University gathered, at this historic centre, a band of teachers, preceptors, acharyas, and provided herself with the most up-to-date machinery in order to turn out nothing higher than standardised B.A.'s and M.A.'s of the approved pattern?

The answer is surely "No." True; there is the oriental department and even a college of theology, but what we must ask ourselves is how far our regular curricula and schemes of examination and the ideals of personal and social relationships, which the students of this University imbibe from the atmosphere of its halls and hostels, will foster and enliven all that is really inspiring in the Indian outlook upon life. Nor must a Hindu University, in its oriental department, forget at the present day to welcome into the bosom of the Indian family the Buddhist Pali and the Jaina Prakrit literature. Benares must also endeavour to build up Indian schools of Tibetan, Chinese and Central Asian languages, which may serve to recover the vanished treasures of ancient and mediæval India. This is a pious duty which Benares cannot neglect.

Equally insistent is another factor, that struggle for existence, that challenge of the modern world which a Hindu University must face and face with sincerity and courage. The University has begun and begun wisely, with faculties in mechanical and electrical engineering; for, after all, industrial power by which I mean not only machinery but also cheap hand power, is essential to the rebuilding of a sane and healthy life for the Indian people to-day. But we must not forget the masses in our Indian villages living by agriculture; the tillage of the soil, no less than the cultivation of mental and moral resources, must be given a prominent place in the

organization of a Hindu University reflecting the form and impress of Indian life and surroundings. The agricultural department will not, therefore, come a day too soon.

A Hindu University must prove itself equal to one more crucial test. The foundations of the old order, like the very foundations of the deep, are being broken up to-day all over the world. Revolutionary doctrines, economic, social, political, educational, are being spread everywhere under a hundred different guises and names and under a hundred banners. Everywhere there is spreading an under-current of revolt against order, progress and reform. The old hope and faith, the old wisdom and charity, are being forsaken and forsworn. This is the great agony to-day, the agony of the world. It is for Hindu culture to try and root out the seeds of disorder. It was here at Benares that Buddha preached his first sermon and set in motion the wheel of the Perfect Law. Here Sankaracharya, Ramanuja, Kabir, brought deliverance to mankind in new and untried ways. India, the land which has preached and practised *ahimsa*, the land which has through the ages meditated on *maitri* and uttered the great benediction *shanti*, has India no message to the world? May we not look to the graduates of this University to go out into the world of humanity to support the forces of law and order and to endeavour by precept and example to raise the standard of morality and good citizenship?

Such are some of the problems which confront a Hindu University at Benares and they cannot be solved without careful thought and deliberation. But if our University is to achieve anything in this direction, it is imperative that her finances should be placed on a sound basis. Without this, nothing great or durable can be done or even attempted. If the University is setting out on a great campaign, she must have not only money, the indispensable sinews of war, she must also husband her resources and beware of speculative schemes and barren or illusory projects.

Our urgent need of more funds has been and is being pressed forward in a campaign that knows no flagging and no reverse or retreat, thanks to the flaming zeal and persuasive eloquence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has indeed been the life and soul of this University ever since its inception and has rendered invaluable service as its Vice-Chancellor. Equally important with the quest of money are the upholding of a pure ideal of the *sanatana dharma* the core and essence of Hindu culture, and the wide dissemination of right ideas as to the meaning and substance of that *dharma*. Indeed, there can be no true Hindu University without such a movement of illumination, purification and revival. In this cause none has rendered more signal service to this University and to the promotion of constructive national education which it represents than Mrs. Annie Besant, the Founder of the Central

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Hindu College, and the Maharaja of Darbhanga, one of our most munificent benefactors, and it is only right that this University should express its grateful appreciation of their great services by conferring on them its highest degree, *honoris causa*.

Our Hindu University cannot survive unless she contributes to the reconstruction of life and social order in the India of to-day. She must quicken what is inert, illumine what is dark, rejuvenate what is old and withered. And even as the Eternal City, in which she has her home, is to the pious Hindu the meeting place of the Earth and Heaven, so must the University of Benares stand as the bridge between past and present, between old and new, and with the holy river at her side, link the India of the Vedic times with the India of the morrow that is to be.

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SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN ON 19<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY  
1922 IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF HIS ROYAL  
HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TO MYSORE.

*Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*

I feel that it is no easy task to give adequate expression to my sentiments on such an historic occasion as the visit of the heir to the British Throne to my State. This is not the first occasion that Mysore has had the privilege of entertaining a Prince of the Royal House and it is one of my proudest memories that our beloved King-Emperor, when he was Prince of Wales and his gracious Consort, honoured me by accepting my hospitality in Mysore sixteen years ago. It is a matter of heartfelt rejoicing both to me and to my people that history should repeat itself in the presence of our Royal guest of this evening.

Mysore, its Ruler and its people are united to the British Throne by ties of deep gratitude. We can never forget the magnanimity which we have received in the past and I feel sure that nowhere in the British Empire will His Royal Highness receive a more loyal and enthusiastic welcome than that with which the whole of Mysore is ringing to-day. I pray Your Royal Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of our profound loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

No one who has followed the events of the great war can help realising that, while it has resulted in the overthrow of three great monarchies in Europe, its effect on the British Empire has been to strengthen the bonds between the king and people and to leave the British Throne more deeply seated in the affections of every class of His Imperial Majesty's subjects; and the reason for this is not far to seek, for it lies, not only in the constitutional nature of the British monarchy, but in the great personal qualities and wise statesmanship of successive sovereigns by whom the British Empire has been ruled for nearly a century past. It was by seeking the welfare of their people that Victoria, the Good, and Edward, the Peace-maker, won their undying fame in history, while their successor, our present King-Emperor, has set to all his subjects throughout these past terrible years of war and crisis, the highest example of public spirit, courage and devotion to duty and has proved himself to be indeed the people's king.

Nor can we forget the true woman's part that the Queen-Empress has played and the immense service which Her Majesty has rendered to the Empire, by her keen sense of duty, her active sympathy with the sufferings of the sick and wounded and her interest in the welfare of the people.

And this brings me to the principal point on which I wish to dwell to-night. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has already proved that he has inherited



in full measure the noble qualities of his distinguished parents and ancestors. His call to duty came when he was barely of age, but he responded to it unhesitatingly and played a brave soldier's part throughout the war, displaying a spirit, character and personality which have won the admiration and affection of every soldier and sailor in the British Empire.

Nor would His Royal Highness allow himself to rest when his active service at the front was brought to an end by the declaration of peace, for we all know how he has devoted his time and energies to an arduous tour round the British Empire with the object of cementing the bonds between Great Britain and her dominions and dependencies and impressing by his simple dignity, his innate kindness and his manly frankness, the personality of the British Throne on the many races who are proud to yield allegiance to Great Britain's world-wide empire. Truly may His Royal Highness be described as England's princely ambassador who wins the hearts of the Empire's subjects wherever he goes.

It is a happy augury for the future of the Indian Empire that His Royal Highness's visit should come so soon after the introduction of the great scheme of Indian Reform which means so much to the Indian people and which owes its inception to two sympathetic and far-seeing statesmen, our late Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, and the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India. Let us all pray that the blessing of

God may rest on His Royal Highness's mission of peace and good will and that his presence in our midst may help to allay all causes of discontent—all strife, bitterness and dissension, and may strengthen that faith in the justice of British rule which has never failed us in the past.

India is indeed fortunate in having as her present Viceroy a statesman whose brilliant record in more than one field of public life justifies the universal belief that he will prove a firm, wise and sympathetic administrator of our vast Indian Empire.

Your Royal Highness, I earnestly hope that you will be able to look back on your visit to India, not only as the successful achievement of an important duty to the British Empire, but as a time of sport and recreation spent among a loyal and devoted people.

I ask you now, Ladies and Gentlemen, to respond to the toast "Long life, health and prosperity to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our Empire's hope and the brightest jewel in the British Crown."

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SPEECH AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF  
THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA ON 10TH MARCH 1922.

*Mr. Barton, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Dr. Hay's Address, which I have followed with the deepest interest, really leaves me very little to say about the life work of the late Mr. J. N. Tata. India has produced many men who have distinguished themselves in the industrial world and have by their force of character and business capacity amassed large fortunes and attained distinction in public life, but the late Mr. Tata achieved something more than this, for it may be truly said of him that he left behind him footprints in the sands of time in the shape of this Institute, which was his gift to posterity and which will preserve his memory as a national benefactor long after his contemporaries are forgotten.

I may refer here to another of his beneficent and patriotic schemes, namely, the institution of an endowment fund for the purpose of lending money to graduates who were too poor to go to Europe in order to follow up their studies and qualify themselves for successful careers in public life. This scheme was started in 1892; it proved eminently successful and affords striking evidence of Mr. Tata's desire to see the intellect of India developed on lines of self-help and self-reliance.

Turning to his business career, besides being a prominent and successful mill-owner, he was the originator of two industrial projects of a colossal nature. The first was an iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur which has converted a jungle into a large manufacturing town and is now working as a large and flourishing company. His second project was to harness the monsoon waters flowing down from the Western Ghats in order to provide hydro-electric power for industrial purposes, and the hydro-electric power companies in the Bombay Presidency all owe their origin to his foresight and resource. The crown of his life's work was the foundation of this Research Institute for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen. It is indeed fitting that the authorities of the Institute should perpetuate the memory of such a man by erecting the statue which I am unveiling to-day. And here I may appropriately refer to the loyalty with which Mr. Tata's sons have carried out the wishes of their father and to the important part which they have played in the foundation and organization of this Institute. Sir Dorab Tata's presence here to-day reminds us of the gratitude which every patriotic Indian owes to the family of Tata, a name which has become a synonym for industrial enterprise throughout the commercial world.

The concluding part of Dr. Hay's Address refers to the special committee which has been appointed to enquire into the working of the Institute and its possible

future development. I echo the hope expressed by the Council that this Institute will be enabled to play an increasingly important part in the intellectual life and industrial development of India and that the auspicious ceremony which I am performing to-day may mark the dawn of a new era for the Institute and induce still greater efforts towards making it worthy of its far-sighted and generous founder.

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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE MOSQUE AT THE  
BODY GUARD LINES, MYSORE, ON 14<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1922.

[Delivered in Urdu.]

It has been a source of sincere gratification to me to build this mosque for the use chiefly of the Musalmans living in the Body Guard Lines. It is one of the striking features of Islam that it lays special emphasis on the inestimable value of prayer. Prayer is the chief pillar in the structure of religion. It is a potent means of the moral elevation of man. It will give me great pleasure if the Musalman community make full use of the mosque and if they constantly resort to it for prayer and meditation. This mosque is situated on one side of the lines. The Hindu temple is on the other side. Each ministers to the spiritual needs of its followers. Each is symbolic of that unity in diversity, which will, I hope, become in an increasing measure a pleasing characteristic of the motherland with all its diverse castes and creeds. To a devout Hindu each represents one of the paths leading to the same goal. If by providing a part of the Musalman community with a mosque and by coming and taking part in the giving of the same, a Hindu like myself encourages them to become truer Muslims, practising the high principles and following the noble traditions of their religion, I feel happy and amply

rewarded. The Almighty God can confer no greater blessing on a ruler than the happiness and well-being of his people, be they Hindus, Mahomedans, or Christians, in whose welfare, spiritual as well as material, he is deeply interested. I have much pleasure in declaring the mosque open. I invite you to go in and recite your prayers, bearing always in mind this line of the Koran—“Keep up prayers, surely prayers keep one away from evil and certainly the remembrance of the Allah as the greatest Almighty being, keeps us free from sin and ensures our salvation.” I look upon you all, whether Hindus, Mahomedans or others, as equally dear to me. I hope that you will bear in mind the fact that you are Mysoreans first and all the rest next, owing a duty to the State and that you will always work together for the common benefit and for the prosperity and advancement of the State in all possible directions.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION  
OF A FLAG TO THE BOY SCOUTS OF MYSORE ON  
2ND OCTOBER 1922.

*Scouts*,—The presentation of this flag gives me a welcome opportunity of seeing the Mysore Boy Scouts and of addressing a few words to them and to their leaders.

In the first place, however, I would congratulate the combined troop, the Prahallada Troop of Bangalore, on the distinguished merit by which they have secured this award. To take first place among the Boy Scouts of Mysore is no easy task. I know that in Bangalore, in Mysore City and also in some of the outlying stations, there are other troops whose consistently fine work makes them formidable rivals. It is the more glorious to have been first among so many that are first rate. It is a proof of admirable leadership and a proof, not merely of the boys' physique and intelligence, but also of their character.

The rapid growth of the Scout Movement in the Mysore State has been one of the healthiest and most encouraging events of the time. The movement has shown already of what excellent stuff Mysore boys are made. They have shown steadiness as well as eagerness and their scouting has brought out the best that



was in them. But many boys who would make excellent scouts have not yet enrolled. Every school boy should be a scout if he wants to make the most of himself and no doubt all scouts realise that it is a very important part of their duty to bring in others—not only the active popular boys, but also those who are shy and retiring and perhaps rather weak physically, for these are the very boys who are most in need of the friendliness and the strenuous training that are to be found in the troop.

Deep gratitude is due to all those who have instructed and led the scouts during these early stages of the movement, to the past and present Scout Commissioners and to all those who have worked under them. No praise is too high for the Scout-masters, usually hard-working men with but little leisure, which they have cheerfully devoted, first to their own training and then to the training of the boys in the troops which they have formed.

I do not wish to give you any advice, for you do not need it. All the best advice in the world is contained in the Scout Law, which, no doubt, you all know by heart. It is very simple, yet as you grow older, you will ever find new and deeper meaning in it. In fact, life itself is the best interpreter of the Scout Law, and it is through trying hard to obey it in all we do that we find out how much it means and how much happiness it brings. Two general points in that law seem specially noteworthy. The first is that it is nearly all about

*doing* and contains hardly anything about *talking*. This shows what an admirable law it is. A scout is a person who does things instead of talking about them. He has to make a promise when he becomes a scout; after that he never makes any more promises, but spends all his energy in active service. We must not, of course, disparage speech, and there are many whose wise speech is true service, but in the case of the average man it is no bad plan to speak as little as possible and act as much as possible. It is the scout's duty to speak words of helpfulness and good cheer, but nearly all the stress of his law falls upon strenuous *action*.

The second point (which is connected with the first) is that the Scout Law does not trouble much about telling you what *not* to do, but keeps telling you, instead, what to do. An English Scout Commissioner was writing in the spirit of this law when he said to the Scout-masters: "Let the root idea of your discipline be positive rather than negative, in other words, to influence the boys to do right rather than to prohibit them from wrong-doing." A boy, or a man for that matter, who is taught and stimulated to do good, will instinctively avoid what is bad. The scout who devotes himself to helping other people, as the Scout Law demands, will not do evil either to himself or to others. And the scout doctrine is that even an innocent life is not a good life if it fails to do positive service to a neighbour and to the State.

I suppose that no scout in this assembly will be satisfied until he has passed the first class tests and also secured the ambulance badge. These certificates mean that a boy is a fine all-round citizen, a really useful person. But it is rather interesting to find that when a scout has gone so far as this, he has really just begun his studies. The Boy Scout Movement has adopted the much-maligned examination system, though in this case at least there seems no cause to grumble. No doubt you have all looked through the list of tests which it is open to a Boy Scout to pass. They are all practical. I find that scouts may obtain badges for passing tests in nearly every handicraft, and as to the friend to animals badge, I think this might well come first in the studies of our young enthusiasts. Every one of these studies means knowledge and a new sense of worth and power. The Scout Movement is, of course, still in its infancy in the State; it may be some time before this test idea is adopted in its completeness, but meanwhile the official volume on "Boy Scouts' Tests," which gives all the necessary instructions for each of them, ought to be in the hands of all senior scouts.

It only remains for me to wish you all continued success in your laudable desire to improve yourselves and to further the well-being of your fellow-citizens.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY SRI SANATANA DHARMA PRATAP SABHA OF SRINAGAR ON 3RD SEPTEMBER 1923.

*Your Highness and Gentlemen,*—It is to me a very great pleasure to have had the opportunity of participating in the celebration this year of Janma Ashtami under the auspices of Sri Sanatana Dharma Pratap Sabha of Srinagar and if anything were wanting to enhance the pleasure which I feel, it would be found in the cordial welcome which you have extended to me and the charming and handsome words of the Address for which I beg to thank you very much.

On this auspicious day, our thoughts naturally turn to the holy nativity and life of Sri Krishna and our minds piously dwell on the meditations of His divine virtue. We may not attain to the same level of perfection as He, it would indeed be presumptuous on our part even to dream of achieving it, but we may at least strive to follow His footsteps, to understand the words of wisdom contained in the songs of that Celestial Bard, to emulate His example and to gain that personal holiness without which no man can come up to true knowledge of God.

The sacred Hindu religion is the priceless heritage that has been handed down to us by our forefathers and

it is, believe me, God's best gift to us. Sabhas like yours are the custodians of this divine heritage and it is the duty of each and every one of us to jealously guard against its being corrupted or perverted and to actively participate in the diffusion of the knowledge it contains. I can very well understand the desire which prevails in the minds of the members of the sabha to maintain and foster the unity of all sections of the Hindu community, to impart to them a true knowledge of the Vedas and to solve on philanthropic lines difficult and perplexing social questions affecting our daily life in accordance with the principles laid down in our *dharmashastras*. I cannot imagine more laudable objects for any association to set before itself. There is nothing that evokes my interest and enlists my sympathy more than the useful and beneficent work in which the sabha is engaged and has been engaging itself for the last thirty years. May I urge you, Hindu gentlemen of culture, to consider whether here, in this sabha, there is not a field in which each of you may devote some of your time in order that you may diagnose the existing ills and drawbacks of some sections of the community, sympathising with their needs and aspirations, advance the interests of the Hindu community socially, morally and spiritually, enhance its dignity, promote the cause of religion and thus share in the splendid work of uplifting and ennobling your fellowmen, and last though not the least, use every means to

educate the boys and girls, the rising generation of the land, into the fullness of Hindu life on which their future happiness and well-being so largely depend.

I am very grateful to you for presenting me with a manuscript copy of Sri Bhagavat Gita. A more precious souvenir I cannot carry away with me. I consider it precious because it is the Holy Writ which contains the highest ideals of Hindu Philosophy and wisdom leading us to higher planes of thought and action in life. It will always remind me of the part I took in the religious function of this evening.

I learn that a spacious hall is under construction and that when it is finished it will be a beautiful adjunct to this building. The omission to refer to it in your Address, I take it to mean, that out of modesty and generous impulse you refrained from asking me to allow you to include my name in the list of subscribers to the fund. I hope you will accept a small contribution from me in token of my admiration for your unremitting toils for the benefit of Hindu society. In this connection may I make a suggestion to which I feel sure you will readily and whole-heartedly respond? When the hall is completed, and I trust it will be in the not distant future, nothing would be more appropriate and graceful than to name it Pratapsingh Hall after your illustrious patron and my valued and revered friend, His Highness the Maharaja Lt.-General Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, with whose princely support this sabha has flourished

and under whose continued guidance it is destined to accomplish greater things in future. The fame of your Royal patron being a devout Hindu is a household word throughout the length and breadth of India.

I wish the sabha every possible success and pray that the divine blessings of Bhagavan Sri Krishna may abundantly rest on it.

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SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN ON 29<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1923 IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY READING TO MYSORE.

*Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is a source of deep satisfaction to me that Your Excellencies have been able to find time to visit my State and I esteem it a high privilege to extend to you, on behalf of my people and myself, a most warm and cordial welcome. We welcome Your Excellency, not only as the chief representative in India of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but also personally, as an eminent jurist, diplomatist and statesman, with a record of high achievements in the public life of Great Britain.

I indulge in no language of exaggeration or of mere compliment when I say that India is fortunate in having at the helm of affairs, at the present juncture, a wise and experienced statesman like Your Excellency. The Viceroyalty of India is no bed of roses. A difficult position at all times, it is rendered doubly difficult by the world-problems that have followed the war and by the new facts and new conditions which have come into existence in this country. It is the cherished hope of all men of good will and of all well-wishers of the Empire, that Your Excellency may enjoy a continuance



of health and strength to enable you to render further great services to that Empire and to ensure to the many millions placed under your charge, the blessings of peace and contentment.

There is one thing lacking to-night and that is the genial presence of Her Excellency Lady Reading. It is superfluous for me to say how much we miss her on this occasion. Her Excellency will ever be remembered for her unremitting labours on behalf of the women and children of India and for her beneficent activities in the furtherance of schemes for social welfare generally. The tangible results which have followed those earnest efforts must be as gratifying to Her Excellency as they are beneficial to the country.

There are one or two matters of local interest to which, with Your Excellency's permission, I should like to make a brief reference. At the time of the visit of Your Excellency's predecessor, four years ago, I referred to certain difficulties and hardships such as bad seasons, insufficient food supply and financial losses due to high exchange, which harassed my State at that time, immediately after the war. The financial strain which had then begun to be felt was intensified by the trade slump which followed and for two or three years we shared with most of the provinces of British India the disadvantages of an unbalanced budget. Happily, by the careful husbanding of our resources and severe measures of economy helped by better harvests and a

favourable exchange situation, my Government has been able to issue a budget this year in which equilibrium is maintained between receipts and expenditure. We hope that the improvement will continue and we also look forward to Your Excellency's sympathy and support in certain financial proposals which are awaiting the decision of the Government of India.

There is another subject which, I think, deserves mention on this happy occasion. I allude to the constitutional changes recently authorised by me in the State. My people have been associated with the policies and activities of my Government through the Representative Assembly for over forty years, and in addition, through the Legislative Council for over fifteen. Indeed, I may go so far as to claim for the Mysore Representative Assembly that it is the oldest body in India designed to bring a large number of the people's representatives into close and direct association with the personnel and measures of the administration. The recent changes, which constitute a substantial measure of constitutional reform, will make my Government increasingly responsive to popular wishes and aspirations and will result, I have no doubt, in improved efficiency of administration and increased contentment and prosperity among my people.

I will not detain Your Excellency any longer. I only wish to repeat that I greatly appreciate Your Excellencies' visit and I earnestly hope that you may be able to obtain some rest and relaxation during your

short stay amongst us and that you may carry away with you pleasant recollections of your visit to my State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now my privilege to propose a toast which claims and will, I know, receive an enthusiastic response from you all. I ask you to drink to the health and happiness of my illustrious and honoured guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading.

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MESSAGE TO THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS AT ITS  
MEETING AT BANGALORE ON 14<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1924.

*Gentlemen,*—When the Indian Science Congress last met in Bangalore in January 1917, I had the pleasure of opening that session. On this occasion I would like to send you a message to extend to you all a hearty welcome and to express to you the gratification I feel at your assembling here a second time.

It is only appropriate that Bangalore should be selected as one of the principal centres for holding periodical sessions of your Congress. My people and Government are greatly interested in your work. And not only this. Here is located the Indian Institute of Science, the pioneer research institution of its kind in India, which has already some practical results to its credit, while the science department of the Mysore University in the Central College is also doing teaching and research work of a kind which I hope is not unworthy of mention. The presence of the Congress will stimulate and enrich the work of these two institutions and I have no doubt that the bond of affinity between them and the Congress will grow closer as years advance.

Yours is a sphere of work in which there can always be fruitful co-operation between Europeans and

Indians, between East and West. Science knows no nationality and I note that the constitution of your Congress is essentially cosmopolitan. Research is playing a distinguished part and has been of priceless value in the material development of most of the countries which are to-day in the forefront of civilization. On the practical side its importance to industries and manufacturing operations has been incalculable. The mingling of pure science and industrial research has led to most remarkable results. The latest practical application of this combination reads almost like a fairy tale in science. I refer to Reuter's message which brought in the news, a few days ago, that broadcasting from Glasgow was heard at a station in South Dakota in the United States of America, nearly 5,000 miles away. I can conceive no more fascinating instance of the results of research in the scientific world to-day.

It should be evident to even the most sceptical mind that wider interest in scientific enquiry is the surest foundation of national prosperity and well-being that can be laid, and as such, I consider your activities should receive the strongest possible support from the people of this country.

Gentlemen, I will conclude with a sincere wish that you may find that your work is done amidst congenial surroundings and that this session may prove to be one of genuine interest and value both to yourselves and to the country.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING  
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN  
INDIA AT BANGALORE ON 21<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 1924.

*Mr. Milligan and Gentlemen,*—The Board of Agriculture in India meets to-day for the first time in an Indian State. It gives me, therefore, peculiar pleasure to welcome you to Mysore. The importance of agriculture to the prosperity of India cannot be too frequently emphasised. It is the industry upon which three-fourths of our people depend for a livelihood. More than this, it forms the foundation upon which most of our other industries are built. Work that is done towards the development of this, our basic industry, must, therefore, have the most profound and far-reaching effects on the prosperity of the country.

The questions which you are to discuss during the next few days give but a faint impression of the magnitude and complexity of the problems which confront you. Not only have you to investigate problems connected with soil, climate, crops and live-stock, which are immensely more varied than are to be found anywhere else in the world, but you have to adapt your results to economic conditions which almost preclude any but the most inexpensive innovations in agricultural practice. You have to carry on demonstration and

education work on a scale almost unparalleled, and finally you have, at the same time, in very large measure to carry on the supply of improved manures, seeds, live-stock and implements to the actual cultivators.

I note, among the important subjects you are to discuss at this meeting, one dealing with agricultural co-operation. It seems to me that along that road should finally lie your freedom from the work of retail suppliers and distributors of agricultural necessities. I quite appreciate the difficulties which confront attempts to organize our agriculturists for co-operative effort, but, gentlemen, these difficulties must be overcome if your years of painstaking scientific investigation are to bear the fruits of which they are worthy and which Indian agriculture demands. I trust that the results of your deliberations on this subject will enable local governments to deal with this important question more effectively than they have been able to do in the past.

Much of your time will be devoted to a consideration of the question of cattle improvement. I find that three subjects on your agenda are devoted to various phases of this question. The improvement of our live-stock, of which cattle form the principal item, is undoubtedly one of the most important questions affecting Indian agriculture to-day and it is one in which I personally take a special interest. We have, scattered here and there throughout India, breeds of cattle most admirably adapted to local conditions, but unfortunately,

these breeds in a comparatively pure form comprise a very small and, in many cases, a diminishing proportion of our total cattle population. In Mysore, we are more fortunate than many parts of India in having, in addition to a considerable number of private herds of good cattle, a nucleus of most excellent draught stock in our Amrit Mahal herds. As a result of these two sources of supply Mysore is to-day a centre for the supply of draught cattle to the neighbouring districts of British India and very large numbers of our cattle are sold for export every year. Notwithstanding our relatively favourable position, the proportion of really good cattle in Mysore is lamentably low.

Work on cattle improvement in India which may be considered as on scientific lines, has barely begun. I would urge upon you the necessity of laying now at the beginning, broad and sound foundations for this work. As compared with crop improvement, work on cattle improvement is bound to be a slow business and the consequences of mistakes made at the beginning are certain to be correspondingly more serious. A sound policy and a firm determination on the part of local governments and agricultural departments to carry out that policy till results are achieved are essential to success.

Among the subjects you are to discuss, I find one dealing with the question of experimental farms and whether or not they should be expected to be self-



supporting. There is a very natural desire on the part of every one in India to-day that expenditure on the machinery of Government should be cut down to the minimum, but the expectation that experimental farms should and can be made to pay must have arisen from a misunderstanding of the functions of these farms.

Experimental farms should, it seems to me, be looked upon primarily as outdoor laboratories where you seek for definite information as to the best methods of crop and livestock production for a particular area. Just as a large manufacturing concern maintains one or more laboratories with a scientific staff to investigate manufacturing and other problems which confront it, so the State maintains these farm laboratories for the investigation of problems connected with its main industry, agriculture. It is safe to say that no manufacturing concern would expect its scientific laboratories to be self-supporting, although it is quite conceivable that some products from these laboratories would have a high money value. In the same way, it appears to me extremely unwise and short-sighted to lay emphasis upon the money-making side of the experimental farm. At the same time, the greatest care should be exercised to see that funds are expended as economically as is possible consistently with sound work. Certainly, an Agricultural Department should be judged, not by the money returns obtained from the farms under its control, but by the influence it exerts upon the agricul-

ture of the State. A criterion similar to this is the one by which any manufacturing concern would judge the usefulness of the laboratories it maintains.

I should like to mention here a word of appreciation of the excellent work which the Mysore Department of Agriculture is doing under the control and guidance of its present experienced head. Dr. Coleman is both a successful administrator and a practical scientist and he is ably assisted by a band of highly qualified and capable officers.

The first meeting of this Board was held nineteen years ago. Since then, in all parts of India, much real progress has been made and you have the satisfaction of being able to see unmistakable evidences of the results of your labours. But, Gentlemen, when we look at the field that is open before you, when we consider the needs of Indian agriculture, we must all of us be struck by the immensity of the task that lies ahead. The immense distance which lies between Indian agriculture as it is and Indian agriculture as it should be, calls for the most strenuous efforts you can put forward and for the most loyal support and recognition of your work on the part of local governments. Yours is a task which might well give pause to the most determined minds. May you go forward with stout hearts and may your deliberations in Bangalore strengthen your purpose and clarify your vision for the task that lies before you!

ADDRESS TO THE RECONSTITUTED MYSORE  
LEGISLATURE ON 12<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1924.

*Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council*,—It gives me sincere pleasure to inaugurate to-day the reconstituted Representative Assembly and Legislative Council. You, Gentlemen, represent an enlarged electorate, you have been returned under a wider franchise and you start with increased powers and responsibilities conferred on you under my Proclamation of October last. You now represent your constituencies in a truer sense than ever before and you have far greater opportunities of influencing the decisions of Government in accordance with popular demands. I welcome you to new opportunities of patriotic service, to expanding vistas of popular progress and to responsibilities heavier than those so worthily borne by your predecessors. A

I recall to mind on this occasion the words which I spoke nearly twenty-one years ago when I opened the Representative Assembly in person for the first time after I assumed the reins of Government. The hopes I then expressed of the value of the yearly gatherings of the Assembly in contributing to the well-being and contentment of my subjects have been amply fulfilled. The Legislative Council, too, which came into existence

in 1907 with certain important functions bearing on legislation, finance and administration generally, has fully justified expectations. Yet, you will realise that the changes which I am inaugurating to-day are fundamental providing as they do for a far closer association of the representatives of the people with the administration and affording a freer outlet for their natural and legitimate aspirations than seemed possible a few years ago.

I am aware that a section of my people were in favour of further radical changes, including a wider franchise and increased powers. While fully sympathising with their ideals, I may state that our decision was made after prolonged consultation. Each State must evolve its own constitution, suited to its own needs and conditions and to the genius of its people. Without departing from the fundamental principles of development common to all forms of polity, it has been deemed necessary to maintain the character of the Representative Assembly as essentially a body for consultation and reference, as well as representation, directly voicing the needs of the people and with a constitution sufficiently flexible to expand with the expanding political consciousness of the people, leaving to the Legislative Council the more formal work of legislation and other functions usually associated with such bodies.

I have no doubt that you will use your new powers to strengthen all the beneficent activities in the

country, to spread education, to diffuse knowledge, to further industrial enterprise, both public and private, and to foster the civic virtues and the spirit of social service. More especially would I urge you to instruct the people to practise thrift, to lay by provisions and money against drought and famine which are such a distressing feature of our agricultural situation. With adequate previous preparation, it should be possible to combat more effectively the privations of the people such as we are witnessing in some districts of the State at the present time. The standing committees of the Legislature will, I hope, bring the popular representatives into closer association with the principal departments of Government. When the projected extension of local self-government comes about and the powers of the District and Taluk Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets are enlarged, there will be many opportunities for men of ability to take part in public work, and for the local management of local interests.

There is a certain self-discipline which lies at the root of success and which I feel you must observe for the serious treatment of public issues. I trust that, although party conflicts will be inevitable, your discussions will be conducted with mutual tolerance and respect and will be consistent with decorum and with the dignity of a State Legislature. A wise restraint is necessary in expressing your views. Exaggeration and violence of speech defeat their own purpose. I would

urge you also to make a thorough study of the subjects before you speak on them and, in all your pleadings, to place the interests of the State as a whole before those of any section or class. A third point which I would emphasise is that you must keep in close touch with the Government and the people and interpret the one to the other. In this way, may we hope that the long silence of the depressed and the humble will be broken and full responsibility for their well-being shouldered by the educated and well-to-do classes.

It is the ambition of my life to see the people of my State develop self-sustaining qualities, exhibit initiative and enterprise and take a front rank in all progressive movements and activities in the country. In making our plans for the future, we have got to take note of the tremendous changes of the recent past. India, under the beneficent guidance of the British nation, is shaping into a federation of Provinces and States. We, in Mysore, form, as it were, a nation within a nation. While co-operating with both the Government of India and the rest of the Indian public in measures which lead to the prosperity of the country as a whole, we in our local sphere should promote education and economic growth to the fullest extent permitted by our resources, so that our people may not fall behind other Provinces and States in the race of progress.

That the history of Mysore in the recent past has run smoothly is a good omen for the future. We have

known neither stagnation nor precipitate change. We have been advancing steadily, adapting our constitution and administrative machinery to new times, needs and aspirations. All constitutional progress relates to the enlightenment of the people, and the quickening and utilising of their energies in the business of the State. Progress of this kind has been the constant aim of the Government of Mysore. The ceremony which I am performing to-day is thus a step in a continuous and well-ordered process of development, which has been going on for over forty years, and it is my hope that the process will continue with the same adaptability in the future.

You will find yourselves exercising a considerable, frequently a decisive, influence upon the policy of Government. Not merely your resolutions, but all that you urge in debate, will be of high importance. I would have you apprehend with mind and heart this vital fact, that the interests of Government and people are identical. The happiness of the people is both the happiness and the vindication of Government. Any difference of opinion between the executive and yourselves—and such differences naturally occur in all lands and all along the road of progress—can refer only to the means, never to the end. You can count upon responsiveness and good will in Government, as they certainly count upon them in you.

This day, therefore, marks the dawning of a new era in the history of Mysore. My faith in the power

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and willingness of my people to render patriotic service is firmly rooted in experience and you may rely on my abiding sympathy with your aspirations. If every act of yours is guided by common sense, good will and useful study of facts and of experience, if your new powers are used only for the promotion of the common good, you cannot fail to rise in power and influence. You will help to build up the prosperity and reputation of our State and will become custodians with me of its permanent interests.

Gentlemen, in all your efforts in these directions, I wish you success and God-speed and pray that strength, wisdom and clearness of aim may ever be yours.

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SPEECH AT THE ALL-INDIA JAIN CONFERENCE  
HELD AT SRAVANABELGOLA ON 14<sup>TH</sup> MARCH  
1925.

*Sir Hukumchand and Gentlemen*,—Let me first thank you for the cordial welcome which you have given me to-day, and for the warm sentiments which you have expressed towards me in your Address. I need not assure you that I deeply appreciate them.

It gives me great pleasure to be with you on a solemn and auspicious occasion like the present, when you have assembled in such large numbers from all parts of India for a holy purpose. In welcoming this All-India gathering of Jains to the land of Mysore, I cannot forget that this land is to them a land of pilgrimage, consecrated by some of the holiest traditions and tenderest memories of their faith. This picturesque rock on an elevated table-land was, as a thousand years old tradition has it, the scene where the venerable Bhagavan Srutakevali Bhadrabahu, leading the first migration of the Jains to the Southern Peninsula, broke his journey through the jungles and took up his abode, and tradition still points to the cave in which years after he passed away, in *sallekhana*, leaving his footprints on the rock. It was in this holy land, the Dakshina Kasi, the Benares of the south, that, as the same tradition

has it, the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta, the fame of whose prowess turned away the invincible hosts of Alexander the Great, doffing the emperor's for the ascetic's robe, nursed his master, the Srutakevali, in his last moments and worshipped his footprints. Since that day, many a royal prince of the south and many a holy monk from the north have vowed themselves to death by euthanasia, that *sallekhana* which answers to the *samadhimarana* of the Hindu yogi.

This is also the holy spot sacred to the Muniswara Gomata, whom tradition represents to have been the younger brother of Bharata, the eponymous Emperor of Bharatavarsha. The land of Mysore, therefore, symbolises Gomata's spiritual empire, as Bharatavarsha stands for the empire of his brother Bharata. For a thousand years has the Muniswara's colossal statue, carved, it may be, out of a huge boulder on the rock and visible for miles around, ruled over this scene, unsurpassed in massive grandeur and sublimity of spiritual power by anything that the Egyptian or Assyrian monuments can show.

But Jainism not only found a second birth-place and home in Mysore, Jainism repaid the debt. For Jainism, if it did not create our Kannada literature, inspired some of the noblest masterpieces of that literature in its early history ; and Jaina learned men have ever since continued to render signal service to it.

No less memorable have been the services of Jainism to the evolution of India's spiritual and

philosophical life. Jainism has cultivated certain aspects of that life which have broadened India's religious outlook. It is not merely that Jainism has aimed at carrying *ahimsa* to its logical conclusion undeterred by the practicalities of the world; it is not only that Jainism has attempted to perfect the doctrine of the spiritual conquest of matter in its doctrine of the Jaina,—what is unique in Jainism among Indian religions and philosophical systems is that it has sought emancipation in an upward movement of the spirit towards the realm of infinitude and transcendence,—and that it has made power, will, character, in one word *charitra*, an integral element of perfection, side by side with knowledge and faith. And Jainism has sought a harmony of all religions and of all philosophical and dialectical standpoints in its *sarvadharmā* and its *anekantavada*. At the other end of the scale, in its rock-cut sculptured architecture, Jainism has created a new style and carried it to a pitch of excellence which places the glories of Mount Abu side by side with the mausoleum of the Taj among the architectural wonders of the world.

But all human things are subject to decay and your own latter-day history has not been exempted from the operation of this universal law. Fortune, however, is depicted as riding on a wheel; every descent leads to an ascent; an *avasarpini* period must be followed by an *utsarpini*. And to one who has closely watched the signs of the times, it cannot but be evident that a

great awakening has come to the Jaina community all over India. You have resolved to bid farewell to all disputes of rival sects which have brought your religious usages and traditions into the purlieus of the courts of law. You have resolved no longer to remain a divided house. You have resolved to hark back to the pristine purity of your spiritual doctrine and tenets and to conform your social organization to the simple rigour of your faith and purge it of such of its latter-day accretions as may not be in harmony with the teachings of the Jaina. For these high social and religious ends, you have resolved to pursue an educational propaganda fitted to create the necessary atmosphere and the necessary instruments. You have sought to vindicate the independence of your own system of personal law and taken your stand on the Bhadrabahu Samhita. And finally, you have resolved to throw open the noble treasures of your great *bhandars* to the world's gaze for the world's use, and your publication of the sacred books of Jainism, to be crowned by an Ardha-magadhi lexicon and encyclopædia, as well as your magazines and periodicals which expound Jaina tenets and traditions, have nobly followed up that noble resolve.

Treading the path of pilgrimage like your ancestors and like your Asiatic brethren of other faiths, you have come here primarily for a religious purpose, but you have not overlooked the ancient association of religion and life and have taken advantage of this sacred occasion

to hold a conference of the Jaina community. The conference is, I understand, a purely religious and social one. It will have nothing to do with politics. I commend the wisdom of the promoters on this limitation. Let me not, however, be misunderstood in this commendation as putting politics outside the pale of your consideration as something to be dreaded or ignored. On the contrary, I feel that every educated person should take an earnest and intelligent interest in the political questions of the day and contribute his and (I ought, perhaps, to add) her share towards the solution of the problems that must inevitably arise from the necessity of adapting the organization of humanity to the needs of its expanding consciousness. But you, Gentlemen, have assembled here as members of a particular religious community, having religious and social problems peculiarly your own. Your purpose is to discuss these problems and to devise means for the progress of your community. On this occasion you are Jains first and Indians afterwards and as such you have every right to your own standpoint and may most fitly discuss therefrom your special needs and aims. But in the sphere of politics, whether concerning India as a whole or any of the areas of which it is composed, you are Indians first and Jains afterwards. As Jains you command the sympathetic interest of every one in looking at the problems of your community from your particular standpoint. As Indians your political point of view, as

also the political point of view of every other religious community in India, should, in my opinion, be that of India as a whole.

So long as the thousand and one different communities into which our country is split up bear this doctrine in mind and act towards one another in a true spirit of brotherhood, we need have no misgivings as to her future. It is when the purely social and religious questions invade politics that vast difficulties arise, difficulties which must inevitably retard the progress of the country. Within the religious and social sphere of each community there can be no real improvement which does not exercise a beneficial effect on the general progress of the country. We must, therefore, wish every community all possible success in its endeavour to advance itself religiously, socially and educationally. At the same time, we must realise that, if there is to be real progress in the country at large, it must be all along the line, it must embrace every community. And I personally consider it the sacred duty of the more advanced communities, not only to have earnest regard for their own progress, but also to extend a helping hand to less fortunate communities which, from some remediable cause, are lagging in the path of human evolution.

I wish this conference all possible success. In Sir Hukumchand you have a President of whom you have every reason to feel proud and I have no doubt that his advice and guidance will be of inestimable value to you

all. His example should be a stimulus to the younger members of your community and I trust there are many who will endeavour to follow in his footsteps.

Gentlemen, I thank you once again for your Address and for the cordial sentiments you have expressed and I wish you all ever-increasing prosperity.

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REPLY TO ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE ALMORA  
MUNICIPAL BOARD ON 28<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1925.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Ever since I came to Naini Tal, I have had the desire of visiting Almora and the pleasurable feelings with which I anticipated my arrival here have been intensified by the cordiality of your welcome. I desire to offer you, members of the Board and all who have assembled here, my sincere thanks for your greetings.

You have very appropriately dilated upon the natural beauties of your town. Nature has abundantly endowed this part of the country with her charming accessories. The lofty snow-clad peaks and the sun-lit valleys, the stately pine trees and the skirting silvery streams, have all a romantic beauty of their own which is beyond my powers of description. For a poet or a pilgrim, more especially for the latter, this is an ideal and lovely spot for meditation, undisturbed and undistracted by the glamour of the world.

I am touched by the generous sentiments you have expressed in regard to myself and the allusion you have made to my administration.

I am glad to learn that you are at present engaged on a scheme for the improvement of water supply to the town and for the generation of electric power. The



importance of adequate water supply and the various uses which the electric power could be put to, cannot be exaggerated. The scheme, if carried out successfully, will greatly improve the sanitation of your town and quicken its industrial life. I hope your efforts will be crowned with favourable results and that prosperity may for ever attend all who dwell here.

Once again, I thank you for the kindly manner in which you have received me and bid me 'God-speed' as I set out on my pilgrimage to Badrinath and assure you that, although my visit to Almora has been a short one, I shall be carrying away with me the pleasantest recollections.

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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE BHADRA ANICUT  
AND CHANNEL WORKS ON 12<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1926.

*Gentlemen*,—I have come here to perform the opening ceremony of the Bhadra Anicut and Channel Works in order to mark my appreciation of this new departure in the development of the malnad. It is an added pleasure to me that I am able to meet the representatives of the malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga in their own beautiful forest country.

There have hitherto been no irrigation works of any magnitude constructed either in the Tunga or the Bhadra valley, though these two rivers between them drain as much as 2,500 square miles of country. The present anicut represents the first attempt to utilise the waters of the Tungabhadra valley within our State.

The Bhadra Anicut and Channel Works were first projected so far back as 1897 to provide a protective irrigation work for this tract. For one reason or another, the construction of the anicut was deferred till the year 1917 when, after further investigation, my Government revived the scheme and in April 1918 authorised its construction. The full scheme which is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, will provide irrigation facilities for about 116 villages and the

scheme when completed is expected to give a fairly high return to justify its being classed as a productive undertaking.

The malnad country being proverbial for its heavy rainfall, it was for a long time thought that irrigation works were superfluous in this region. But the soil being rocky or gravelly and the slopes of the country steep, the rain water speedily escapes, leaving little or no moisture in the subsoil. In places it is hard to obtain even drinking water for men and cattle in the dry season. In spite of the heavy rain, there is less water here for fair weather irrigation than in the maidan. Tanks and channels seem therefore necessary in this region to provide water for high-class cultivation and, in places, for domestic supply.

Then again the malnad has the reputation of being unhealthy. This defect can be remedied only by extending education and teaching the people to use the food and clothing demanded by the climate; in other words, by improving their standard of living. This is an economic problem. Its solution in the first instance centres on improved cultivation and getting more produce out of the soil. If the people adopt scientific methods of farming and learn to grow valuable commercial crops like sugarcane, which they can do with good water facilities, the region will be able to maintain in health and comfort, a much larger population than it does at the present time.

Let me take this opportunity of assuring the people of these districts that measures for their economic and social betterment are very near to my heart and will continue to engage the earnest attention of my Government. The irrigation facilities provided by the Bhadra project will appreciably increase production in this tract. If the people co-operate and make this work a success, a reservoir on this river will come sooner or later to aid both irrigation and power supply. The question of the construction of a reservoir across the Kumudvati near Anjanapur in the Shikarpur Taluk is under active consideration and we are hoping to obtain better results from the Sulekere tank by improving its working.

We have started the Bhadravati Iron Works in this neighbourhood as a measure of industrial development for the State. Some 56 miles of tramway are already in operation for the service of these works. We are about to resume railway construction in the Shimoga District. Steps have been taken for improving the sanitation in rural areas ; a small establishment has been sanctioned to promote the extension of village communications and quite recently, schemes were sanctioned to provide piped water supply to the towns of Koppa, Mudigere, Kalasa and Kadur. A special grant has been allotted for the extension of the water supply of Shimoga. Measures for giving medical assistance are being extended.

We are anxious further to extend education and to place at the disposal of the landholder, the tenant, the artisan and the trader, every facility within the resources of Government for improving his individual income and technical skill. It is my earnest wish that no avenues should be left unexplored to revive the prosperity of the malnad and that the leading men of these parts should co-operate enthusiastically with Government in giving effect to the various practical measures contemplated.

Let us hope that the construction of this work may prove the precursor of a series of irrigation schemes to be constructed in future in the Tungabhadra valley and in malnad parts generally.

With these remarks, I have great pleasure in declaring the Bhadra Anicut and Channel Works open.

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SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NANJANGUD-  
CHAMARAJANAGAR RAILWAY ON 27TH AUGUST  
1926.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

*Gentlemen*,—It gives me great pleasure to be present to-day to perform the ceremony of completing this railway, which will open up part of the rich and beautiful district of Mysore and will bring into direct communication with the capital the city of Chamarajanagar with which my family are so closely associated.

If there is a regret present in my mind on this occasion, it is that it is possible to open up only so small a part of the original project after an incubation and discussion that have proceeded for more than 35 years. When I addressed the Municipal Council of Chamarajanagar nearly nine years ago, I stated that the extension of the railway from Nanjangud to Erode occupied a prominent place in the railway programme of the Mysore Government and was a scheme in which I was personally and very deeply interested. Since then, the scene has shifted. It has been decided to convert the metre gauge line from Erode to Trichinopoly to the broad gauge, so that a through connection by that route is no longer desirable. On the other hand, my Government have recently received intimation to the effect that

proposals are on foot for building metre gauge connections from Gopichettipalayam on the one hand to Satyamangalam and Mettupalaiyam, and on the other *via* Tiruppur and Dharapuram to Palni. These projects, coupled with the Pollachi-Dindigul line, would, except for one short interval, give a through metre gauge connection from Dharwar on the north to Madura on the south; or, in other words, would bring lines which traverse the whole length of the Mysore State on to a direct route between Bombay and Colombo. The short link that would still be missing is, of course, that from Chamarajanagar to Satyamangalam. I need hardly say that my Government will be ready to undertake the portion of this length that lies within the State as soon as they see any hope of the remaining portion of it being undertaken and that they are pressing upon the attention of the Government of India the necessity for the completion of the whole.

Meanwhile, it is due to the enterprise of the Mysore District Board that I am able to declare open a portion of the line to-day. In November 1919, the construction of this line was undertaken as a Government concern, but after a time the work had to be suspended owing to financial stringency. It was enabled to be resumed only by the undertaking of the Mysore District Board to construct the line as a District Board Railway out of the proceeds of a debenture loan of Rs. 8 lakhs, to which was added a portion of the railway cess which they had

been levying. My Government afforded facilities for the successful flotation of the loan by guaranteeing interest at 7 per cent and repayment within 15 years, besides taking other measures to popularise the bonds and I am glad to know that there are present to-day a large number of persons who have subscribed to the loan and so helped the enterprise to fruition. My Government have also sanctioned working terms to the District Board under which they will treat the line as a branch line and manage it on behalf of the Board in exchange for 70 per cent of the gross earnings. I sincerely hope that these earnings will be greater than was at first anticipated and that the investment will prove to be satisfactory from the point of view of the Board's finance. Even, however, if it does not yield a large direct profit, I feel sure that the indirect advantages will be so great that the Board will never regret the investment.

I may here say that my Government have had under consideration the question of following the example of the Government of India and of exchanging the plan of direct ownership of lines by District Boards for one under which the Government will build railways to serve local requirements on their behalf, on their giving a guarantee against loss and interest charges. The cess will continue to be levied where the Boards vote it, but will be treated as a fund out of which the amount so guaranteed may be met.



In pursuance of this new policy, the Government propose, after a careful survey of local requirements, to draw up a general programme of future railway construction. In so doing, special preference will be given to lines which provide necessary links in our existing system and to areas which have derived no direct benefit from the recent policy of railway development, although the people have been taxing themselves for that purpose. I have every confidence that the other District Boards will co-operate in giving effect to this new policy, following the example of enterprise which the Mysore District Board have set them.

In conclusion, I am very glad to endorse the acknowledgments of the staff who have been responsible for the rapid and successful completion of the work, which have been so well expressed in the Addresses read by the President of the District Board and the Acting Agent, Mysore Railways. In particular, I am glad to recognize the good work done by Mr. Dove Wilson, who, I am sorry, is not present here to-day, by Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and Ramachandra Rao, who have successively filled the office of Engineer-in-Chief, and by Mr. Ramayya, the Executive Engineer.

I do not propose to enter upon other local matters to-day, but I can assure the inhabitants of Chamarajaganagar that the two irrigation questions that they have raised are already receiving the attention of the department concerned.

It remains for me to make the line complete by fixing the last fish-bolt and this I will now proceed to do.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE JUBILEE OF  
THE MAHARAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE, MYSORE,  
ON 20TH OCTOBER 1926.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

*Gentlemen*,—It gives me great pleasure to be present amongst you this evening and to participate in the Jubilee celebration of the Sanskrit College. Both my revered father and myself have been always keenly interested in the welfare of this college and have watched its work with pride and pleasure. Started in 1876 at the express desire of my grandfather, it has passed through many vicissitudes ; but in spite of these, it has continued to flourish and it now occupies a unique place in the educational system of the State. It is no doubt true that latterly it has been eclipsed in importance by other educational institutions which cater to modern needs. Nevertheless, the work which this college has been doing is of immeasurable value and its importance cannot be judged by numerical standards alone. For, this institution stands for all that is great, noble and eternal in our ancient culture. It is the centre of Sanskrit learning, from which a knowledge of the rich store of our ancient heritage has radiated to all parts of the State and even outside. It has, in fact, preserved for the use of future generations, the essence of those

traditions and characteristics, on which the structure of our Indian civilization was built in the past. This college is thus rendering a national service of no mean order to the country. That this is not an unduly large claim will be clear, if we remember that in any reconstruction of our social, political or religious polity, we could not, and should not, cut ourselves off from all our historic past and that our future must have its roots deep in the past.

Besides, Sanskrit learning embodies a culture, a discipline, a type of humanism, which no other learning, old or new, dead or living, can present to our age. It is not from the standpoint of objective knowledge, the knowledge of the facts and laws of the world, that we should adjudge the value of Sanskrit learning. For, the knower that stands behind that knowledge, the *atman*, has also to be known, and it is this *atma-vidya*, the knowledge of the self, to which the study of Sanskrit opens the way in a sense, which is true of no other literature to the same degree. And this is not a barren knowledge—it is indeed the supreme *vidya*, the science of sciences. And its sovereign character is known by its fruits. For, in India, it has created and illumined the arts and given birth to a distinctive civilization.

Oriental art to-day, is seen to be a new world in itself, the discovery of which is likely to usher in a world renaissance as creative as the sixteenth century renaissance in Europe. And much of what is unique

in this Asiatic art had India for its fountain-head. And it is the spirit enshrined in Sanskrit literature that can alone reveal the inner meaning of that art, in architectural types of temple and pagoda, in sculptural *motifs* of the Nataraja or the Buddha, in generalised lines and curves of the Ajanta frescoes, or in the melodic systems of the ragas and raginis. It is the light derived from Sanskrit learning that illumines, interprets and re-creates the marvellous world of Asiatic art in all its ramifications from the steppes of Central Asia to the coral strands and reefs of the Far Eastern Archipelago.

But deeper than all this is the need of the world to-day for that sovereign truth which Sanskrit learning utters more clearly, more powerfully, than any other learning or literature—the truth which finds in Bramha and the peace of Bramha, in other words, in the oneness of man and all creations in the cosmic reality and in the realisation of that oneness, the sovereign cure for the malady of the world, a malady which an ill-directed pursuit of science and power has only aggravated, has indeed brought to a paroxysmal fury in our age. The emancipation of man and the world of man from this illusion is the problem of our age and this emancipation will not only be a fitting conclusion to the age-long history of human freedom, but will also usher in a renaissance fruitful in works of peace and in saving power and knowledge. Sanskrit learning and the spirit

enshrined in it are of inestimable value to this world's emancipation and renaissance.

But this makes it all the more necessary that all students of Sanskrit learning, including the alumni of this institution, should value this discipline of the spirit, this cultural ideal, more than the mechanical or formal elements, the debris of ages, with which all ancient learning must be loaded. A pandit trained in an institution like this, cannot be a *vidwan* unless his whole mind and life are rightly attuned to this sovereign culture which is the genius of India and of her Sanskrit learning. He must be a light-bringer, a bearer of this message of wisdom, a living example of the true *vidya* and the *satya-dharma*, of that conquest of matter by the spirit, that independence of mind and character and that fearlessness of conduct which are of the very essence of *bramhanya*. He must always be conscious that he bears a sacred responsibility, for by him and in him will the ancient *vidya* be judged. And if he thus fits himself for serving his fellowmen in the higher needs of the soul, he may rest assured that Providence which works ever in the dispensations of society, will not abandon him, for is it not written—“*yogakshemam vahamyaham*”?

But, his greatest treasure in life will be that learning of which he is the custodian,—a blessing and a treasure of which none can deprive him. Let him live happy in the consciousness of his privilege.

In the brief but comprehensive report read on behalf of the committee this evening, two points of some importance emerge: firstly, the future policy regarding the courses of studies to be followed in the college, and secondly, the prospects of the students who take degrees here. With regard to the first point, you must all realise that the Sanskrit College alone cannot escape the consequences of the impact of Western civilization upon all our ideas and institutions. I do not propose to lay down this evening what shape the courses of study should take in future. Such questions must be left to the experts; but this much I must say, that whatever changes may be called for in this respect to suit modern conditions, every care should be taken that the essentials of our ancient culture are preserved, *viz.*, that intimate, nay, almost filial, connection between the teacher and the taught, that thorough mastery of the subjects studied, that love of learning for its own sake and keenness to impart it to others without thought of reward, and, above all, that close association of religion and education, which has so large an influence on the formation of character. As regards the second point, I can assure you that my Government will view with sympathy any representations on this matter and on other matters pertaining to the improvement of the college, which the authorities of the college may make.

Gentlemen, the occasion that has brought us together this evening is a historic one. The continued

existence of any institution for fifty years is in itself remarkable and it is all the more so in the case of this college devoted to the neglected study of Sanskrit and confronted with innumerable difficulties. I must therefore congratulate all those who have been responsible for its efficient maintenance on the success of their efforts. I must specially congratulate the teachers, past and present, of this institution, to all of whom it has been a labour of love to work for the good of the college. I wish the Sanskrit College all success and many more years of prosperous and useful work.

In conclusion, let me thank the students and staff for the welcome they have given to me on this occasion.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF  
THE GORUR BRIDGE ON 20<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1927.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

*Gentlemen,*—It was with great pleasure that I accepted the invitation of the District Board of Hassan to come here to-day and perform the opening ceremony of the Gorur Bridge, as the occasion afforded me an opportunity of congratulating the District Board on this proof of their keen interest in the development of the resources of their district and the improvement of its communications and its facilities for trade and commerce.

The new bridge is an essential link in the communications between the districts of Mysore and Hassan and between Hassan and Coorg and it also serves to bring closer together the maidan and malnad parts of the district. So long ago as 1899, the District Board and the Representative Assembly had urged the necessity for its construction, but for some reason or other, the scheme did not take any definite shape till 1914, when the local merchants and others, with commendable zeal, offered to co-operate with the District Board in raising a loan. The united efforts of the people and the District Board and the co-operation of my Government have resulted in the successful execution of a project of no small magnitude.

The public spirit shown by those, who, realising the benefits of the scheme, subscribed to the loan, is worthy of commendation. The stimulus given to the development of trade and industries by improved communications cannot be over-rated. They form, in fact, one of the prime necessities for the progress of a country.

I am indeed happy to learn that this bridge will afford improved facilities to thousands of pilgrims who visit the sacred shrines with which your district is so richly blessed.

There is extensive wet cultivation under the Changanavalli Channels as well as under the north and south channels of the Krishnarajakatte Anicut, but the transport of agricultural produce has been rendered difficult by the absence of bridges across the river Cauvery near Ramanathapur and the Hemavati at Gorur. Now that the Gorur bridge is an accomplished fact, the people of Ramanathapur and other places to the south of Gorur are naturally anxious to link up the road with Hassan by building a bridge across the Cauvery and I am glad to learn that a movement has already been set on foot to raise the necessary funds. That the successful launching of the Gorur scheme has stimulated the inhabitants of these parts to think with confidence of a similar scheme for execution in the near future is a matter of genuine satisfaction to me. The success of such an undertaking depends a great deal on the efforts of the District Board also. My Government will, of course,

examine the question with the care and sympathy which it deserves and will afford you all the assistance possible consistent with the demands of similar works in other parts of the State.

The Public Works Department is to be complimented upon the satisfactory manner in which an important work like this has been accomplished. It is some time since a bridge of this size was constructed by that department and I hope that it may be the forerunner of several such projects in the near future in different parts of the State.

You ask me to let my name be associated with this bridge. I appreciate the request and gladly accede to it.

To the Arkalgud Municipality I offer my sincere thanks for the loyal and hearty welcome which they have extended to me on this occasion.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that the bridge which I am opening to-day will afford you all possible assistance in the development of the Hassan District and contribute to a cause which we all have at heart—the greater happiness and prosperity of this area.

I shall now, with great pleasure, proceed to open the Gorur bridge.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE  
NEW JUMMA MASJID AT MYSORE ON 6TH APRIL  
1927.

[Delivered in Urdu.]

*Gentlemen*,—It is with great pleasure that I have come here to-day to perform the ceremony of declaring open for your worship the new Jumma Masjid of the City of Mysore.

Religion plays a great part in the lives of all of us Indians, and though we worship God in many and various ways, there is a unity in our diversity and all our ways, if properly pursued, lead sooner or later to the same eternal truths.

It has been a real sorrow to me to see lately in different parts of India great clashes over the externals of religion, showing, if they show nothing else, a tendency to pursue the shadow rather than the substance. I am rejoiced to think that no such spirit has yet manifested itself among my people and I hope that this Jumma Masjid which I am declaring open to-day may be of great assistance in promoting the search for the eternal verities and in suppressing sectarian rivalries and prejudice.

I have a personal and family interest in this mosque. When the seat of Government was transferred

to Mysore in 1799, there was no Jumma Masjid in the city and the Mahomedan inhabitants who had migrated from Seringapatam prayed that one might be constructed. This prayer was acceded to by my grandfather and a mosque was constructed to which he also attached a suitable cash grant for the maintenance of the institution and for the relief of poor travellers at a lungarkhana. As time went on, the building thus made proved inadequate for the needs of the Mahomedan population and fell into a very dilapidated state and so long as ten years ago, the question of its restoration was first taken in hand. The mosque has now been reconstructed through the agency of my State engineers, at a cost to the State of nearly Rs. 38,000.

It has been a long time in the building; may it endure for generations, as a source of inspiration, as a place of good will, as a centre of all that is highest and best in your religion, is my prayer for you all.

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SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN ON 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1927  
IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLEN-  
CIES LORD AND LADY IRWIN TO MYSORE.

*Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I esteem it a proud honour and privilege to welcome Your Excellencies to Mysore to-night and to wish you the very best of health and success, both now and throughout the term of your Viceroyalty.

The motto of Your Excellency's House runs, 'I like my choice.' I want to say that we in India like your choice too. With everything at your feet in political life in England, you have chosen five years of absence (I will not say of exile) in India, to devote your time, your experience, your great talents, your deep earnestness and your most human sympathy to the service of a country that, whatever may appear on the surface, is at heart profoundly responsive to such devotion.

We like your choice in other matters too. Most Viceroys visit us towards the end of their term of office and we always like to feel that a visit to Mysore is regarded as a fitting climax to their journeying. But we take it as a much greater compliment that Your Excellency has come to see and know us in the first year of your rule and we mean to do our very utmost to make

you so welcome on this occasion, that your visit shall be repeated, not once, but several times.

I have a personal and family interest in fostering such a friendship, for was it not Your Excellency's grandfather who wrote to mine in the troubled times of sixty-five years ago :

“For more than sixty years you have been the faithful ally of the British Government, who felt assured when trouble recently overtook them, that, as Your Highness was the oldest, so would you be the staunchest of their friends?”

I pray that in our case the friendship of which this visit lays the foundation may steadily increase in staunchness as the years go on.

We like Your Excellency's choice in another matter. You do not, as I fear some of your predecessors did, follow the motto of Her Excellency's House and hasten slowly. I and my brother Princes have long felt that one of the most urgent, if not the most urgent problem in India to-day, is the place the Indian States are to fill in the constitution of the future. We have felt, until Your Excellency's advent on the scene, that there was a disinclination to grapple with a problem that seemed to present innumerable difficulties. Your Excellency has attacked it with characteristic energy and a willingness to place all the cards on the table that makes the difficulties far less formidable than they at first sight appeared. And we sincerely hope that, as a

result of the conversations which Your Excellency is inaugurating in this matter and with the aid of your wise statesmanship, a way may be found in which it will be open to us to play an honourable part as partners with the British Provinces in whatever form of federal Government may hereafter be decided upon.

I do not wish to trouble Your Excellency to-night with Mysore difficulties, but I would remark in passing that one of the chief obstacles which stand in the path of our progress is the present state of our finances. Your Excellency's predecessor, speaking in this hall three and a-half years ago, told us that, though the Government of India and the Secretary of State had been unable to accept in its entirety our request for a reduction in the amount of the subsidy, it was to be open to us to claim a partial remission, which he anticipated would materially benefit the revenues of the State. For reasons which I need not explain here, that benefit has not as yet materialised, but we continue to hope that some means may be found of affording us at least temporary relief.

There is much more to which I should like to invite Your Excellency's attention, and much in the State which I should like to show you and on which I should like to seek your advice. To mention two matters: We would greatly value your expert advice on the developments we have made in irrigation and agriculture and the further developments we have in



progress. The other matter is our scheme of railway development whereby, for instance, we hope to see our capital city placed on a direct route from Bombay to Colombo.

But I shall weary Your Excellency if I proceed. I will therefore only pause to add how very great a pleasure it has been to welcome with you Her Excellency Lady Irwin. I trust that Your Excellencies' visit will be a very enjoyable one and that it will be the first of many, and I hope that Mysore will have some new development to show you at each of them.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED ON 8TH AUGUST  
1927 BY THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE ON THE OCCA-  
SION OF THE SILVER JUBILEE OF HIS HIGH-  
NESS THE MAHARAJA'S REIGN.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

*My Beloved People*,—It gives me the deepest pleasure to receive this Address from you and I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to my throne and person that you have so eloquently expressed.

I thank God Who has blessed Mysore so abundantly in material ways, that He has blessed her also with a sincere, modest, liberal-minded and industrious people; and I thank my people themselves, my Government and my officers that, by their hearty co-operation for the good of Mysore, they have earned for her the name of the Model State and the signal proof of appreciation which we have just received from the Supreme Government.

I pray that we may all be assisted in the years to come to work together in the spirit of brotherhood for the same good end, so that with an efficient administration, increased facilities for agriculture, industry and commerce, and equal opportunities for all, we may devote our common energies to raising Mysore to a level with the foremost countries of the world.

It is my earnest desire that this spirit of brotherhood should be extended to the continuous improvement of the conditions of those who are less fortunate than ourselves, remembering that all the communities alike are members of my people and children of our country.

I pray that a similar spirit may extend itself to the dumb creation and that we may see animals, and especially those we hold sacred, treated with ever-increasing consideration for the feelings which they cannot express.

And I appeal specially to the rising generation to hold before themselves always the ideal of brotherhood and of good citizenship, so that when they come to fill our places, they may continue in all good ways to advance and increase the welfare of our beloved motherland.

Finally, I send my loving greetings to each one of my dear people with a heart full of solicitude for their happiness. With unceasing effort I shall, while life lasts, endeavour to promote their welfare and prosperity and I pray that God may give me light and strength to achieve this, the supreme object of my life and rule.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE  
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF  
BANGALORE ON THE OCCASION OF THE CELE-  
BRATION OF THE SILVER JUBILEE IN BANGA-  
LORE CITY ON 7TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

*Gentlemen of the Bangalore Municipal Council,—*

It gives me very great pleasure, at the close of a quarter of a century of my rule, to make this progress through your city and to receive so cordial a welcome from its inhabitants.

You have aptly reminded me in your Address that that period, long as it seems, makes up but half the life of your body, to which is entrusted the government and development of the city. In your long life, you have seen it doubled in its population; you have seen it stretch its bounds till Kempe Gowda's prophecy is more than fulfilled; you have watched the growth of great public buildings, educational institutions and industrial undertakings; and you have struggled to provide water supply, drainage and other amenities.

Your Address shows that, even in half a century, your work is little more than begun. You still need more water, a better scheme of drainage, removal of congestion, housing of the poor, development of primary education and better communications.

You hope to achieve this with the help of the Government and by working together in the spirit of brotherhood, which, as you very rightly recognise, is the index of character and the real basis of nationhood. There is, to my mind, nothing more conducive to the true and lasting progress of a country than a widespread feeling of good will and common interest among all concerned in the activities of life.

So far as the Government is concerned, you acknowledge in generous terms the assistance which you have always received in the past. And for the future, you may rest assured that my Government will stand by you so long as you continue to work zealously and efficiently for the good of your city and its inhabitants. I need not assure you of my own deep interest in the city of Bangalore and in all that concerns its welfare. I shall watch with pleasure and sympathy the various improvements which you are carrying out to enhance its beauty and healthfulness and I hope that your efforts will meet with the fullest measure of success. Let me, at the same time, impress upon you the extreme importance of paying a due share of your attention to the less favoured parts of the city and of doing all that lies in your power to brighten the lives and surroundings of the poorer classes, so that they, too, may enjoy the benefits of a healthy and enlightened life.

I will not detain you longer, except to tell you that it has been a great pleasure to me to receive your loyal

and dutiful Address, to express my gratitude for the warmth of the reception accorded to me, and to bid you go on in the path of civic progress which you have marked out for yourselves.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON 14<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1927.

*Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*

It gives me very great pleasure to take part once again in a Dasara Exhibition of the agricultural and industrial products of Mysore and of many other parts of India; and still more to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your committee, on the quality and quantity of the exhibits you have collected, on the very large number of people to whom you have given instruction and pleasure through the Exhibition, and on the efficiency and excellence of the arrangements you have made in the very short time at your disposal.

You have put before us a wonderful collection of products from many parts of the world, but especially from India, and, if I were to hazard a guess, I should say that there has been no remark more common here during the past week than "I had no idea that such things were made in India." And it is in that remark that I see one of the tremendous virtues of exhibitions in this country. The industrial renaissance has come to stay and every year our industrialists are showing that they can supply their countrymen with some new

class of produce they have hitherto imported from abroad. But we still lack the link that brings the producer in touch with the consumer. In countries of smaller distances and greater wealth this is supplied by the universal newspaper, the ubiquitous poster and the shop window. In India we want agencies to supply the place of these and one such agency is afforded by exhibitions.

You have thrown out a hint, Mr. Chairman, that in future years you would like to see a restriction of the scope of the Exhibition, confining it in each year to one department of activity only, with a general exhibition once in a quinquennium. On that proposition I must wait to hear what my counsellors advise. But I should like here to say this: that in future years I shall hope to see much more Mysore in the mixture. I do not mean by this that I do not welcome our friends from other parts. I am very glad indeed that they should come here and sell us their goods and teach us new processes. But I shall be still more glad when the time comes that they come here, not to teach but to learn, not to sell but to buy, not to take away Mysore money but to leave their money in Mysore.

And particularly I want to see a great extension of the district exhibits. Our friend and neighbour, Hyderabad, has taught us a wonderful lesson of what can be done by cottage industries in the districts and I shall not be content till the Mysore districts can put up exhibits as good as those from Hyderabad. For this



purpose we need district exhibitions, taluk exhibitions and even village exhibitions.

We want them for another purpose too. The first step to improvement in agriculture is to learn the lesson of selection. When the raiyat learns that it pays him better to feed one good cow than two poor ones, when he learns to select his seed, his poultry, his fruit trees and his implements, we shall be one great step forward on the road of rural reconstruction. And the way to teach him is to make him see that it is worth while and to offer rewards for the best of every class of produce. For this we need a whole chain of exhibitions, reaching from the village to the taluk and from the taluk to the district and culminating, I hope, in a Dasara Exhibition here, which will show year by year that the lesson is being learnt that only the best is good enough in Mysore and that each year's best has got to be a little better than that of the year before.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE HAJI SIR ISMAIL SAIT OUT-PATIENTS' DISPENSARY ON 16TH OCTOBER 1927.

*Haji Sir Ismail Sait, Dr. Usman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Many enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and good will have reached me on the occasion of the celebration of my Silver Jubilee. One of the most touching has been the offer of Haji Sir Ismail Sait to commemorate the occasion by the erection of the building of which we are setting up the inscription stone to-day.

Wealth has its own responsibilities and obligations and one of the noblest uses to which it can be put is the relief of human suffering. It is therefore with the very greatest pleasure that I have witnessed the numerous instances in which men of wealth in the districts have been coming forward with proposals for the erection of hospitals, maternity centres and other institutions for the benefit of their fellow-men and especially of those who are suffering. There is endless scope for thus adding to the sum of human happiness.

Meanwhile, here, in the capital city, the Senior Surgeon has told us that we need further accommodation in this hospital as well as in the hospital for

women near by and I feel sure that, if he had thought them within the range of practical politics, he would have added a demand for separate hospitals for separate branches of the healing art. I sincerely hope that the spirit and example of Haji Sir Ismail Sait and the other philanthropists to whom I have referred, will continue to spread and that the time may come when we shall see our ambitions fulfilled and a continual increase provided in the facilities through which the devoted members of the medical service minister to the suffering poor.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in placing in position the inscription stone of the Haji Sir Ismail Sait Out-patients' Dispensary, with the wish that it may be the source of endless comfort to those who resort to it.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE JAIN  
SWETAMBAR COMMUNITY ON 26TH MAY 1928.

*Gentlemen*,—The other day when the representatives of your community waited on me with an invitation to the *Pratishtha* ceremony in the new temple of yours built in the heart of Mysore, I naturally felt inclined to comply with your wishes. I thank you warmly for the welcome you have accorded to me and for the very handsome manner in which you have worded the Address presented to me this evening. The fact that such an imposing structure wherein Sri Sumthinathji, Sri Parsvanathji and Sri Santhinathji were installed on the 24th instant, has sprung up in this fast expanding city is a clear proof that the members of the Swetambar section of the Marwari community have been settling down in Mysore in increasing numbers and that Mysore affords them an ample scope for their commercial pursuits. May I express the hope that your influence may further stimulate the commercial and industrial activities of this city?

I am the custodian of the welfare and happiness of all my subjects, to whatever community they may belong and you will receive as much consideration at my hands as I am expected to bestow on others.

While expressing my sincere desire that the temple

which you have now built may be the source of spiritual enlightenment to those of you who are the inhabitants of this place, I entertain the earnest hope that by God's grace you will flourish and prosper.

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SPEECH WELCOMING THE DELEGATES OF THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR SIXTEENTH CONFERENCE HELD AT MYSORE ON 5TH DECEMBER 1928.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It gives me very great pleasure to welcome to Mysore the delegates who compose the meeting of the World's Student Christian Federation for the year 1928. I am proud that you should have chosen the State of Mysore for the meeting of your world-wide fellowship and I am proud to welcome distinguished representatives of so many races and languages, I might almost say, of so many worlds. For, I take it, you are worlds apart, at least in the starting points from which you have reached your common goal. In your origins are to be found the strongest contrasts of brilliant inspiration and unwearying research, of stolid fatalism and feverish activity, of blind acceptance and obstinate questioning.

Yet you have met together in one common faith and you have met in what may not unfitly be described as the holy land of another. Here in Mysore, before the beginning of your era, the king Chandragupta, having turned Jain and left his kingdom on pilgrimage, found peace in death. Here again each of the three

great teachers of Hinduism, spent a part of his life. Sankaracharya, the apostle of the absolute unity of God and all life and the soul, founded here the school in which his memory is enshrined and his work continued. Ramanujacharya, fleeing from persecution by the Chola kings, found in Mysore, even at that early date, that toleration and freedom of speech, which, following the example of my predecessors, I have always tried to make one of the watchwords of my Government. Later followed Madhva, with his doctrine of the duality of the soul and God, and what may perhaps be most attractive to you as Christians, his teaching of the necessity for *bhakti*, the love and devotion of the soul for God. Thus you are surrounded here by places in which some of India's best and noblest have breathed out their lives in intense aspiration, in profound meditation, in the eager desire for absorption in God and I trust you will be able to learn something of their spirit and practice, something of their methods.

While, however, the paths are different by which you and we in Mysore seek to reach the common goal of the ultimate truth, I would fain believe that they are not so divergent as might at first sight appear. In his very interesting account of the origin and achievements of the Federation, writing in 1920, Dr. Mott said of it: "It stands, not for the oneness of uniformity, but for unity in diversity." Unity in diversity is exactly the ideal that I have many times commended to the people

of the diverse castes and creeds of Mysore. The truth is that in these later years we have been coming to understand that there is a deep unity underlying the apparent differences between religions and that the quest of the human spirit after God is so important, so universal, so heroic, and at best falls so far short of perfect fulfilment, that we have all much to learn one from another and that any manifestation of a desire for the life of the spirit, however crude, is deserving of a sympathetic understanding. Such an understanding has done much already to bring us together. Through the labours of generations of Western scholars, the ancient languages of the East have been brought to the knowledge of the Western world; Sanskrit grammar and philosophy have been placed on a scientific basis; texts have been edited; philosophies unravelled; and the poetry, history and art of India made part of the common heritage. Now Indian scholars, enriching their inborn passion for learning by the methods of the West, have rivalled or even outdone their teachers. Nor would I have you think that we in India are unappreciative of Christianity and of the teachings of Christ. For some centuries, missionaries, many of them men and women who would have won the highest distinction in their own countries, have commended the teachings of Christ to us, not only in word and writing and by their own blameless lives, but by countless practical activities for the good of the people



of India. My own dominions have long been enriched by their most admirable medical and educational work.

While I welcome you, I wish also to thank you for the work the Federation have done for students from India, and especially for students from Mysore. You have made possible, as I have read, the beginnings of a science of the moral and religious culture of students. The need of such a science must be obvious to us all, especially in these days of world-wide movements, world-wide migration and I hope, in time to come, world-wide understanding. It is becoming the ideal of more and more of our Indian students to visit Europe, America or Japan; and those of us who remain behind cannot but be filled with anxiety as we watch every year more and more of our young men leaving us. What will be the effects on them of complete separation from the ties of home and country and religion? Will they find friendly hands stretched out to help them in times of loneliness and temptation? I am glad to think that in so many universities and colleges, the members of your Federation supply the answer to these questions by making it part of their business to watch for the shy and lonely Indian student and by friendship and understanding, to enrich and humanise his experience of life in other countries. At the same time the students who travel the world in search of higher learning are generally students of the more enterprising, adventurous and ambitious class and are therefore those most likely

to have an abiding influence on their return. It is therefore above all things desirable that in the course of their studies abroad they should have the assistance of the votaries of such a science as you practise. We send many such students from Mysore and I thank you on behalf of your Federation for the service it has rendered to them.

It is not possible for me to share in your discussions or to follow you in your work. But I should like to assure you that I am at one with you in all that tends to clear the jungle of dogma and tradition from the path of truth, as well as in what you have described as "eagerness to work together for the common good of all men." You have a very crowded programme, but I trust that you will also find time for the silent, absorbed and rapt contemplation of the spirit which we in India regard as more important than the feverish activity of the West. And I close with the prayer which is used by the King-Emperor when he opens the Imperial Parliament: "I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your labours."

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT CHIKMAGALUR ON 26TH JANUARY 1929.

*Mr. Chandregowda, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*  
We meet together to inaugurate what I think may be regarded as a most important new departure in the matter of medical relief in the State, and what I hope will be the beginning of a very great development to follow hereafter.

You are no doubt all aware of the main difference between the system of hospital relief in England and in India, in that in the former country it is all voluntary, while in the latter, it is all organised by the State.

It is therefore a matter of special pleasure to me to inaugurate an undertaking which owes its existence to the generosity of a private citizen. Placed as we are in Mysore, we cannot provide all the hospitals necessary to meet the needs of the people out of public funds. There is therefore no more splendid object which a charitably disposed citizen like Mr. Chandregowda can select for his charity than the extension of medical facilities to the people of his district. And this is especially the case when his district is one like this which, while it is endowed with every beauty of nature, carries a corresponding disadvantage in the prevalence of certain

diseases. By his munificent donation Mr. Chandregowda has rendered it possible to inaugurate for the benefit of those suffering from these diseases a really first class and up-to-date hospital, which, I am sure, will be a boon to the many thousands who in the years to come resort to it.

He has done more than this. There is no suffering more terrible than the suffering of women at the time of child-birth, and this, as he has said, is aggravated by the ignorance of those who attend on them. There is no waste more terrible than the waste that occurs through the deaths of young mothers, through the deaths of children within the first year of life and through the weaknesses engendered in others in their early years, which often go with them to the grave. And it has been recognised all over India that the first and most important step in giving future generations a better start in life is to see that the mothers have proper care and that the children in their early years are properly nourished and attended to. By his donation for the institution of a centre for the training of maternity and child welfare workers at the headquarters of the district, Mr. Chandregowda has done what in him lies to ensure these beneficent objects.

One result of the voluntary system in England under which people tax themselves for the hospitals is that they can also choose the specific objects to which they will devote their money. Mr. Nagappa Chetty,

Mr. Krishniah Chetty and Mr. Basave Gowda have acted upon this principle. The first of them has selected as the objects of his beneficence the mothers of the generations to come, of whose sufferings I have just spoken, and no more worthy object could have been chosen. The second has devoted his charity to a particular class of disease, namely, the diseases of the eye. The third has devoted his donation to the ensuring of hospital comforts for his own caste people. Ladies and Gentlemen, these also are most excellent objects and I assure you that it has been with the utmost pleasure that I have heard of the way in which these and other charitable citizens have come forward to show their good will towards their fellow-men and their confidence in the administration by entrusting my Government with large sums of money to be expended upon charitable objects of the kind.

There is just one thing I should like you to remember in connection with these objects and that is that charity is for the poor. In England the hospitals are for the treatment of the poor only; the rich go to nursing homes while the problem of the middle class who are not admitted to the hospitals for the poor while they cannot afford the nursing homes of the rich is one to the solution of which much thought and money are being devoted at the present time. Our problem here is largely the problem of the middle class and I want you to devote yourselves to thinking out a way in

which these may pay a fair contribution for the service received at the time of sickness.

I want you to consider this for another reason also. The relief of suffering is perhaps the noblest profession to which a man may devote his life, but it has not proved so popular as some others for the reason that the opportunities of riches which it holds out are much less. And the cause of this lies in the very fact of the existence of efficient Government hospitals. The more efficient they are, the less chance is there, so long as their services are given free, of a large independent and self-respecting body of men devoting themselves to this most noble of the professions. I hope you will bear this in mind also and set yourselves to devise a means by which every encouragement will be given to the private practitioner in spite of the efficiency of the Government hospitals.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dr. Muhammad Usman in his interesting speech has expressed himself as looking forward to the day when the hospital at Chikmagalur will be a rival to those in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. This may look like the prophecy of a convinced optimist, but I think you might have found Dr. Usman's optimism justified if he had based his hopes for the future on a survey of the past and had compared the buildings of which I am to lay the foundation stone with those that were in common use when he entered the service of the State nearly 34 years ago. In the

changes that have come over them in the interval Dr. Usman himself has played no mean part and I take this opportunity on the eve of his retirement of acknowledging the splendid service that he has rendered.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the new General Hospital of the Kadur District.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE  
FOUNDATION STONE OF THE SRI KRISHNA-  
RAJENDRA SILVER JUBILEE BUILDING AT CHIK-  
MAGALUR ON 26<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1929.

*Gentlemen of the District Board of Kadur*,—I came here in the year 1913 to declare open the building in which the Municipal Council conduct their business to-day and it is a great pleasure to me to come here again to lay the foundation stone of a similar building for the sister body, that is, the District Board ; the more so when the building in question is to be erected to commemorate the conclusion of the first twenty-five years of my reign.

Those have been eventful years and there are perhaps few places in the State that have developed more rapidly in the course of them than this district. It is known by tradition as the district of twelve thousand hills and six thousand demons. Very different from that description is that which appears in the Addresses that I have received to-day, wherein you and the sister body have given an account of your progress in education and in agriculture, of your installation of water supply and drainage schemes, of the approaching installation of electric lighting, of your projects for a library and for a school for farmers.



I notice with special pleasure your proposal to institute a Home for the Destitute. It is our pride in India that our charity, one to another, has rendered workhouses unnecessary. But there are nevertheless many cases which that charity does not reach, especially now that labour is becoming more mobile; and the most distressing of all is the case of the man or woman suffering from an incurable disease. These people cannot be kept on indefinitely in hospital, since if they are, they are keeping out others who can benefit by treatment. And if they have no relations to take care of them on discharge, their condition is pitiable indeed. For such as these, your Home for the Destitute will be an inestimable boon.

When I visited you in 1913, it was at a time when your chief industry was in a sad state of depression. I am glad now that that condition has been exchanged for one of prosperity and I hope that this may continue for many years to come.

You urged me then, and you have urged me again to-day, to do what in me lies to forward your favourite project for bringing you into closer contact with the outer world through means of a railway. I wish it were in my power to give you the assurance for which you ask that the railway will be shortly opened, but I am afraid it is no use burking the fact that there are various obstacles to the project you have so much at heart. In the first place, there is the fact that the traffic

survey shows that the railway would not pay interest on capital cost and that is a difficulty which it is hard to get over unless the increasing prosperity of your district will enable you to show that a larger amount of traffic will soon be available.

In the next place, there is the fact that, while the existence of motor transport would greatly reduce the return from the railway, on the other hand, it gives you already a means of access to railhead; while at the same time there has always to be considered the fact that the tendency is for railways to be confined to the long leads while motor transport is utilised for the shorter ones. In the third place, there is the perennial question of the best means of giving Mysore access to the coast, the decision of which must have a very important bearing on railway developments within Mysore itself. This is a question which is under discussion between my officers and the Railway Board, and I hope it will not be very long before we begin to make some progress with it.

With that I must leave the question of the railway for the future to decide. For the present it is a very great pleasure to me to receive such a good account of the abundant progress that has been made in all directions and to be able to lay the foundation stone of this building which will be a landmark in that progress, as it will be a dignified home for the important body that will conduct its deliberations therein.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE SRI CHAMARAJENDRA HOSPITAL AT HASSAN ON 28<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 1929.

*Gentlemen of the Municipal Council and the District Board of Hassan,*—Your town and district are named after Hasinamma, the smiling Goddess, and it has been a great pleasure to me to come to you, through a countryside smiling with prosperity and to receive so warm a welcome and such genuine assurances, not only of your attachment to my throne and person, but also of the cordial relations that prevail here between the different communities.

Hassan is well known for its salubrious climate. I learn with pleasure of the steady progress which your municipality has been making of late years. Both in the matters of water supply and drainage, in those of roads and bridges and in those of education, veterinary relief, agriculture and fruit-growing, I see marked advances since my last visit here.

With such a spirit animating you it was quite obvious that you could not continue to tolerate your existing hospital, built fifty-five years ago and arranged to accommodate only the sick of the population of that date. It is also lacking in the apparatus which has become necessary in the application of the modern

discoveries of science. I understand that Mr. Muhammad Salar Saheb of Arehalli was the first to contribute a handsome donation towards replacing the building and that he has already found several imitators and will, I hope, find many more. The fund so inaugurated, with the aid that my Government may be able to give, will enable you to replace the old hospital by an up-to-date building in one of the most charming sites possible and I am sure that the result will be much increase in the comfort of the patients and a considerable speeding up of their cure.

It is a great regret to me to see in your returns so large a prevalence of malaria, hookworm, pneumonia and typhoid fever. These are diseases which it is better to prevent than to cure and I sincerely hope that, as a result of the researches on which Dr. Sweet is engaged, we shall be able to take a great step forward in the matter of preventive medicine. At the same time, it is fitting to remind you that this is not a result which the doctors can effect by themselves. The chief agency of preventive medicine is the spread of medical knowledge and the more diseases you have in a locality, the more necessary is it that the people of that locality should learn how to avoid them.

You, Gentlemen of the District Board, have asked for my support in the matter of another scheme for bringing your district to the front, namely, the project for a bridge over the Cauvery at Ramanathapur. This is

a project in respect of which I have already assured you of my warm approval when I opened the bridge you have already constructed at Gorur. The exact details of the finance of the scheme are a matter which you will have to settle with my Government. I can only say here that I have been much struck by the way in which you have presented your case to me. And I hope it will not be long before the bridge becomes an accomplished fact.

Your request for a railway to the coast raises a more difficult question. We are all at one with you in wishing for such an outlet, but the difficulties of deciding the question which is the best line of approach, of working out a project that will pay its way and of reconciling all the conflicting interests that arise are very great. I can only assure you that our efforts to find a satisfactory solution will be unceasing.

I warmly welcome your desire to have a circuit house built here and shall be only too glad to see the scheme brought to fruition, so that I may have more frequent opportunities of enjoying your delightful climate and of visiting the holy places round about. The matter is held up at present, I understand, because the funds available are all needed for more urgent works.

Gentlemen, I am very glad to lay the foundation stone of the new hospital for Hassan and hope that both the town and the district will continue to progress on the road of health and prosperity in the future as they have done in the past.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE  
SRIMATI NARASAMMA MATERNITY HOME AND  
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT  
HOLE-NARSIPUR ON 29TH JANUARY 1929.

*Members of the Municipal Council of Hole-Narsipur, Mr. Ramaswamaiya and Gentlemen,—*  
I am very glad to visit your beautiful town again and to learn from your Address of the pride you take in it and its ancient associations. You take a pride also in its present condition and in the facilities for further development that have been recently given by the railway and the bridge across the river and you take a special pride in the achievement of your fellow-citizen, the donor of the beautiful buildings which I am to declare open to-day.

So much do you pride yourselves upon these things that I thought, as I listened to the first part of the Address, that you were wholly satisfied with your lot and that you are examples of that placid contentment which we have sometimes heard spoken of as a thing to be broken up.

I was very glad to find from the latter part of the Address that this is not the case. You make a demand there for better schools, for a better water supply, for better care for your holy places. I am glad because

these are things that you ought to have and I am very glad to know that you are determined to get them. As to the means by which they are to be obtained, I will say nothing at present beyond reminding you of the saying that "Heaven helps those that help themselves," and assuring you that any proposals in these respects that you put up to my Government will be very fully and sympathetically considered.

Your greatest source of pride to-day lies in what I may describe as the practical patriotism of Rao Saheb K. Ramaswamaiya. There is no more worthy object of charity than the relief of suffering. It is nature's decree that women should suffer, in a way that men cannot realise, in order to bring more men into the world. But what nature has decreed man has aggravated and the sum total of suffering that comes upon women at this time in this country is appalling to think of. There can be no better deed than to relieve that suffering in any way in which it is possible to relieve it.

But the goodness of the deed does not end there. I think it may be said that the establishment of a hospital like this is one of the first steps necessary towards nation-building. The low duration of life in India, as compared with that in Western countries, is a commonplace among us. I wonder how many of us realise that it is not the absolute duration that is low so much as the average. Our returns show plenty of people dying at a ripe old age and there is no reason why you or I should

not attain to it. What makes duration low in India is mainly the appalling death rate in the first year and even more in the first month of life. This means, in addition to the awful suffering, both physical and mental, a terrible economic waste—waste of time and strength of the mothers and waste in the next generation, since of the children that do survive many carry the results of the first few weakly years with them to their graves. A man therefore who takes steps to secure that healthy children are born into the world and that, having been born, they are given a fair start in life, is a nation-builder in the truest sense of the term.

I therefore join with you in your appreciation of the work that has been done by Rao Saheb Ramaswamiya as a practical patriot and a man of much charity.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I may say that I have been hoping for more than a year to come to perform this very delightful ceremony, but I am very glad that it has been delayed. I am glad because I understand that the delay has been due in the main to the fact that the project has been growing and growing until it has reached four-fold its original dimensions. In the original scheme you would have had a dispensary with wards for sixteen beds. You now have a hospital complete in every respect, to which my Government have added a considerable extent of land, which not only improves the appearance of the building, but gives the quiet and privacy which is so essential to such a building.



Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring open this hospital in which I hope there will see the light of day many future citizens of Hole-Narsipur who will emulate the practical patriotism of the donor.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON 20TH OCTOBER 1929.

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I am sure you will all agree with me in congratulating Rajamantrapravina Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer and his energetic committee upon the success of what appears to be almost a record Exhibition, as 1929 has been a record Dasara. The weather has been ideal, the crowds have been greater than ever before, the arrangements have worked perfectly and so far as I have been able to observe, all our visitors have thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

But Mr. Balasundaram Iyer, like a wise man, is not content to rest upon his laurels. He is much more keen on looking into the causes of such failures, if there are any, as have occurred, and on trying to make a still greater success next year.

The first object which he sets before himself is to make the district exhibits better and more complete. He has endeavoured to do this on the present occasion by working downward from above. He puts the district exhibits alongside the exhibits of the departments and asks the exhibitors to look upon these as the ideal which they should seek to emulate. May I suggest to him, as

I suggested on a previous occasion, that perhaps a better way is to work upwards from below: to get every panchayat to organise a village exhibition, to send the best of what the villages can produce to district exhibitions organised by the District Boards, and by process of selection from those again, to secure that the best exhibits in the State come to the annual Exhibition at Mysore?

I would suggest another means of securing better exhibits and that is that year after year some definite object should be chosen for exhibitors to work to. Let us suppose, for instance, that you advertise as your object for next year exhibits illustrative of the ideal Indian home. We have plenty of exhibits here to-day of European furniture of various kinds. What I would much rather see our designers and artisans put their brains to is the improvement, the idealization, if you please, of the home of the Mysorean of the middle class and I should like to see each district and each of the larger institutes competing for a prize for the furnishings of a house that best combine elegance and good taste with convenience and comfort as understood in an Indian family.

In the Art section again, I think there is room for much greater definition of the objects to be aimed at. I should like to see an association of Mysore artists who would organise themselves, with the assistance of the State, to collect all promising works of art produced in

Mysore from time to time, to arrange for their exhibition to the best advantage and in compliance with all the conditions, in the exhibitions that are held in different parts of India and to induce artists from all over India to compete in the Art Exhibition at Mysore.

Mr. Balasundaram Iyer's next suggestion is that we should provide much better living accommodation for exhibitors. May I put it to you that it is not for exhibitors only that this is required? Mysore with its fine climate, its great natural beauties, its many places of historical and religious significance and its brilliant festivals, is attracting to itself every year larger and larger numbers of visitors. If only the railway to the south were completed and if we had better communication with the west coast, and better means of accommodating our many visitors, it might easily become the Switzerland of India. Let us then, in pursuance of our ancient spirit of hospitality, as well as for the general profit of the State, see what can be done to develop it in such a way as to make every visitor who comes here sure that he will have a comfortable and an enjoyable time for the duration of his stay.

And this leads to the third great necessity, advertisement. It is being recognized at last in India, as it has long been recognized in Europe and America, that advertisement is one of the prime essentials of trade. As one travels the length and breadth of India, one sees everywhere illustrations and advertisements of tours, of

steamer companies, of places of pilgrimage and of goods and services of every description, but one looks in vain for advertisement of Mysore. The time has come when we can no longer leave our country or our goods unadvertised and unknown. We must advertise as others do: and as we do so, we shall be overwhelmed with visitors to our beautiful and our sacred places and with orders for our goods.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure to distribute the awards to the successful competitors at the Exhibition of 1929. I hope that they will not rest content with the receiving of the awards, but that they and the other competitors and all concerned will begin from tomorrow onwards to make preparations for a still more successful Exhibition in 1930.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE MEETING HALL AND OFFICE BUILDING OF THE KOLAR DISTRICT BOARD ON 30<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1929.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—There is no aspect of modern progress in India that gives me greater pleasure than to see the spontaneous development of local patriotism.

The growth of local self-government in India of late years has almost exactly reversed the process that was pursued in the West. In England, for instance, the growth was all upwards from the small units that represented the villages to larger areas until it reached the body that forms the Government of the whole country. In India there has been going on the opposite process of devolution from the Government to the District Board and from the District Board to the Taluk Board or the Village Panchayat.

So far as number of local bodies goes, we in Mysore have now caught up to the English level. With nearly 9,000 Village Panchayats we have one local body to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles as against their one to 4. But local self-governing bodies are only one, and by no means the most important, of their local activities. We may safely count that, for each unit of local self-government,

they have half a dozen other local units of different kinds, as a club, a cricket team, a debating society, a flower show, a baby welfare centre, and so forth. And it is from the raw material provided by these that the country is provided with its picked athletes, its artists, its public workers and its legislators.

The contemplation of our deficiencies, if I may so call them, in these latter respects makes it a special pleasure to me to meet a local body that takes so great a pride in its achievements as the District Board of Kolar. You were the first Board in the State to develop your own railway and I am very glad that my Government have been able to implement their promises in that respect and so to make the railway the success that it is. You were among the first of the Boards to earn the privilege of having a President selected from among your own number. At a later stage, you secured the further privilege of electing your President. And now, as a result of the successful way in which you and two other Boards have used that privilege, a further concession, namely, the extension of the same privilege to all the other Boards in the State, has been sanctioned.

While this circumstance marks an important landmark in your progress, I hope you will not think that it, by any means, marks the end of the journey. I hope you will realise that there is infinite scope for progress still before you in developing the spirit that has animated you in the other bodies in your neighbourhood. I hope

you will use your endeavours so to develop that spirit that the panchayats throughout the district become an invaluable recruiting ground for membership of your own body and that other local institutions grow up in village after village, all animated by the spirit of healthy rivalry that is the main spring of improvement in every department of life.

It is for reasons such as these that I take great pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the building that is to house your future activities. Were you a Government department, it might perhaps be argued that Rs. 17,000 could better be spent in digging wells for the poor. But your building has a higher purpose as the symbol of your pride of achievement and your local patriotism and I hope that it will always stand to you as a record of good work done and an incentive to the further broadening of beneficent activities.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION  
OF THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION IN THE  
TOWN OF KOLAR ON 30TH OCTOBER 1929.

*Mr. Forbes, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Municipal Council of Kolar,*—I thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome that you have given me and can assure you that it has afforded me the greatest of pleasures to visit again your historic city and to see how it continues to grow in importance and in prosperity.

There was a time when it lived mainly upon the memories of the past. You made an end of that stage when you levelled the fort walls and filled the ditch and replaced them by the fine new streets of a modern town.

There was a later time when, as the centre of a large amount of road traffic, it tended to develop into a caravansarai and had to contend with many sanitary and other difficulties that arose from that condition. That was concluded when, by securing the railway connection, you made an end of the aggregation of road travellers here and at the same time installed new water works that gave purer water to the town.

You have invited me to-day to help you to inaugurate a further stage of progress, first, by improving

your conditions in respect of that prime requisite of a healthy town and secondly, by adding to it what is by comparison a luxury, in the shape of an installation of electric light and power.

In connection with the first of these requests, I must begin by expressing my appreciation of the public spirit displayed by Sahukar Chikkachennananjappa Chetty in making the generous contribution which he has made towards the well-being of his fellow-citizens. And I should like to say that I specially appreciate a donation of this sort which merges itself in the general benefit of some large public work and is not earmarked by the donor for some more individual, but less generally beneficial purpose.

You have also made a request to my Government, namely, that they should waive the sum of Rs. 15,000 which is still due by you to them in connection with the sand filters which are now to be converted into settling tanks. I am glad to be able to grant your request and to advise you further that the whole scheme for the improvement of your water supply, amounting to a sum of Rs. 69,000 in all, will be sanctioned and that half the cost of the same will be met by the Government on the understanding that the municipality, with the generous assistance of Mr. Chikka-chennananjappa Chetty, will make up the other half.

I shall further have great pleasure at 5-30 this evening in switching on the electric lights which have

been installed through the skill and energy of Mr. Forbes and the officers of his department. As he has shown you in his speech, when these lights are switched on, they will form another link in the golden chain that will soon, I hope, encircle the State from east to west, from Mulbagal to Hunsur, and will bring you into line in this respect with the most advanced of Western communities. I hope that the installation will be the means of bringing you comfort, pleasure and profit and that you will continue to grow in prosperity until you are able to rival those communities, not in respect of this one matter only, which you owe to the way in which our country has been endowed by nature, but in others also in which you have to win pre-eminence for yourselves in the struggle of life.

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JOINT REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED BY  
THE TUMKUR DISTRICT BOARD AND THE TUM-  
KUR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY ON THE OCCASION  
OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONES OF THEIR  
RESPECTIVE BUILDINGS ON 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER  
1929.

*Gentlemen of the District Board and Directors of the Co-operative Society, Tumkur,*—It has given me very great pleasure to motor through the smiling countryside of your picturesque and prosperous district and to witness the signs of growing industries on the way and still more to hear from you on my arrival so inspiring an account of the success with which you have each been conducting the activities which have been committed to your charge. It is especially gratifying to me to hear from the one body that you have taken seriously in hand the introduction of universal primary education on a voluntary basis and the opening of schools so that there may be one within ten furlongs of every inhabited house, and from the other that you have so far succeeded in spreading the doctrines of co-operation that you have one co-operator out of every ten inhabitants of the capital town.

You have each of you presented me in the course of your Addresses with a motto, which I understand

forms the governing motive of your activities, that of the District Board that local self-government means self-help; that of the Board of Directors that co-operation is the only remedy for all ills. While wholly approving these unexceptionable sentiments, I would suggest to you that each is complementary to the other and that neither presents the whole truth. You might indeed, with equal or greater accuracy, invert the statements and say that co-operation is self-government and self-help the remedy for every ill. When I speak thus of co-operation I am speaking of it, of course, in its widest and truest sense as applied to every department of life and not in the narrow money-lending sense which is apt to be attached to it in this country. When your mottoes are looked at from this point of view, it will be clear that where co-operation is complete in all departments of life, the need for a separate governing agency practically ceases to exist and where co-operation and self-help are combined, the need for such applications for outside aid as you have put forward is reduced to a minimum.

I do not intend by saying this in any way to deprecate your pressing upon my Government your claims to a fair share of whatever they have to distribute and I am sure that they will consider the requests that you have put forward in the light of another proverb, namely, that Heaven helps those who help themselves.

I would only advise you, as regards the railway scheme on which you have set your hearts, to study the project carefully and see whether, on the present estimates of cost and of traffic, it is one on which a prudent man would spend money. And if it is not, whether there are not some means, by changing the alignment or otherwise, of investing the money you have accumulated for a like purpose, but with a better prospect, if not of profit, at least of avoiding a recurring loss which would involve your having to continue to tax yourselves for many years to come.

To return to your pass words of co-operation and self-help, I am glad to say that the occasion which we are celebrating to-day is one in respect of which you are giving an illustration of both virtues. The local municipality whom I am to meet this afternoon, are very anxious to see their ancient city take on the appearance, as they put it, of a modern town. By the erection of the two buildings of which you have asked me to lay the foundation stones, you are co-operating with them in the object that they have set before them, while you are helping yourselves by the provision of more commodious places for the conduct of your business and setting an example of local patriotism which I hope your neighbours, both public bodies and private individuals, will not be slow to follow.

Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in laying the foundation stones of the buildings which are to house

the District Board and the Co-operative Society, and I hope that the buildings will soon be completed and will long remain as worthy homes for the beneficent activities which are to be conducted in them and as examples of local patriotism for others to emulate

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JOINT REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED BY THE TUMKUR MUNICIPALITY AND THE TUMKUR DISTRICT LIBRARY COMMITTEE ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE ELECTRIC INSTALLATION FOR THE TOWN AND LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE DISTRICT LIBRARY ON 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1929.

*Gentlemen of the Municipal Council and District Library Committee of Tumkur,*—You are already citizens of no unattractive city. Situated beneath the lofty height of Devarayadurga, enjoying the cool breezes of the Tumkur Amanikere, surrounded by graceful palm groves and glowing fields of rice and gingelly, your town is one which nature has richly endowed.

You ask me now to help you in your desire to give it the appearance of a modern town. I could hardly do more towards helping you in this than I am doing to-day by laying the foundation stones of three important buildings to beautify your streets and by inaugurating the electric installation which will bring you, in that respect at any rate, into line with the most enlightened cities of the world.

I am very glad that one of the three buildings the foundation stone of which I am to lay this afternoon, is a library. One of the most striking propositions put



forward at the recent Universities Conference was that our students do not possess or read nearly enough books. And if we do not acquire the habit in youth, we are not likely to add it to our equipment later when we are engaged in the battle of life. Books are like men and women. A few may lead us into evil courses; others may be the companions of our idle hours; others again may be our counsellors and instructors; others should be our life-long friends. A celebrated critic said the other day that when you open a book you ought to be opening a door into happiness. It is in the belief that the door of the library will be a door to happiness for many of the people of Tumkur, that I have agreed to lay the foundation stone of your new building to-day, and it is in the hope that I shall remain here as a friend among friends that I now consent to your request that the library should bear my name.

Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Tumkur District Library and in switching on the lights of the electric installation, which I hope will light you at your studies, beautify your streets, bring comfort to your homes and serve to give a stimulus to your industries and your trades.

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SPEECH AT THE BIRTHDAY BANQUET  
ON 28<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1931.

*Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I rise to propose the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In the anxious days of his great illness and in a lesser degree a week or two ago, we learnt, in a way we had not realised before, what the King's health really means, not only to ourselves, but also to the empire and to the world at large. In a very few days we shall be celebrating his sixty-eighth birthday. I am sure you will all echo from the bottom of your hearts the wish that he may celebrate many birthdays yet in the continuation of his mission of peace and honour and wise governance.

Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The King, God bless him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure at the same time to welcome here His Majesty's very distinguished representatives, Sir George and Lady Beatrix Stanley. The mottoes of their respective houses indicate that Lady Beatrix Stanley attains whatever she seeks and that His Excellency pursues without changing whatever course he may have set himself, without caring for the temptations that assail him on

the one hand or for the dangers that threaten him on the other. To show you how little the house of Derby changes, I propose to read to you a sentence out of a letter written just 72 years ago by His Excellency's uncle, Lord Stanley, when Secretary of State for India, to my grandfather, which reads as if it had been written yesterday :—

“ At no former period have the affairs of India occupied so large a share of attention in this country as at present, and it is the earnest hope of those who interest themselves in the fortunes of that vast empire, that this increased attention may result in the greater prosperity of its people and in the development of its incalculable resources.”

These words are as true of the present day as they were of the day when they were written and I am sure you will all agree with me that it is a matter for great congratulation that in the present troubled times we have at the head of affairs in Southern India, a prominent member of a house that is distinguished for its sportsmanship as much as for its statesmanship, and above all, for the steadfast mind that carries on unperturbed, however troublesome the immediate prospect may look. May Their Excellencies, in the words of the motto of Her Excellency's house, attain that which they seek ; and that is, I am sure, as in Lord Stanley's case, the peace, prosperity and good government of this great empire.

It gives me very great pleasure also to welcome here two younger statesmen, members of my own Order and of the flower of Rajput chivalry, in Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur. Whatever troubles the future may bring forth, I am sure we may look to them to meet them with high courage, with wisdom and resource and in the spirit of true sportsmen who will always play the game. I cannot do better than wish them the same success in the field of governing as they have already attained in those of polo and shikar.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the healths of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Beatrix Stanley and to join me in welcoming to Mysore Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF BAGESHWAR ON 20<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1931 DURING THE TRIP OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA TO MANASAROWAR AND MOUNT KAILAS.

*Gentlemen*,—I am grateful to you all for the kind reception you have given me this day and I am glad of this opportunity of visiting this sacred place, Bageshwar.

For the last so many years, it has been my ambition to visit the Holy Mount Kailas, till at last the Almighty was pleased to enable me this year to achieve my life-long and ardent desire most successfully, attended as the undertaking is with risks too numerous to mention.

I note your request for help towards the construction of a school building and it will be given due consideration.

In conclusion, let me thank you, *Gentlemen*, once again for your hearty welcome which I shall always remember with pleasure.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF  
THE LABORATORY AT THE BALEHONNUR EX-  
PERIMENTAL STATION ON 27<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1931.

*Dr. Coleman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It gives me very great pleasure to see present here to-day so representative a gathering of that important community, the planters of Southern India. And I take it that the fact that so many of you have made it your business to travel to this somewhat out-of-the-way spot is a testimony to the value you place upon the work that Dr. Coleman and the department of which he is the head are doing for agriculture in general and for coffee in particular.

It is a fortunate fact for all of us that Mysore coffee is a very high quality product, which continues to command a market when the inferior qualities are losing ground. But we are living in very difficult times; competition for such markets as there are, is more extreme than it has ever been; and it only needs a glance at Dr. Coleman's most interesting report on conditions in one of our principal competitors, namely Java, to make us realise that we have got to look to our laurels. As he points out there, the planters of that country are collecting and spending no less than 30 lakhs of rupees a year on experiment in various methods of improvement of their

product and it seems evident that we also must be prepared to make radical changes in old-fashioned methods if we are to keep the lead that nature has given us.

Dr. Coleman has pointed out that there is one respect in which we have an advantage over them, namely, in the spirit of co-operation between Indians and Europeans that prevails here. Indeed, it goes much further, for we have here also an instance of active co-operation between the non-officials and the Government, between the planters of the rest of Southern India and the planters of the State, and between the scientific officer of the United Planters' Association and the scientific officers of the department.

And that brings me to the consideration, Gentlemen, that in these days we have all got to be scientists in a greater or less degree. Speaking several years ago at the opening meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Bangalore, I said that I regarded every experimental farm as a laboratory. And here you have one in actual working: twenty-thousand plants under the microscope; twenty or thirty different plots trying out manures; every known kind of sprayer on trial or in the condemned cell; and here, in this laboratory within a laboratory, intensive work by highly trained scientists on all the insect pests that ravage your crops and all the diseases that coffee is heir to.

There is only one suggestion that I should like to make to you, and that is, that you should consider

whether, having got so effective a co-operative agency together, you could not use it for the purpose of extending your sales. We are invited with almost every letter that the post brings us to buy or to eat more of one kind of food or another or of the produce of one country or another. Is it not time to launch a campaign to induce people both to drink more coffee and to buy more of your coffee? I understand that India already supplies one-fifth of the coffee consumed in the United Kingdom and that Mysore supplies half the coffee grown in India; but it was a surprise to me to learn that the consumption per head in the United Kingdom and its principal colonies is only one pound a year as against five in France, six to seven in Germany, eleven to twelve in America and fourteen to fifteen in Holland. These figures surely suggest that excellent results might follow on a propaganda campaign along the two lines that I have indicated.

Gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me in congratulating Dr. Coleman and all the officers who are working with him on the success that the Balehonnur station has achieved up to date, as well as in wishing it all possible success in the future. The name, literally translated, means gold or wealth from plantains, an ancient source of wealth in the malnad. I hope that hereafter it will still signify wealth to this beautiful district, to be derived from the newer products on which its present prosperity depends.



MESSAGE TO THE ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT ITS MEETING AT BANGALORE ON 28TH DECEMBER 1931.

Your Conference is one of comparatively recent growth, but it is in my estimation one of the most essential of the many that grace our Christmas season. You are building the mind of a nation in a changing world. We are all awakening to the fact that truth is progressive. Knowledge is advancing with lightning strides and at each stage old standards are tottering to their fall before new ones are ready to be put up. It is for you to supply some sign-posts, temporary though they be, for a generation that may otherwise lose its way.

The responsibility is a very great one. You have to keep abreast of the new learning, to extract the essentials and expound them with insight and clarity and to do this under very severe limitations, especially in regard to time.

It is the latter which is the dominant factor. Every Government in India to-day lies under the reproach of economic waste through the taxpayers' money being poured out on schemes of education that result in little benefit to the students or to the community. But popular feeling operates to prevent the cancellation of these schemes even in days of retrench-

ment, until there are better ones ready to take their place.

It is to conferences such as yours that we look for these new schemes. You have before you certain constant factors which must be allowed for, such as the nature, age and capacity of your pupils and the number of years for which they are available. You have counsellors to advise you as to the merits or demerits of existing schemes, not only in the members of your own body, but in the persons of parents, employers and students themselves. And you have one of the greatest objectives in the world in front of you in the building of a nation.

I welcome you most cordially to Bangalore. I wish you a very pleasant and interesting time here and I look to the result of your discussions for new light on one of the greatest of the many grave problems that are troubling us in India to-day.

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MESSAGE TO THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS AT ITS  
MEETING AT BANGALORE ON 2ND JANUARY 1932.

It is with very great pleasure that I welcome to Bangalore a distinguished body of scientific men representative of the universities and learned bodies of the whole of India. And I hope I may take it as a compliment, not only to the salubrious climate in which you meet, but also to the spirit of enquiry and research that has been engendered by the Mysore University as well as by the Indian Institute of Science, that you have chosen Bangalore for the third time as the place of your meeting.

Scientific research is making very rapid strides in India as in the rest of the world and this is to be attributed in no small measure to the inspiring influence and co-ordinating effect of your meetings. My only doubt is whether you do not need to hold many more of them. Science is re-making the world and the obligations that have been laid on birth and wealth, in their turn, now fall to be shared by science as well.

One of those obligations seems to me to be to do what mortals can to keep the different processes of the re-making in touch and tune with one another. Such co-ordination seems to be sadly lacking at present. You give the world speed and there is a death roll like that

of many battles. You mitigate disease and the incapables increase and multiply. You discover new explosives and place whole populations at the mercy of misguided individuals.

It may be said that it is an impossible task to develop the minds, the senses and the moral faculties of men so as to enable them to cope at once with the conditions that accrue from new discoveries in the field of physical science. But co-ordination can at least do something and I commend to you the idea that you should do what in you lies to help the world to treat the book of knowledge as a whole and should take one another into council as to the reactions of new discoveries in one branch of science upon the conditions that are dealt with by the others.

I wish you a very pleasant stay in Bangalore and all success to the deliberations in which you are about to engage.

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REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES DELIVERED ON THE  
OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE  
OF THE MCGANN HOSPITAL AT SHIMOGA ON  
16TH JANUARY 1932.

*Dr. Subba Rao and Gentlemen of the District Board and Municipal Council of Shimoga,*—I thank you for the warm welcome you have given me to your beautiful district and for the congratulations you have tendered to me on my return from my pilgrimage to the holy Mount Kailas.

I am glad to see from your Addresses that it is the goal of the real regeneration of the people of the district that you have set before you. To take the case of hospitals, for instance, you began with one just eighty years ago and are now able to report no less than thirty, including two maternity hospitals, at work.

There has been similar progress in other parts of the State. Since 1920 nearly a hundred new institutions have been opened and there has been an increase of more than fourteen lakhs in the number of patients relieved and of more than a lakh and a-half of rupees in the contributions made by local bodies to their relief.

As in the case of your own town, so with the bulk of these hospitals, the increase has been due as much to

private beneficence as to the employment of State funds. And while I congratulate the public-spirited gentlemen who have contributed so liberally to the reconstitution of the Shimoga hospital, I should like to add that it is only through the co-operation and the good will of citizens like these that such undertakings can ever be brought to fruition.

You, Gentlemen of the District Board, have referred in your Address to the large degree of freedom that has been granted in my State to local self-governing bodies and popular institutions. I should like to assure you that I regard the association of the people with the Government as a vital element in the success of any public enterprise. It is my earnest hope and desire that the closest possible association should exist between my people and Government, each feeling that it is a part of the other, both working whole-heartedly in the fulfilment of their common purpose—the happiness and prosperity of all who live in the State of Mysore.

I should like to add a few words about the officer after whom the hospital is to be named. Sixty-two years ago there came to Shimoga, to his first appointment in the Mysore service, a young medical officer, who from 1870 on and off till 1876, devoted his time and his talents to the welfare of the people of the district. This house which is to form the nucleus of your new hospital, is the house in which he lived throughout that time. After filling other and higher appointments he

became, forty-seven years ago, the first head of the Medical Department of Mysore, to which you owe so much of the beneficent developments of which you have spoken. I refer, of course, to Colonel McGann, who is so well known in Mysore as an eminent physician, an able administrator and a man of the finest character. And it is a great pleasure to me to think that, after such a wonderful record of service, he and his wife are still with us in Mysore. They are people who have a genius for friendship. They are the oldest and truest friends that our State has ever had and I am very glad that this hospital, situated on the spot where he spent his earliest years in the State service, will keep green the memory of Colonel McGann for many years to come.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your Addresses and I have much pleasure in declaring this stone to be well and truly laid.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE DISTRIBUTION  
OF PRIZES AT THE CLOSE OF THE RED CROSS,  
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WEEK ON  
14TH MARCH 1932.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It has given me great pleasure to come here to-day and to distribute the prizes to so many and such promising future citizens of Mysore. I extend my congratulations also to the Infant Branch of the Red Cross, which has made this week the occasion of its entry into the world, with a large band of generous donors and no less generous workers to sponsor it. I hope it will grow in strength and prosperity with the infants to which it ministers. I am very glad to see that one of its first assets is a rolling cup, which is, or ought to be, a guarantee of continuing existence. I shall follow its future with the keenest interest.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF  
THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE CAUVERY RIVER NEAR  
T.-NARSIPUR ON 29<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1932.

*Gentlemen*,—I thank you for the loyal Address which you have presented to me on behalf of the District Board of Mysore.

It gives me very great pleasure to take part in to-day's ceremony, realising as I do how greatly this bridge will improve the means of communication between this part of the State and the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency. Sivasamudram, too, is brought much nearer to Mysore.

With the invention of the motor vehicle which has resulted in a wonderful transformation of the means of transport, the road has become a potent factor in the economic development of a country. Increasing attention will have to be paid both by the Government and by local bodies like the District Boards, to the improvement of roads, in which I include the provision of bridges wherever they may be found necessary. Nor is mere construction enough. Maintenance of roads and bridges in a satisfactory condition is a matter of no less importance.

I realise, as you do, the great importance of a similar bridge across the Kabani. I can only say that

I hope that it may not be long before that also is constructed.

The District Board of Mysore have shown commendable zeal and enterprise in the construction of bridges in their district. You have had the satisfaction of seeing one completed already, another is in course of construction and a third is in contemplation. And when this too is completed, you will have done something of which you might well be proud.

I am glad of this opportunity of evincing my personal interest in your work. I have great pleasure in allowing the bridge to be named after me and in declaring it open for traffic.

I offer my hearty congratulations to the President and Members of the District Board of Mysore upon the successful completion of a great enterprise.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCE HELD AT MYSORE ON 19TH DECEMBER 1932.

*Delegates and Members of the Indian Philosophical Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is with great pleasure that I welcome to my Capital so distinguished a body of seekers after truth, and wish you God-speed in your labours.

Although Mysore cannot attempt to rival great centres like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or the holy city of Benares, yet she has some claims to be considered a suitable meeting place for such a conference as yours. For one thing I feel that I am welcoming you to a land of philosophers. It was in Mysore that Srutakevali Bhadrabahu, leading the first migration of the Jains to the south, broke his journey and took up his abode. It was in Mysore again that Sankaracharya founded the premier institution for the propagation of his philosophy. It was to Mysore that Ramanujacharya fled from the persecution of the Chola kings to preach his doctrines. It was here that Madhvacharya by his teaching gave an impetus to the Dwaita system. In Mysore again Veerasaivism has flourished for several centuries.

Mysore is also a storehouse of ancient philosophies. There are wonderful manuscript libraries in Sringeri

and Sravanabelgola. The Oriental Library in this city has become famous through the discovery of the manuscript of the great Kautilya's *Arthasastra* which has thrown a flood of light on a most important period of Indian History. It is our endeavour in our Sanskrit College, which has already been in existence for over half a century, to keep alive the philosophic heritage of Bharatavarsha. Perhaps in these libraries there are still important, but undiscovered, gems of historic and philosophic lore awaiting the labours of scholars like yourselves.

While we are thus loyal to the past, we also try to keep ourselves abreast of modern developments. Mysore has, as you are aware, been selected as the headquarters of the greatest scientific institute in India. She has also been the meeting place of many important conferences. Only four years ago the Student Christian Federation of the whole world met in this city, and last year the All-India Science Congress met at Bangalore. It is very fitting that this should be followed by a congress of philosophers.

We live in times when religion and philosophy alike are being put to the severest of tests. New items of knowledge and discoveries are following one on the heels of another at a pace which to many appears to be fraught with grave danger, and there are not wanting those who declare that the very foundations of religion and philosophy are being undermined.

But I do not despair. Rather am I one of those who believe that philosophy is on the threshold of some great advance. History teaches us that philosophy is ever old and ever new, that it is remoulded out of the crucible of thought of each generation as it passes. Did not Socrates, Plato and Aristotle themselves follow on the period of scepticism associated with the Sophists? In our own country the materialism of the Charvakas was but a prelude to the profound ethicism of Buddha. In modern Europe the destructive zeal of the prophets of the French Revolution coincided with the birth of the great idealistic systems of Kant and Hegel.

It is possibly a sign of the coming of another great advance that to-day there is increasing recognition of the inter-relation of the sciences, not only with one another, but with the co-ordinated consideration of them all, which belongs to philosophy. When we see scientists like Bergson and William James, Whitehead and Eddington, and mathematicians like Bertrand Russell and Poincarè, impelled by the logic of facts to pass on from science to philosophy, have we not reason to hope that the next advance in thought will show a new quality?

Nor is the need less great for a renaissance in religious thought. Religions are apt to be too closely associated with particular territorial boundaries. Philosophy is free from such associations; but by its very nature it is confined to an aristocracy of learned men.

But each can help the other. Philosophy can aid religion by inducing the clarity of thought which tends to purify it and to disperse the clouds that obscure the truth. Religion can aid philosophy by spreading abroad to the people at large the truths that philosophy has thus revealed. In the last resort, the good and the true will meet in the God of religion, the Absolute of philosophy.

Philosophy has come to be looked upon as an abstruse subject, far removed from the stress and strain of life. But a philosophy that is remote from life forfeits all claim to our homage. It should give us a co-ordinated world-view, which comprehends all the aspects of life including religion. Philosophy can justify its existence only by the creation of a broad-based standpoint for the study of arts as well as of sciences, physical, biological and social. The world to-day suffers from excessive specialisation and we are apt to miss the broad vistas of life because of our circumscribed outlook. It was not so long ago that politics and economics as well as the physical sciences were nourished by philosophy and grew up under its fostering care. They are now grown to manhood, and are apt to be somewhat contemptuous of their philosophic ancestry. None the less they need to-day the guiding counsel of philosophy. Our economic and our political difficulties point to the need for comprehensive thought, a need which philosophy alone can hope to meet. And

you all know that the highest art and literature of a people are the natural outcome of their philosophy. It evaluates all experience and thought and it is thus co-extensive with life.

Indian philosophic traditions are supremely rich, but they need to be vivified by the breath of life to-day. You, Gentlemen, by your knowledge of Western thought as well as your inborn zest for our own philosophy, are in a position to reconcile the warring claims of narrow specialisation and broad-based culture. I trust that the Indian Philosophical Congress will play its part in the renaissance of philosophy which the highly distracted condition of the world demands to-day.

Delegates and Members of the Indian Philosophical Congress, I wish that your session may be marked by clarity of vision and may be productive of much fruitful thought and discussion, and that you may attain to Carlyle's definition of a philosopher as "he to whom the highest has descended, and the lowest has mounted up: who is the equal and kindly brother of all."

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE SIR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY TOWN HALL AT BANGALORE ON 6TH MARCH 1933.

*Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Council, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Those who live in the city of Mysore are so accustomed to using the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall for some public purpose or another almost every week of the year, that it has often struck them as a matter for wonderment that this great city has been able to carry on so long without any such meeting place.

A central meeting hall is a necessity in every great town for social, civic and national purposes, as a gathering place on great occasions, as a place for the inauguration of great projects, as a place for deliberation on matters affecting the common weal. It should be a nerve centre for all the city's activities and a city which is without one must feel that there is something greatly lacking in its public life.

I expect that many of you have felt this of Bangalore in the past, and I am quite sure that one of you has, for I am well aware that the construction of a Town Hall was one of the projects that Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty had set before himself in the seven years during



which, after his retirement from the public service, he filled the post of President of the Municipal Council.

As he was unable to carry the project through to completion then, he has made sure of securing the execution of it now, by making a most generous donation of half the cost of it from his private purse. The Municipality have added their quota and the Government, in spite of their financial troubles, have found themselves able to guarantee the completion of the work.

I congratulate you, Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, on your most generous gift to the town you have loved so well and on the wise purpose to which you have devoted it. I congratulate you, Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Council, on the approaching acquisition of a noble building and I hope that it may be devoted for all time to the promotion of causes that are worthy of its founder.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT BANGALORE, ON 8TH MARCH 1933.

*Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—A great writer, in summing up the events of the first quarter of the twentieth century—a term of years which coincided very nearly with those the conclusion of which we are celebrating to-day—said: “Never before in all history has there been such an upheaval, such changes of a fundamental character, such an advance in science and investigation, such a multitude of events—each of them startling in its way—as in the last few years.” And another, in attempting to forecast what was to come to us hereafter, said: “In its most general form the world situation as we have it to-day, is a complicated conflict of very powerful, social and political traditions on the one hand, against a spreading tide of new knowledge and an unprecedented onrush of new inventions, that are entirely incompatible with these social and political traditions that still dominate men’s minds.”

We are met together to-day to inaugurate a project which is to combine in itself a memorial of those twenty-five eventful years and a means of equipping the

youth of Mysore to play a worthy part in whatever new adventures the future may have in store.

I think you have chosen very wisely in selecting for your purpose an institute which will commemorate the inventions of which I have spoken, and will, at the same time, help those who attend it to apply them in practical life.

You have chosen for it also an admirable site, which is central and yet open, dignified and yet handy both for the colleges of learning and for the practical workshops which will assist in the training of the students.

My greatest hope for its future is that it will form an abiding link between the purely literary education to which we have so largely devoted ourselves in the past and the practical adaptation of new inventions and discoveries which must, whether we like it or not, form so great a part of our life in the future. A distinguished officer of the Government of India recently, in urging the immediate necessity of teaching the youth of the present day more of the matters necessary to health, as revealed by discoveries in the field of preventive medicine, said that, if there was no room for such teaching in the curriculum, so much the worse for the curriculum. I feel much the same in regard to the teaching of the results of new discoveries in other fields. These have altered the whole texture of our lives and it is as necessary for all of us to understand the elementary

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facts about them as it was for our grandfathers to acquire a knowledge of the three R's. I hope therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, that a knowledge of the industrial arts will soon become as much an essential part of the education of a gentleman as an acquaintance with the plays of Shakespeare, and that schools of the sort which we are to inaugurate to-day will soon become part of the regular educational equipment of the State and not be set apart under a name and designation that itself seems to imply something abnormal and peculiar.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Silver Jubilee Technological Institute.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW CITY MUNICIPAL OFFICES AT BANGALORE ON 15<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1933.

*Mr. President and Members of the Bangalore Municipal Council,*—I am very glad to be able to come here to-day to meet the representatives of the people of this great city and I am still more glad to learn that you find yourselves at last in a position to put into effect your long cherished project for the establishment of a municipal building in keeping with the importance of the city which you represent.

You have referred to the developments that have taken place in it in the past 30 years and indeed these have been very remarkable. The city was no mean one 30 years ago, but of late years, and especially since the move towards the suburbs began, it has been expanding with a rapidity that one can only realise if one casts oneself back to the memories of driving through the streets in the days before motor vehicles existed.

Even in recent years, in spite of the depression, there has been no abatement in the expansion of the city and in this I think both the Government and public bodies no less than private individuals, have shown a wisdom in spending since there is no doubt that the buildings that have been erected, while they have added

greatly to the comfort of all concerned and to the beauty of the city, have also done much to provide employment for people who might otherwise have been without it.

You have referred me also to the increasing wealth of the city, and have pointed out that it pays a very large proportion of the income-tax of the State. I am somewhat surprised that in almost the same breath you have pressed the fact that there has been no increase in the revenues of the city for the space of twenty years. I would ask you very seriously to consider whether if there has been such a great increase in population, in buildings and in wealth, the income of the municipality ought not to show a proportionate increase.

This leads me to your request for the grant of further assistance by the Government. I need hardly say that I and my Government have the prosperity and the beauty of this great city very much at heart and that my Government are doing all they can to assist you financially, consistently with their obligations to other places. As members of a body exercising a very full measure of self-government, however, I feel sure that you will realise that one of the first obligations of such a body is to raise the revenue necessary to meet its expenditure and that my Government must always keep in mind the relative urgency of all the demands upon their purse and especially of those from the rural parts

and not allow their own predilections to influence them too much in favour of the capital cities.

I have now much pleasure, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, in proceeding to lay the foundation stone of the new municipal building for the city of Bangalore.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF OPENING THE NEW  
BANGALORE WATER WORKS AT THIPPAGONDANA-  
HALLI ON 15<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1933.

*Mr. Rangaiya, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—We learn from the Mahabharata that “Water is a better gift than food as it is an element essential for the very existence of life. There is no gift that is greater than that of water, and whoever desires to acquire spiritual wealth for himself should always give water to those who need it.” And the need for giving it is especially strong when large numbers of people are gathered together, since water, however beneficent in itself, can be made the carrier of much evil.

We have such a massing together of people in our capital city of Bangalore which has grown in the years since Kempe Gowda laid out its limits to the ninth city in India, ranking just after Ahmedabad, but before Lucknow, Amritsar or Karachi. Outside India it is comparable in population with such important ports as Cape Town and Colombo or with such historical centres as Florence and Teheran.

When I make this comparison, I am of course including the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station who, as you have heard, have hitherto been partners with us in the enterprise of providing this great city with the first necessity of life.



That enterprise is entering to-day upon a phase in its history. I mentioned just now that Bangalore compares in respect of size with some of the most important cities of the world. I hope that after to-day it will compare with any modern city of its size in respect of the abundance and purity of its water supply. We have in this great lake the purest of rain water, brought to the dam by the twin rivers of Kumudvati and Arkavati, and it is, as you have seen, further purified by the latest expedients for water purification that the world knows. It will be delivered to Bangalore in steel and iron pipes, to which impurities can have no access and will, I hope, give the combined populations a guarantee that, whatever troubles they may suffer from, they ought to be free for all time from fear of water-borne disease.

It is a great pleasure to me on an occasion like this to realise that the scheme has been worked out from first to last, in broad outline and in detail, by Mysore Engineers and that it is using not only Mysore water and Mysore brains but Mysore power and Mysore pipes. I have great pleasure in congratulating you, Mr. Rangaiya, and through you all who have helped in the inauguration and execution of the scheme, on its most successful accomplishment; and in proceeding now to turn on the first supply of Thippagondanahalli water to the city of Bangalore, I hope that I shall be turning on a stream that will carry to the city an ever-increasing supply of health and prosperity.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF SAINT PHILOMENA'S CHURCH AT MYSORE ON 28<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1933.

*My Lord Bishop, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It gives me very great pleasure to come here to-day to lay the foundation stone of the great new church which you have planned to erect here and to associate with the name of your patron saint, Saint Philomena.

I believe with deep conviction that religion is fundamental to the richest and strongest life of the nation. There are diverse religions in this land of ours, and frequently there exists a most irreligious hostility between them. But we have gradually been coming to understand that the unity is much deeper than the differences, that while in creed and custom we are far enough apart, in worship and in aspiration we are one. This being so, the creed and custom of each religion among us is surely worthy of reverent study by the followers of every other.

You have reminded me that your present church was built by my grandfather of revered memory ninety years ago and it is interesting to recall the inscription that was put upon it then. It ran: "In the name of that only God—the Universal Lord who creates,

protects, and reigns over the universe of Light, the mundane world and the assemblage of all created lives—this church is built 1843 years after the incarnation of Jesus Christ, the Enlightenment of the world, as man.”

Throughout these many years the church thus dedicated has been the spiritual home of innumerable people, where in poverty and suffering they have found peace and in trouble a wisdom that passes the mere understanding, so that every stone of it has become dear to them. There is some sadness in the thought of its disappearance, yet it is joy to think of the rising up of a worthier temple, to be brooded over by the same eternal spirit and to remain for centuries a shrine of holiness and healing.

The new church is nobly planned and it will be built largely from the devout offerings of the very poor. This church indeed will be strongly and securely built upon a double foundation—divine compassion and the eager gratitude of men. Nor can I forget, as foot by foot it rises, those devoted labours of the clergy without which it must have remained a dream. You, My Lord Bishop, have been associated with Mysore as a parish priest and later in your present high office, for as many years as I can remember. To you and to your clergy the State and City of Mysore are indebted for countless deeds of charity and good will and for endless effort for the enlightenment and uplift of the people. Yourselves

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you have long forgotten, but your labours cannot be hid and this great building will be a memorial of heroic toil and sacrifice.

May this church of Saint Philomena, the foundation stone of which I now proceed to lay, be not merely the worthy centre of the spiritual life of your own Roman Catholic people, but also a fountain of peace and good will and the zeal for all true service.

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SPEECH AT THE BANQUET GIVEN ON 4TH DECEMBER  
1933 IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THEIR  
EXCELLENCIES THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF  
WILLINGDON TO MYSORE.

*Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—The visit of a Viceroy is always a matter of great interest and importance, but that of the present Viceroy is a source of peculiar gratification to me, for in Your Excellency I welcome, not only the chief representative of the British Crown in India, but also an old and sincere friend of the State of Mysore.

Your Excellency's visit is made at a time of much importance in the history of India, when all are looking forward to a great advance in the system of administration, and meanwhile are full of admiration for the success in preparing for it that has been achieved by your policy of firm, and at the same time, conciliatory rule. There are no people in the world who, by nature and tradition, are more peace-loving, contented and responsive than the people of India. There is no one who is more anxious to do all that is humanly possible for the furtherance of the well-being of the people committed to his charge than Your Excellency. Your utter sincerity, your earnest desire to do the best you can for the country you love, regardless of all personal

consequences, are well recognised and deeply appreciated. And I feel sure that, when the time comes for you to leave these shores, you will leave them amidst the applause of a grateful people, and with the consciousness of having cemented those bonds of mutual esteem and interest which alone can hold your country and mine permanently together.

A certain Secretary of State, who made great fun of the impatient idealist, also declared that it was the greatest fallacy in all politics to think that whatever was good in the way of self-government for Canada must be good for India. Your Excellency has since shown in your own person that one most essential component of the Government is every bit as successful in the one country as in the other, and you have more than once expressed a hope that your position here may soon become similar to what it was in Canada. Perhaps it is not going too far to claim that in your heart of hearts Your Excellency is just such an impatient idealist as Lord Morley criticised. And it is because we find in you such eagerness in looking forward, together with so resolute a caution in the planting of your foot-steps, that we rejoice so deeply that, at this time, the direction of Indian affairs is in Your Excellency's hands.

We have much to show Your Excellency since you last visited us in 1922. We have carried through the project that you had then so much at heart of a

division of the waters of the Cauvery with Madras, and while the Mettur Project is almost complete, the Irwin Canal with its 9,000-foot tunnel, is in active working. We have added nearly fifty miles to our railways, though we still cry in vain for the 14-mile link from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam. The whole generating station at Sivasamudram has been remodelled to a capacity of 36,000 kilowatts; the addition of another 6,000 kilowatts is in progress; and lights and power have been supplied to nearly two hundred and fifty towns and villages. We have built an immense new water-works at a cost of nearly 60 lakhs for the City and Cantonment of Bangalore. Our silk and soap and porcelain industries have all made good progress, and our Bhadravati Works continue to make splendid iron, though, alas! we find it hard to transmute it into gold. We have great hopes of doing that, however, with the produce of the sugar factory which is rapidly approaching completion.

I hope it is not inappropriate to add that the scope for further improvements of the kind is almost infinite, and that we are looking forward eagerly to the day when Your Excellency will be able to tell us (as we know you would wish to tell us to-night) that the portion of our revenues that now goes to assist other parts of India will be released for expenditure within the State itself. Similarly, as regards the fair city that adjoins our Capital of Bangalore, we hope that Your

Excellency will soon be able to issue the edict that will effect a closer union.

In welcoming Your Excellency, I have included Her Excellency also, but I should like to add that there are many reasons for which we rejoice in a visit from Her Excellency that are peculiar to herself. While her gracious personality has made her as popular in Mysore as she is throughout the rest of India, we look to her unerring taste to guide us in our art industries and to her wise enthusiasm and keen interest to encourage us in our numerous efforts to improve the lot of the sick and suffering.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and in wishing His Excellency the best of good fortune in the great tasks that await his hands.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF  
THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HEMAVATI AT AKKI-  
HEBBAL, ON 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 1933.

[Delivered in Kannada.]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—It gives me very great pleasure to pay another visit to your river, which is so aptly named the Hemavati or Golden Stream, and to perform the last act in the execution of a great work which will enable the stream of traffic to flow freely across it.

I am very glad to congratulate the District Board of Mysore on the active way in which they have pursued a policy which I suggested some six years ago. In opening another bridge across the Hemavati at Gorur in 1927, I expressed a hope that it might be the fore-runner of many such projects in the near future. In opening the bridge at Tirumakudlu-Narsipur in 1932, I commended the zeal of the District Board which had constructed one bridge, and had another in the course of construction and a third in contemplation. I regard it as one of the soundest manifestations of the growth of a spirit of real Self-Government in this country when a District Board engages its activities in such public works as the building of bridges and railways, and sets itself to pursue a policy of enlightened finance in order to enable it to carry out its schemes.

In congratulating the District Board of Mysore, I

must not neglect the engineers. The bridge builders of old worked on an empirical system. The engineers of the present day have developed bridge building into an art and science of itself. I always regard the officer in charge of a work such as that we are opening to-day as a person greatly to be envied. Where other public workers may feel that there is little to show for the work of a lifetime, but words written or spoken, he can always return to the concrete expression of the work of his brain and watch the passing of the traffic that he has eased from its difficulties.

When I mention the engineers, I do not mean only the officials. I include also, what I may call the unofficial Department of Public Works, that is, the contracting firms which are ready and able to carry out works of this nature. I gladly welcome the growth in the State of considerable firms which are able to take on lump-sum contracts and relieve the Department of an infinite amount of petty detail, and I am very glad to see that this important work has been carried through from start to finish by such a firm.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in declaring open this new bridge across the Hemavati and associating it with my family by giving it the name of my brother Narasimharaja. I hope that it may endure for generations and be a continual boon and blessing to the people of the State and District of Mysore.

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