

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

### THE KING-EMPEROR IN NEPAUL.

A REUTER telegram from Bombay dated Dec. 24 says:—The King-Emperor arrived at Kasra Camp last evening. This morning his Majesty attended Divine service.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24. — Reports have been received that his Majesty has shot eighteen tigers out of twenty-eight, also three rhinoceroses out of four. Several bears and a stag have also been bagged by the suite.

DEC. 27.—The latest news from the King's shooting camp is that his Majesty has shot thirty tigers and thirteen rhinoceroses.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.—The King has promised to present to Lahore Museum the skin of a tiger which he shot in Nepaul.

### DEPARTURE FROM NEPAUL.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28 (Reuter). — The King-Emperor left Kasra Camp this morning. The Prime Minister of Nepaul, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, accompanied his Majesty to Biknathori station, whence the Royal special left at six o'clock this evening.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.—The King arrived at Paleza Ghat at half-past three this afternoon, and after a trip down the Ganges landed at Degha Ghat, whence he proceeded in a Royal special train to Bankipore. After the arrival of the Queen by special train from Kotah their Majesties left for Calcutta at ten minutes to seven.

### THE KING AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is eighty-six years of age, having, through the Governor of Bombay, welcomed the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on their arrival in India, has received the following letter in reply:—

H.M.S. Medina, Bombay, Dec. 3, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were much gratified to receive your words of welcome to India contained in your letter of Nov. 30 to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and I am commanded to express to you their Imperial Majesties' best thanks for these kind sentiments. Their Imperial Majesties were greatly touched by the hearty reception accorded to them yesterday by the people of Bombay. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress trust that you are in good health, and that your old age may be blessed with peace and happiness.—Yours very faithfully,

STAMFORDHAM.

Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.

### THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AT AJMERE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22 (Reuter).—The Queen-Empress arrived at Ajmere from Jaipore this afternoon. Her Majesty first paid a visit to Mayo College and then proceeded to the Residency, which had been specially prepared for her reception. The city was illuminated in the evening in honour of her Majesty's visit.

### VISIT TO BUNDI.

AJMERE, Dec. 23.—Queen Mary has left here. Before her departure her Majesty inspected the sites of the memorials to be erected in honour of the late King Edward and the late Sir William Curzon-Wyllie. The whole visit proved an unqualified success, and Rajpootana deeply appreciates the signal honour it implied. The Queen reaches Bundi to-night, and after staying there one day proceeds to Kotah.

The marvel of Bundi is the Palace fort which rises above the town, built up in a series of overhanging terraces against the face of the rock. Up a steep approach the lofty arched gateway, flanked by elephants of stone, leads through the outer courtyard of the Palace to the public offices, where the affairs of the State are still conducted under the Chief's eyes. In great vaulted chambers groups of clerks squat on the ground, holding in the left hand the roll of paper on which they are engaged in recording the business of the various State departments; in other chambers they are busy among great piled-up sacks, which contain the archives of the State; in others, again, justice of a patriarchal character is being dispensed, while the constant bustle of picturesque life moves to and fro. For, like most ancient Oriental Courts, that of a Rajpoot Chief is open to many comers, and hangers-on of all sorts frequent its approaches. The walls of the great Hall of Audience at Bundi are covered with frescoes of singular beauty, which represent nearly the highest type of Mogul painting. Some of them depict the legends of Hindoo mythology, others the most famous incidents of Rajpoot history, others again—and these are perhaps the most interesting to the European visitor—the pageantry of Court life, the brilliant tournaments of chivalry, the great hunting expeditions of the old days of Rajpoot supremacy. Beyond and above the State chambers stretch away the mysterious apartments in which the Royal ladies and their army of female attendants live their own life of perpetual seclusion.

The ruler of Bundi, says the *Times*, is the head of the Hara sept of the Chauhans, one of the great Rajpoot clans which has held its own for the last five or six centuries in this part of Rajpootana amid many vicissitudes of fortune. It survived successive waves of Mahomedan invasion, though it ultimately threw in its lot with the Mogul Emperors, and it was from the Emperor Akbar himself that the then head of the house received in recognition of his services the title which its successor still bears, of Rao Rajah of Bundi. Under the patriarchal rulership of the late Maharao Rajah, who reigned for nearly sixty-eight years at Bundi, the State came gradually to share at least the benefits

of internal security which the British Raj has conferred upon the whole of India. But, though he was universally respected, and indeed a model of all the old-world virtues of Rajpootana, his essentially conservative instincts had very little sympathy with Western forms of progress. His son, Raghubir Singh, who was invested with full powers as Maharao Rajah in 1890, walks also in the old paths. Some six months ago he was dangerously ill, and he was induced to call in European medical assistance. Under the skilled care of Capt. Condon, Indian Medical Service, his Highness made a wonderful recovery; but the sensation produced throughout the State by such a tremendous innovation as this appeal to Western science represented gives the measure of the intensely conservative spirit which still obtains in Bundi.

### THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AT KOTAH.

KOTAH, Dec. 25 (Reuter).—Queen Mary arrived at Deoli at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty was received by the Political Agent and lunched at the Agency there. She proceeded to Bundi this morning, visiting the Fort and the Palace.

DEC. 26.—Queen Mary, who has arrived here from Bundi, this morning drove to the Fort and the Palace, escorted by Kotah State troops under the personal command of the Maharao of Kotah. In the afternoon her Majesty visited Abhera. A dinner party was subsequently given in her Majesty's honour, after which the Maharao offered her Majesty a "peshkash" (or present), consisting of elephants, horses, jewels, and rich fabrics, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to inspect and remit to the donor.

It is only about twenty-five miles from Bundi to Kotah, and the natural features as well as the population of the two adjoining Rajpoot States are very similar. In almost all the States of Rajpootana the personal authority of the ruling Chief has remained hitherto practically unimpaired; it is his paramount influence which shapes the policy of the State either on progressive or on conservative lines. In Bundi that influence is still rigidly conservative. In Kotah, on the other hand, it is distinctly progressive. Yet the histories of the two States and of the two ruling families have been for several centuries very closely interwoven.

The difference between Kotah and Bundi is that there is a new Kotah springing up beside the old, whereas at Bundi there is nothing that impinges upon the inviolate supremacy of the old.

The old native city of Kotah was built, says the *Times*, like most Rajpoot cities, to be a city of defence and offence in days of strife and stress. It is surrounded on three sides by great battlemented walls, while the broad stream of the Chambal protects it on the fourth side. It is less cramped for space than Bundi, which is confined within the mouth of a narrow gorge. But its streets, though broader and less sinuous, are by no means less picturesque; and, if they present more frequent signs of modern activities, the romance of ancient times still lingers about the latticed windows of many a stately mansion and in the mysterious courtyards of many a pillared temple. The old palace, in which the Maharao Raja is at present endeavouring to introduce modern ideas of comfort and sanitation without impairing its ancient character, forms a huge block of massive walls and terraces and fretted balconies and graceful cupolas mirrored in the shining waters of the Chambal.

The young Maharao Raja of Kotah was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmere, and is one of the best representatives of the wholesome influences for which that admirable institution stands. Himself a Rajpoot of the Rajpoots, he realises, nevertheless, that Rajpootana cannot stand entirely aloof from the modern world, and he is making a determined, and not unsuccessful, attempt to bring the administration of the State into line with Western ideas of progress without any undue sacrifice of Rajpoot traditions. Like almost all Rajpoots, he is a keen sportsman, but, unlike many of them, that is not by any means the only side of European life that appeals to him.

KOTAH, Dec. 29.—The Queen-Empress was present at a picnic yesterday, and at noon to-day her Majesty left for Calcutta. The train halted at Guna, and the Queen-Empress reviewed the 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, her Majesty being afterwards entertained to tea by the officers of the regiment.

### THE ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

The arrangement, revised and completed, for the visit of the King and Queen to Calcutta will furnish a fitting completion of the Indian tour. The King is due to reach Calcutta to-day from his shooting trip in Nepaul, being joined by the Queen. The visit will occupy ten days, and during this period the King's final words on India, and Bengal in particular, will be said; the last appointments made, and awards announced prior to the commencement of the return voyage.

The city of Calcutta has prepared a most elaborate welcome for their Majesties, embracing both a street and a water pageant. When the royal train has drawn up at the station platform a solemn ceremony of reception will be gone through, with all the British and native officials present. At the close of the reception their Majesties will walk to the pontoon and go on board the Port Commissioners' steamer *Howrah*, accompanied by the harbour master. A royal salute of 101 guns will be fired by the *Hyacinth*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Slade, commanding the East Indies Squadron. The *Howrah* will then, accompanied by six of the Commissioners' vessels steaming in line, move to Howrah Bridge, which has been painted white and gaily decorated. The Naval Division of the Port Defence Volunteers will be on duty on the flotilla. The Commissioners' yacht *Waterwitch* will lead the flotilla, and the

bluejackets will man ship in salute. The arrival at Prinsep Ghat will be the scene of another great ceremony, and a huge amphitheatre has been erected to seat those invited by the Bengal Government. Outside the reception area special stands have been erected, and in Red Road provision has been made for school children. The street decorations are on an elaborate scale, designs of animals and flowers being numerous, including elephants, tigers, peacocks, lotus flowers, &c. The reception shamiana is made of purple cloth with velvet borders.

The *Howrah*, the temporary royal yacht, has been specially fitted, and the cabins and upper decks have been removed to give the entire length of the vessel to the royal party. Indian carpets in royal blue have been laid down, and part of the deck has been arranged as a lounge. The paddle boxes bear the royal arms in gold, and a Star of India is painted on either bow. A Royal Standard in silk has been specially made to fly at the foremast while the King is on board the *Howrah*, and King George will be attended by the chairman of the Port Commissioners.

Their Majesties will attend a race meeting after the reception. On Sunday there will be no ceremonies. Polo occupies the whole of Monday, and in the evening their Majesties give a State dinner, at which all the great officials will be present. On Tuesday the Presidency Brigade and other troops will form up for the Proclamation Parade, and this will be followed by a horse show and an evening levée. On Wednesday their Majesties will witness the polo final and the race for the King's Cup, and there will be a torchlight tattoo and a firework display. This event will be attended by all classes in the community—officials, clerks, employees of firms, Volunteers, the various associations and societies; the Chambers of Commerce, &c. On Thursday next the royal garden party and the royal court will be held. On Friday, Jan. 5, the great pageant will be held on the maidan. The next day is one of general illuminations and races, and on Jan. 8 the King and Queen commence the homeward journey by leaving Prinsep Ghat.

The pageant has been contributed to by all the Chiefs and Princes of India, and a vast assembly of horses and elephants has been received on loan, as well as armour, dresses, and weapons. The elephants have reached the pageant ground by rail, river, and road, some marching down the Grand Trunk Road for many days.

#### THE RECONSTITUTION OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (Reuter).—It is understood that Sir C. S. Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, has accepted the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa.

Sir Charles Stuart Bayley first served in Bengal in 1877 and subsequently held appointments in Assam, Ajmere, Bikanir, and Jaipore. In 1905 he was appointed Resident at Hyderabad, but was transferred as officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1908. He was created a K.C.S.I. in the same year and in 1911 was selected for appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

#### MAIL NEWS.

##### HINDOO THANKS-OFFERING.

Among the early morning Coronation Durbar celebrations in Bombay was the Hindoo gathering at Javer Bag, remarks the *Times of India*, held under the auspices of the Hindoo Mahajan Committee. The premises of Javer Bag were decorated with flags and bunting bearing loyal inscriptions. In a conspicuous place in the hall were placed large portraits of their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, garlanded with fragrant flowers.

With the singing of a Coronation Durbar song in Marathi, the proceedings commenced. The ode was composed for the occasion by Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi, and the whole assembly joined in the singing. The English version of the ode is:—

Chorus:—Victory, thrice Victory, to King George, Emperor of India!

May the Goddess of Prosperity never forsake the Royal House of England. Now in this holy Hari Kirtan thanks-offering which lasted nearly month of Margashirsha, sacred to our guardian deity Vishnu, the Coronation Durbar ceremony is being performed at Delhi. All the world is praying for peace and prosperity for their Monarch, and the wise extol the English Polity. Everywhere the King's subjects have erected flags; and they pray to God to grant him length of days. (Chorus.)

And lo! how many Princes drive in chariots of sandalwood through the streets of Delhi to pay homage and offer congratulations to their King and Queen, Statesmen and Indian Members of Council make speeches as sweet as nectar, invoking the blessings of God, and praying for health for the King of England. Everywhere people praise the King, and pray to God for his happiness and prosperity. (Chorus.)

O King of Kings, to give to us your subjects, dwellers in the land of Bharata, the favour of your presence, you have selected the holy month of Margashirsha, and you have come to these shores accompanied by your beloved Consort; whence we know what sympathy and affection for us you cherish in your heart. To the dwellers in this country you are Father, Mother, Brother, Friend, a shelter in adversity. (Chorus.)

##### FEASTING THE POOR.

From 20,000 to 25,000 poor people were fed in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 12. In order to ensure that as many of this class as possible should partake of the city's hospitality,

the committee of the Royal Visit Entertainment to the Poor Fund had with wise forethought caused a batakai to be beaten in different parts of the native quarter two days previously, and the response made was even larger than was anticipated. Half an hour before the advertised time for the entertainment the footbridge over the railway line admitting to the Kennedy Sea Face between the Wilson College Gymkhana and the southern end of the Charni Road Gardens was rendered almost impassable by the droves of people wending their way to the gaily decorated enclosures where an assortment according to castes and creeds was made. Not from Bombay alone had these folk come. There were ascetics from all parts of this side of India; the lame, the blind, the sick, the infirm of every kind were to be seen on every hand. All the highways and byways had given up of their human flotsam and jetsam. If rumour speaks truth, there must have been close on 6,000 or 7,000 turned away disappointed before midday; there were arrivals on the ground at the break of day of those eager to be first in the field, and it was easy to mark the disappointment on their faces as they prepared to return to whence they came there to possess their souls in patience till the appointed hour. Certainly we had occasion to remark on the healthy appetites of numbers of emaciated individuals who cheerfully disposed of half a dozen of the yellow balls of food set before them with scarcely a breath to spare for any talk; they had too evidently come with the intention of taking full advantage of the good fare provided, and must have been fasting all day long. To the European manner in which the indigestible eatables were disposed of was almost miraculous. And there was enough and to spare for all; men, women, and children of all ages—how some of these youngsters, scarcely able to walk, escaped hurt in the necessary confusion and jostling will always remain unexplained—were generously attended to by bands of willing workers who rushed hither and thither carrying their baskets aloft to all points of the compass. The immediate arrangements of the whole business were in the hands of the honorary secretaries, Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji and Mr. D. M. Inglis, and Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Rao Bahadur Nathu Keshavji Sailor, Mr. Sullemand Abdul Wahed and other members of the committee. Superintendent Priestly and Inspectors Barnes and Sykes with a party of policemen regulated the traffic. Dr. J. Turner, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, was also present to supervise the arrangements.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. D. M. Inglis stated that Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay, had received a message wired from his Excellency Sir George Clarke to the poor of Bombay. It was as follows: As I am unable to be with you on this auspicious day, I send you all my most hearty good wishes. I earnestly hope that you will always remember the gracious visit of their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, who have come among us to show their warm affection for their Indian subjects and to help you all along the path of progress. May this day be blessed to India and to you.

#### KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

As the list of the recipients of the King's Police Medal has not, so far as we are aware, been published in this country, we append it in full from the *Times of India*:—

The King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police Establishment:—Frederick Fawcett, retired deputy inspector-general of police, Indian Police, Madras Presidency; Frank Armitage, deputy inspector-general of police and commissioner of police, Madras City, Indian Police, Madras Presidency; Cyril Chapman Langden, district superintendent of police, Indian Police, Madras; C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar, deputy superintendent of police, Madras Presidency; Veerabhadra Pillai, constable, Madura District, Madras Police; Mahim Shah Chamnad, sub-inspector of Madras Police; Douglas Graeme Ommanney, superintendent of police, Bombay; Charles Southey Marsion, superintendent of police, Indian Police, Bombay; John Benjamin Samson, deputy superintendent of police, Bombay Police; Bhikajee Hurry More, constable, Bombay Police; Laltapersad Lakhaipersad, head constable, Bombay Police; Charles Augustus Tegard, deputy commissioner of police in charge of the special branch of the Indian Police, Calcutta; Henry Charles Richardson, inspector of police, Bengal Police; Babu Bhawani Nath Nandi, B.A., deputy superintendent of police, Bengal Police; Babu Kumud Das Gupta, inspector of police, special department, Bengal Police; Babu Sushil Chandra Ghose, inspector of police, Special Department, Bengal Police; Babu Ranjit Kumar Banerjee, officiating inspector of police, Special Department, Bengal Police; Saiyid Ahmad Husain, inspector of police, United Provinces Police; Ganga Sahai, sub-inspector of police, United Provinces Police; Sohrab Khan, sub-inspector of police, United Provinces Police; Abdul Hamid Khan, sub-inspector of civil police, United Provinces Police; Yakub Ali Khan, inspector of police, United Provinces Police; Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, inspector of Punjab Police; Sheikh Abdulla, deputy superintendent, Punjab Police of the Criminal Investigation Department; Sardar Bishan Singh, deputy superintendent, Punjab Police; Edward Gordon Stuart Borthwick, deputy superintendent of the Punjab Police; Sidheshwar Bose, inspector of Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab Police; Francis Stephen Lincoln, inspector of railway police, Punjab Police; Jagmohan Singh, head constable, civil police, Burmah Police; Percy John Arthur Goodenough Porter, Indian Police, district superintendent of police, Burmah;

Ashby St. John Ingle, district superintendent of police (retired), Indian Police, Burma; Maung Chan Tha, constable, civil police, Burma Police; Rai Sahib Mehta Ramji Mal, deputy superintendent of police, Burmah; Thomas Edwin Furze, assistant superintendent of police, Eastern Bengal and Assam; Aswini Kumar Guha, inspector of police, Eastern Bengal and Assam Police; Chena Ram, constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam Police; Sheo Sukul Upadhya, constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam Police; Subedar Kharka Singh Thapa, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police; Sardar Bahadur Subadar Arjun Ray, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police; Isurdin, constable, Akola District, Central Provinces Police; Dhiraj Singh, circle inspector, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces Police; Michael Donlea, inspector of police, North-Eastern Frontier Province Police; Harry Gordon Waterfield, assistant in the criminal branch and inspector-general of the Central India Agency Police, Indian Police.

Central India Agency.—Cyril Montagu Bunbury Stagirin, inspector of police, Indore State, Indian Police; Rai Sahib Ganesh Das, inspector of police, Quetta City, Beloochistan Police.

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

### INDIAN SENTIMENT.

THE announcement of the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi was the sole subject of conversation in Calcutta on Wednesday, says the *Times of India*. A number of prominent commercial men interviewed expressed themselves as strongly against the change on various grounds. One was that the money sunk in Government buildings in Calcutta, and spent on the new offices, etc., in Dacca would be absolutely wasted, while the efforts of the people of Calcutta to make the city worthy of being the capital of India had been altogether ignored. The head of one firm said that much of the commerce which had come to Calcutta hitherto would be diverted to Bombay and Kurrachee, while several heads of trades' firms said that they would be great losers by the change.

A crowded public meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, at College Square, Calcutta, to express heartfelt gratitude to his Majesty for the modification of the Partition of Bengal. The meeting was attended by a large number of Bengalee barristers, vakils, and zamindars. Mr. Curendra Nath Banerjee, who presided, in the course of his speech, said:—"The healing hand of his Majesty has allayed our sorrows, and we pray to God that his Majesty be long spared to rule this vast empire. His Majesty by his command has redressed our great grievance, has reunited the Sundered province, and will allay unrest and agitation. Bengal will now be restored to its normal condition of peace, contentment, and happiness. The royal visit marks an epoch in the history of our country. It opens up a new chapter in the policy of goodwill and conciliation which has been so happily inaugurated by his Excellency the Viceroy. The 12th of December will be a red letter day in our annals, and future generations will point to the marking of a new epoch in our history. The modification of the partition represents the triumph of British justice and the vindication of the constitutional methods of our political controversies. I know a note of dissent has been raised against the transfer of the capital of India to Delhi. By this transfer we will not be affected nor will trade suffer. In 1904 when Lord Curzon sought the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as to whether trade would be affected by the partition the Chamber of Commerce said that it would not affect trade which followed its own line. Let the voice of controversy about the transfer of the capital be hushed in the presence of the royal visit." At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Banerjee announced that Kumar Monmotho Nath Mitter was organising a grand loyal procession that would pass before their Majesties, and that the Lieutenant-Governor approved of the proposal. A committee was formed of Bengalee leaders to organise a public meeting to express gratitude to his Majesty in every town and village in both Bengals on Sunday next. On that day there will be a general illumination in Calcutta, and a mass meeting will be held on the Federation grounds.

All the Calcutta dailies excepting the *Statesman* published on Wednesday long leading articles on royal boons. Referring to the modification of the Bengal partition, the *Englishman* says:—"The European attitude towards the partition has always been one of wonder, and now that two Bengals are to be reunited under a Governor, we imagine that the European community will still wonder why, after the expense had been met and after the Bengalees had acquiesced in a settled fact, a change should be made which will cause more expense and for the time being a great deal of chaos in the administration."

Regarding the transfer of the seat of the Government from Calcutta to Delhi, the same paper says:—"But from every point of view of really disinterested people, whether in the Empire at large or of Calcutta in particular, whether utilitarian or sentimental, the Government is making a very grave mistake. The bulk of energy, talent, and enterprise of the Peninsula, whether in European or Indian communities, centres round Bengal. It is in Bengal that great movements, whether for good or ill, have sprung. These movements may have raised grave problems, but obviously it is the duty of Government to remain in touch with them, for otherwise they can neither be controlled nor checked. To run away to Delhi is as bad or worse than remaining at Simla

all through the year. Singling out Delhi as a new capital creates a suspicion that Government is both afraid of the problems of New India, and determined to penalise those who have created them. And there can be no question of the nature of the penalty, for if Government goes to Delhi, Calcutta will suffer financially and commercially."

The *Bengalee* says:—"We have no hesitation in saying that the annals of Modern India do not present a wiser or more brilliant or more far-reaching act of statesmanship than that which history will record to the credit of his Majesty the King-Emperor George the Fifth. Altogether the royal visit has proved, as we fully anticipated that it would be, the beginning of a new era of peace and conciliation, which we hope and trust will grow and expand with coming years until in fulness of time we attain in full measure the enjoyment of those civil rights which are the birth-right of every British subject and every citizen of the great empire over which his Majesty presides with such consummate wisdom and beneficence. December 12 will henceforth be a red-letter day in our annals, and we are confident it will be properly celebrated."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"God Bless the King-Emperor. The partition of Bengal has been reversed. The 'Settled Fact' has thus at last been unsettled. The dramatic way in which the King-Emperor announced this great boon would appeal very powerfully to the hearts of the people. The partition of Bengal was the greatest blunder that was ever committed by an Indian Viceroy. It is responsible for all the political evils that convulsed the country during the last few years. By doing away with it the King-Emperor has removed the root of all future mischief and established the British rule in India on a firm and permanent basis."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The most striking of the changes is without doubt the proposed transfer of the seat of the Indian Government from Calcutta to Delhi, which will at once commend itself to all who have a thought above the sectional interests of their own province as a bold and statesmanlike measure." Regarding the re-union of Bengal the journal says:—"We may point out that these changes practically amount to a revocation of the Partition of 1905. Seeing that the agitation against the Partition had practically died down, it may be questioned whether such a concession to the former Bengalee feeling was necessary. It is doubtful also whether the question of administrative boundaries in the two Bengals, which was after all more of a provincial than of imperial interest, need have been made the subject of the most important announcement at a great imperial Durbar."

The *Pioneer* says:—"The administrative change is, of course, the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, a Coronation boon greater than anything the Bengalees themselves could have hoped for. The arrangement ought to leave everyone happy." As regards the change of capital to Delhi, the paper says:—"The change has been in the air for the last thirty years, but it might have waited for another thirty years unaccomplished. Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge were evidently desirous of celebrating the Coronation with the measure that would heal once for all the grievances of Bengal, and they have seized the opportunity to restore to India its ancient capital. The manner of the promulgation will appeal to the sentiment of the country."

The *Madras Mail*, referring to the transfer of the capital and other changes, welcomes them, and says "they will contribute towards making the King-Emperor's visit a most remarkable landmark in the history of the Indian administration."

Says the *Parsi*:—"The news of the Coronation boons has been received by the whole of India with intense feelings of joy and gratitude. The boon that has attracted the greatest attention is the one that relates to the partition of Bengal. His Imperial Majesty has earned the gratitude of the people of Bengal by his generous action in this direction. The transference of the Indian capital from Calcutta to Delhi will, however, naturally disappoint the Bengalis to a certain extent. Lord Curzon's action in regard to the partition of Bengal has caused widespread dissatisfaction among them, and the hope which they entertained of getting the arrangement cancelled even in the midst of the most discouraging circumstances has at last been fulfilled. This noble step of his Imperial Majesty will increase the loyalty of the people to an extent which it is difficult to conceive, and it goes without saying that the people of Bengal will repay their gratitude by according to their Majesties in Calcutta a welcome quite unknown in the history of India."

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—"The King-Emperor's speech was as short as it was effective. Indians are grateful to him for his feelings of sympathy and affection. It is also their duty to be grateful to the Governor-General for the Coronation boons he has announced in the Delhi Durbar by the command of the King-Emperor. The people had expected that the boons that would be granted would be of such a character as to make an immediate impression on the minds of the bulk of the Indian population and the world to stand as a lasting monument of the royal visit on the pages of history. The real nature of the boons was at last revealed on Tuesday. Of course, they are not such as to be altogether cast away. The gift of 50 lacs of rupees for education and the other boons are good enough. But every one will ask himself: What has been done for the immediate benefit of the great mass of the people? Eighty per cent. of the population of India is composed of agriculturists. They have passed through critical periods of famine one after another, and have borne their troubles with exemplary patience. If their dues had been remitted or the time of paying the assessment prolonged, such a boon would have been at once brought home to their minds. Failing that, the salt tax could have been