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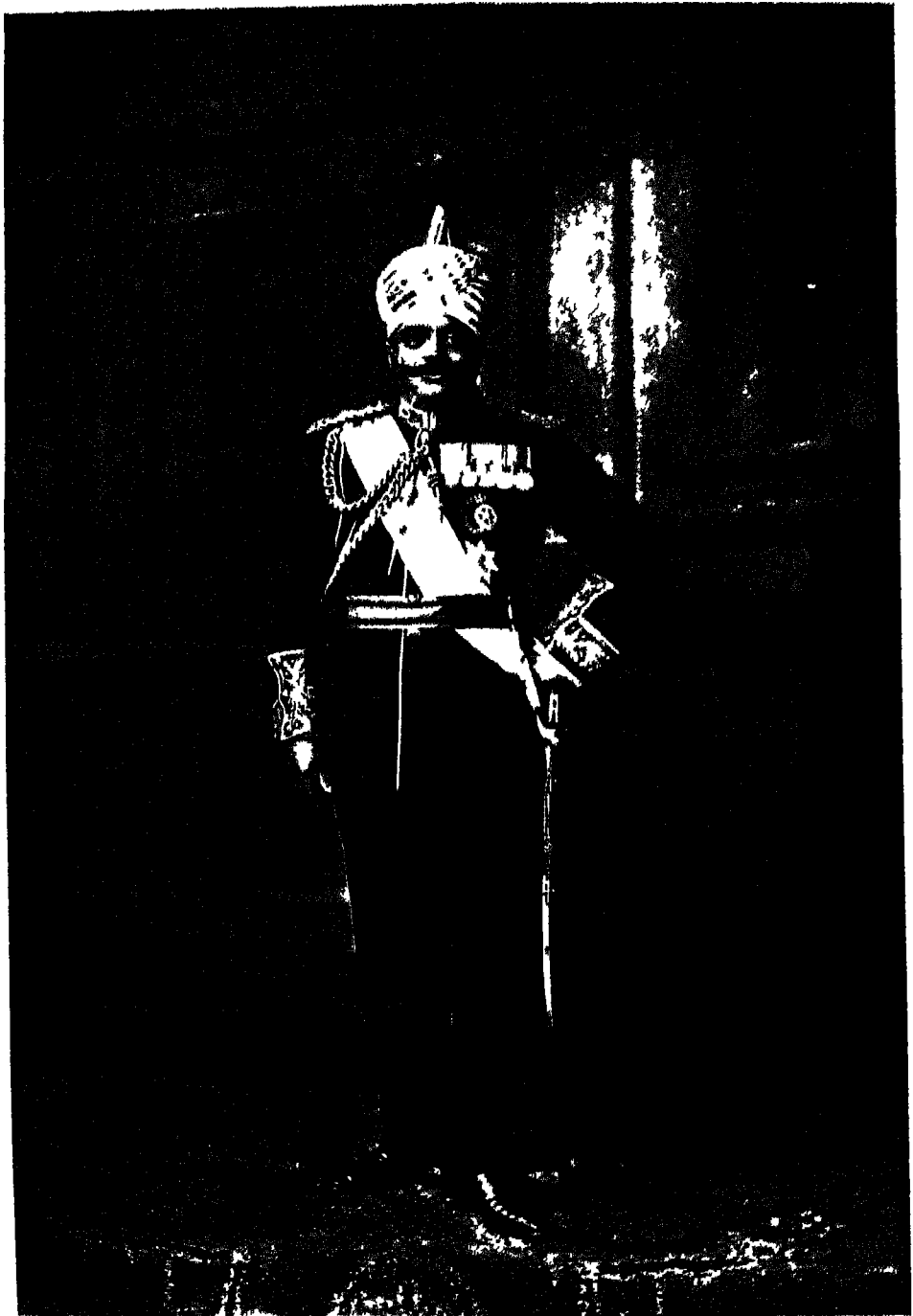
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**With the Compliments
of
The Maharaja Scindia.**

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR



FULL NAME AND TITLES :

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, A'ZIM-UL-IQTIDAR, RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MOHTASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMARA, MAHARAJADHIRAJA, A'LIJAU, HISAM-US-SALTANAT, MAHARAJA SIR MADHO RAO SCINDIA BAHADUR, SRINATH, MANSOOR-I-ZAMAN, FIDVI-I-IAZRAT-I-MALIK-I-MUA'ZZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARJA-I-INGLISTAN (I.C.S.I., C.C.V.O., G.B.B., LL.D. (OANTAN. AND EDIN.), D.O.L. (OXON. A.D.O. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR, MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR

" My hope and ambition are that the day may come when my Army and I may by our acts show what is not only on our lips but in our hearts."

H.H. MAHARAJA SCINDIA

(Speech at the banquet in honour of H.M. the King-Emperor as Prince of Wales, December 21, 1905).

" As ever before I and my people are at all times ready to serve him [the King-Emperor] with all our hearts and all our resources, and are resolved for ever to stand by the words which were publicly uttered by me in his august presence thirteen years ago and have been reiterated all along."

H.H. MAHARAJA SCINDIA

(Message to H.M. the King-Emperor at the Armistice Celebrations in Gwalior, November 27, 1918).

Frontispiece

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GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

COMPILED BY
MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH
OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OF
THE GWALIOR GOVERNMENT

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

1920

PREFACE

IT was the Maharaja Scindia's command that Gwalior's war activities should be recorded in a handy volume. The task promised to prove so interesting that I had hoped to compile the record myself, but unfortunately the conclusion of the War has been followed by no such peaceful times as had been looked for, and I have had to content myself with merely checking the facts and figures put together by Munshi Mohammad Rafiullah of my office, the text mostly remaining his own. It is a great compliment to his industry and capability that the result has met with the gracious approval of His Highness the Maharaja.

The troublesome details involved in publication were most obligingly undertaken in London by Mr. George Glass Hooper, the head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Kerr Stuart & Co., and it is to his friendly zeal and good taste that the book owes its attractive appearance. I wish to thank Mr. Hooper on behalf of myself and the Government of Gwalior for the trouble and interest he has taken.

K. N. HAKSAR.

JAI BILAS, GWALIOR.

May 12, 1920.

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INTRODUCTION

THE State of Gwalior is one of the States in Central India. The area of the State is 28,500 square miles and its population is over 3,000,000 souls.

The relations between the Rulers of Gwalior and the Paramount Power in India have been of the most cordial description for over half a century. But the depth of that cordial feeling and the unity of purpose which exist at the present day are best illustrated by the public utterances which the present ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, A'lijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., etc. etc., has made from time to time, as well as by the active and "enthusiastic loyalty" to the cause of the British Empire which His Highness has ever been ready and delighted to show. These have been more particularly evidenced since the outbreak of the great European War.

The Chitral Campaign of 1897-8 (when the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops were offered by the Maharaja for active service and accepted by the Government of India), the China War of 1900 (when His Highness not only presented the famous hospital ship *Gwalior*, but proceeded in person to the scene of operations), and the substantial help which His Highness rendered to the British Government by presenting them with several hundred horses during the South African War, are all instances of his attachment to the British cause.

Nothing can be more appropriate for the object of this compilation than to quote a characteristic passage from one

INTRODUCTION

of His Highness's public utterances on an historic occasion. At the banquet in honour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Gracious Majesties the King and Queen), His Highness said :

"It will be enough for me to say that whatever useful work has been or is being done in the various departments of my State has but one ultimate goal, viz. to help towards the stability of the British Empire."

Also : "My hope and ambition are that the day may come when my Army and I may by our acts show what is not only on our lips but in our hearts."

These expressions of genuine sentiments were graciously acknowledged by His Majesty in the following terms :

"I recognise that we have listened to no mere complimentary speech, but that His Highness has taken this opportunity of telling us the guiding principles and motives of his life. We are, I am sure, grateful for his frankness and highly appreciate his noble expressions, for whether we regard these principles from the point of view of the British Empire, the Maharaja himself, or the subjects of the Gwalior State, we cannot fail to recognise in them the highest ideals and aspirations. His goal is the stability of the British Empire."

The following record is a living proof of that sincerity of purpose and appreciation which have been consistently maintained by His Highness on the one hand and His Majesty the King-Emperor on the other. It will prove beyond question that the "day," when it came, found His Highness ready not only with his Army but with all the resources of his State and his people.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA

"Just ten years ago, when His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, visited (Mallor, he said of the Maharaja: '*His goal is the stability of the British Empire.*' The words stand true to-day."

H. E. LORD HAUDEN

(Speech at the unveiling of the statue of His late
Highness Maharaja Sir Jayaji Rao Scindia,
December 30, 1915).

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CHAPTER I

MAINLY CONCERNS THE MILITARY

It shows that—

- (a) The Gwalior Imperial and Non-Imperial Troops served the Empire from September 29, 1914, to the end of February 1919. The Transport Corps is still on service.
- (b) The number of officers and men employed was 5,502; that of horses, ponies, and camels, 1,738; that of transport carts and tongas, 175.
- (c) Imperial Remounts were trained.
- (d) For the Indian Army 2,031 recruits were supplied, and facilities were promised.
- (e) Annual extra expenditure directly due to War was Rs.10,53,673. The total of extra expenditure indirectly due to War was Rs.10,61,195.

CHAPTER I

MAN-POWER OF THE STATE AND THE SERVICES RENDERED BY IT

THE GWALIOR ARMY, PAST AND PRESENT

WITH the lapse of time and the change of circumstances—under the latter category the principal being the consolidation of the British rule in India, bringing in its train undisturbed peace and order to the country—the present standing Army of the State is merely a shadow of the once formidable hordes of the Scindias. For purposes of describing the constitution of the Army we might quote from "Gwalior—1905," compiled by Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone. He says:

"Every schoolboy knows that Gwalior has been for generations one of the great martial States of India, and its present Ruler, by the ardour with which he pursues the military calling, well sustains the reputation of his ancestors. To-day Scindia's Army numbers over 8,000 Regulars and over 3,000 Irregulars. The . . . latter . . . are the descendants of the old Maratha Light Cavalry, once the terror of the Mughal Armies; . . . the Regulars are a force of all arms.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

"The Artillery comprises six batteries with a strength of about 100 men each. First in order are 'A' and 'B' Scindia's Horse Artillery, . . . and next a single field battery . . . all three being horsed by teams of Australians, with one heavy battery (elephant) and two bullock batteries. . . . Of Cavalry there are three Lancer Regiments; . . . their total number is 1,897 officers and men, each regiment containing one squadron of Marathas, one of Mohammadans, one of Thakurs, and one mixed. The Infantry consists of one company of sappers and seven Regiments of the Line, which amount to a total strength of 5,335. The first four are composed of eight companies each, two Marathas, two Mohammadans, two Rajputs, and two mixed. The remaining three are of similar caste compositions, but have only six companies each.

"Last, but by no means least, has to be named a most useful and important branch of every modern army --the Transport Corps. It underwent its baptism of fire in the Chitral Expedition of 1895, and again served all through the long Tirah Campaign of 1897-8. This valuable body is composed of 447 men, 725 ponies, and 300 carts."

Such is the Gwalior Army of the present day.

Out of these the three Lancer regiments, two regiments (3rd and 4th) of Infantry, and the Transport Corps have been dedicated to the service of the Imperial Government, and, by their organisation, their discipline, and the high degree of efficiency in which they are maintained, the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops claim a place second only to the British Indian Army.

MAN-POWER OF THE STATE

OFFER OF SERVICES OF THE GWALIOR ARMY

As soon as it was announced that Great Britain had declared war on Germany, His Highness, in his solicitude to help the Empire in its hour of need, offered, among other things, the services of the Gwalior Army. The offer was in fact a little too prompt, for when it was made, the Government of India had not discovered the necessity of availing themselves of the services of the Imperial Service Troops. It was only some time after this offer had been made that the Government decided to draw on the Imperial Service Troops.

THE 3RD GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY PROCEEDS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Among the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops, the 3rd Infantry Regiment was the first to proceed on active service.

Two double companies, consisting of 14 officers, 2 medical officers, 362 non-commissioned officers and men, and 45 public followers, with 2 ponies and 5 officers' chargers, left Gwalior on September 29, 1914, for the East African Expeditionary Force. A constant reserve of 318 men was maintained at the depot, from which 11 drafts of reinforcements, consisting of 3 officers, 2 medical officers, 201 non-commissioned officers and men, and 10 public followers, were supplied on different dates to replace casualties. Thus 17 officers, 4 medical officers, 563 non-commissioned officers and men, 55 public followers, 2 ponies, and 5 chargers were sent on field from this unit.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

THE GWALIOR TRANSPORT CORPS ORDERED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

Next went the Gwalior Transport Corps, which, consisting of 1 commandant, 2 officers, 106 non-commissioned officers and men, 198 ponies, 6 tongas, and 12 carts, left Gwalior for Bombay on October 6, 1914, and then sailed for France.

The detachment remained in France for about ten months, and thence was transferred to Salonika and later to Mesopotamia. A constant reserve of 40 men had to be maintained at the depot, and 9 draft reinforcements, consisting of 5 officers, 261 non-commissioned officers and men, 59 public followers, 227 ponies, and 100 carts were dispatched to France and Mesopotamia from the said reserve and depot from time to time to replace casualties and also to increase the strength in field.

This unit is still on service at Peshawar.

THE 3RD GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS PROCEED TO QUETTA

Two squadrons of the 3rd Lancers, consisting of 13 officers, 304 non-commissioned officers and men, 298 horses, 106 ponies, 4 camels, and 16 transport carts, on relief scale, left Gwalior for Quetta, on garrison duty, on July 27, 1915. The remaining two squadrons also left for Sibi on December 8 and 9, 1915, and remained at the Regimental Headquarters at Quetta and Rawal Pindi, whence they returned to Gwalior about the end of February 1919.

The whole regiment consisted of 23 officers, 2 medical officers, 540 non-commissioned officers and men, 142 followers,

MAN-POWER OF THE STATE

with 7 officers' chargers, 545 horses, 218 ponies, 8 camels, and 32 carts.

THE 4TH GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY TAKES THE FIELD

The 4th Infantry Regiment, at its full fighting strength, left Gwalior on October 13, 1914, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Girdhari Singh.

The regiment consisted of 24 officers, 2 medical officers, 808 non-commissioned officers and men, 88 public followers, 65 ponies for first-line transport, and 9 officers' chargers, including 2 for Special Service officers.

A constant reserve of 612 and afterwards of 858 men was maintained at the depot of this regiment, from which draft reinforcements consisting of 2 officers, 3 medical officers, 1 dresser, 1,063 non-commissioned officers and men, and 25 followers were supplied from time to time to replace casualties, and to increase the strength to 1,070 in order to equalise it with an infantry battalion. Thus up to the end of December 1918, 26 officers, 5 medical officers, 1 dresser, 1,869 non-commissioned officers and men, and 113 followers with 65 ponies and 9 chargers were sent on field service from the regiment and the depot.

Mounted signallers to the number of 8, fully equipped, were also supplied from the 2nd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, and they served with the Signal Force "E."

THE 2ND GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS ORDERED ON GARRISON DUTY

Two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers, on peace strength, consisting of 13 officers, 1 medical officer, 304 non-commis-

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

sioned officers and men, 143 followers, and 5 officers' chargers, 306 horses, 141 ponies, 4 camels, and 25 carts left Gwalior for Bannu on garrison duty, on February 17 and 18, 1916. In addition to these and with the exception of two squadrons, the whole of the remaining strength of the Lancers were employed either to train remounts at Deolali, Bellari, Aurangabad, and Gwalior itself, or to accompany the trained remounts to Europe.

Further details of these services will be found in their proper place.

SUPPLY OF REINFORCEMENTS

The presence of such a relatively large number of State forces in the field was, as may be easily imagined, a constant source of anxiety to the Headquarters Staff generally and His Highness the Maharaja in particular. The supply of reinforcements and the keeping up to their full strength of the depots of the various units was by no means an easy task, especially when we remember that even the Government of India found difficulties in the enlistment of recruits for the Indian Army. It may be granted that there can be no apt comparison in any respect between the modest forces of Gwalior and the grand Armies of India ; but Gwalior's difficulties come the more prominently into view when it is remembered that the Government of India had to face the difficulties with illimitable monetary resources and a vast field to draw upon, whereas Gwalior was practically confined to no more than three districts of the State, which alone could supply fighting material, and even these districts were allowed by His Highness to be partially tapped in the wider interest of the Indian Army.

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

MAN-POWER OF THE STATE

It is impossible to give the exact number of recruits so enlisted in the Indian Army from the State territories, but from the information collected by the Government of India Army Department it appears that 2,031 recruits were taken from Gwalior from August 1917 to November 1918.

THE FORMATION OF RECRUITING BOARDS

But all difficulties were faced as a labour of love, and everyone, from the highest officer to the humblest Zamindar in the State, taking his cue from his Master, tried all he was worth to meet the situation by presenting the necessary number of recruits to the various Recruiting Boards appointed all over the State.

The success of these efforts was further assured by the substantial increases granted by His Highness in salaries of the troops. The Notification promulgating these also announced the following further concessions:

- (1) All approved recruits to receive an allowance of Rs.150.
- (2) Anyone who induces 50 men to enlist shall be awarded Rs.500, together with a dress of honour worth Rs.100. Similarly, persons helping with 100 recruits shall, for every set, receive Rs.1,000 in cash, together with a dress of honour.
- (3) Numberdars and Zamindars supplying batches of 100 or 50 recruits shall, in addition to the aforementioned rewards, receive Rs.6 for each recruit still in service at the end of five years from the date of joining.

It was only with the help of such a comprehensive organisation that the large and recurring demand for drafts

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

could be met, and, in addition, the Army Headquarters were enabled to meet certain outside requisitions which were by no means negligible. As a specimen of these it will be sufficient to quote one single instance. The Government of India required trained artillery drivers, and asked if Gwalior could help. The number asked for was immediately placed at the disposal of the Indian Army, and is still in service.

FURTHER REQUISITION OF THE TRANSPORT

In addition to the transport corps already on field service, His Highness was requested to supply more of this valuable body, and accordingly 100 transport carts, complete with personnel and animals, as also 8 per cent. spare animals and 10 per cent. drivers, were immediately supplied to Government and sent to Mesopotamia.

Thus up to the end of January 1919, 8 officers, 1 medical officer, 367 non-commissioned officers and men, and 86 followers, with 425 ponies, 112 carts, and 6 tongas were sent from this unit.

THE 3RD INFANTRY RETURNS TO ACTIVE SERVICE

Owing to the favourable situation in German East Africa, the 3rd Infantry Regiment—then consisting of 16 officers, 2 medical officers, 381 non-commissioned officers and men, and 24 followers—was ordered to return to India, and it arrived in Gwalior on December 31, 1917. But in October 1918 it was again ordered to proceed to Mesopotamia, at a strength of 930 plus 15 per cent. reserve at the base: total, 1,070. The regiment was accordingly ready to start; but owing to the favourable turn which the War took, it was ordered to be demobilised.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERIC JOHN
NAPIER, BARON CHELMSFORD, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.B.I.E.,
G.C.B.E., Viceroy and Governor-General in India

"You need no assurances from me of my full confidence in Your Highness's enthusiastic loyalty and your desire to do everything in your power to help the British Empire—a desire which you have manifested so conspicuously during the past two years by your many munificent acts of generosity."

H.E. THE VICEROY.

KHARATA,
May 30, 1917.

"On behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor and myself, I thank Your Highness most warmly for the staunch support and munificent help afforded by the Gwalior State during the whole period of this War. The Gwalior Imperial Service Troops have rendered valuable service on transport duty in France, Salonika, and Mesopotamia, on garrison duty in India, and fought most gallantly in Egypt, in Palestine, and throughout the East African Campaign. Recruiting was stimulated in the State, remounts were trained, and Your Highness materially assisted with most liberal donations of money, aeroplanes, motor transport, and many other gifts too numerous and varied to mention in detail here. But Your Highness's munificence has extended still further, and many hearts must be filled with gratitude for the alleviations brought to their sufferings by Your Highness's thoughtful generosity. Your Highness originated and carried out most liberally the scheme for the hospital ship *Loyalty*, presented ambulances, instituted a convalescent home in Nairobi, afforded comfort to the munition workers in England, relief to returned prisoners of war from Germany, and thousands of the maimed and destitute have benefited from your liberal contributions to the various funds instituted for the purpose. Thus with the keenest interest and most substantial aid Your Highness has manifested the depth of your warmest loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King and the British Empire, and has shared in the great struggle for justice and freedom in which India has so nobly borne her part."

H.E. THE VICEROY.

KHARATA,
June 30, 1919.

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MAN-POWER OF THE STATE

OTHER DEMANDS

The ward orderlies on the hospital ship *Loyalty* and at the Maharaja's convalescent home in East Africa were also found by the Gwalior Army. These consisted of 12 non-commissioned officers and men from the 1st Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, 1 from the 2nd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, 4 non-commissioned officers from "A" Battery, 1 man from the 5th Battery, 1 trumpeter from the 1st Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, 19 non-commissioned officers and men from the 1st Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers and the "A" and "B" Batteries, 9 non-commissioned officers and men from the 2nd Infantry, 14 non-commissioned officers and men from the 7th Infantry.

SUCCESS OF THE RECRUITING BOARDS

The following is a statement of the recruits supplied during the period of one year by the Central and District Recruiting Boards :

The Central Recruiting Board	.	.	.	1,968
Recruiting Board, District Gird-Gwalior	.	.	.	415
"	"	"	Towarghar	801
"	"	"	Bhind	618
"	"	"	Narwar	457
"	"	"	Esagarh	86
"	"	"	Sheopur	21
"	"	"	Bhilsa	19
"	"	"	Ujjain	235
"	"	"	Mandsaur	58
"	"	"	Shajapur	53
"	"	"	Amjhera	10
			Total	4,741

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

TRAINING OF IMPERIAL REMOUNTS

The officers and men remaining behind at the depots of the Imperial Service Lancers and the Non-Imperial Service Regiments (the "A" and "B" Batteries of Scindia's Horse Artillery) were no less employed in serving the Empire. In 1915, when the Government of India were looking to see how best to train the drafts of Imperial remounts and the artillery horses, His Highness offered to train them at Gwalior. The offer was accepted, and the necessary establishment was detailed to Calcutta to bring the horses. The first batch of 342 remounts arrived at Gwalior on March 6, 1915. Subsequent batches were also brought as soon as ready, and the training continued until 1917. The total number of remounts thus received at Gwalior was 1,015, and that trained was 891.

In addition to this, no less than 300 Sowars of the Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers were also employed for a period of over three years on the training of horses at Deolali and Aurangabad Depots.

Parties from the 1st and 2nd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, consisting of 4 officers, 156 non-commissioned officers and men, and 4 followers, were also supplied to escort Government remounts to France.

FORMATION OF A REMOUNT CLEARING AND CHECK DEPOT AT GWALIOR

The work thus done in and out of Gwalior was highly spoken of by the Director-General of Army Remounts and other officers of the Department, until, early in 1918, the Government of India, with the ready consent of His High-

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., AIDE-DE-CAMP, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
IN INDIA

"On the return of Your Highness's Imperial Service Troops from active service overseas, I desire to extend a hearty welcome to them, and at the same time to congratulate Your Highness and your gallant troops on the services which they have rendered to the Empire during the War."

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA
(Letter, January 20, 1900)

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Photo Kennedy - London 5 11

MAN-POWER OF THE STATE

ness the Maharaja, sanctioned the formation of a Remount Clearing and Check Depot at Gwalior, for the reception and segregation of miscellaneous purchases of horses in India.

This depot was under the administrative control of the Director-General of Army Remounts Department, but for executive purposes was controlled by the Inspector-General of Gwalior Army.

All the depot staff, with the exception of the veterinary personnel, had been provided under arrangements made by Colonel Ganpat Rao Raghunath Rajwade, Inspector-General of the Army.

The depot was under the command of Captain Pandhorang Rao Jadho, of "B" Battery, Scindia's Horse Artillery, assisted by a personnel of 2 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 100 men.

Provision of stabling for the horses and accommodation for the men, the supply of the necessary food and fodder, and other equipment and gear (for which Government paid)—all these arrangements devolved on the Darbar.

The depot consisted of 500 horses.

APPRECIATION OF THE REMOUNT TRAINING WORK

The scarcity of fodder and the high mortality caused by influenza, which swept over the world, created insuperable difficulties in the way of running the Remount Depot with unqualified success, and yet the following extract from a private letter from General Templer to His Highness will show how the remounts had been looked after. He said:

"I am glad to be able to tell Your Highness that I found a distinct improvement in the condition of the animals and the general working of the Remount Depot."

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

In 1915 General Broome made the following report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :

"Yesterday afternoon His Highness the Maharaja showed me in hand the Government remounts which he is so generously training for Government, and this morning he showed them to me on parade and drill. The health, condition, and training of these horses reflected the greatest credit on all concerned with the arrangements. I had no idea I was likely to see horses so well advanced in condition and training as these are.

"They are well groomed and well shod, and their coats carry the bloom of health which shows they are being well and carefully fed. I hope to withdraw some 300 of them early next batch only arrived here on March 6 ; a large majority of those going next month will have been here less than two months. To have conditioned and trained them in that time is a performance which speaks for itself."

On receipt of such a report His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief wrote to His Highness in the following terms :

" . . . I have received General Broome's report, and I have great pleasure in informing Your Highness that he has spoken in the highest terms of the horses you mention. I feel most grateful to Your Highness for the care and attention that must have been lavished on these horses to bring them to the high state which General Broome reports them to have reached."

These various activities establish how extremely useful the Gwalior Army as a whole proved itself to be in the service of the King and the Empire during the recent titanic struggle.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HARDINGE
OF PENSHURST, G.M.S.L., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-
GENERAL IN INDIA (1911-10)

"While I greatly deplore the serious breakdown in health which necessarily prevented you from fulfilling your desire to go on active service, at the same time I recognise that by remaining in India to administer your State and to initiate and organise the various schemes of relief you have done service as less valuable for the Empire than if you had been able to proceed to the scene of battle.

"The achievements of our princely host in every branch of the administration of his State and his great service to the Empire have long marked him out as one of the greatest of Indian rulers; but if our gratitude for his services and our appreciation of his character were great before, how much greater must they be now, after the boundless generosity which he has shown in connection with the War in which we are now engaged. I have before me a list of His Highness's gifts, which is too long to give in detail; it is sufficient to remind you that besides maintaining two regiments and a transport corps at the front and making princely donations to the various Relief Funds amounting to 250,000, His Highness has undertaken to pay the whole of the balance of the cost of the hospital ship *Loyalty*, after the subscriptions from other sources have been deducted; he is maintaining a convalescent home for wounded Indian soldiers in East Africa, and has presented a motor ambulance fleet at an estimated cost of 225,000, besides motor transport and motor-cars for the British Expeditionary Force at a cost of 225,000. He has offered six aeroplanes mounted with guns and armoured, and in fact one can hardly open the newspaper without reading of some fresh instance of His Highness's generosity. These gifts, which include only a part of His Highness's contributions to the War, are in themselves a monument to which His Highness and his successors after him will always be able to point with legitimate pride, and they may be sure that the British Government will not forget its great obligation to the Maharaja Darbar.

"But it is not so much the magnitude of His Highness's donations, vast though it is, that appeals to the imagination and touches the hearts of his friends and admirers. It is the spirit of loyalty and sympathy that underlies them."

M. E. LORD HARDINGE
(Speech at the banquet, March 30, 1915).

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For such service the Darbar did not grudge the employment of its so-called Non-Imperial Service Troops, nor was the Government of India averse to their being so utilised.

It might be interesting to add that during wartime no less than 1,386 men were transferred from the non-Imperial units to the 3rd and 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry Regiments.

This record of the Gwalior Army's services as a whole supplies a striking and, we are sure, a welcome illustration of His Highness the Maharaja's earnest assurance and prophetic words of 1905, when, in the presence of His Majesty the King-Emperor, he said :

"My hope and ambition are that the day may come when my Army and I may by our acts show what is not only on our lips but in our hearts."

In short, this tale of many and varied achievements points a moral, which is that, after all, as His Highness the Maharaja has for many years contended, the distinction, for purposes of Gwalior at any rate, between Imperial and non-Imperial troops is utterly devoid of significance, and the latter phrase embodies what may politely be called a misnomer.

Time was when even highly placed officers of the Government, intimately connected with Gwalior, utterly failed to realise the utility of the State maintaining its Army on what was believed to be a comparatively large scale. On the contrary, His Highness the Maharaja, with wonderfully accurate prevision, resisted all such suggestions, and his forecast of distant possibilities would appear to have been amply justified by the effective use which the

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

recent death-struggle found for the whole of the Gwalior Army.

If the Army is not better equipped for purposes of offence and defence, that is due to no remissness on the part of the State. On the contrary, it would appear to be a matter of regret that, even so late in the day, the Gwalior State should not receive sufficient encouragement in its far-sighted designs, having for their ultimate object the strength and support of the British Empire.

GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS PRAISED BY GOVERNMENT

In the foregoing paragraphs some of the military activities which went on in the capital have been stated. We shall now proceed to reproduce opinions, recorded by competent authorities, in respect of the forces which the State sent into the field.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces in Egypt, while reporting on the work of the various regimental officers engaged upon operations in the vicinity of the Suez Canal, specially mentioned the name of Lieutenant Colonel Girdhari Singh, commanding the 4th Gwalior Infantry.

The same officer, while writing to the Commander-in-Chief in India about the work of the 4th Infantry as a unit, said :

" In addition to the excellent work carried out by them in active operations against enemy outposts, they have been employed on the arduous task of constructing strong field works for the defence of the Canal, and in guarding important and valuable points on the lines of communication. In every case they have carried out the task allotted

THE OFFICERS OF THE 3rd GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE
INFANTRY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EKNATH H. WATE, C.I.E., THEN COMMAND-
ING THE GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS

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to them to my entire satisfaction. I would be extremely grateful if you would convey to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior my very great appreciation of the services of his Imperial Service Troops, which form a most valuable part of the Forces under my Command."

Naik Girbar Singh, of the Gwalior Transport Corps, was specially mentioned in the reports made by the Officer Commanding Indian Corps, and in the dispatch of Field-Marshal the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in France. The work of this man was reported as "especially good."

Again, in 1916, a second dispatch was received which contained the following :

" Their [the Transport Corps] discipline has been beyond all praise. While under fire they have been absolutely imperturbable, especially during the fighting of Ypres in June last [1915], when Major Hate showed conspicuous coolness in leading and controlling the section while assisting the K.D.G.s to place the Château of Hooze in a state of defence."

The following telegram from the Political Secretary to the Government of India is worthy of reproduction :

" The following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt has been received by Viceroy. Begins : ' I am happy to inform Your Excellency that the Imperial Service Troops from Gwalior did excellent work both in the Battle of Gaza and pursuit.' His Excellency asks me to convey to Your Highness his warm congratulations on excellent behaviour of your troops."

We also reproduce here the following communications addressed to His Highness :

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

" GWALIOR RESIDENCY, C.I.

" January 28, 1918.

" MY DEAR MAHARAJA SAHIB,

" I am desired to enclose herewith a copy of a telegram from the General Officer Commanding, East Africa, expressing his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry while on active service in East Africa.

" I am also desired to inform Your Highness that His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have read the report with much gratification and desire to add their congratulations.

" Yours sincerely,

" W. E. JARDINE,

" Resident at Gwalior."

Telegram P., No. G.899, dated December 25, 1917

" *From the General Officer Commanding, East Africa, Dar-es-Salaam, to the Commander-in-Chief in India.*

" I desire to place on record, on the departure of the Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, my appreciation of the work done in East Africa by this unit. The employment of this regiment on the lines of communication during the greater part of the campaign has been necessitated by circumstances, but the utility of its services is in no way diminished by this fact."

" DELHI,

" January 30, 1919.

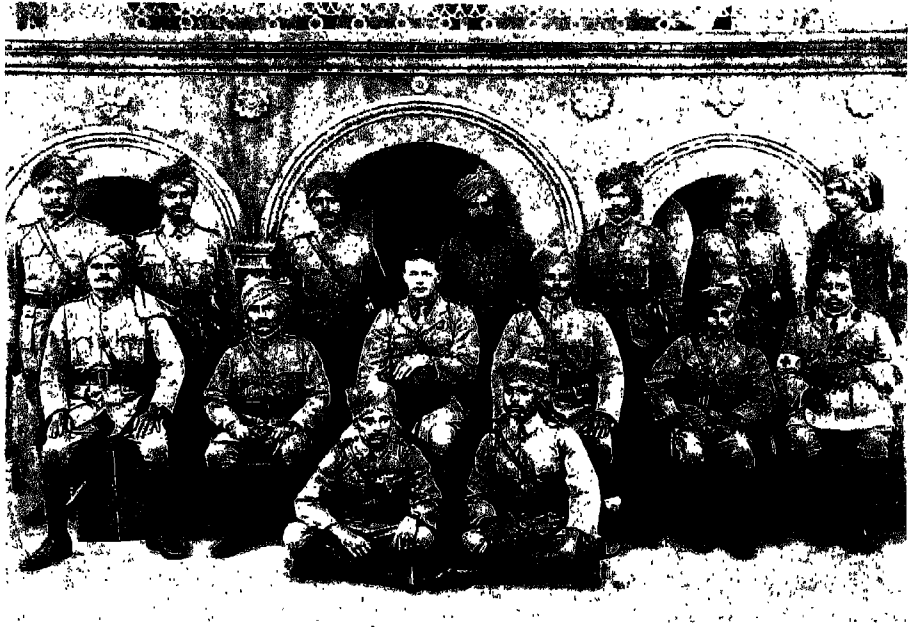
" MY DEAR FRIEND,

" On the return of Your Highness's Imperial Service Troops from active service overseas, I desire to extend a

PROCEEDING ON ACTIVE SERVICE: THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD
GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY

SARDAR BAHADUR LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, GIRDHARI SINGH,
OFFICER COMMANDING THE 4TH GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE
INFANTRY, AND OTHER OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON ACTIVE
SERVICE

! *Repeating page 18*



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heartly welcome to them, and at the same time to congratulate Your Highness and your gallant troops on the services which they have rendered to the Empire during the War.

“ Believe me,

“ Your sincere friend,

“ C. C. MONRO,

“ *Commander-in-Chief in India.*”

“ GWALIOR RESIDENCY, C.I.

“ *March 3, 1919.*

“ MY DEAR MAHARAJA SAHIB,

“ I am desired to convey to Your Highness an expression of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India's high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the 2nd/3rd Gwalior Lancers, whilst performing general garrison duty in India during the War.

“ Yours sincerely,

“ W. E. JARDINE,

“ *Resident at Gwalior.*”

The following is an extract from a very lengthy report of the General Officer Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division, on the work carried out by the 3rd Gwalior Lancers since its arrival in the Quetta Division :

“ Since its arrival the regiment has performed all duties allotted in a very satisfactory manner. . . . One detachment was actively engaged in operations against the Jhalawans, where . . . Sowar Ibrahim Shah specially distinguished himself by remaining with a wounded British officer under fire, for which he has since been awarded the Indian Order of Merit. . . . Their activity undoubtedly frustrated many intended raids. . . . Captain Ramchandrar Rao Surve has

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

done excellent work. . . . Discipline has been excellent. The men have shown a spirit of cheerfulness and devotion to duty under often very trying circumstances, which reflect great credit on Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Sambhaji Rao Bhonsle and the officers of the regiment. . . ."

The officer commanding Kalat Column says :

"Jamadar Ghulam Haidar Khan . . . controlled his men with tact and judgment. I much regret that he was severely wounded in the encounter on June 25. . . ."

RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF MEN OF THE GWALIOR ARMY BY GOVERNMENT

The services of all such officers and men have been graciously recognised by Government, and we give here a special list of those who have been honoured by the grant of titles and other marks of honour.

First among them should be mentioned the name of Colonel Ganpat Rao Raghunath Rajwade, the Inspector-General of the Gwalior Army. For the meritorious services rendered by him as head of the State Military Department, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to approve of the grant to Colonel Rajwade of the honorary rank of Captain in the Indian Army. He was also appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India.

The following is a list of the other recipients :

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Companion

Lieutenant-Colonel Eknath H. Hate, Commanding Gwalior
Imperial Service Transport Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AMIR-UL-UMARA, SARDAR SIR APJJI RAO
SABIB SITOLW, K.B.E., C.I.E., MEMBER OF MAJLIS-I-KHAH AND
PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL RECRUITING BOARD, GWALIOR

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ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Knight Commander

Lieutenant Colonel Amir ul-Umara Sardar Apaji Rao Sitole,
C.I.E., Member Majlis-i-Khas and President of the
Central Recruiting Board.

Officer

Lieutenant-Colonel Sambhaji Rao Bhonsle, Commanding 3rd
Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA (FIRST CLASS)

Sardar Bahadur

Lieutenant-Colonel Girdhari Singh, Commanding 4th Gwalior
Imperial Service Infantry.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA (SECOND CLASS)

Bahadur

Lieutenant-Colonel Ganpat Rao Nimbalkar, Brigade Com-
mander, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Major Dattaji Rao Kakde, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service
Infantry.

Captain Tota Ram, I.D.S.M., Gwalior Imperial Service
Transport Corps.

Captain Govind Rao Powar, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service
Infantry.

Rao Bahadur

Lieutenant-Colonel Thakur Kok Singh, Adjutant-General,
Gwalior Army.

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Rao Sahib

Pandit Laxman Rao Bhaskar Muley, B.A., Suba and President of the District Recruiting Board, Bhind.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT (SECOND CLASS)

Second Jamadar Ibrahim Shah, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Captain Waman Rao Sawant, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain V. C. Gokhle, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Bhaskar Rao Deodhar, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Vishwas Rao Scindia, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant Sahib Rao Morey, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Niaz Ali, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Tota Ram, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

INDIAN MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Lieutenant Fateh Mohammad, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

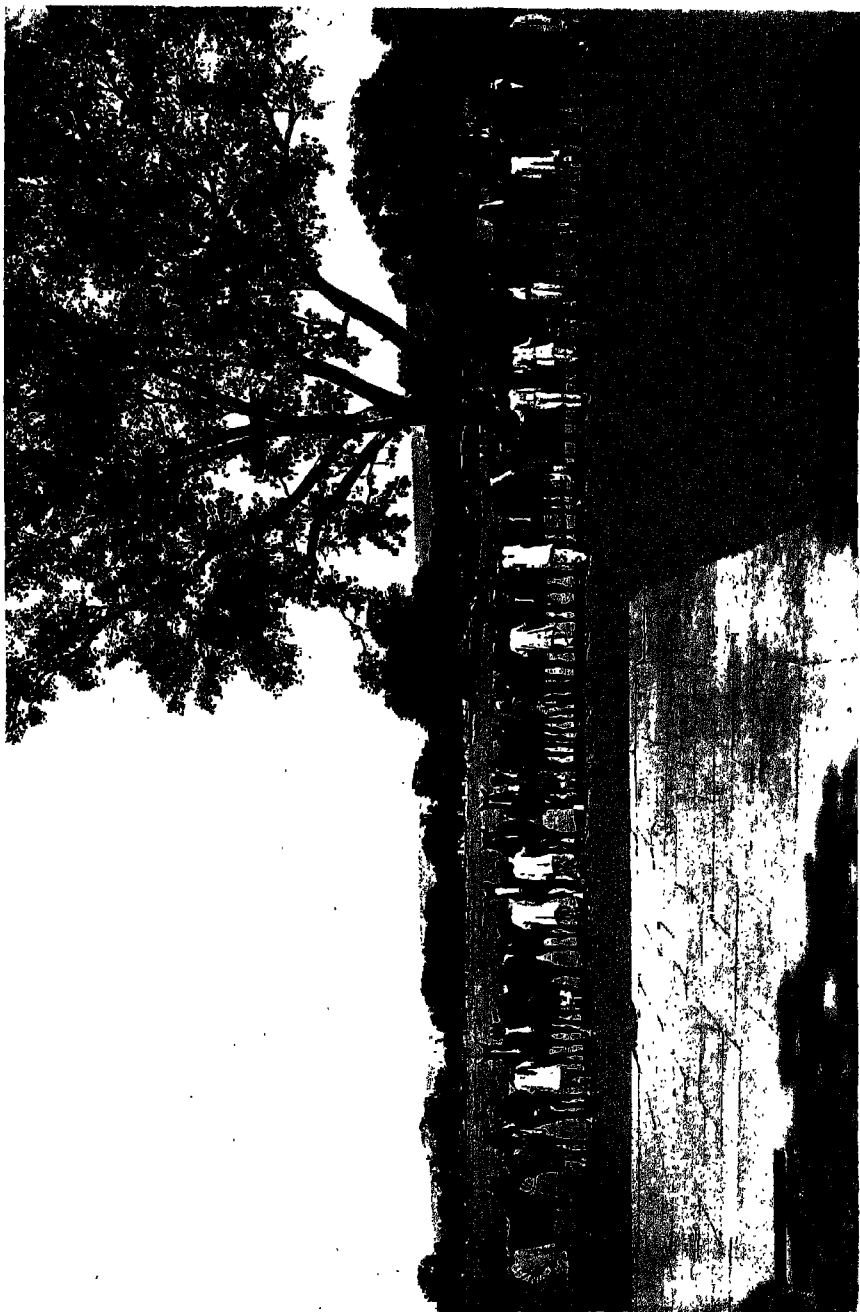
Second Lieutenant Govind Singh, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Mahabir Parshad, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

SOME OF THE IMPERIAL REMOUNTS ON PARADE

Out of a total number of 1,015, 891 remounts were trained in Gwalior. A depot for the training of 500 remounts was also started. It remained in existence for about a year, and was under the command of Captain Pandhorang Rao Jadhav, of "B" Battery, Scindia's Horse Artillery.

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Second Lieutenant Sultan Dulhe Khan, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Havildar Bhurey Singh, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Havildar Mukund Rao Chauhan, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Lance Naik Habib Ullah Khan, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Lance Naik Fundi Khan, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Lance Naik Darshan Singh, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Sepoy Ram Sewak, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Sepoy Phool Singh, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Sepoy Gayan Singh, 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant Balkrishna Rao, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Havildar Mustafa Khan, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Lance Naik Girand Singh, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Sepoy Chhote Singh, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Dafedar Jangjit Singh, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Dafedar Barjor Singh, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Dafedar Har Dayal, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Dafedar Sultan Singh, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Dafedar Ali Hasan, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

. His Majesty the King of Serbia, with the approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India and the President of the French Republic, bestowed decorations on the following officers and men of the 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, in recognition of their distinguished services during a certain campaign :

Major Krishna Rao Dalvi (White Eagle, 5th Class).

Second Lieutenant Raghunath Rao (Cross of Karageorge with Swords, 1st Class).

Sepoy Sheonandan Singh (Gold Medal).

Havildar Ratan Singh (Médaille Militaire, French).

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES

Lieutenant Vishwas Rao Scindia, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Naik Hira Lal, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Naik Nasir Mohammad, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Sepoy Bal Govind, 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

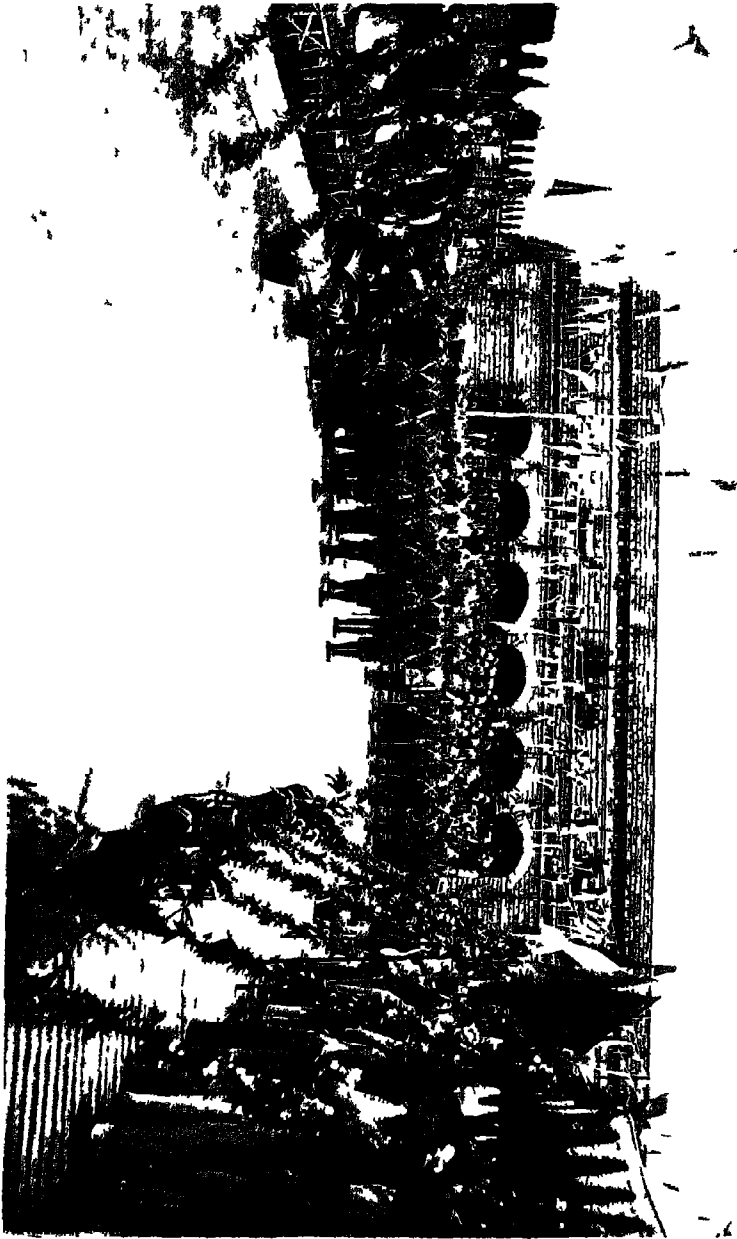
The services of Captain Shahamat Ullah Khan, of the 2nd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, were utilised by the General Officer Commanding North Waziristan Field Force, on recruiting duty. He was reported to have "exhibited the greatest keenness and zeal ;" his efforts, "specially valuable at this time, were crowned with conspicuous success." And as a mark of appreciation of these services Captain Shahamat Ullah Khan was granted a Sanad of Honour.

DARBAR'S RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES RENDERED BY AND TO THE GWALIOR ARMY

The following is a list of the honours conferred by His Highness in recognition of the valuable services rendered to

RECEPTION AT THE RAILWAY STATION; ARRIVAL OF THE 4TH
GWARION IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY FROM ACTIVE
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the State in connection with the War, the enlistment of recruits, and to the Military in general :

The honour of keeping the Naqqar Khana :

Lieutenant-Colonel Amir-ul-Umara Sardar Sir Apaji
Rao Sitole, K.B.E., C.I.E., President of the
Central Recruiting Board.

The title of Shaukat-i-Jang :

Colonel Ganpat Rao Raghunath Rajwade, A.D.C.,
Inspector-General, Gwalior Army.

The title of Muzaffar Jang Bahadur and the Gwalior
Silver Medal :

Sardar Bahadur Lieutenant-Colonel Girdhari Singh,
Officer Commanding the 4th Gwalior Imperial
Service Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ganpat Rao Nimbalkar, Bahadur,
Brigade Commander, 1st Infantry Brigade, Gwalior
Imperial Service Infantry.

The title of Muzaffar Jang Bahadur :

Lieutenant-Colonel Eknath H. Hate, C.I.E., then
Commanding the Gwalior Imperial Service Trans-
port Corps.

The title of Barq Jang Bahadur and a Dress of
Honour :

Lieutenant-Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Kok Singh,
Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army.

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The Gwalior Silver Medal :

Lieutenant-Colonel Surajpal Singh, Officer Commanding the 1st Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Officer Commanding the 2nd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sambhaji Rao Bhonsle, Officer Commanding the 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ulfat Singh, Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Govind Rao Mane, Ordnance Officer and Commanding Gwalior Fort.

Major Dattaji Rao Kakde, Bahadur, Officer Commanding the 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry.

Major Bhao Sahib Scinde, 2nd Lancers.

Captain Waman Rao Sawant, D.A.G., for Musketry.

Captain Kashi Rao, Recruiting Staff Officer.

Captain Tota Ram, I.D.S.M., Transport Corps.

Captain Shankar Athavale, " A " Battery.

Captain Pandhurang Rao Jadho, " B " Battery.

Captain Vishwas Rao Devre.

Captain Ramchandra Rao.

Captain Bhagwan Din.

Captain Shiv Narayan.

Captain Hari Bhao Mane.

Captain V. G. Gokhle, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

Lieutenant-Adjutant Shankar Rao Jadho.

Lieutenant-Quartermaster Madho Rao Mohite.

Lieutenant-Quartermaster V. G. Phadke.

Lieutenant Krishna Rao Gopal, S.A.S.

Lieutenant K. G. Alekar.

RECEPTION AT THE RAILWAY-STATION: ARRIVAL OF THE 3RD
GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

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Lieutenant Fahim Uddin Khan, S.A.S.
Lieutenant Din Dayal.
Lieutenant Pandhurang Rao Scindia.
Lieutenant Mewa Lal.
Lieutenant Rameshwar Parshad.
Lieutenant Fateh Mohammad.
Lieutenant K. B. Oute, S.A.S.
Second Lieutenant Baba Sahib Nanaware.
Second Lieutenant Phope Singh.
Second Lieutenant Govind Singh.
Second Lieutenant Zamir Ali.
Second Lieutenant Mahabir Parshad.
Second Lieutenant Sultan Dulhe Khan.
Second Lieutenant Ganpat Rao Suryawansi.
Second Lieutenant Ahmad Husain Durrani, S.A.S.
Jamadar Mohammad Ahmad.

Jamadar Ghulam Haidar Khan, of the 3rd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers, was awarded, by His Highness, for his distinguished service at Bannu, the Gwalior Silver Medal and a cash reward of Rs.500.

Gwalior Gold Medal and a Dress of Honour:

Captain Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Powar, Suba and President of the District Recruiting Board, Ujjain.

Pandit Munnalal Misra, M.A., Suba and President of the District Recruiting Board, Towarghar.

Rao Sahib Pandit Laxman Rao Bhaskar Muley, B.A., Suba and President of the District Recruiting Board, Bhind.

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Increment of Rs.100 in pay:

Dattaji Rao Sahib Jadhao, Suba and President of the
District Recruiting Board, Gird-Gwalior.

Dress of Honour:

Tatyaji Rao Sahib Yado, Naib Suba, District Ujjain.

Gwalior Silver Medal:

Pandit Raghunath Rao Chandorkar, Tehsildar, Pargana Gird-Gwalior.

Gwalior Silver Medal and a Dress of Honour:

Munshi Jamna Parshad, Tehsildar, Pargana Ambali,
District Towarghar.

Gwalior Silver Medal:

Naroji Rao Sahib, Sitole, Tehsildar Jaura, District
Towarghar.

Dress of Honour:

Munshi Abdul Karim Khan, Tehsildar, District Bhind.

Gwalior Silver Medal and an increment of Rs.50 in pay:

Lala Mata Parshad, Secretary, Central Recruiting
Board.

Sword of Honour:

Munshi Ahmad Ullah Khan, District Judge and Magis-
trate, and Secretary, Recruiting Board, Towarghar.

Dress of Honour:

Munshi Banke Lal, Naib Suba, District Towarghar.

Munshi Prem Narayan, Assistant Suba, District
Towarghar.

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Dress of Honour :

Pandit Suraj Narayan, Tehsildar Mehgaon, District Bhind.
Govind Rao Sahib Mahadik, Naib Suba, District
Narwar.

Pandit Moreshwar Ramchandra Deshpande, Tehsildar
Karera, District Narwar.

Narayan Rao Power, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Martand Damodar Pustake, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mahadeo Bhaskar Sawarkar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Thakur Dongar Singh, Makrawan.

Thakur Gajadhar Singh, Numberdar Nayagaon, Dis-
trict Bhind.

Thakur Lallu Singh, Zamindar Kanawar, Bhind.

Title of Upkarak :

Hukma Babaji, Amodia.

Cash Reward of Rs.100 and a Dress of Honour :

Thakur Bhikam Singh, Zamindar Nayagaon, Bhind.

Sword and Dress of Honour :

Kunwar Budh Singh.

Dress of Honour :

Cahudhri Devi Singh, Nayakpura.

Thakur Lachhman Singh, Rajoda.

Sita Ram Bohra, Mai.

Thakur Nahar Singh, Ruphati.

Bhure Khan, Zamindar Khera.

Chhote Khan, Lashkar.

Cash Reward of Rs.50 :

Qamruddin Khan, Sub-Inspector, Police.

Onkar Singh, Sub-Inspector, Police.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Gwalior Silver Medal :

Thakur Raghunath Singh, Chirola.

Sword of Honour :

Thakur Kesri Singh, Jaura.

Thakur Ghanshyam Singh, Jaura.

Badri Parshad, Jaura.

Thakur Jatwar Singh, Bhind.

Thakur Gajadhar Singh, Bhind.

Thakur Chhatar Singh, Bhind.

Thakur Gajraj Singh, Sagra.

Chheki Lal, Bhind.

Bhagwan Dass, Bhind.

Thakur Mahendra Singh, Samna.

Thakur Ajar Singh, Dhochar.

Shri Lal, Gaheli.

Bijay Bahadur, Nayagaon.

Gwalior Silver Medal :

Major Gulab Singh Sahib, Deogarh, Towarghar.

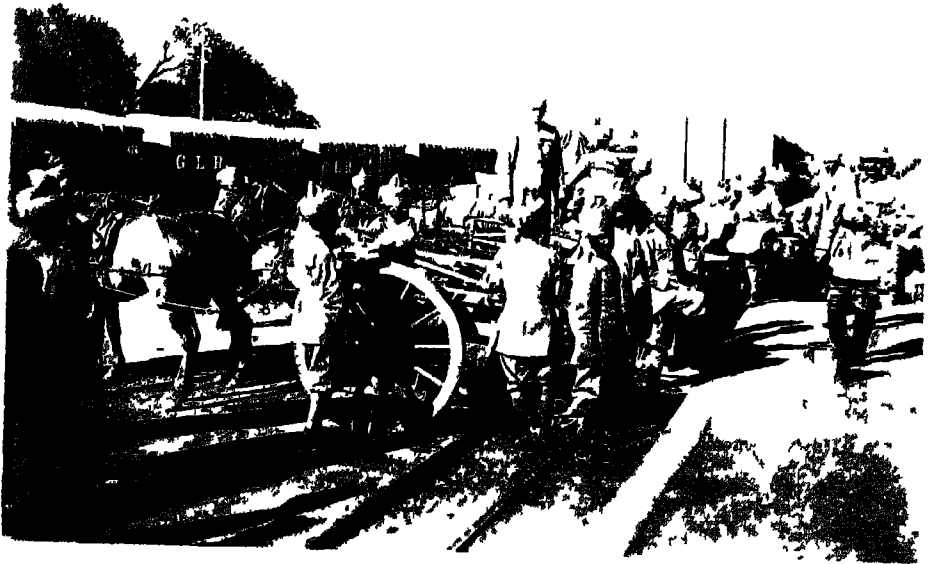
Thakur Sumer Singh Sahib, Wafadar-i-Daulat-i-
Scindia, Badpura.

In addition to the above, all the members of the various units of the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops who returned from active service were awarded cash rewards and decorated by His Highness with the Silver or Copper Medals, according as they deserved.

PROCEEDING TO THE LINES: THE 4TH GWALIOR IMPERIAL
SERVICE INFANTRY

TAKING KIDS TO THE LINES: THE 8RD GWALIOR IMPERIAL
SERVICE LANCERS

Facing page 50



CHAPTER II

DEALS WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

HIS HIGHNESS—

(a) Advanced an interest-free loan of	Rs.50,00,000
(b) Postponed payment by Government to Darbar of an annual sum of	Rs.38,00,000
(c) Provided silver coin in exchange for sovereigns	Rs.35,00,000
(d) Purchased War Loan Bonds of	Rs.85,00,000
(e) Supplied in silver coin	Rs.50,00,000
(f) Supplied in silver bullion	Tolas 76,878.5

CHAPTER II

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AFFORDED BY THE STATE

FROM a narrative of the men we now come to that of money—although the former is no less a narrative of money freely given to the Empire in the shape of men.

LOAN OF Rs.50,00,000 INTEREST FREE AND THE POSTPONE- MENT OF TREATY PAYMENTS AMOUNTING TO Rs.38,00,000 PER ANNUM

Soon after the War broke out His Highness wrote to the Government of India that, if their financial situation required it, the Darbar would be ready :

(1) To advance them Rs.50,00,000 (roughly £333,335) free of interest ; and

(2) To postpone the payment to them by Government of the half-yearly Treaty Payments, amounting in December 1914 to Rs.19,00,000 (roughly £120,000). Both the offers were "gratefully" accepted by Government, and the fresh loan of Rs.50,00,000 was accordingly made.

PROVIDING Rs.35,00,000 IN SILVER

During the later part of the year 1916, when, owing to various circumstances, silver was scarce in India and could not be easily imported from overseas, the Government of India requested the Maharaja to help them with silver in

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

exchange for gold. His Highness, with his characteristic zeal and energy, set about the task, and in a short space of time was able to collect and hand over to the Government about Rs.35,00,000, part of which was drawn from the State Treasury, but the bulk from Jaipur, Rampur, and Dholpur States, whose Rulers are equally devoted to the interests of the Empire and with whom His Highness is on terms of the most cordial friendship. On this occasion the nobility and Sahukars of Gwalior also contributed handsomely.

SUCCESS OF THE INDIAN WAR LOAN OF 1917

The first Indian War Loan was floated in 1917. His Highness the Maharaja realised how necessary it was to render this and all subsequent loans really popular. With this object in view, he had drawn up a Notification (in vernacular) which was circulated broadcast amongst the Sardars, Jagirdars, Officers, Sahukars, Zamindars, and the public of the State. This Notification bore His Highness's own signature, and was, therefore, in the nature of a personal appeal for the benefit of the Empire.

In order to endorse by personal action all that was stated in the Notification, His Highness led off by purchasing War Loan Bonds of the value of Rs.85,00,000 (equal roughly to £600,000).

The Postal Department of the Government of India were on this occasion also consistent in their trust of the State Post Offices, and authorised them to sell Post Office Five-year Cash Certificates, with the result that a sum of Rs.6,53,859.12.0 (or roughly £44,000) was subscribed by the public. Thus the total amount subscribed by Gwalior amounted to very nearly 1 crore of rupees.

**THE 8TH GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS: SOME OF THE
OFFICERS AND MEN ON THEIR RETURN FROM RAWAL PINDI**

**SARDAR BAHADUR LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GIRDHARI SINGH,
MUZAFFAR JANG BAHADUR; CAPTAIN BHASKAR RAO
DEODHAR, I.D.S.M.; AND FOUR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
WHO WON DISTINCTIONS IN THE FIELD**

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY THE STATE

It would only be fitting to mention here the names of State officers responsible for the successful working of the Postal Cash Certificate Scheme. Their services have already been recognised by the Darbar by the award of a Dress of Honour to each of them. Their names are :

Pandit Ikbāl Narain Haksar	.	.	Postmaster-General.
Maulvi Mowahhiduddin Ahmad	.	.	Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General.
Pandit Jagat Narain Bhargava	.	.	Superintendent, Post Offices.
Captain Rao Bahadur Bapurao Pawar	.	.	Suba, District Ujjain.
Pandit Mukand Wasdeo	.	.	Inspector, Post Offices.
Munshi Baldeobihari Lal	.	.	Inspector, Post Offices.
Pandit N. B. Agaskar	.	.	Inspector, Post Offices.
Pandit K. N. Gurtu	.	.	Inspector, Post Offices.
Pandit Moreswar Ramchandra	.	.	Tehsildar, Karera.
Munshi Kanhaiya Lal Saksena	.	.	Tehsildar, Mastura.
Pandit Gopal Rao Lalji	.	.	Tehsildar, Lahar.
Pandit Chand Narain Rena	.	.	Superintendent of Customs and Excise and Chairman of Municipal Board, District Esagarh.

FIFTY LACS OF COINED RUPEES AND 76,878.5 TOLAS OF SILVER

In 1918, when the Government were in urgent need of coined rupees and silver, His Highness, in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's call, placed at the disposal of the Government of India a sum of Rs.50,00,000 in silver from the reserve of the State and 76,878.5 tolas of silver, obtained by melting uncurrent old coins. This practically represented the whole of the silver that was to be found in the Treasury of the State.

The amount has since been repaid by Government.

CHAPTER III

NARRATES THE SERVICES OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

It describes—

- (a) The supply of war materials by the State Workshops and the Leather Factory to the extent of about Rs.20,00,000.
- (b) The supply of about 500,000 maunds of grass; considerable quantities of grain and *ghee*; an X-ray outfit; a band cutting machine, etc. etc.

OFFICERS OF THE 4TH GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY
ON THEIR RETURN TO GWALIOR AFTER ACTIVE SERVICE
OF 4 YEARS AND 3 MONTHS

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CHAPTER III

RESOURCES OF THE STATE—A NARRATIVE OF THE SERVICES RENDERED BY THE VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS

WE now come to that portion of Gwalior's part in the War which relates to the placing by His Highness of the entire resources of the State freely at the disposal of the Government.

EXECUTION OF WAR ORDERS TO THE EXTENT OF ABOUT RS.20,00,000 BY THE STATE WORKSHOPS AND THE GWALIOR LEATHER FACTORY

Chief among the institutions which rendered substantial service are the State Electric Workshops (managed by Mr. B. B. Pagnis, L.L.A.) and the Leather Factory (managed by Mr. M. R. Powar), which worked for Government for the greater part of the time that the War lasted.

It is impossible to give a detailed description of the various classes of work done by these two institutions, but a mention of the total amount already received in payment from the Government would give some idea of the magnitude of the work.

This sum, so far, aggregates Rs.13,21,000. The Leather Factory is still engaged on the execution of war orders, payments for which will probably amount to Rs.5,65,800. These figures, however, do not include payments for the

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

large supplies of stoneware, acid-proof jars, feeding-cups, fruit-preserving stoneware jars, etc. etc., supplied by the State Pottery Works (managed by Mr. D. C. Muzamdar) to the various medical institutions in India.

SUPPLY OF GRASS

The next important item is the supply of grass. It was about the middle of January 1917 that the Government of India, having to meet abnormally large demands of hay for Egypt, inquired if the Darbar could help them in that direction. It was rather late in the day to start collecting good grass then. Anyhow, a Committee of some of the Revenue and Forest officers was immediately called by His Highness, and the Government were intimated that the Darbar Forests Department could undertake to supply 100,000 maunds of grass, and possibly, and at a push, a further 50,000 to 100,000 maunds. But the actual quantity supplied in 1917 was nothing when compared with the huge figure of about 400,000 maunds supplied in 1918.

The following extract from the report of the British Grass Officer of the United Provinces, which was forwarded by the Resident of Gwalior with the thanks of the United Provinces Government, will be interesting. That officer says :

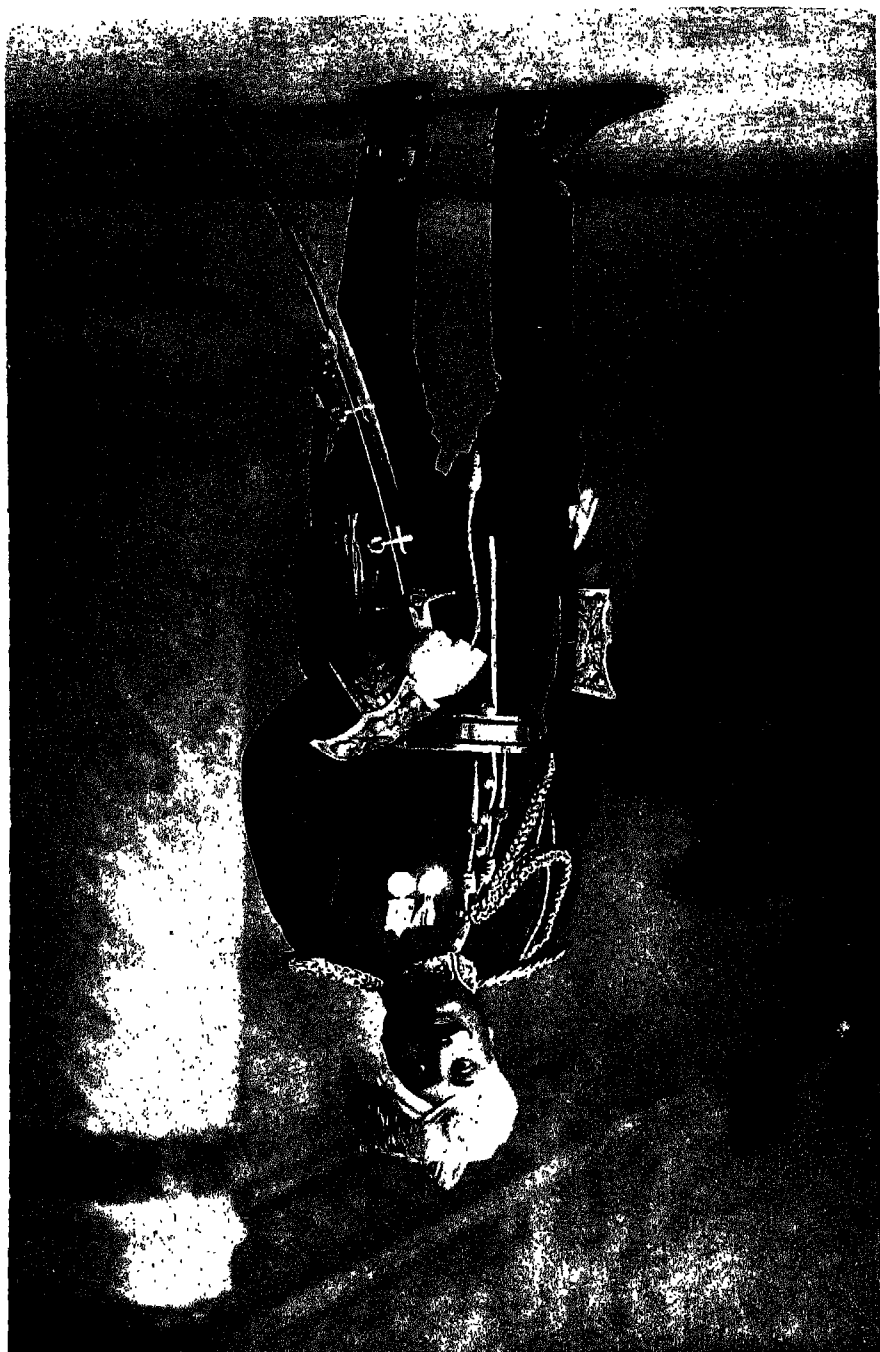
"The Gwalior Forests Department supplied no less than 13,609 tons, viz. 84 per cent. of the amount proposed and over a quarter of the total supply of 52,000 tons. . . . The hay was all of the best quality. . . . The burden of the arrangements fell on Lieutenant-Colonel K. N. Haksar, C.I.E., Political Member of the Darbar, to whom I am much indebted. The work itself was ably controlled by Pandit Sundar Lal Pathak, Conservator of Forests. . . ."

**COLONEL GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH RAJWADE, SHAUKAT-I-JANG,
AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, INSPECTOR-
GENERAL GWALIOR ARMY, AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBER MAJLIS-
I-KHAS IN CHARGE OF THE ARMY DEPARTMENT**

In recognition of his services during the War he was given the honorary rank of Captain in the Indian Army and appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Darbar gave him the title of Shaukat-i-Jang.

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RESOURCES OF THE STATE

In addition to the quantity supplied by the Darbar, permission to export hay was also granted to Messrs. Abbott Brothers, of Jhansi.

SERVICES RENDERED BY THE GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY

While the cutting, collecting, and baling of grass was done by or through the Forests Department in a very creditable manner, the carriage of it, being one of the most important items in the transaction, was done by the Gwalior Light Railway, as most of the important grass centres in the Northern Districts of the State lie mainly on that railway. Notwithstanding the thousand-and-one difficulties in undertaking such heavy traffic during a time when not only coal was scarce but the rolling stock was insufficient for general requirements, the work was done in a most efficient manner by Mr. B. Lawrence, the General Traffic Manager and Agent of the Gwalior Light Railway.

The following figures will be of interest :

Period of railway operations	149 days
Amount of grass carried	206,258 maunds.
Total number of railway waggons supplied	7,133
Greatest number of railway waggons supplied in one day	78
Average number of waggons supplied daily during the whole period	48

SUPPLY OF A LATHE

The Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, knowing that a lathe for turning brass plugs was available in the State Workshops, asked for it, and it was immediately given up to them.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TAILORS DAILY

In April 1918 the Government of India, Munitions Board, owing to the greatly increased demand for Army clothing and the existing Government factories being unable to make up the required number of garments, considered it necessary to organise temporary workshops at stations where sufficient labour was available and where suitable accommodation could be provided. Gwalior, so well known for its wide activities connected with the War, was selected as one of the centres, and General Sir Robert Stuart accordingly wrote to the Resident at Gwalior. His Highness the Maharaja readily arranged for the required number of tailors, no less than 250 daily, and a single building necessary for the accommodation of this large number of workmen and the European supervising staff. The idea was, however, given up by the Munitions Board.

X-RAY OUTFIT

The Director of Medical Services, India, was in need of an X-ray field outfit, which was required for the War Hospital at Khandwa. As such an apparatus was in possession of the State Medical Department, the Director approached His Highness with a request for its loan, and the request was forthwith granted.

BAGGAGE-CAMELS

In June 1918 the Resident at Gwalior intimated to the Darbar that the Government, being in very serious and urgent need of baggage-camels, required the Darbar's assistance in procuring as large a number of camels as possible.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE

Although Gwalior is not a State which can boast of having any appreciable number of these animals in its territories, yet no pains were spared in getting together 375 of them. The idea of tapping Gwalior was, however, given up by the Camel Purchasing Officer, and the arrangements already made for the collection of the animals at a few convenient centres abandoned.

EIGHT HUNDRED MAUNDS OF GHEE AND GRAIN

At the request of the Director of Supply and Transport, Bombay, the Darbar arranged through local traders and others for the supply of 800 maunds of *ghee* from Gwalior. And throughout the years of war considerable quantities of grain and *ghee* were purchased from the Darbar territories which, although they were not the property of Government at the time of export, were destined for war use.

BAND CUTTING MACHINE

The band cutting machine belonging to the Civil and Military Stores, Gwalior, lent to the Indian Munitions Board, was of the greatest use to the Government Army Clothing Factories at Agra and Lahore.

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIBES THE MAHARAJA'S SOLICITUDE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION OF THE WAR

It contains an account—

- (a) Of the various gifts, presents, and contributions which he gave from time to time for the prosecution of the War, and which amount to a sum of Rs.37,55,900.
- (b) Also of his great enthusiasm in devising an elaborate scheme which promised a number of concessions for the recruits to the Indian Army ; and
- (c) Of his ready co-operation with the Government of India in husbanding the resources of the State with a view to economic control and the supply of war materials.

CHAPTER IV

GIFTS, PRESENTS, CONTRIBUTIONS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

THIS chapter contains a short account of the different presents, gifts, and donations which His Highness made from time to time for purposes directly relating to the War.

£16,000

In September 1914 His Highness made a present of £15,000 to Government for the provision of motor transport in Europe, and £1,000 for the purchase of a motor-lorry in India.

£1,500

In the following month His Highness made a further present of £1,500 to Government for the purchase of binoculars, telescopes, and compasses for the use of officers and men of the Indian troops. The purchases were made through the India Office, and the words "Scindia's Gift" were engraved on all the articles before distributing them to the Indian Expeditionary Force.

The troops were so much pleased with the gifts that officers of several of the units among whom the articles were distributed wrote to thank His Highness individually.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

£8,000

Again, His Highness placed at the disposal of the Government of India a sum of £8,000 for providing motor-cars and a motor-lorry to meet the requirements of the Indian Expeditionary Forces. The offer was "gratefully" accepted by the Government of India, and the amount utilised for the purpose named.

£14,400

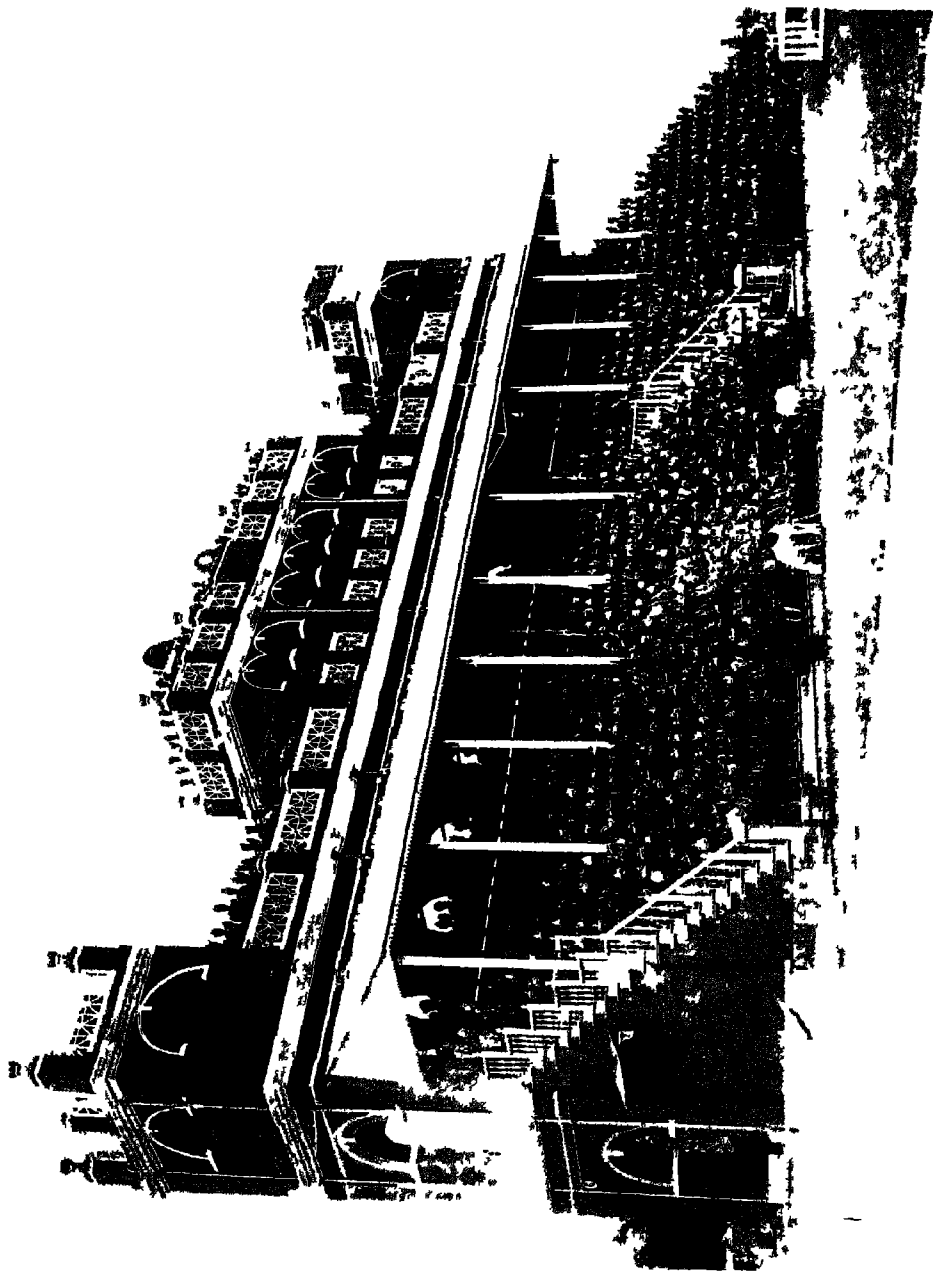
In January 1915 His Highness decided to place at the disposal of the Government of India four aeroplanes, two for Egypt and one each for East Africa and the Persian Gulf, all armoured and mounted with guns. The offer was communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy, who, while thanking His Highness for his "most generous" offer, said that the machines were more necessary in the Persian Gulf and at Aden than elsewhere. A similar opinion was expressed by His Excellency Sir Beauchamp Duff. His Highness, therefore, gladly agreed to the suggestion. The supply of the machines was kindly arranged by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the War Office, the machines actually arriving in Bombay on April 20, 1915.

The various communications which His Highness received from time to time from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India contain interesting details of their excellent reconnaissance work and collection of valuable information of the position of the enemy's trenches, etc. etc.

For want of space we reproduce here a single letter from His Excellency the Viceroy :

**THE 4TH GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY PHOTOGRAPHED
ON ITS RETURN ON THE GWALIOR RACE-COURSE**

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GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

"VICEREGAL LODGE, SIMLA,

"July 28, 1915.

"MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

"I think you would like to know that our recent success on the 24th on the Euphrates was largely due to the employment of the aeroplanes which Your Highness so generously presented to the Government. We were informed that the troops could not advance, as it was found impossible to locate the position of the enemy and their guns; but as soon as the two aeroplanes arrived, they were able to make a successful reconnaissance, showing up the whole of the Turkish position, with the result that the attack was completely successful. Without aeroplanes our losses would probably have been very heavy. I assure Your Highness I am very grateful for that gift of yours.

"With all good wishes,

"Yours very sincerely,

"HARDINGE OF PENSHURST."

All of these machines having subsequently come to grief, His Highness presented another one. Later, in December 1915, in connection with the unveiling ceremony of the statue of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Jayaji Rao Scindia, His Highness offered to replace the remainder also. These were accordingly purchased by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and dispatched to the field of operation.

The total cost of all the eight machines presented by His Highness amounted to £14,400, or Rs.2,16,000 in Indian coin.

£6,000

His Highness also offered a sum of £6,000, to be utilised in giving bonuses to the workmen in England with a view

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

to encouraging them to turn out more ammunition, of which the Empire was in great need. The offer was "most thankfully" accepted by His Majesty's Government, and by the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, then Minister of Munitions. Owing, however, to the difficulties in the allocation of the money in bonuses, it was decided by the Minister that the sum would most suitably be spent in the provision of rest-rooms, reading-rooms, and amenities of a similar nature, including lectures at the canteens in connection with the more important national factories.

His Excellency the Viceroy acknowledged this gift in the following terms :

" VICTORIA LODGE, SIMLA,
" July 9, 1915.

" MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

" Once more Your Highness's inventive genius has found a way to benefit the Empire by another most generous gift. I have telegraphed it home to the Secretary of State, and am now awaiting his reply. Your suggestion struck me as an ingenious idea, and I hope it will be found to be practicable and will be accepted. I cannot tell you how very highly I appreciate Your Highness's extreme generosity and helpful co-operation in all matters connected with the War.

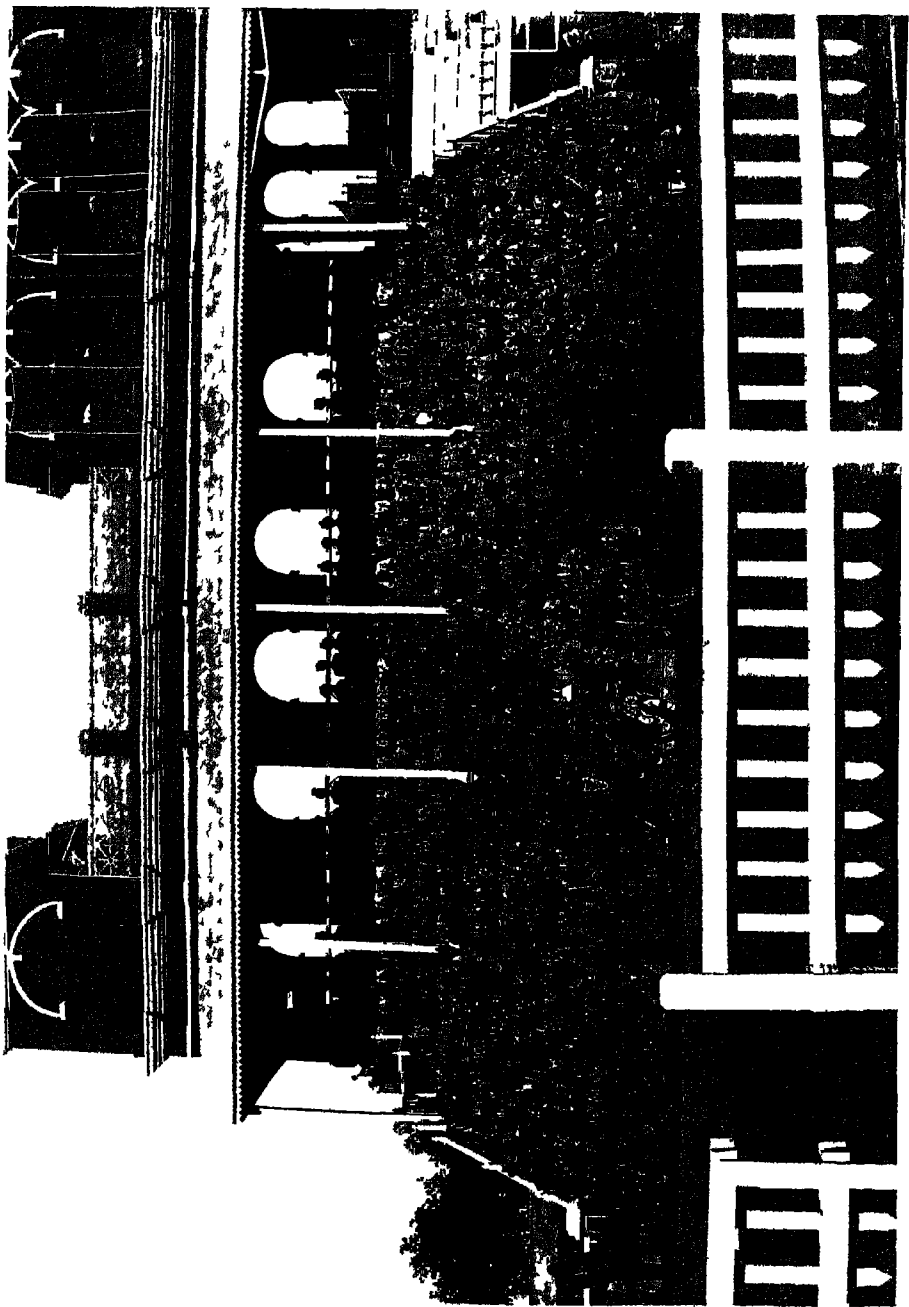
" Ever yours very sincerely,

" HARDINGE OF PENSHURST."

The following is an extract from a letter of the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, which he wrote to His Highness's agent, Mr. Glass Hooper, in London, to acknowledge the receipt of the amount :

THE 8th GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY PHOTOGRAPHED
ON ITS RETURN ON THE GWALIOR RACE-COURSE

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GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

" MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR,
"6, WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.

" *July* 30, 1915.

"I should be very much obliged if you would be good enough to convey to His Highness my very best thanks for his generous gift, and also to assure him that every member of His Majesty's Government associates himself with me in expressing our very highest appreciation of the public spirit which prompted him to contribute such a handsome sum of money towards the work of the Ministry of Munitions."

WAR CONTRIBUTION OF RS.15,00,000 PER ANNUM

In April 1918 His Highness was invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to the War Conference held in Delhi. As at this Conference the Ruling Princes as well as the British Indian public were to be represented, the solution of some of the most important questions of the day was anticipated, and consequently His Highness was only too glad to attend it. It is immaterial for the purposes of this book to note the proceedings of the Conference. Suffice it to say that His Highness offered a sum of Rs.15,00,000 (£100,000) per annum to Government as his State's contribution towards the expenses of the War. The first and last payment of this contribution was made in August 1919.

FLOW OF RECRUITS TO THE INDIAN ARMY

One of the important questions discussed at the Conference was the securing of an immediate development of man-power for military purposes. It may be imagined that His Highness's solicitude to supplement the Government's

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

own efforts in this extremely important matter was very great indeed. But, as explained in Chapter I, it was not possible for Gwalior to render much effective help by actually supplying any very large number of recruits. Anyhow, as it is not in His Highness's nature easily to give in to difficulties, his resourceful mind found a way out of the one which confronted him, and he devised a scheme, unfolded in the following communication, addressed to the Resident at Gwalior, to stimulate further the flow of recruits to the Indian Army :

From Lieutenant-Colonel K. N. Haksar, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khus Bahadur, Political Member, Huzur Darbar, Gwalior.

To W. E. Jardine, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident at Gwalior.
No. 6085, May 30, 1918.

" 1. I have the honour to enclose for consideration, by Government or the Central Recruiting Board, the translation of Notification which the Darbar are prepared to issue, for wide circulation in all parts of British India, provided the scheme therein set forth has the concurrence of the Government of India.

" 2. In the terms of the Notification the Government will recognise, it is to be hoped, a desire on the part of the Darbar to stimulate further the flow of recruits to the Indian Army. The scheme unfolded in the Notification is intended to supplement the Government's own efforts in that extremely important matter of raising recruits.

" 3. As the recent revision of the effective strength of Imperial Service units renders recruitment for the British Army within the Darbar's territories clearly impracticable, in view of the fact that the Darbar's Imperial Service

GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

troops, so far as possible, are to be recruited from within the State, the Darbar have thought of thus helping to augment the fighting strength of the Indian Army, which they consider to be the most pressing need of the situation that has arisen. This situation, which had come home to His Highness long ago, has assumed, in his eyes, a grave complexion since he attended the War Conference at Delhi last month. The present proposal is the result of the reflection which His Highness, for his part, has devoted to the solution of a problem with which everyone in the country must be grappling at the present juncture.

" 4. Assuming, therefore, that the Darbar's idea meets with the Government's entire approval in all its details, I would state the direction in which the Government's co-operation with the Darbar is indispensable to assure success to the scheme which the latter have evolved.

" 5. First comes the question of giving wide publicity to the terms of the Notification. To that end the assistance of the Government's recruiting officers and of the District civil authorities of Provinces is invited, and it is trusted that instructions will issue to them in due course for bringing those terms to the knowledge of all likely recruits. Partly towards the same end, and partly for reasons connected with dispatch of business, the Darbar would desire to post their own official Agents in the different recruiting centres, and it is asked that this be permitted and the names of centres intimated, *vide* clause i of Notification.

" 6. These Agents also will distribute the Notification broadcast, and they will arrange for the inspection of the recruits by the Government's recruiting officers and their examination by Government's medical officers, and with

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

these two classes of officers the Darbar's Agents should be brought into relation.

"7. When a recruit has been passed as fit, he will be made over by the Darbar's Agent to the Government's recruiting officer for enlistment, and the said Agent, on hearing from the Government recruiting officer that the recruit has actually joined the colours, will grant a certificate to the recruit's nominee (*vide* clause 1, sub-para. 3 of the Notification), so that land may be assigned to the latter on arrival at Gwalior. Only in cases where a recruit is unable to nominate a representative to take possession of land on his behalf, it is suggested that he might be allowed, after joining, to travel to Gwalior and back to the depot free of charge.

"8. Secondly, as regards recruits appearing directly before the Gwalior Recruiting Board, it is asked that the Darbar's Army Member be kept informed of the depots to which such recruits may be sent after passing the examination for medical and other fitness.

"9. When the lands available have been nearly taken up, the Darbar will intimate the date from which the operation of the enclosed Notification will cease. This intimation will be given in such good time as not to cause inconvenience to the parties associated with the scheme.

"10. Finally, clause 10 of the Notification already provides that the people taking up land shall do so subject to all the Darbar laws in force for the time being. None the less, the Darbar desire to make it quite clear that the fact of residents of British India joining the British Indian Army at the instance of the Darbar will not confer upon them or their families any sort of guarantee or immunity from Gwalior laws, nor even entitle any British officer to inter-

HIS HIGHNESS GIVING AWAY CASH REWARDS TO MEN OF THE
4TH GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY AT THE RAILWAY-
STATION ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE FRONT

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GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

vene in any manner on behalf of such recruits or their families."

TRANSLATION OF THE DRAFT NOTIFICATION

"It is widely known how fiercely the War is now being waged. The effects of the War are not merely confined to England: they have been felt throughout the whole of the British Empire. Under these circumstances it is incumbent on all parts of this great Empire to assist whole-heartedly in mobilising the resources of the Empire for the successful prosecution of the War and its speedy termination. The present strength of the Indian Army must, therefore, be considerably augmented. The Government of India are adopting all measures necessary to stimulate the flow of men to the Indian Army. The Gwalior Darbar, ever ready to assist the British Empire, desire to co-operate with the Government of India in this matter. The forces of the Darbar are already rendering service to the Government, and such forces are being maintained at their full strength, as far as possible, by the enlistment of the subjects of the Gwalior State.

"With a view, however, to further stimulating recruiting, and in order to make suitable provision for the families of the recruits, the Darbar have decided to grant parcels of land to persons who, encouraged by the concessions set forth below, enlist in the Indian Army.

"The amount of arable land that can be assigned for the purpose is, no doubt, limited in extent, but the Darbar have resolved to offer all the available land, subject to the following conditions:

"1. Persons (other than residents of the Gwalior State)

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

desiring to enlist in the Indian Army should present themselves before the Central Recruiting Board of Gwalior or officers especially appointed by the Darbar for the purpose at the centres mentioned below.

" They may either present themselves before such Board or officer, or be presented by a person in accordance with the provisions herein mentioned.

" After they have satisfied the tests prescribed (e.g. inspection by the British recruiting officer and medical examination), they will be regularly enrolled and will then be entitled to the grant of 25 bighas of arable land, possession of which shall be delivered immediately to the recruit or to some person nominated by him for the purpose (such person is hereinafter referred to as the recruit's representative).

" No one person, however, may act as a representative of more than one recruit.

" 2. Land is available in the following Districts of the State : Gird-Gwalior, Narwar, Esagarh, Bhilsa, Shajapur, and Mandsaar.

" Every attempt will be made to accommodate grantees in the particular zillah, pergana, or mauza in which they may desire to hold. Where, however, land is not available in the particular mauza, grants will be made from land in the nearest pergana and mauza.

" 3. Recruits shall acquire the right of occupancy in such holdings *ab initio*, and shall be entitled to hold it free of rent for 30 years according to the prevailing rent-occupancy holdings.

" 4. Building sites in the Abadi will be given free of all charges for the construction of dwelling-houses. To

GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

assist him in the construction of a house, the recruit or his representative will also receive a cash grant of Rs.25.

“ 5. To enable persons to acquire ploughs and oxen, the Darbar are prepared to make advances up to a maximum of Rs.75 to each recruit, subject to the giving of security by some residents of the State. On such advances no interest shall be charged. The principal sum may be repaid, wholly or in part, within three years of the date of the loan ; but when not so repaid, the amount due shall be payable by five annual instalments of equal value.

“ 6. The representatives of recruits are expected to come and reside in the village and to cultivate the holdings immediately after they have entered into possession thereof. Where, however, the recruit or his representative fails to do so within a year of the termination of the War with Germany, it shall be conclusively presumed that the holder has relinquished his rights and the lease shall be deemed cancelled.

“ 7. Persons who procure the enlistment of 20, 40, or a larger number of recruits (being some multiple of 20), shall be granted 100 bighas (parcels) of arable waste land for every 20 recruits. Such persons shall be entitled to hold the parcels free of revenue for 30 years, after which they shall be held in proprietary right (Zamindari) and assessed to revenue in accordance with the Settlement Rules then in force. Holders of such parcels of land must bring them under cultivation within a year of the termination of the War, with the help of tenants who are not residents of the State ; in default, the parcels will be liable to resumption.

“ 8. In addition to these grants, persons procuring 60

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

or more recruits (but less than 120) shall be awarded a cash grant of Rs.500, a Dress (Pagri and Dupatta) and a Sword of Honour; those procuring the enlistment of 120 or more recruits shall be awarded Rs.1,000 in cash, a Dress and a Sword of Honour.

"9. Holdings and parcels of land irrigated from State Irrigation Works shall be charged with the payment of water rates prescribed by the Rules.

"10. All persons acquiring holdings and parcels of land shall, while they reside in the State, be subject to the State Laws and Regulations and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the State Tribunals.

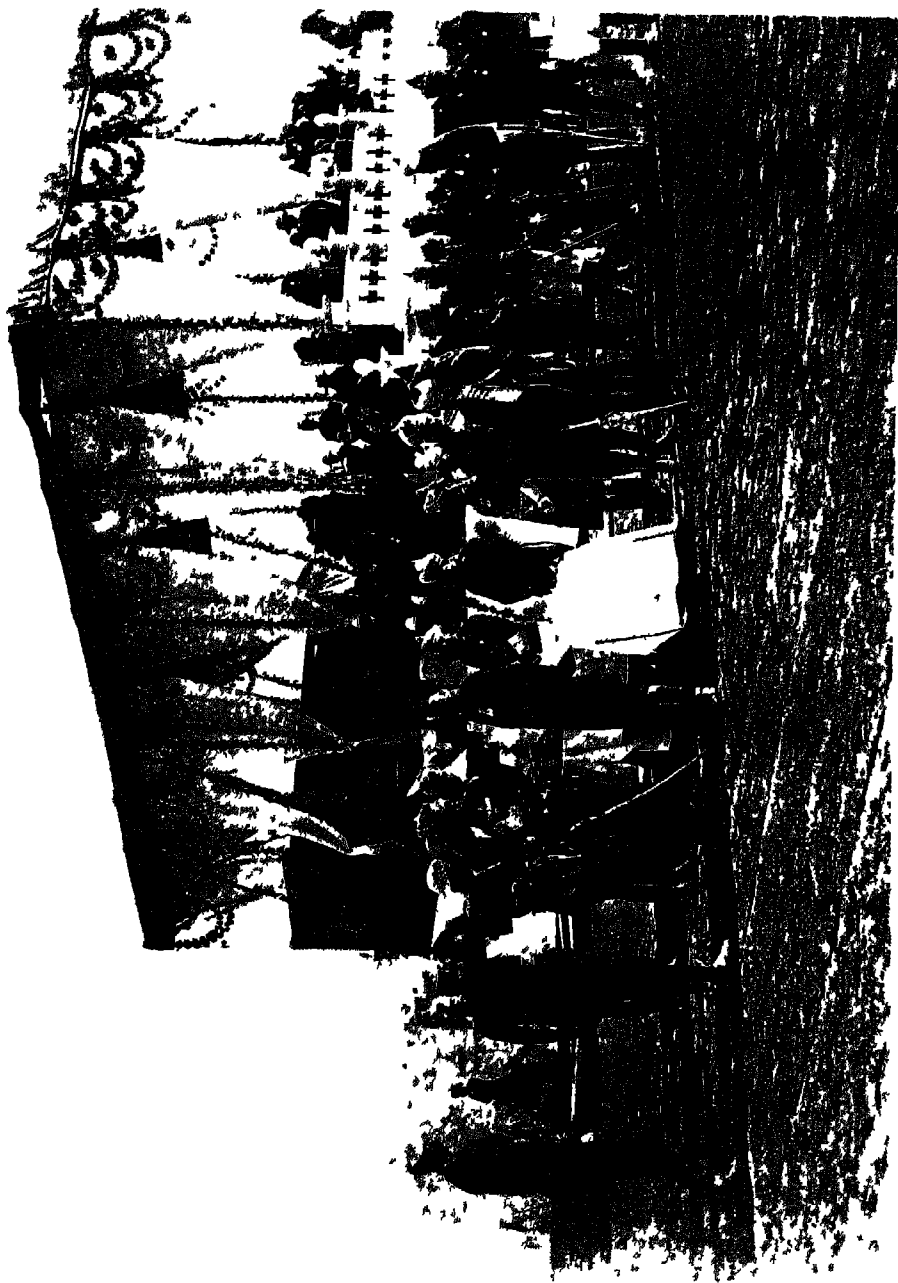
"11. When land is granted in accordance with these Rules, the holders of lands will be granted pattas (duly signed and sealed) along with the customary dress. Such pattas shall be kept by the grantees as deeds of title.

"12. Full information relating to the holdings and parcels of land which could form the subject of grant under these Rules, e.g. the quality or class of soil, climatic conditions, means of irrigation, depth of water below the surface of the soil, distance from railways, roads, and mundis, crops usually grown in the pergana, may be obtained from the President of the Central Recruiting Board, Gwalior."

This was the scheme forwarded to the Government of India for consideration, approval, and circulation in all parts of British India; but in the words of His Highness, used in a different context, "the sunshine ordained by Providence to follow upon the dark shadows now mercifully withdrawn" having soon appeared, the scheme probably

HIS HIGHNESS DECORATING THE TROOPS ON PARADE

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reposes on the shelves of the Government of India's Political Department.

As a communication bearing the same date as the above and also arising out of the memorable War Conference of April 24, 1918, it will not be without interest to reproduce here another letter from the Political Member to the Resident at Gwalior.

From Lieutenant-Colonel K. N. Haksar, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Political Member, Huzur Darbar, Gwalior.

To W. E. Jardine, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident at Gwalior. No. 6084, May 30, 1918

" 1. I have the honour to enclose herewith, for consideration by the Government of India, the scheme which the Darbar propose to enforce in pursuance of the recommendations of the Delhi Conference as regards the husbanding and augmenting of resources.

" 2. In the Darbar's view, the scheme is complete for the objects of the Conference; but any suggestions which the Government might deem fit to make for its improvement would be welcomed, and would receive the careful consideration of the Darbar.

" 3. For the adequate attainment of the objects of its resolutions the Conference provided for the formation of separate committees for, presumably, the larger States. It was doubtless intended to treat the States, which by their size and population might be so treated, as separate units of administration, and it was expected that the committees formed in such States would work independently, but at the same time in complete harmony and close association with the central organisation which the Govern-

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

ment of India might call into being. Judged by this test of relative importance, the Gwalior State should be recognised as a separate unit, and the Darbar trust that the Government will concur in this view. The area of the State is nearly 30,000 square miles and its population well over 3,000,000 souls.

"4. I am, therefore, to invite the Government's acceptance of the scheme. Such acceptance would involve, as the essential condition of the workability of the scheme, the acceptance by the Railway Controller and others of the certificates and recommendations of the President of the Gwalior Central Committee.

"5. In pursuance of clause 2 of the scheme, I am to ask that an exhaustive list may be furnished of what are called 'War Materials.' "

The following is an analysis of the Resolutions of the Delhi Resources Sub-Committee :

ECONOMIC CONTROL AND REGULATION RESOURCES

Munitions.	Communications	Food supply
1. Production of war materials.	1. Use of local produce.	1. Possible development of production of food stuffs.
2. Restricted local use of war-materials.	2. Essentials only to be transported.	2. Collecting and elaborating information of use to agriculturists.
3. Preventing local irregularities in and inflation of prices.	3. Commodities to be got from as near to the locality as possible.	3. Education of agriculturists to make best possible use of their land.
	4. Construction of river-craft to facilitate transport.	4. Cultivation of waste land.

- N.B.—1. Munitions Board to be in communication with local Committees for organising district work in connection with supply of war materials.
2. Committees to issue periodical communiques consistent with public interest as to their requirements and results achieved.

GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

WAR RESOURCES ORGANISATION, GWALIOR STATE

The recommendations of the Sub-committee appointed by the Delhi Conference to consider the question of resources may be summed up under three heads :

1, Communications. 2, Munitions. 3, Food-supply.

I. COMMUNICATIONS.—(a) With regard to Communications, the Committee recommend that the people should be so guided as to practise economy in every possible direction, particularly in the consumption in each locality, as far as possible, of local produce only, thus diminishing needless cross-traffic on the railways. To this end the Sub-committee recommended the formation of Provincial and State Committees for the purposes of advising Government Departments and of encouraging the people to confine their requirements as nearly as possible to local produce.

(1) The Darbar are, therefore, pleased to constitute the following Committees :

(i) A Central Committee at headquarters, composed of :

President—The Political Member.

Members—

1. The Naib Dewan Mal.
2. The Member for Trade, Customs, and Excise.
3. The Inspector-General of Municipalities.
4. Lala Ramji Das (as representing the Chamber of Commerce).
5. Rao Bahadur Thakur Man Singh of Narwar.
6. Rao Bahadur Thakur Ishwari Singh of Dhabla Dhir.
7. Sardar Bijey Singh, Rao of Athana.

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8. Sardar Nawab Haidar Ali Khan of Basoda.

9. One or more Co-operative members.

Secretary—Lala Ramchandra Gupta.

(ii) A District Committee at the headquarters of each District, constituted as follows :

President—The Suba of the District.

Members—

1. All Tehsildars in the District.

2. The Superintendent of Customs.

3. A representative of the mercantile community.

4. A representative of the local municipality.

5. One or more Zamindars (to be appointed by the Suba).

6. One or more Co-operative members.

Secretary—The District Judge.

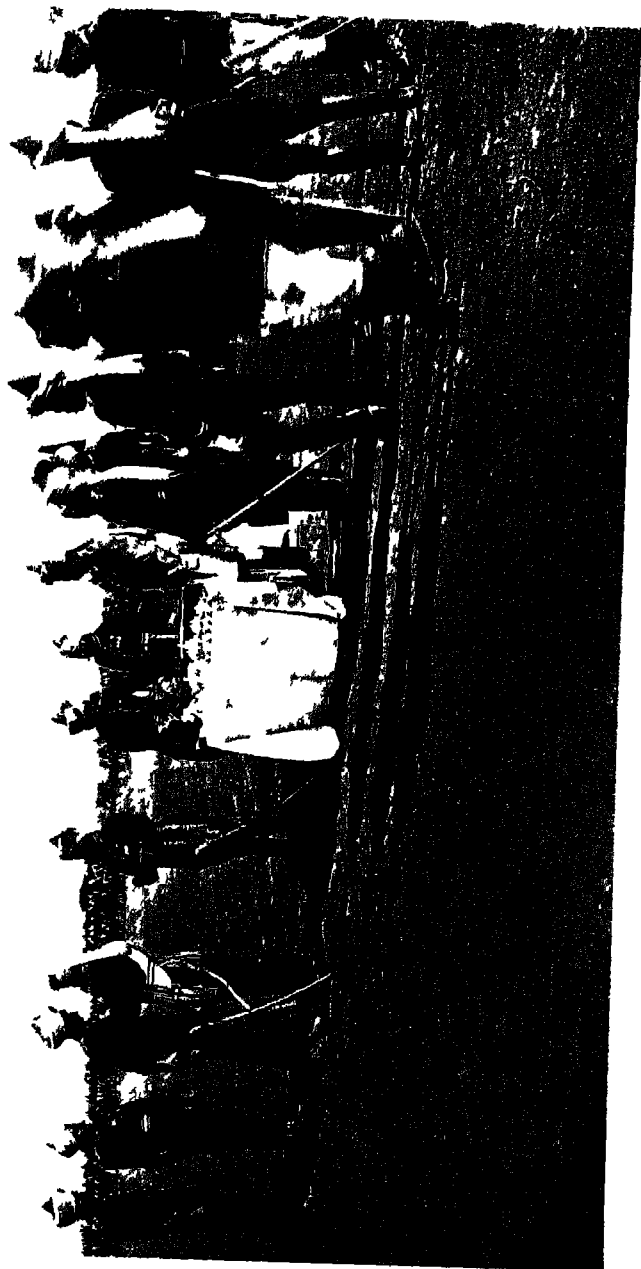
(2) Should the President of a District Committee consider the formation of a separate committee in any particular pergana necessary, he may form such a committee without reference to the Central Committee. The Tehsildar of the pergana would be the local President of this Committee, on which the mercantile community and the Zamindars of the pergana would be adequately represented. Such Pergana Committee would act in direct subordination to the President of the District Committee.

(3) The Central Committee, with the assistance of the District Committees, would, *inter alia*, collect information regarding the local products in each district and ascertain the nearest place or places from which commodities could be obtained for consumption in particular areas.

(4) The Central Committee shall, where necessary, issue rules for the guidance of the District Committees, and

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indicate generally the lines on which the District Committees would work.

(5) It will be the duty of the Central Committee to classify general traffic into "essentials" and "non-essentials." Essentials would be given specific preference, and non-essentials, so far as possible, shall not be imported at all.

(b) In order to minimise the dislocation of trade caused by the congestion of traffic on railways, and the consequent hardship to the public, the Delhi Conference has recommended the construction of river-craft for inland transport. With special reference to Gwalior, the British authorities should be requested to co-operate with the Darbar in the construction of river-craft for the navigation of the Chambal River.

(c) There shall be a Director of Supplies for the Gwalior State, and the President of the Central Committee shall act as such Director.

In all important matters he shall act in consultation with the Committee, and when necessary shall obtain direct instructions of the Darbar. He will deal directly with the Controllers of Civil Supplies and of Traffic in British India, and will grant necessary certificates for the supply of rolling stock.

II. MUNITIONS.—The Delhi Conference was of opinion that it was necessary to reduce the local consumption of materials needed for war use, and that considerable development was possible in the local production of war materials and other munitions, and they therefore recommended the formation of State Committees to advise Controllers of Munitions as regards :

(a) Stimulating the local production of war materials ;

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

(b) Reducing the local consumption of materials wanted for war use ;

(c) Preventing local irregularities in and inflation of prices.

In order to determine how far the Darbar can help towards the production of war materials, it is necessary to obtain an exhaustive list of materials which come within the category of "war materials."

This list should be obtained through the Resident. When the list is received, the Central Committee shall devise measures for stimulating the production of war materials.

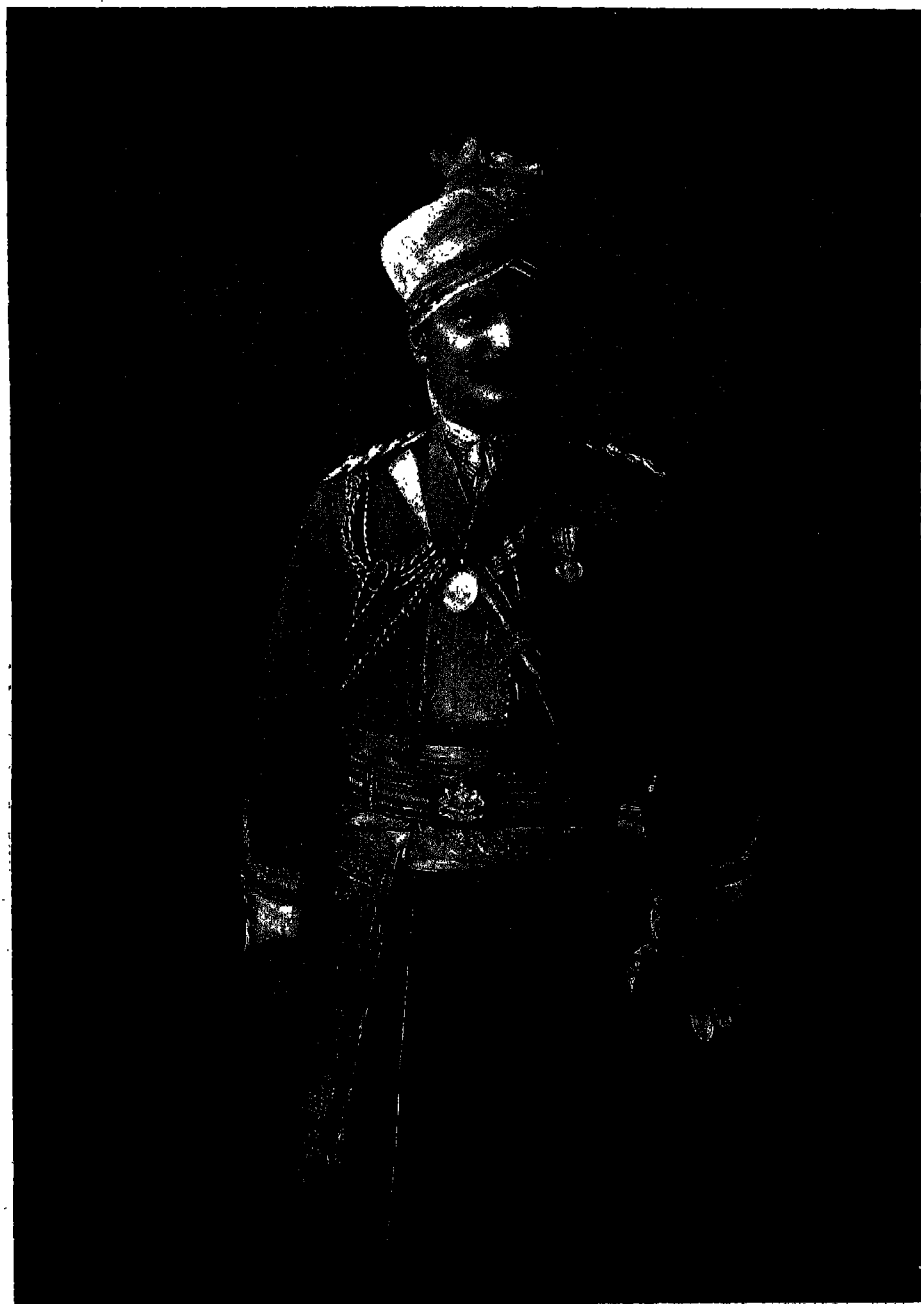
As regards preventing the inflation of prices, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the Darbar to call upon the Munitions Board to take action which would have the effect of preventing or remedying the inflation of prices. Such inflated prices may be general, i.e. the inflation may occur in Gwalior simultaneously with British India, or it may be entirely local. In both cases Government intervention may be invited when necessary, especially in respect of commodities which, not being produced in Gwalior, have to be imported. No separate Committee for dealing with this question seems to be called for. The Central Committee would deal with this subject also.

III. FOOD-STUFFS.—The Conference recommended that, in order to educate the agriculturists in the making of the best possible use of their land for the production of different kinds of food-stuffs, and to obtain and disseminate information in the districts in regard to facilities for procuring fertilisers for the development of agriculture, Provincial and State Committees should be formed to act in co-operation with the local Directors of Agriculture.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PANDIT KAILAN NARAIN TARKAR, B.A.,
O.I.R., MASHIR-I-KHAN HAJADIR, MUMSHIR MAJLIS-I-KHAS,
AND IN GENERAL CHARGE OF ALL WAR WORK**

His name was mentioned in the dispatch which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, on March 19, 1919, and by which His Excellency acknowledged and brought to the "special" notice of Government the services of a limited number of those officers of Government as well as of the Indian States who, in the words of that dispatch, "have been of particular value in the prosecution of the War."

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GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

The Naib Dewan Mal and the Director of Agriculture are hereby directed to concert measures to give effect to the recommendation of the Conference.

In the matter of propagating information likely to be of value to the agriculturists regarding manures and implements, and in educating the agriculturists regarding the production of particular food-stuffs, the services of Updeshaks of the Zamindar Hitkarni Sabha, the Patwaris and the Pergana establishment of the Land Records and Revenue Departments should be freely requisitioned.

On the termination of the Conference His Highness had the pleasure of receiving the following letter from His Excellency the Viceroy :

“ VICEREGAL LODGE, SIMLA,
“ May 6, 1918.

“ MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

“ I know how keenly and zealously Your Highness worked for the success of the Delhi Conference and how much we owe to you for your unremitting labours. I should like Your Highness to know that I feel I owe you a very special word of thanks. The difficulties were many, we needed help, and Your Highness responded nobly to the call.

“ Very sincerely yours,
“ CHELMSFORD.”

This appreciation was followed a few days later by His Excellency the Viceroy's official kharita containing the following message from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor :

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

" . . . The knowledge of your unswerving loyalty to my Throne and Person is a constant source of gratification to me, and these feelings are strengthened by your expressed determination to continue to put forth the utmost of your power to ensure the successful termination of War. Your generous contributions and offers of services are noble proofs of this loyalty and patriotic spirit."

PRESENT OF 340 HORSES

His Highness also made a present of 340 121 cavalry and 228 artillery horses to Government, and in addition offered to maintain in the field, for as long as necessary, at least ten British officers. The Government, while gratefully appreciating the latter generous offer of the Darbar, expressed their inability to accept it, as such officers could not be sent from India to serve in Europe. The cost of the horses was Rs 1,62,400.

FIELD-SERVICE CLOTHING SUPPLIED BY DARBAR

According to a resolution of the Government of India, dated September 29, 1897, the first supply of the ordinary and field-service clothing to the Imperial Service Troops, while on active service, has to be made at the cost of the Darbar concerned. But the expenditure on renewals of field-service clothing has to be defrayed by the Imperial Government. Renewals of ordinary clothing have also to be made at the Government's expense. The Darbar, however, expressed their desire themselves to defray all the expenses on account of ordinary and field-service clothing and their renewals, so far as the present War was concerned, and the offer was gratefully accepted by the Government of India.

GIFTS, ETC., DIRECTLY RELATING TO WAR

No accurate figure of the expenditure which the State had to incur on the mobilisation of troops and the purchase of remounts can be given here, as final accounts will not be ready for some time. But the following details will not fail to interest :

Budgeted expenditure of the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops
prior to War Rs. 11,57,852

Directly due to War :

Annual increment owing to increase in salaries of the non-commissioned officers and men due to War . . .	Rs. 1,61,797
Annual amount of War allowances paid to officers and men due to War	Rs. 2,86,560
Annual expenditure for the maintenance of extra depots and Reserve Battalion maintained as constant reserve due to War	Rs. 5,05,192
Annual expenditure on account of pay of the increased strength of the 3rd and 4th Imperial Service Infantry Regiments, including war allowances . . .	Rs. 1,00,124
<i>Or a total annual extra expenditure due to War . . .</i>	<i>Rs. 10,53,673</i>

Indirectly due to War :

Expenditure on the equipment of the Regiments and draft reinforcements for field service and garrison duty .	Rs. 2,45,785
Extra expenditure on account of the purchase of remounts and ponies and the manufacture of 100 transport carts .	Rs. 4,67,250
Rewards given to officers and men returning from active service	Rs. 99,740
Joining allowances and bonuses given to recruits . .	Rs. 1,45,600
Miscellaneous due to War	Rs. 1,02,820
<i>Or a total extra expenditure due to War</i>	<i>Rs. 10,61,195</i>

Rs. 75,000

His Highness also spent a large amount in the organisation of prayers for the success of the British arms. The total comes to a figure of about Rs. 75,000.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Rs.10,000 AND £25

Among numerous sad events which occurred during a war so ravaging, nothing was sadder than the death of the august General who was a great personal friend of His Highness the Maharaja, namely, Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum. As a mark of respect to that great man, all the State offices and other institutions were closed for one day, and His Highness made a contribution of Rs.10,000 towards the Kitchener Memorial Fund which was started by His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur to mark the personal affection of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India for the great soldier and their admiration for his intense devotion to his King and Country.

A small sum of £25 was also paid by His Highness as subscription to the memorial raised in England to the memory of Lord Kitchener's shadow the late Colonel Oswald FitzGerald, C.M.G.

Rs.4,500

To the two Committees organised for the reception and presentation of souvenirs to the Indian Delegates who had joined the two Imperial War Conferences held in London, His Highness made a contribution of Rs.4,500.

The other minor contributions or expenses falling under the heading of this chapter come to about Rs.10,000.

CHAPTER V

TREATS OF THE MAHARAJA'S WAR CHARITIES

No less a sum than Rs.78,83,200 was paid out of the State Treasury for various charities and forms of relief necessitated by the War.

The selection of charities would show the great wisdom manifested by the Maharaja in distributing his bounties.

(He organised a hospital ship ; started a convalescent home ; presented an ambulance fleet ; entertained the families of inspecting officers of the Imperial Service Troops and units of the Indian Army passing *en route* through Gwalior ; provided large quantities of comforts for the sick and wounded ; presented cigarettes and other smoking-requisites to the Indian soldiers ; sent one lac of tins of vaseline and several hundred dozens of bottles of soda-water for the troops in East Africa ; etc. etc.)

CHAPTER V

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO THE VARIOUS CHARITABLE AND RELIEF FUNDS

THE mobilisation of the State's forces for active service, the affording of the few financial conveniences which were within the Darbar's power, the employment of the various Departments of the State in helping with war materials, and the offering of the different gifts, presents, and donations to Government for purposes directly concerned with the War—these are merely acts which, as one of the allied Sovereign Princes of India and working towards the stability of a Government which he regards as the "greatest and best Government in the world," His Highness was bound to perform. We now propose to deal with those acts of His Highness which reveal the man that he is—a generously humane, a wisely charitable, and a deeply sympathetic man.

The following is a narrative of His Highness's numerous munificences and charities in connection with the various institutions founded in and out of India for the benefit of those who have suffered from the effects of War, and of the different gifts and donations which he made from time to time for the relief and convenience not only of the Armies and Navy of the Empire, but of those of the Allies also.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Let us, therefore, begin with His Highness's first charity shown at home.

Rs.2,00,000

With the object of relieving distress among the families of the brave Indian soldiers who had gone to the Front and to afford assistance to the widows and orphans of those who had died in service, an appeal was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy to all the Ruling Princes, Chiefs, nobles, merchants, and peoples of India. This appeal was couched in the most earnest and touching terms.

The war activities of the Gwalior public will be recorded in their proper place, but what His Highness did in response to this appeal was immediately to remit to the Central Committee of the Fund a princely donation of Rs.1,00,000.

This munificent act was repeated again at the beginning of 1919, when, in response to a fresh appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness gave a further donation of Rs.1,00,000 towards the same fund.

£10,000 .

This was chronologically his second donation of the kind. The first one was the still more imposing amount of £10,000, which was given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund.

VARIOUS

A donation of £5,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund; £1,000 to Queen Mary's Relief Fund; £500 to Lady Lansdowne's Officers' Families' Fund; £500 to the London

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BUNDIRA AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA IN THE CENTRE.

1. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PANDIT RAJAN NARAIN HANVAN, B.A., C.I.E., MAHARAJ-KHAS MAHADUR, POLITICAL MEMBER.
2. COLONEL GANPAT RAO RASHTRAWATH RAJWADE, BHAWPAT (JANG), A.D.L. TO H.E. THE VICE-ROY, INDEPENDENT-GENERAL Gwalior ARMY, AND MAHARAJ-KHAS MAHADUR IN CHARGE OF THE ARMY DEPARTMENT.
3. SERIMANT RADHAKRISHNA RAO KHAKH KHAN PILLAI, HOME MEMBER.
4. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AMIR-UL-UMMAH SARDAR (JUN) APAT RAO SITORS, K.I.E.R., C.I.E., MEMBER FOR REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
5. PANDIT YERHWANT GUVIND APTE, B.A., FINANCE MEMBER (RETIRED).
6. UNDAWAT-MULI MADHVI ANAND KARAN KHAN, M.A. (ALL.), B.A. (LANSAN), BARRISTER-AT-LAW, MEMBER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE.¹
7. MUSTAFIM-UD-DARLA SARDAR SAMIRBADA KULTAN ARKAS KHAN, M.A., LL.M. (CANTAB.), BARRISTER-AT-LAW, MEMBER FOR APPEALS.
8. RAI MAHADUR MONSIE GAPPAT RAI, MUSTAFIM MAHADUR, MEMBER FOR TRADE, CUSTOMS, AND REVENUE.
9. HENRY MARTIN HULL, REQUISITE, M.A. (CANTAB.), K.-P.H., MEMBER FOR EDUCATION AND MUNICIPALITIES.
10. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARDAR SIR MICHAEL PILGER, K.C.I.E., K.E.S., EXTRA MEMBER.
11. SARDAR RAO RAJA RAJESHWATH RAO DINKAR, MAHARAJ-KHAS MAHADUR, MADAR-UL-MOHAM, C.I.E., EXTRA MEMBER.
12. SARDAR BALWANT RAO BHATTA SAKIS SINDIA, C.V.O., MADAR-UL-MOHAM, EXTRA MEMBER.
13. RAO BAHADUR RAJAT JANARDAN SHINDE, B.A., K.-P.H., MUSTAFIM MAHADUR, NAIB DEWAN MAL, EXTRA MEMBER.
14. BRIGADIER-GENERAL SARDAR KHUWAJA SYED ABDUL GHANI, SARDAR MAHADUR SHAUKAT-JANG, MEMBER IN CHARGE ARMY DEPARTMENT (RETIRED) AND PRESIDENT OF THE Gwalior IMPERIAL-INDIAN RACING FUND COMMITTEE (RETIRED).

¹ The photograph for No. 6 was unobtainable.



GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

Hospital; a further £200 to the Friends of Belgium Society; a present of 100,000 tins of vaseline for the use of soldiers at the Front; £100 to the Œuvres de Bienfaisance; £100 to Princess Mary's Fund,—all these were made in rapid succession as the sufferings of the people increased with the progress of the War.

It was only a just appreciation when His Excellency Lord Hardinge said, "One can hardly open the newspaper without reading of some fresh instance of His Highness's generosity."

£20,260 (COST OF THE CHRISTMAS PRESENT)

But Christmas was drawing nigh, and His Highness was anxious to make a Christmas present to the fighting forces of the Empire, and particularly to the sick and wounded. After much consideration, he decided to present a complete unit of motor ambulances (consisting of 41 vans with the accessory lorries, motor cycles, etc.), and accordingly the following cablegram was sent to the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor:

"May I crave gracious acceptance by His Majesty as a present to the Army and the Navy of a complete unit of motor ambulances?"

In reply the following cable of November 3, 1914, was received by His Highness from His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor:

"I am deeply grateful for your most noble offer, which I gladly accept in the name of my Army and Navy, both of which will greatly appreciate and value your sympathy and generous thought and gift."

SCINDIA'S MOTOR AMBULANCE FLEET

His Highness the Maharaja's Christmas Gift to the Army and Navy. The fleet consisted of 41 cars with 4 officers' cars, 5 lorries and repair waggons, and 10 motor cycles. The total cost was £20,260, or Rs.8,08,900.

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AN INDIAN RAJAH'S PRINCELY GIFT TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

This picture illustrates another instance of the ungrudging spirit in which the princes of India have rallied to the support of the King-Emperor. It shows a procession of motor ambulances presented by the Maharajah of Gwalior to the King for service to the front, leaving Buckingham Palace after they had been accepted by His Majesty. This handsome gift—by no means the first to come from the same source—comprises a complete ambulance unit of forty-one motor ambulances, four officers' cars, five motor lorries, and ten motor cycles.

MAHARAJA'S GIFT.

A FLEET OF 60 MOTOR CARS FOR THE FORCES.

The King at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning accepted from the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior a Christmas gift of a fleet of motor ambulances, auxiliary cars, and motor cycles—sixty all told. The gift was offered to His Majesty by Lieut-Colonel Sir David Barr, who represented the Maharaja, and Mr Hooper, his Highness's agent, was also present. The King was accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary, and Prince Henry. Sir James Dunlop Smith, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary for India, was among those in attendance. The fleet consists of—

Forty-one ambulance cars.
Four officers' cars.
Five motor lorries.
Ten motor-cycles.

Each car has attached to it a brass plate bearing the name of the donor, "Scindia."

The cars entered the Palace grounds by the Greenway Gardens gate and filed past the King and Queen, who had taken up their stand near the King's door, afterwards leaving the grounds by the garden gate and passing to the Mall through the courtyard. The King accepted the gift and placed it at the disposal of the naval and military authorities, and His Majesty intimated his intention of telegraphing his thanks personally to the Maharaja.

*Extract from the "Daily Graphic" a leading London Newspaper
Dec 22nd 1914*

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

The following cablegram was received by His Highness on the same date from His Majesty the King-Emperor :

"I have just inspected the fleet of ambulance cars which Sir David Barr has presented to me in your name. I gratefully accept, in the name of my Navy and Army, this munificent gift as a Christmas present from Your Highness. It is yet another proof of your unswerving loyalty to my Throne and Person and of your thoughtful interest in the welfare of the Empire.

"GEORGE R. I."

The fleet was called the "Scindia Fleet," and a brass plate bearing the name "Scindia" was attached to each car.

The total expenditure incurred in making this present amounted to £20,260, or about Rs.3,03,900 in Indian money.

Rs.2,34,758 (COST OF THE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL)

Shortly after the outbreak of War His Highness intimated to the Commander-in-Chief in India his desire to donate a convalescent hospital to accommodate 6 British officers, 6 Indian officers, and 50 rank and file. His original intention was to send this hospital for the use of the Indian troops in France, but the Commander-in-Chief, while gratefully accepting the donation, pointed out how urgently such a hospital was needed for the troops operating in East Africa, and suggested that it might be sent there. His Highness immediately agreed to this suggestion, and gave orders to Major C. E. Southon, I.M.S. (whose services had been kindly lent by the Government of India), to put arrangements in train.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Mobilisation was started in November 1914, and all equipment—drugs, surgical equipment, furniture, etc., down to the smallest item—was obtained mainly from the resources of the State itself, the balance being supplemented by purchases in the open market in Bombay. A motor car was also provided by His Highness.

The following hospital staff were appointed :

Major C. E. Southon, I.M.S.	Officer-in-charge
Mrs. Southon	Matron
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	Three
Accountant	One
Compounders	Five
Ward orderlies	Eight
Rank and file	Fifteen
Tailors	Two
Blacksmith	One
Bhishtis	Three
Cooks	Seven
Carpenters	Two
Barbers	Three
Dhobis	Two
Sweepers.	Six

making a total of 60, all of whom were men from Gwalior.

The hospital sailed from Bombay on December 11, 1914, and arrived in British East Africa ten days later. The spot selected for the site of the hospital was Nairobi, an ideal place for the purpose for which it was selected—namely, to enable officers and men to convalesce from the fatigues, privations, and disease incident to the rigorous campaign which they were undergoing in the unhealthy,

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

low-lying, and swampy country in British and German East Africa.

For the British section of the hospital a range of buildings known as the Scott Sanatorium was rented; and, about a quarter of a mile distant, the convent school buildings were kindly made available for the Indian section.

On January 15, 1915, the necessary arrangements having been completed, the two sections were reported to be ready to receive patients. From that date onwards the hospital was full for the whole three years of its existence.

Two European nursing sisters and a masseuse were added to the staff of the British section.

In February 1916, at the urgent request of the medical authorities, 25 extra beds were added to the 50 in the Indian section.

The hospital was inspected by many distinguished visitors, among them being His Excellency Sir Henry Benfield, Governor of British East Africa; the Acting Governor; the Hon. Mr. C. C. Bowring; Generals Tighe, Smuts, Van Deventer, Scott, and Pike. They were unanimous in expressing themselves as well pleased with the way in which the hospital was being run, and General Smuts mentioned it in his dispatch of February 28, 1917, published in the *London Gazette* of April 18, 1917. He said :

“His Highness the Maharaja Scindia came forward in a most patriotic manner at the commencement of the campaign and equipped, with a complete medical staff and every comfort, a convalescent home of 58 beds for Indian

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

officers and men, which has been constantly in use and of the greatest benefit. The 'Scott Sanatorium' was also taken over by him for the use of convalescent British officers, and has proved of great value."

The hospital was running from January 1915 to February 1918—a period of just over three years. During that time in the British section 304 officers were brought back to health. Of these 103 belonged to the Indian Expeditionary Forces; 92 to the East African Forces; 54 to the Imperial Army; 36 to the South African, 17 to the West African, and 2 to the Belgian Forces. Of these, 229 were returned to duty; 54 were invalided, and the remainder transferred to other hospitals. The daily average of the sick practically equalled the capacity of the hospital, and the average stay for each patient was 17 days.

In the Indian section 3,812 cases were admitted; 121 of these were Indian officers and 3,691 Indian rank and file. Of the total admissions, 1,376 were Hindus, 2,100 Mohammadans, 303 Sikhs, and 33 of other religions. There were in all 6 deaths; 349 were invalided; and 3,467 were returned to duty after an average stay in hospital of three weeks. The daily average of the sick in hospital during the whole three years was 46.

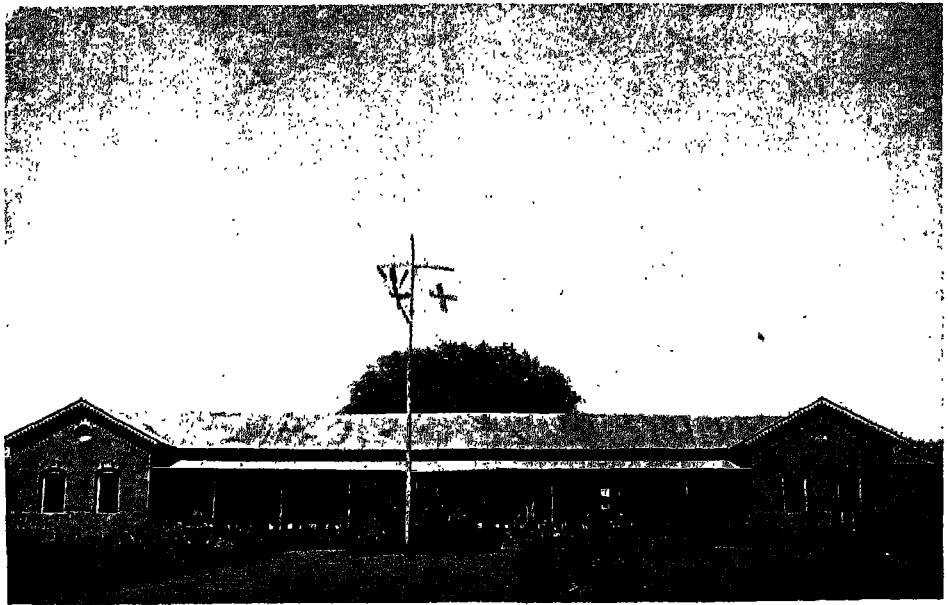
The work of the hospital staff was excellent. The Indian troops having been recalled, the services of the hospital were no longer required. It was accordingly closed down in February 1918, returning to Gwalior on March 11, 1918.

Patients treated in the Indian section were from many

This home was maintained in British East Africa for a period of over three years at a cost of Rs.2,34,758, or £15,650. Major C. E. Southon, C.B.E., I.M.S., was in charge of the home.

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... according to ...



GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

different regiments, quartered in all parts of the Indian Empire; while those admitted to the British section came from all parts of the world—from Canada on the one hand to Australia on the other. Major Southon, in his report, says :

“All these men, from the lowest to the highest ranks, expressed their hearty appreciation of the hospitality they had received from His Highness, and to one and all in future the name *Scindia* will recall happy times spent in his hospital, while they were convalescing from the rigours of a most strenuous campaign.”

The initial cost of equipping the convalescent home and the recurring expenses thereon stand at Rs.2,34,758.

The following letter of appreciation was received from His Excellency the Acting Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, British East Africa :

“East Africa Protectorate,
“No. S.10290/54.

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NAIROBI,
“BRITISH EAST AFRICA,
“February 12, 1918.

“YOUR HIGHNESS,

“1. I am informed by Major C. E. Southon, I.M.S., that he has received instructions to close, on the 15th instant, the hospital which was so kindly placed at the disposal of the Protectorate by Your Highness in November 1914.

“2. I desire, on behalf of this Government, to express to Your Highness my deep appreciation of the inestimable benefit which the existence of this hospital has conferred

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

not only upon the gallant Indian troops, but also upon officers of the different Imperial and Colonial units, including many of our local forces serving in the campaign against German East Africa. It has afforded them an opportunity of recuperating in congenial surroundings from the diseases and hardships to which they have inevitably been subjected, and I feel confident that Your Highness will feel amply repaid by the knowledge that the establishment and maintenance of the establishment during the past three and a half years has contributed so greatly to their comfort and happiness.

"3. It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to inform Your Highness that the manner in which the convalescent hospital has been conducted throughout by Major Southon, the Resident Medical Officer-in-charge, and Mrs. Southon, the Matron, has earned the admiration and respect of all who have come into contact with it, and I am fully convinced that Your Highness could not have placed the management in more capable hands."

We also quote here the concluding paragraph of a letter which was received by His Highness from Surgeon-General G. Douglas Hunter, Director of Medical Services, East African Force :

"I would again thank Your Highness for your great generosity in presenting and maintaining these hospitals for the past three years in British East Africa. They have been of the greatest help to the Medical Services, and all the members of this force are most grateful for Your Highness's kind thought and action."

In recognition of the valuable services of Major Southon,

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S CONVALESCENT HOME IN NAIROBI:
ENTERTAINING THE PATIENTS

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S CONVALESCENT HOME IN NAIROBI:
VIEW OF THE BRITISH SECTION

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GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

the Government have given him the C.B.E.; and His Highness, as a mark of his appreciation of the services of Major Southon and the other medical and subordinate staff, acknowledged them in the following forms :

Rs.6,000 as an honorarium :

Major C. E. Southon, C.B.E., I.M.S.

Gwalior Silver Medal with Rs.500 each :

Lieutenant P. B. Joshi, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Lieutenant Bansore, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Lieutenant Fahim Uddin Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Gwalior Copper Medal and a Cash Reward of Rs.300 each :

Compounder Munawwar Shah.

Compounder Panna Lal.

Sepoy Daryao Singh.

Sepoy Shankar Singh.

Sepoy Guman Singh.

Sepoy Shaikh Budhan.

Sepoy Said Ulla Khan.

Sepoy Ahmad Khan.

Gwalior Copper Medal and a Cash Reward of Rs.250 each :

Dhobi Aman.

Cook Philip Santa Maria.

The following telegram, dated December 17, 1918, from General Van Deventer, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East African Expeditionary Forces, refers particularly to the great need supplied by His Highness the Maharaja's convalescent home in East Africa, and as such is reproduced below :

“In continuation of my G.823 of yesterday, I beg that you will convey my warmest gratitude to those who

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

by their generous gifts have alleviated the sufferings of the sick and wounded and contributed to the comfort of those in the field, chief among whom are His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior. . . ."

£1,000

His Highness had already made in 1914 and 1915 substantial donations towards the Belgian Relief and other Funds; but in his sympathy with the destitute children of that unhappy people, His Highness made a further donation of £1,000. The donation was acknowledged by Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians in the following touching terms:

"FLANDERS,
"January 20, 1918.

"MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,

"I have just received intimation of the splendid gift of 29,250 francs which you have so kindly sent to me for the relief of Belgian children whose fathers have given their lives in the cause of justice and right during the present War. I thank you with all my heart, for the object is one which touches me very deeply.

"I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself

"Your Highness's Sincere Friend,

"ELISABETH."

Rs.28,100

A somewhat detailed description of the "Our Day" organisation in Gwalior will find a proper place in the chapter which deals with the activities of the Gwalior

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

public, and as we are enumerating here only the donations given by His Highness to the charitable organisations, it will be sufficient to state that His Highness's donation to this Fund was Rs.27,500.

Other minor subscriptions and donations which His Highness gave to the same fund elsewhere are :

The " Our Day " Fête and Bazar at Mhow . . .	Rs.500
The " Our Day " Calendar Committee, Allahabad . .	Rs.100

Rs.5,000

In order to enable the disabled soldiers and followers of the Indian Army of all ranks and classes to supplement their pensions by earning a little in spite of their disability, it was decided to start institutions for training them in various trades and handicrafts, which could be practised in spite of their unfitness for further military service. Such an institution was started for the Bombay Presidency by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, and called " Queen Mary's Technical School."

It was visited by His Highness, who gave Rs.5,000 towards its funds.

Rs.1,35,248

Another important item of His Highness's charity was the presentation to the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association of 500 original ten-bed units, which contained complete comforts for 5,000 Indian wounded, and a similar consignment of 500 boxes containing comforts for 5,000 British troops.

The total cost of these units was Rs.1,35,248.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

command be conveyed to the Maharaja for the generous gift."

Another letter of appreciative thanks was received from General Maxwell.

The total cost of these articles was about Rs.15,000.

Rs.14,253

With the object of providing funds for various charities and relief institutions opened in Simla and Bombay, a number of articles presented for the benefit of those funds were put to auction by the authorities concerned. His Highness gave a cash donation of Rs.3,000, and also purchased a number of articles, the total value of which was Rs.14,253.

INVITING THE FAMILIES OF IMPERIAL SERVICE OFFICERS AS GUESTS

On the outbreak of war, when India was called upon to do her duty by the Empire, the British officers attached to the Imperial Service Troops were also ordered on active service. This meant a great deal of inconvenience for the families of the officers. His Highness, ever mindful of the interests of fighting men, readily came forward with the offer to put up, as his guests, at Gwalior the families of these officers. Some of these were officers with whom His Highness was not personally acquainted, but they were all equally welcome.

Here again we have an interesting example of the unique kindness of His Highness's heart. The stay of quite a large number of European ladies at Gwalior necessitated the presence of a medical adviser. Not that

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

the State Medical Department could not supply any relief required, but for reasons of sentiment it was thought that a European I.M.S. officer had better be in attendance. His Highness, accordingly, arranged with the Government that Major Fayrer, the Residency surgeon, who, in the general mobilisation of the Army, was ordered to go to Alexandria, should be allowed to remain in Gwalior for such time as the lady guests were there.

His Highness's offer was to put up and entertain the families of all the inspecting officers of Imperial Service Troops who were going on active service, while these officers were away. But as arrangements were made by the Government for sending them off to England, the guests departed after a comparatively short stay.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "LOYALTY"

Rs.60,00,000 (£400,000)

On the outbreak of a great war, the ordinary citizen usually manifests his keenness to help the country by offering to fight or sometimes by contributing to organisations for the relief of sufferers. Amongst the latter class of people there are many who give handsomely to the charitable institutions created, but it occurs to very few of those who are able to divert the stream of their overflowing resources into channels of beneficence themselves to organise anything, at any rate in the earlier stages of a war, that would tend to the relief of the wounded.

We recall here with some amazement, and, as events have proved, with no little satisfaction, the contrast that was instituted between active and non-active support

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

(rather a misnomer) rendered to the War when His Highness the Maharaja, within a week of the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, mooted the idea of presenting the Government with a hospital ship. However, having realised the great value of such an organisation from his experience of the China War in 1899-1900, His Highness was determined to carry out his idea of providing such a ship, if need be, for the duration of the War.

It is only right to say that in the meanwhile His Highness consulted Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who saw eye to eye with him in regard to this matter. Her Highness's agreement secured, His Highness invited other Ruling Princes to join in the movement, and dispatched the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy on August 12, 1914 :

"I myself and several other Ruling Chiefs, including the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Rewah, and Datia, the Rajas of Dhar, Sitamau, Jhabua, and Sailana, have very generously offered for the use of the Imperial Government whenever required a hospital ship of three hundred beds to be named *Loyalty*."

The reply received was in these terms :

"I have received your Highness's telegram of yesterday, informing me that Your Highness and several other Ruling Chiefs, including the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Rewah, and Datia, the Rajas of Dhar, Sitamau, Jhabua, and Sailana, have very generously offered for the use of the Imperial Government whenever required a hospital ship of three hundred

RED CROSS GIFTS FROM GWALIOR: ONE THOUSAND BOXES
CONTAINING COMPLETE COMFORTS FOR 10,000 BRITISH AND
INDIAN TROOPS.

The total cost of the gifts was Rs.1,35,248

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GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

beds to be named *Loyalty*. I accept with warm gratitude on behalf of the Imperial Government the generous and patriotic offer on the part of Your Highness and other Ruling Chiefs, and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly convey to them my cordial thanks. I will inform you later of arrangement proposed for hiring and fitting of ship and engagement of Surgeon-General Crofts, if available, with suitable staff."

Being convinced that the provision of such an adjunct of war was not only an act of mercy but also one worthy of the best traditions and particularly of the munificence of the Indian Princes, His Highness was determined that as many of his brother-Princes as cared to come into the scheme should be associated with him in its execution. To that end he had telegraphed his proposition to all of his personal friends amongst the Princes and Chiefs, and finally the following came in as contributors :

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal.

His Highness the Raja Sahib of Cochin.

. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Rampur.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

His Highness the Maharaja of Panna.
His Highness the Maharaja of Datia.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar.
His Highness the Raja Sahib of Ratlam.
His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sailana.
His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sitamau.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch).
His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior Branch).
His Highness the Raja Sahib of Jhabua.
His Highness the Rana of Barwani.
His Highness the Raja Sahib of Rajgarh.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.
His Highness the Rana Sahib of Ali Rajpur.
The Maharaja Sahib of Darbhanga.
The Maharaja Sahib of Bardwan.
The Raja Sahib of Suket.
The Raja Sahib of Raghogarh.
His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.
His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha.
The Thakur Sahib of Bagli.

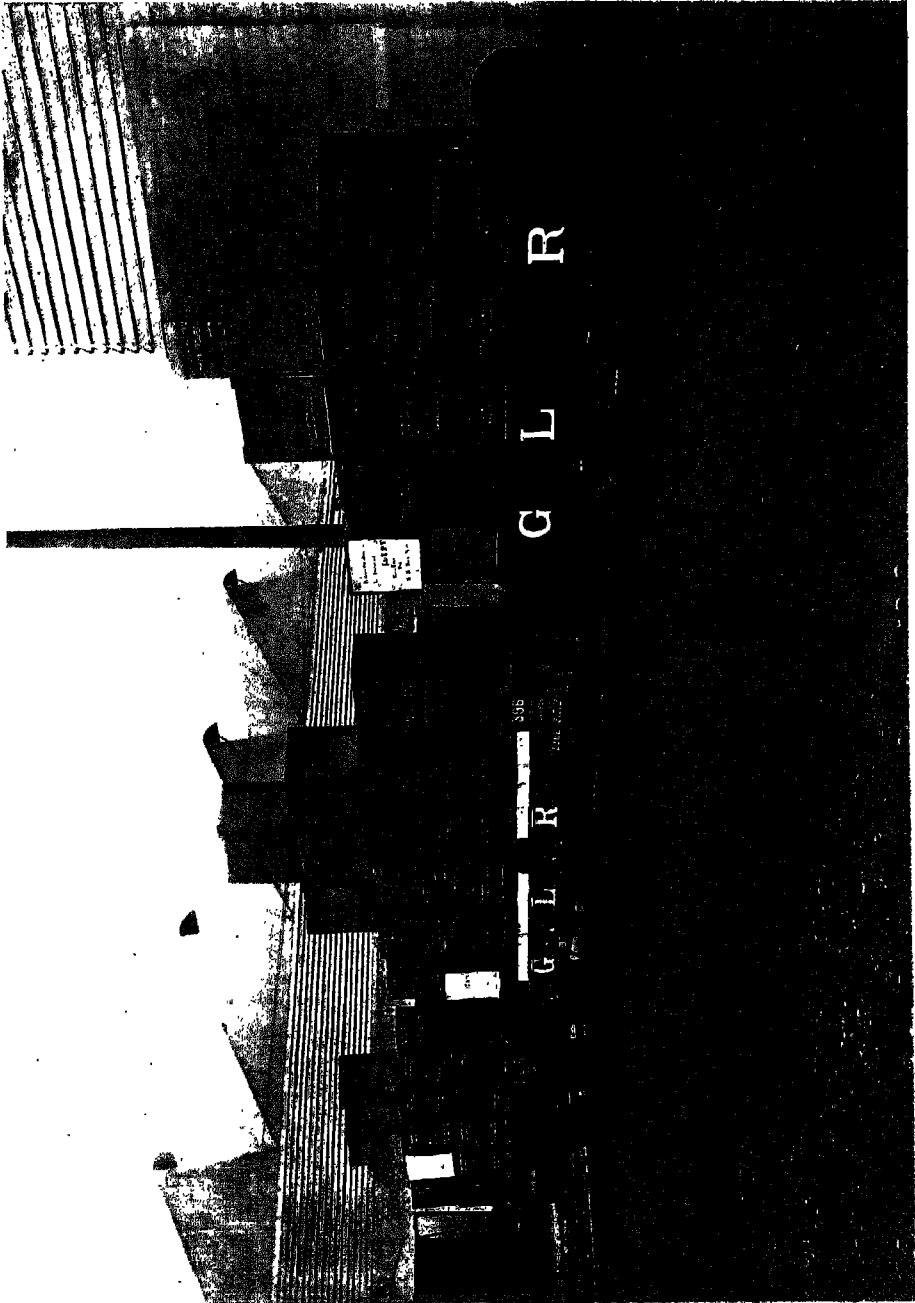
It was arranged from the beginning that His Highness would supervise the management of the ship and pay all expenses himself so long as she remained in commission. When the time came to dismantle her, an account of all expenditure incurred would be prepared and circulated amongst the subscribers, who would contribute towards it, not necessarily in any fixed proportion, but entirely according to their own will.

The time is not yet for giving the names of all the

TOBACCO AND OTHER SMOKING-GIFTS FROM GWALIOR

Cigarettes	.	.	.	.	.	2,846,000
Indian Tobacco	.	.	.	.	.	20,000 lb.
Chillum	.	.	.	.	.	9,000

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GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

generous donors, but already the following Princes have subscribed :

H.H. The Maharaja of Indore	Rs.8,35,000
H.H. The Maharaja of Jaipur	Rs.2,00,000
H.H. The Nawab of Rampur	Rs.1,00,000
H.H. The Maharaja of Datia	Rs.25,000
H.H. The Maharaja of Dhar	Rs.25,000
The Thakur Sahib of Bagli	Rs.1,500
Miscellaneous	Rs.30
Total	Rs.11,86,530

Before we go any further it might be interesting to give a few particulars about the good ship that eventually came to be styled the *Loyalty*, a name under which, let us hope, she will sail as long as she is afloat, and therefore a name by which, we trust, she will go down to history.

The *Loyalty* was originally the *Empress of India*, built by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company of Barrow-in-Furness in 1891 for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's North Atlantic and North Pacific Ocean trades. Together with her sister-ships *Empress of China* and *Empress of Japan*, she was specially designed, built on very handsome lines, and fitted most luxuriously with everything considered necessary for the comfort of passengers of all classes. The matter of engine-power and speed was kept specially in view, so that these ships in their time were the fastest in the Pacific trade, and earned a great name for the quick transmission of passengers, mails, and fine goods, such as silk and tea, between Hong-Kong, Japan, and Vancouver, and thence to various points by the Canadian Pacific Railway across the North American Continent. It will thus be seen that the *Loyalty*, prior

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

to becoming a hospital ship, took a great part as *Empress of India* in the opening up and developing of commerce in one of the outlying parts of the Empire. Incidentally, she had the honour of carrying our present King as a passenger when he was Prince of Wales.

It would almost seem to be in the natural order of events that the good ship *Empress of India*, after carrying on such useful commercial work for twenty-three years, and being relieved on the Pacific station by a larger and more modern style of ship (the new *Empress of Asia*), should come on the scene at the outbreak of the Great War, just when His Highness the Maharaja had decided to present a hospital ship of 300 beds capacity for use during the War. Most appropriately, the ship was acquired from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine and his officers acted for His Highness in the matter of buying, altering, and refitting the *Empress of India* of London, and changing her to the *Loyalty* of Bombay. This was done in October 1914, and within four months from the time war was declared the hospital ship *Loyalty* was ready to begin her good work and assist in the relief of suffering humanity. The hospital was staffed with 4 medical officers, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 S.T. sub-conductor, 1 matron and 6 nursing sisters, 10 sub-assistant surgeons, 10 compounders, 10 Government ward orderlies, an escort of 1 Indian officer and 12 men, 5 pack-store orderlies, 2 hospital store-keepers, 2 assistant store-keepers, 7 dhobis, 2 barbers, 2 darziz, 4 Hindu and 4 Mohammadan cooks, and 8 sweepers; also an office establishment of 2 clerks. A few of these were lent by the Government of India, the rest being recruited from

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, and Bharatpur States, and locally in Bombay.

The cost of buying and fitting out the ship was approximately £120,000, and the expense of her up-keep for four years was £360,000, the total being nearly half a million sterling.

The *Loyalty*, having been renamed by Lady Willingdon on November 28, 1914, sailed for the Persian Gulf the next day, but was recalled to Karachi and eventually left for England on December 24. The ship, after going home, returned to India full of patients, and from that time took up her place as one of the Indian hospital ships based on Bombay, except for three months in 1915, when she was attached to the Mediterranean Field Force and was based on Southampton. She then returned definitely to Eastern waters, which she did not leave, and after having completed exactly four years' active service, was finally dismantled in November 1918. In all she did 40 voyages, 3 of which were to England, 16 to Suez, 18 to the Persian Gulf, and 3 to British East Africa. During these voyages she carried 15,510 patients—British, Australians, Indians, West Indians, East and West Africans, and Chinese; and German, Turkish, and Arab prisoners of war.

As a tribute to the work of the hospital staff we reproduce here an extract from an article in the *Times of India*, 1918, and a copy of a letter which Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Governor of Malta, wrote to His Highness the Maharaja in 1915.

From the "Times of India"

"The writer of this article can speak from experience—a voyage of twenty days on the *Loyalty*—of the great

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

comfort of the ship and of the kindness and hospitality he received at the hands of the Staff, particularly from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Watson, I.M.S., the officer-in-charge, and Captain J. K. Wilson. It was a delightful and memorable experience, and it may confidently be asserted that the many thousands of the sick and wounded who travelled on the *Loyalty* will always look back with gratitude to the days they spent on her, and will retain the kindest memories of the skilled treatment they received at the hands of Colonel Watson and his subordinates and of the many good friends they made among the staff on board."

"THE PALACE, MALTA.

"July 1915.

"Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Governor of Malta, presents his compliments to the Maharaja of Gwalior, and begs to express to him the extreme pleasure that it gave him to go over his beautiful hospital ship the *Loyalty*, and see the arrangements that have been made for the wounded on board of her. Lord Methuen has now seen a good number of hospital ships, but in no one of them has he seen any operating-theatre that can be compared with that on board the *Loyalty*. It would not be possible, so far as his experience teaches him, to find any ship better provided in every way than the *Loyalty*, and he must at the same time add that he has not yet met with any more charming and courteous officers than those who were on board the ship of the Maharaja."

When she was first taken over, the *Loyalty's* navigation and engine-room staff was the same as when she ran for

THE NAO TALA PALACE, WHERE THE LADY-GUESTS WERE
PUT UP

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the Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Captain H. A. Hailey, R.N.R., and officers, Chief Engineer J. J. Mark, with a Chinese crew. These officers were, however, called up for war and transport service of an active nature. The ship was then handed over to Captain James Wilson, R.N.R., formerly of the British India Company's service, with Mr. Colin W. Bain as Chief Engineer. A crew of Bombay Lascars, Punjabi firemen, and Goanese saloon boys was substituted for the Chinese. Captain Wilson had formerly commanded the hospital ship *Gwalior* in 1900, and, although retired from the British India Company's service, he at once volunteered to take the *Loyalty* over from Captain Hailey. Unfortunately Captain Wilson's health failed after a short period, and he again had to retire. The ship was then taken over by Captain J. K. Wilson, who joined the *Loyalty* under Admiralty orders at Southampton on July 3, 1915, and has since navigated her, ably assisted by British Mercantile Marine officers in the deck and engine departments, and most appropriately a full Indian crew, most of whom stuck to the ship for three years and served well.

INCIDENTS AT SEA

Unique as a part of the ship's life-saving work was the rescue of the crew of the s.s. *Ben Vorlich*, after that ship had been shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine near Ushant, on August 1, 1915. This incident and the sinking of the s.s. *Clintonia* were witnessed by the *Loyalty* from a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles when she was full of badly wounded men (British cases from the Dardanelles) on her way from Alexandria and Malta to Southampton.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

When plying in Indian waters the *Loyalty* had the good fortune to render assistance to a transport, the *Edavana*, which took fire and was abandoned at sea. Hearing the distressed vessel's messages on the wireless, the *Loyalty* proceeded with all speed to the place indicated and picked up seventy of the burning ship's people in three boats during the night, afterwards transferring them to the s.s. *Madras*, which was bound for Bombay. Had the *Loyalty* not been a hospital ship she would have towed the *Edavana* into Bombay, but of course she could not do this without infringing the Geneva Red Cross Convention.

She also rendered assistance to several Indian and native craft (met at sea during her voyages) short of water and provisions, and to a lighthouse crew in the Red Sea.

Thus ended this magnificent organisation after a career of great benefactions.

On the dismantling of the *Loyalty*, the strength of the medical staff, excluding the medical establishment, was 55, and just above two-thirds of them were men from Gwalior. His Highness the Maharaja, as a mark of his appreciation of their services, rewarded them by the grant of Gwalior medals and purses. The name of Captain Vinayak Mahadeo Phatak, I.M.S. (temporary), must be mentioned in particular, both as having served on the *Loyalty* since October 8, 1914, and as being the recipient of the Gwalior Gold Medal.

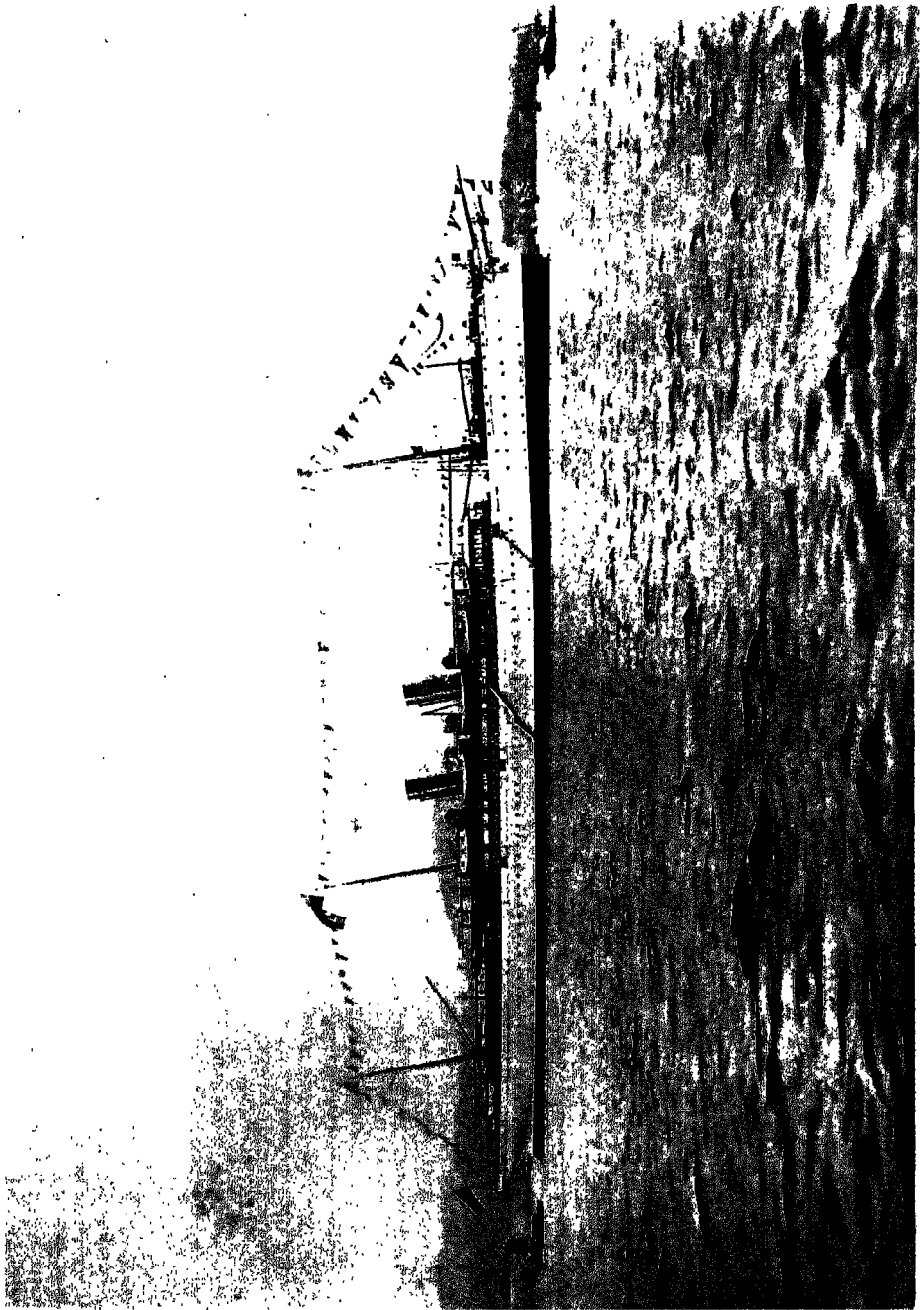
FEEDING OF TROOPS PASSING EN ROUTE THROUGH GWALIOR

During the concentration of the Indian Army, the Gwalior railway-station was selected as a three-hour halt-station, and it was requested that the necessary supplies

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "LOYALTY"

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's *Empress of India*, of 6,000 tons, built in 1891, and refitted and changed to Hospital Ship *Loyalty* in 1914. The *Loyalty* sailed on her maiden voyage on November 28, 1914, and was dismantled in November 1918, making 40 voyages and carrying 15,510 patients.

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GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

of food should be made by the Darbar on payment. Of course, nothing could be more distasteful to His Highness than to permit payment being accepted for the articles of food supplied to the gallant soldiers who were going to risk their lives in the cause of the Empire.

It was accordingly arranged with the Army Headquarters in India that a timely notice about the movement of troops through Gwalior should be given to the Darbar, and the Darbar would look to their being suitably fed.

The following troops who passed *en route* through Gwalior were fed at State expense :

The 2nd, 3rd, and 13th Kashmir Infantry Regiments.

The Patiala Lancers.

The Patiala Infantry.

The 33rd Punjab Infantry.

The 22nd Punjab Cavalry.

The 93rd Burma Infantry.

The 34th Poona Horse.

East Surrey officers.

Officers of the Royal Garrison Infantry.

The 7th Harrison Lancers.

The 14th and 19th Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

8 Companies of the 20th Punjabis.

The 5th Somerset Infantry.

The 9th Artillery.

The 30th Lancers.

The 98th (B) Gurkhas.

The officers of the Indian Field Ambulance.

The King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

The 2/2nd Gurkhas.

The 3rd and 8th Gurkhas.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

The 4th Dorsets.
The 23rd Ludhiana Lancers.
The Hampshire Regiment.
The 1/4th Dorsets.
The Indian Cavalry Field Ambulance.
The 1/9th Gurkhas.
The 30th Garhwalis.
The 1/6th Hampshire Regiment.

The number of men thus led was 224 officers and 14,420 rank and file, or a total of 14,644.

The pleasant duty of feeding the troops was performed by Messrs. H. M. Bull and G. J. M. Hamilton, who were specially detailed by His Highness for the purpose.

The expenses incurred came to about Rs.20,000.

PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF SEPOYS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

The Maharaja's solicitude for the interests of his subjects is simply admirable. In the year 1914 he ordered a Notification to be promulgated, which laid down that such of the officers and men of the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops on active service as had claims filed by or against them in any of the Civil and Revenue Courts, or against whom claims might thereafter be filed during their absence on war, should be protected by the abatement of their suits. And in order that such of them as had their homes in British India should equally be benefited in this manner, he invited the help of the Government of India. The Government also had analogous legislation under consideration, and a few months later, about the middle of 1915, they issued an Ordinance to provide for the special protection in respect of Civil and Revenue

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions. This Ordinance was made applicable to the men of the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops residing in British India, and by a reciprocal arrangement the legislation which protects the officers and men of the State Imperial Service Troops is now applicable to men of the Indian Army residing in the Darbar territory.

This arrangement has proved most beneficial to the latter. For they applied for the redress of their grievances, whether fancied or real, and there was no application which was shelved without a thorough inquiry on the spot. Often a person, thousands of miles away from his home, has had restored to him the possession of a tree standing near his home, or a few feet of land belonging to his ancestral field which had been usurped by a malicious neighbour or even a thoughtless relative. This is here mentioned to illustrate the keen interest of the Administration in safeguarding the interests of the Sepoys at the Front.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS

It was brought to His Highness's notice that the Government of India were considering the question of the special measures that should be taken to provide civil employment for the large numbers of wounded and invalided Indian soldiers returning to India from the Overseas Expeditionary Forces. His Highness at once ordered the issue of a circular order to all the heads of the various departments, enjoining that, whenever any suitable vacancies occur under them, preference should be given to the ex-soldiers of the Imperial Service Troops of the State

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

who have been invalided from the Army on account of wounds and injuries sustained on active service.

The following donations from Her Highness the Dowager Maharani and the Maharanis Scindia must also find a place in this record :

£2,000

In 1914 Their Highnesses gave a donation of £1,000 to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and a further donation of £1,000 in 1915. These were graciously acknowledged by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, in an autograph letter, in the following terms :

" BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

" September 24, 1914.

" MY DEAR MAHARANI,

" Pray accept my warmest thanks for the generous donation which you have so kindly made towards my Needlework Guild.

" Let me assure you how very much touched I feel at your generosity, and I thank you from my heart. Believe me with so many kind messages,

" Your sincere Friend,

" MARY R.I."

Their Highnesses the Maharanis also subscribed Rs.50,000 towards the Gwalior Ladies' War Fund, for the provision of comforts for soldiers at the Front; but this Fund, by arrangement subsequently made, was amalgamated with the Gwalior Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Below is given a summary of His Highness's and Their

GIFTS, DONATIONS, ETC., TO VARIOUS FUNDS

Highnesses the Maharanis' various donations, other than those already mentioned above, towards the relief and convenience of the sick and the wounded :

Lady Lansdowne's Officers' Families' Fund	£5,000
Their Majesties' Silver Wedding (finally devoted to the relief of Indian soldiers)	£3,000
Bombay Women's War Fund	£1,000
Convoy of Ambulance Cars for France	£250
The Union Jack Club, London	£200
Officers' side of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Families' Association	£100
Girls' Guide of Good Life	£100
British Red Cross Hospital, Netley	£100
Lady Lugard's Belgian Hospitality Committee	£50
British Red Cross Hospital, Netley (second donation)	£50
Lady Chelmsford's Bazar	Rs.75,000
Lord Roberts's Memorial Workshops	Rs.5,000
Lady Munro's Monster Lucky Bag	Rs.5,000
Subscription towards Dhar Fête	Rs.2,000
Subscription towards Bombay Exhibition	Rs.2,000
Mrs. Marten's "India Stall"	Rs.2,000
Lady Jahangir's Fund for the Entertainment of the Sick and Wounded	Rs.1,000
Association National des Orphans de la Guerre	Rs.500
Soldiers' Club, Colaba	Rs.500
"Jockeys' Dance"	Rs.300
Gurkha Asylum	Rs.200
Bottles of soda-water for the troops in East Africa	500 dozen
Red Cross gift of handkerchiefs	3,640
Towards miscellaneous acts of munificence	Rs.10,500

CHAPTER VI

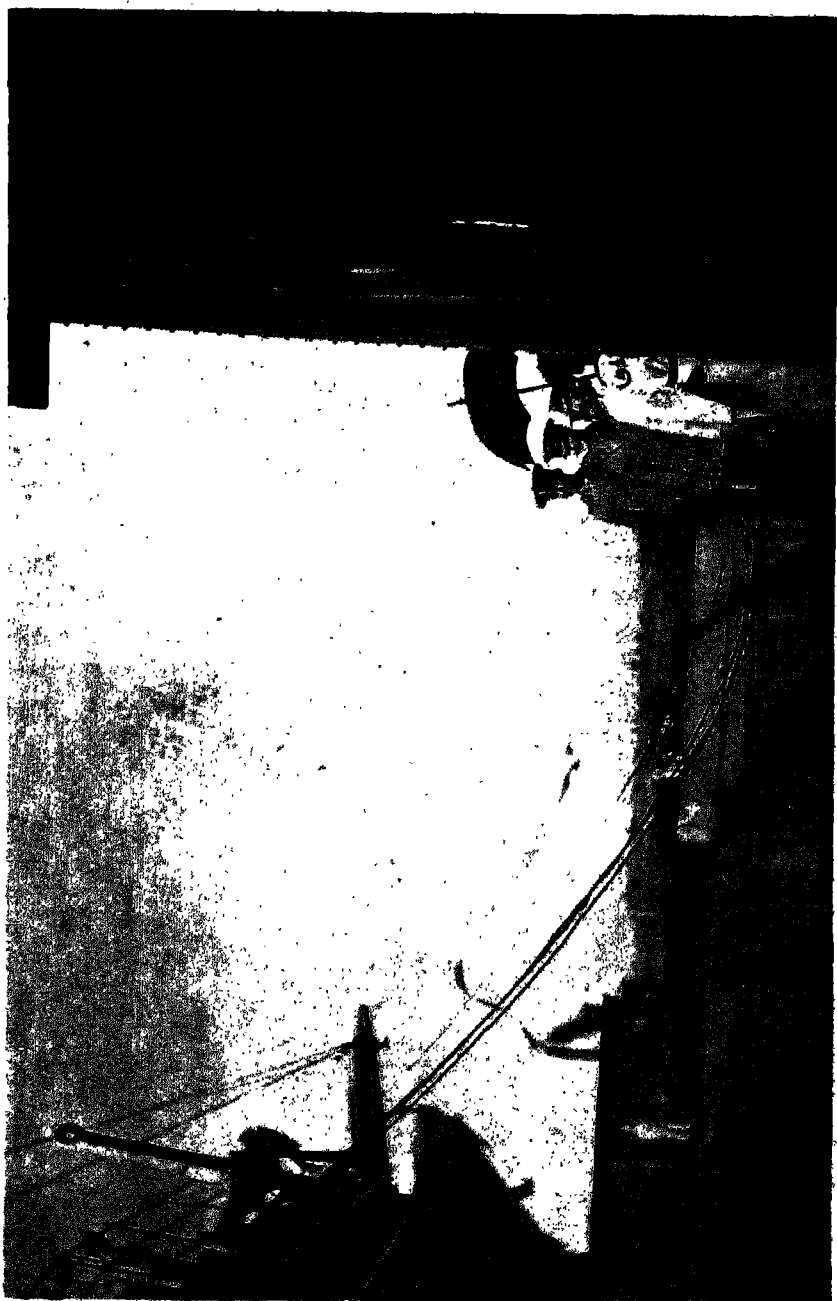
DESCRIBES THE HUMBLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MAHARAJA'S SUBJECTS

THEY—

- (a) Subscribed to the Gwalior Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Rs.3,34,332.
- (b) Subscribed to the "Our Day" Fund, Rs.1,02,500.
- (c) Helped the 1917 War Loan by purchasing Post Office Cash Certificates to the value of Rs.6,53,859.
- (d) Made numerous offers of personal service, of the services of their relatives and dependants, and of war materials according to their capacity.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AND HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON BOARD THE "LOYALTY"

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CHAPTER VI

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PART PLAYED BY THE STATE SUBJECTS

THE activities of the Gwalior public in connection with the War date from September 10, 1914, 'when a general meeting was convened in the Town Hall, with the object of collecting funds for the Gwalior Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Lieutenant-Colonel Amir-ul-Umara, Sardar Sir Apaji Rao Sahib Sitole, K.B.E., C.I.E., was in the chair.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND

The meeting was largely attended by the nobility, gentry, and general public of the towns of Lashkar, Gwalior, and Morar. After several patriotic and stirring speeches, the subscription list was opened and the audience subscribed liberally.

A Committee to organise the work of collection of funds throughout the State was also formed, and meetings were held at the headquarters of each of the eleven districts of the State.

Another meeting of ladies, with the same object, was also held under the presidency of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sakhya Raja Sahiba Scindia, C.I., and subscriptions to the extent of Rs.63,794 were promised on the spot.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

A list of subscriptions of sums up to and above Rs.50 is appended at the end of this book as List No. I. The total amount collected was Rs.3,34,332.7.7.

THE "OUR DAY" ORGANISATION IN GWALIOR

Rs.1,02,500

In the month of August 1917 a public appeal was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, and a week later another touching appeal by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. The object of these two appeals was to provide funds for the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Associations, either by making donations and contributions directly or by organising and participating in such celebrations and entertainments as would tend to secure substantial sums for these charitable institutions. Although His Highness had already set aside Rs.75,000 from the collections made for the Gwalior Imperial Indian Relief Fund for this magnificent fund, yet the object of these two appeals was so noble that the Maharaja at once decided to respond to the call.

The 12th of December was, accordingly, with the rest of India, observed as a public holiday in Gwalior. Meetings were held at Lashkar, Ujjain, and other headquarters of every zilla and .pergana. In addition to these, under the Presidency of Muntazim-ud-Daula, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan Sahib, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, a long programme of entertainments was drawn up for celebrating the day, which was called "Our Day" in Lashkar.

The spacious grounds in front of the Victoria College were soon converted into a city of tents, and the place

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA AND THE MEDICAL STAFF ON
BOARD THE "LOYALTY "

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. WATSON, I.M.S., AND OTHER OFFICERS
ON BOARD THE "LOYALTY "

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THE PART PLAYED BY STATE SUBJECTS

was thronged with the populace in great numbers. His Highness the Maharaja and all the gentry and high officials of the State were present, thus contributing to the success of the scene.

As was to be expected, the appeal was received most enthusiastically by people of all classes and all grades of life. Even the poorest of the poor contributed his few pies to the fund, which reached the respectable figure of Rs.1,02,500 for the whole of the State, excluding Rs.27,500 from His Highness the Maharaja.

A list of subscriptions up to and above Rs.25 appears as List No. II at the end of this book.

One of the most interesting items among the collections was a sum of Rs.500 obtained by the auction of a one-rupee currency note, then recently introduced by the Government of India, and the first one brought to Gwalior. It was purchased in the name of the Yuvraj Maharaj (Prince George Jivaji Rao Scindia).

We give below an extract from a letter from Mr. E. J. Buck, Honorary Secretary, "Our Day" Committee, Delhi, addressed to Sardar Sultan Ahmad Khan Sahib. He says :

"I am now desired to offer Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford's and Executive Committee's best congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja and all concerned on the splendid results obtained in Gwalior."

PEOPLE'S LOYALTY

Mass meetings were convened throughout the Darbar territory, and the resolutions passed by those assemblies

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

were to the effect that the people will remain firmly loyal both to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and to the cause of the British Government, and will not allow any feelings of disloyalty towards the latter Government to arise amongst them.

The marked feature of the resolutions passed by the various meetings attended purely by the Muslim subjects of His Highness was their disapprobation of the attitude of the Turkish Government in the War, and their significant assurances of loyalty to both the Governments.

As a mark of the Darbar's appreciation of these proceedings, the Political Member of the Government, for reasons of his holding general charge of all war work, was directed by the Darbar to convey their hearty thanks for this wise and loyal action of their subjects of all classes and creeds, especially of their Muslim subjects. And it seems only appropriate that a list of these Associations should find a place in this record. It is accordingly appended as List No. III.

It will be remembered that His Highness the Maharaja spent no less than Rs.75,000 in the organisation of prayers for the success of British arms. Where the Maharaja did so much, the poorer classes were not behindhand in showing, in their own humble way, their solicitude for the one object in view. Pandit Rup Kishore, an astrologer of note, prepared 2,000 janeoes (the sacred thread worn by the Hindus) and sanctified them according to the Vedic rites, which, as believed by the Hindus, render the courage and valour of the persons wearing them unconquerable. These janeoes were presented to the Hindu soldiers entitled to wear them, at the front.

THE PART PLAYED BY STATE SUBJECTS

The members of the Women's Mutual Improvement Society presented two large cases of comforts and hospital requisites to the St. John Ambulance Association.

We also give below verbatim copies of the two Notifications published by the Political Department of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja in the months of November 1914 and March 1915, as they reflect the loyalty of the people of Gwalior towards their beloved Ruler and the Supreme Government :

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Since the outbreak of the War in Europe, the Darbar have received offers of service, personal and otherwise, from employees in the Military and Civil Departments as well as from members of various classes of their subjects, such as the Jagirdars, etc. The Darbar greatly appreciate these loyal offers, and wish to assure those who have come forward with them that, should the necessity arise, they would not hesitate to utilise the offers.

The following is a summary of the various offers made to the Darbar :

(1) *Offers of Personal Services in any Capacity at Darbar's Discretion*

Mr. B. Lawrence, Manager, G.L. Railway.

Captain Hashmat Ulla Khan, Suba of Narwar (now Administrative Officer, P.W. Department).

Anand Rao Sahib Scindia, Superintendent, Palace Museum;

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Captain J. P. Edibam, Officer, Arayash Department.

Thakur Prahlad Singh of Runija, Ujjain.

Kunwar Raghubar Singh of Makdawan, Ujjain.

Rao Mahipat Singh and Diwan Meharban Singh and twenty other Thakurs of Karkaia.

Munshi Rafat Ulla Khan, Naib-Suba, District Ujjain (now Suba of District Shajapur).

Munshi Mohammad Akhtar, Tehsildar, Jawad (now Suba of Amjhera).

Thakur Zalim Singh, Jagirdar of Kudawali, Ujjain, with his relations.

Munshi Shaukat Ulla Khan, Superintendent of Police.

Munshi Abdul Rashid Khan, Superintendent of Police.

Captain Mohammad Nabi Khan, Commanding 5th Infantry (retired).

Dafedar Shair Mohammad Khan, 3rd Lancers (retired).

Lala Gyan Sarup, son of Rai Bahadur Har Sarup, Conservator of Forests (retired).

Narain Rao Patankar, 2nd Jamadar, 1st Lancers.

Raje Khan, Non-Commissioned Police Officer, Pichore (Gird-Gwalior).

Khande Rao Nana Sahib Tekle, Goth Thorat, Lashkar.

(2) Personal Services with all the Resources at their Disposal

Raja Ratan Singh of Maqsoodangarh.

Sardar Maharaj Chain Singh Sahib of Amla.

Raoji Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Magrora.

Prahlad Singh Sahib, Thikanedar Kalukhera.

Thakur Gambhir Singh Sahib, Jagirdar Kurwas, Bhind.

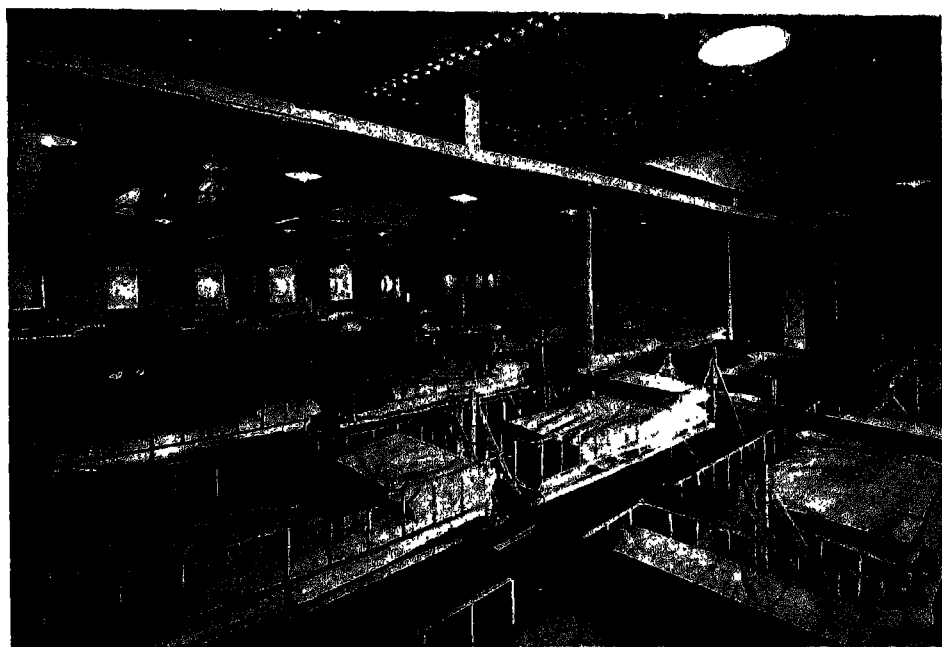
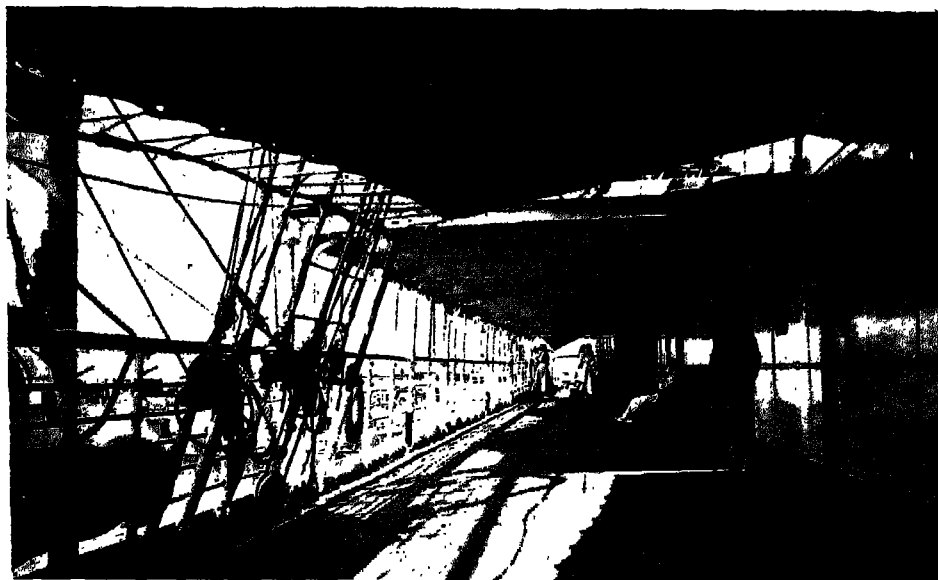
Yeshwant Rao Sahib, Jagirdar Hatod Marol, Amjhera.

Thakur Dalpat Singh, Dheriakhera, Mandsaur.

THE DECK OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP "LOYALTY"

SWING-GOHS FOR PATIENTS ON BOARD THE "LOYALTY"

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THE PART PLAYED BY STATE SUBJECTS

Members of the Committee of Kashtkaran, Numberdaran, and Jagirdaran, Mehgaon.

Udaji Rao Khandoji Thorat, Officer, Paigah No. 5, Narwar.

In addition to the foregoing there is a long list of the loyal brave Thakurs of Towarghar and Bhind who have come forward and offered the services of a large number of their family members and dependants, to carry arms. A list of such persons is given below :

DISTRICT BHIND :

Name of Thakurs	No. of men offered for service
Rao Chatar Singh, Bilao	500
Thakur Durag Bijje Singh and three other Thakurs of Nonehta	200
Chaudhari Bhairon Singh and Thakur Malkan Singh, Pula- wali	200
Thakur Guman Singh and Jangjit Singh, Bhoroli	200
Thakur Himanchal Singh and six other Thakurs of Akloni	200
Thakur Pulandar Singh, Manhed	200
Thakur Kundan Singh and three others of Sagara	150
Kunwar Budh Singh, Para	100
Thakur Pulandhar Singh and four other Thakurs of Bijpura	100
Thakur Meharban Singh, Panri	100
Chaudhari Gajraj Singh, Sagara	100
Thakur Baldeo Singh and Dangal Singh, Chilonga	100
Thakur Ram Singh and two other Thakurs of Sondha	100
Chaudhari Gajadhar Singh, Nayagaon	100
Gujar Thakur Janwed Singh, Katron	100
Thakur Shival Singh, Chhenkuri	100
Thakur Jhara Singh, Padkali	100
Thakur Jawahar Singh and two other Thakurs of Laharoli	50
Thakur Malkhan Singh, Basai	50
Thakur Balwant Singh, Udetpura	50
Thakur Hukam Singh, Gothar	50
Julahal Singh and two other Thakurs of Ajnara	50

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Name of Thakurs	No. of men offered for service
Thakur Mohman Singh, Gijora	25
Thakur Bhore Singh, Malkhanpura	5
Thakur Bhagwant Singh, Gadhejori	4

DISTRICT TOWARGHAR :

Rana Bikramajit, Itawali	600
Thakur Bhogi Ram, Golettha	500
Thakur Murli Singh, Ratan Basai	500
Nand Kishore, Chadkapura	500
Chaudhri Pratap Singh, Dodhri	500
Ganpat Singh Shankar Singh, Tiktoli	500
Thakur Devi Singh, Nandkapura	500
Thakur Balwant Singh, Sikrodi	500
Thakur Bhawani Singh, Bhatpura	500
Thakur Gokul Singh, Lakho Singh, Khediahar	400
Thakur Har Govind Singh, Nurabad	400
Thakur Ram Singh and Maharaj Singh, Bagchini	250
Thakur Kishori Singh, Khitora	200
Parmanand, Godha	200
Thakur Madho Singh, Brhana	200
Thakur Man Singh, Baroli	200
Thakur Radha Kishan, Panchampura	200
Thakur Karan Singh, Nandpura	200
Thakur Pahar Singh Govind Singh, Talawali	200
Thakur Bhoraj Singh of Amjhera	200
Subedar Gulab Singh (Government Pensioner) and Shib Lal, Naikpura	200
Thakur Samle Singh, Khediahar	150
Thakur Mohan Singh, Khediahar	150
Thakur Shiva Singh, Moghini Sawat	100
Thakur Lokman Singh, Khandoli	100
Thakur Karan Singh, Ghospura	100
Thakur Ishwar Pal, Paricha	100
Thakurs of Deogarh	100
Thakur Baldeo Singh Bhore Singh, Nonera	100
Thakur Devi Singh, Khediahar	100
Thakur Rajia Ju, Jainagar	100
Thakur Hardeo Singh, Kachanpura	75

THE PART PLAYED BY STATE SUBJECTS

Name of Thakurs	No. of men offered for service
Thakur Ganesh Singh, Bara	75
Thakur Gambhir Singh, Pachekha	50
Thakur Chatar Singh, Kachanpura	50
Thakur Dhal Singh, Bara	50
Thakur Jai Singh, Shrepur Ghareta	50
Thakur Karan Singh, Khediahar	50
Hari Lal, Khediahar	50
Thakur Bhim Singh, Khediahar	50
Thakur Raghunandan Singh, Khediahar	50
Thakur Hamir Singh, Khediahar	50
Thakur Indar Singh, Silgoli	25
Thakur Achhe Singh, Silgoli	25
Thakur Hardeo Singh, Manpur	25
Thakur Desraj, Manpur	25
Thakur Kalyan Singh, Tenton	25
Tek Ram, Tenton	25
Thakur Ranajit, Mitawali	25
Thakur Gajadhar Singh, Khediahar	25
Thakur Girdhari Singh, Godra	10

DISTRICT GIRD-GWALIOR :

Rao Barjor Singh of Sojna and Diwna Raghbir Singh and others	500
Thakur Bhagwant Singh of Magrora and members of his family	55

Major Thakur Gulab Singh has also offered his personal services, as also the services of all his relatives and dependants in Towarghar, etc., numbering about 10,000.

Syed Zamin Ali, a Zamindar of Derkhi, District Bhilsa, has offered two horses.

These loyal manifestations of loyalty to the person of their Ruler and of devotion to their country do not end with the offers of brave Thakurs who can wield the sword. It is gratifying to find that even the old and venerable Rai Bahadur Pandit Pran Nath, Sabba Bhushan,

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

has offered to serve as a religious preacher to comfort and console the sick and the wounded on board the *Loyalty*.

K. N. HAKSAR, Lieut.-Colonel, C.I.E.,
Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Political Member.

JAI BILAS,
November 7, 1914.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Since the publication of a Notification in the Gwalior *Gazette*, dated November 7, 1914, in which were announced the names of persons who had offered either their personal services for the War or had promised to help the Darbar with men, arms, etc. etc., the Darbar have had the pleasure of receiving numerous other proffers to the same effect.

The following is a classified list of such persons who, while giving assurances of their loyalty towards the Darbar, have offered to serve the Darbar personally or help them in other manner :

Personal and Other Services

DISTRICT BHIND :

Name	No. of men, etc.
Lal Hans Brahmin	500
Rao Jaswant Singh and Kunwars Hummat Singh and Bikram Singh of Bilao	100
Muhabbat Ali Khan, N.C.O. Police Lahar	Personal Services.
Ahmad Khan, Havaladar Bera Silehdari, Paiga No. 3 Lahar	ditto
Thakur Ganga Singh, Lahar	ditto
Gulzar Lal, Lahar	ditto
Chandka Prasad, Constable Police	ditto

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "LOYALTY" RESCUING THE CREW OF THE
SS. "BEN VORLICH," WHICH WAS SUNK AND TORPEDOED
BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE ON AUGUST 1, 1915

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THE PART PLAYED BY STATE SUBJECTS

DISTRICT TOWARGHAR :

Name	No. of men, etc.
Sub Lal, Numberdar Nurabad	150
Shiv Lal, Numberdar Dhanela, Nurabad	150
Nakta Ram of Tidhar, Nurabad	150

DISTRICT NARWAR :

Thakur Dewan Sahib, Badera	50
Raja Sahib, Khod	50
Rajaji Sahib, Padora	50
Thakur Partap Singh, Devkho	50
Thakur Surat Singh, Sular	50
Raja Govind Singh Sahib, Godar	25
Thakur Daulat Singh Sahib, Piproda	15
Thakur Arjun Singh, Bhandawni.	15
Dewan Harnam Singh.	12
Thakur Meharban Singh, Kemkheda	10
Thakur Sabdal Singh, Deogarh	10
Thakur Sabdal Singh, Bapawli	10
Thakur Madho Singh, Bapawli	10
Thakur Ganpat Singh, Kotawli	10
Thakur Maharaj Singh, Tamki Jagir	6
Thakur Hamir Singh, Bhoran —	5
Thakur Pancham Singh, Khisloni	5
Thakur Shiv Lal, Jhotri	5
Thakur Kamal Singh Mardan Singh	5
Dewan Sahib, Sheogarh	1
Thakur Baldeo Singh, Badarwas	1
M. Ikram Haider, Sareshtedar, Judicial Court	1
M. Abdul Aziz Khan, Sub-Inspector Police, Pichore	1
Bhikam Singh Maharaj Singh, Numberdar of Khera	1 man and 1 horse
Rao Raghunath Singh, Istamrardar of Tanoria	Personal services and services of about 50 relatives and 10 Sowars.
Thakur Randhir Singh, Tindhari, Pichore	1 man
Thakur Kamal Singh, Mohar, Pichore	5 men
Chaudhri Rao Balbhim Singh	Personal services
Gajraj Singh, Ranod	ditto

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Name.	No. of men, etc.
Chaudhri Jugraj Singh	Personal services
Moti Singh, Indar	. . . 1 horse
Maharaj Singh, Numberdar Thate	. . . ditto
Pyare Lal	} Cash to purchase 1 horse
Sardar Singh	
Hardhan Singh	
Ganpat Singh, Numberdar Khotora	Personal services
Kamed Singh, Numberdar of M. Dondbhai	. . . 1 horse
Chaudhri Tara Chand, Nankardar Berikhera Kolaras	Personal services
Vishnu Mitra, Petition-writer, Shivpuri	. . . ditto

DISTRICT ESAGARH :

Lala Bhamar Lal, Zamindar in the District of Bhind, and
 Kanungo Perdeschi Bamori Pergana Bajrangarh . . . 25 men

DISTRICT SHEOPUR :

Madho Rao, Sub-Inspector, Reserve Police, Sheopur Personal services
 Man Pal, N.C.O., Police, Sheopur ditto

DISTRICT UJJAIN :

Mubarak Ali Khan, Judicial Officer, Barnagar Personal services
 M. Hira Lal Tiwari, Vakil Barnagar Personal services of
 four relatives

Pandit Sital Prasad, Tehsildar, Jagir Pohri . . . Personal services
 Jagat Narain, Superintendent of Police (retired) . . . ditto
 Babu Haroordi Lal Mehta, Supt. Engineer, Buildings . ditto
 Gaya Prasad, Sub-Inspector, Salt ditto
 Khande Rao Sahib Dhekle ditto

Shivji Ram, Contractor, Shivpuri, has offered Rs.300 for
 tea and sugar.

Seth Todarmal of Shivpuri, Treasurer District Bhind, has
 offered ten thousand cigarettes and one horse.

Seth Lakhumal of Shivpuri has offered 5,000 boxes of matches.

Chaudhri Daulat Ram of Shivpuri has offered 4,000 cigarettes.

Seth Nem Chand of Shivpuri has offered 200 tins of tea.

THE PART PLAYED BY STATE SUBJECTS

The following Zamindars and Mustajars of Pergana Shivpuri have suggested and shown their readiness to pay 5 per cent. in excess of their total land revenue to the Darbar until the War is over :

Pyare Lal, Resident of Mauza Sighanwas.
Nathu Lal, Resident of Mauza Fatehpur.
Gopi Lal, Resident of Mauza Ghandiapura.
Baldeva, Resident of Mauza Rator.
Shyam Lal, Resident of Mauza Bhorana.
Jhabu Lal, Shyam Lal, Resident of Mauza Tharra.
Ghansunder, Resident of Mauza Balalra.
Lalluji, Resident of Mauza Jokhoda.
Madhav Rao Mukand, Resident of Mauza Revaja.
Mool Chand, Resident of Mauza Jagni.
Ram Lal, Resident of Mauza Gajigarh.
Bhagirath, Resident of Mauza Jhiri.
Manohar, Resident of Mauza Dulara.
Gajpat Rai Sahib through Mukhtar (Chunni Lal), Resident of Mauza Kotah.
Gokalia, Resident of Mauza Takrota.
Bhagwant Lal, Devi Singh, Resident of Mauza Satanwada.
Karanju, Har Lal, Resident of Mauza Siyangda.
Dharma, Resident of Mauza Semri.
Lalluja, Resident of Mauza Chandanpura.
Lalluja, Resident of Mauza Poordhana.
Panna Lal, Resident of Mauza Akursi.
Paras Ram, Resident of Mauza Marora.
Bhagirath, Resident of Mauza Tighra.
Param Sukh, Resident of Mauza Sirsod.
Baldeva, Resident of Mauza Nagra.
Zamindars of Mauza Berja.
Zamindars of Mauza Hongra.
Zamindars of Mauza Khordhar.
Zamindars of Mauza Jamkho.
Zamindars of Mauza Beelbara.
Zamindars of Mauza Maniar.
Zamindars of Mauza Baghodha.
Zamindars of Mauza Bhagora.
Zamindars of Mauza Arjunganva.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

Dinkar Rao Khalate, Tehsildar of Mungaoli, has offered his house, worth Rs.5,000, to be sold by auction and the amount realised to be spent on the Gwalior Army. He has also offered a sum of Rs. 200, payable by monthly instalments of Rs.20.

K. N. HAKSAR, Lieut.-Colonel, C.I.E.,
Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Political Member.

JAI BILAS,
March 13, 1915.

It was thus that the loyal people did their duty. The only palpable deficiency in this meritorious record seems to be the absence, from an otherwise ample list, of a class of the Darbar's subjects and State's dignitaries whom a policy of isolation has dissociated from their Suzerain and the parent State, i.e. the Guaranteed Thakur Sahiban.

The Ruler's duty was still more nobly done when His Highness refused to impose a drain on the people's resources so long as the coffers of the State were in a position to cope with the situation. His Highness, with characteristic appreciation of the fundamental tie between the Ruler and the ruled, delivered himself more than once in public of the sentiment that the money he gave to the War was his people's money.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP "LOYALTY" PICKING UP THE CREW OF THE
"EDVANA," WHICH HAD TAKEN FIRE AND WAS ABANDONED
AT SEA

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CHAPTER VII

CONTAINS, PRINCIPALLY, APPRECIATIONS OF HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S ACTIONS

CHAPTER VII

THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS AND THE RENEWAL OF HIS HIGHNESS'S ASSURANCES TO THE KING-EMPEROR

MONDAY, October 7, 1918 (the day on which Bulgaria signed the Armistice), was observed as a public holiday throughout the State, and sweets were distributed to all the school children, and to the inmates of institutions like the Orphanage, the Blind Asylum, and the hospitals at the Headquarters and at some of the more important places in the State. But this was only a foretaste of the rejoicings yet to come.

On the signing of the Armistice by Germany and the practical termination of the War, the 27th of November, 1918, was again a public holiday throughout the State, and it found Gwalior *en fête* and participating in the Victory rejoicings.

His Highness the Maharaja came down from Shivpuri by a special train with his entire suite, including all the Members of his Government. The Resident at Gwalior also took part in the public functions.

His Highness first motored to the Jayaji Chauk, the great square of the city, to preside over the mass meeting of Sardars, officers, citizens, and the country folk there assembled in their thousands to hear the news.

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

The proceedings were opened by Mr. H. M. Bull, as head of the Gwalior Municipal Board, who, on behalf of the citizens of Lashkar, Gwalior, and Morar, thanked the Maharaja and the Resident for their presence on this historic occasion.

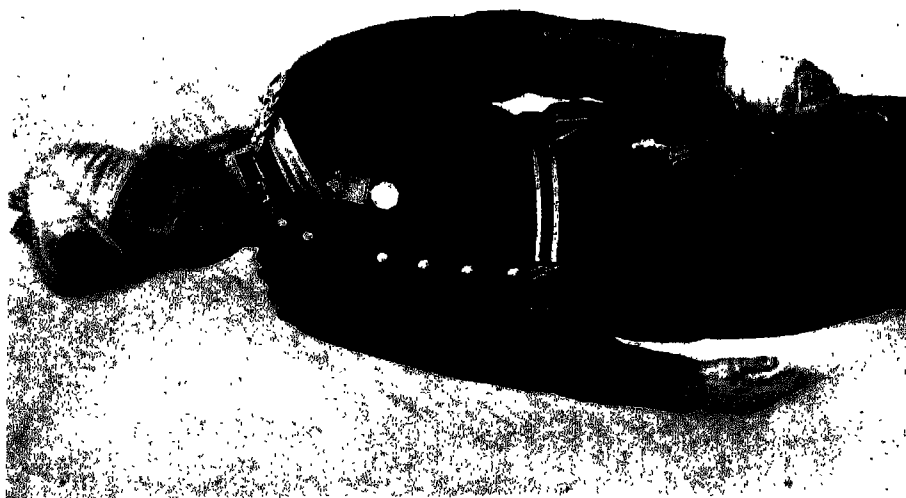
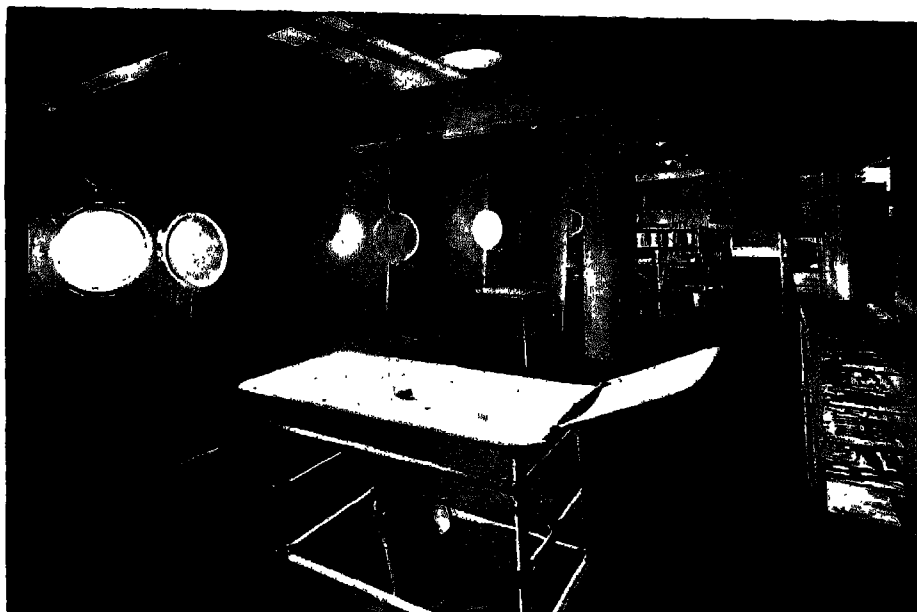
Mr. W. E. Jardine, C.I.E., the Resident, then addressed the assembly in an apt and telling speech. He said :

“I cannot omit on such a day to mention the services of the 3rd Gwalior Infantry in East Africa, of the 4th Infantry in Egypt and Palestine, and of the Gwalior Transport in France and Mesopotamia. And there is another little thing that I must mention which is better known, it seems, in England than it is even in Gwalior, and that is the fund placed by His Highness's munificence at the disposal of the Ministry of Munitions of War in England. ‘His gift’—I quote the eloquent words of His Majesty's Secretary of State for Munitions, the Right Honourable Winston Churchill—‘has been of inestimable value in ameliorating the hardships inseparable from the sudden establishment of vast munition works and the consequent crowding together of thousands of workers, for whose health and happiness, without His Highness's generous forethought, it would have been impossible to make speedy and adequate provision. His Highness's gift helped to allay industrial unrest, to foster a cheerful and willing spirit which sped the great work of providing munitions of war for our armies in the field.’ It is with such words as these that the Right Honourable Winston Churchill begs His Highness's acceptance of this little ‘Book of Thanks.’ ”

THE OPERATING-THEATRE ON BOARD THE "LOYALTY"

**CAPTAIN VINAYAK MAHADEO BHATKAR, I.M.S. (TEMPORARY), OF
THE GWALIOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, WHO SERVED ON
THE "LOYALTY" FOR THE PERIOD SHE WAS IN COMMISSION.
HE WAS AWARDED THE GWALIOR GOLD MEDAL**

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THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS

And Mr. Jardine presented, amid prolonged cheers, the beautiful "Book of Thanks."

His Highness then rose to reply, and, in the course of his reply, he said :

"The duty of every ruler is to clasp his subjects to his bosom, to share their joys and their sorrows, and to apply himself sedulously and incessantly to the betterment of their lot. . . . In this gigantic War it was my constant endeavour to help our King-Emperor and his Government to the utmost of our capacity by giving subscriptions and in all other possible ways. I must here say that I never forgot that the money which I freely gave belonged to my subjects. For its disposal I was their appointed trustee and custodian. My constant aim, therefore, in whatever I did for the War, was to vindicate the people of the State, the officers of the State, and my Counsellors. I can honestly say that I put all personal considerations of renown and aggrandisement last. Let us hope that our earnest prayers will hasten the settlement and ratification of peace terms. When that day arrives, I hope to make my sense of gratitude known to all those of my people who have actively helped in this War by recruitment and in other ways, not only by publicly thanking them, but also by suitably rewarding them for their services."

Turning to Mr. Jardine, His Highness said :

"Resident Sahib, I request you to convey to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Munitions and to

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

the munition workers of England my heartfelt thanks for this most welcome gift, this splendid 'Book of Thanks,' which with its illuminated address and illustrations I shall always cherish as a memento of the former's generous appreciation and the latter's touching affection.

"Further, I would request you to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the message that, as ever before, we are at all times ready to serve him with all our hearts and all our resources, and that we are resolved for ever to stand by the words which were publicly uttered by me in his august presence thirteen years ago and have been reiterated all along."

His Highness concluded by announcing that he had decided, with common consent, to send to His Majesty on behalf of himself and the State a sum of £7,000 for the relief of British and Indian prisoners recently released by Germany, and he trusted that the public generally would associate themselves with this contribution.

The next day His Highness sent the following cable to Sir James Dunlop-Smith, India Office, London :

"Yesterday at celebrations consequent upon Armistice, my subjects, family, and I resolved to present His Majesty seven thousand pounds for relief of British and Indian prisoners just released from Germany. Am arranging remittance. On receipt of this sum would you kindly lay it before our gracious Sovereign with our humble duties for distribution as he may direct ?

" SCINDIA."

THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS

One of the interesting and at the same time important details of the proceedings in connection with the Armistice was the conveying of His Highness's felicitations and congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the receipt of their appreciative acknowledgments. We are accordingly reproducing here the three messages from His Highness and the replies :

" November 16, 1918.

" To the King's Most Gracious Majesty, London.

" Terms of the Armistice have just reached here. I hasten to convey to Your Majesty, our august Emperor and our beloved Sovereign, the cordial felicitations of myself and my people on the final triumph of reverence for Right. This without doubt has come mainly through the strong arm of Britain nobly persevering in the fight for Justice. In this supreme hour our hearts must turn to the Author of our Being. Of Him we pray that our glorious Empire may abide for ever, enduring as an emblem of Humanity and Rectitude. May it be given to Your Majesty further to signalise your resplendent reign by thoroughly vindicating the cause of Righteousness, awarding to all their just dues, from which will spring Happiness and Contentment—the sunshine ordained by Providence to follow upon the dark shadows now mercifully withdrawn.

" SCINDIA."

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

"To His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Chief's Camp, Simla."

"Just seen the Armistice terms. Hearty congratulations to Your Excellency on the consummation of our troops' efforts. Your Excellency may take just pride in the fact that the blow in Palestine which precipitated the German debacle was principally struck by the Army over which Your Excellency presides with such superb skill and fostering care.

"SCINDIA."

"To His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceroy's Camp."

"I have just read terms of Armistice in *Pioneer*. In the joy that fills our hearts let us first discharge the sacred duty of thanking the King of Kings for His mercy. Next I would convey to Your Excellency our united hearty congratulations on the triumph of our cause, which was and must remain the cause of Justice, Humanity, and Right, and has been stamped as such by approving Providence. To Your Excellency India joyfully owns the debt of a deep gratitude for many acts of liberal and far-sighted statesmanship, and for none more than for continuing to her the opportunities of vindicating herself on the battlefields of East Africa, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, where States and British India fought side by side with their British comrades-in-arms with such success. We must feel proud of our troops, by whose efforts, directed by a wise policy, all danger to India has been averted. All parts of India must now look to Your Excellency for achieving the triumphs of peace, which are



ENTERTAINING THE TROOPS PASSING EN ROUTE THROUGH
GWALIOR

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THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS

greater than the triumphs of war, of which an earnest is already forthcoming. This will be the fitting culmination of the challenge which the British Empire deliberately threw down to ruthless oppression and savage injustice. God save the King-Emperor and all hail to the British Empire.

“SCINDIA.”

“LONDON, *November 23, 1918.*”

“I greatly appreciate Your Highness's cordial and welcome telegram conveying the congratulations of Your Highness and your people on the successful issue under God of so mighty and so prolonged a struggle. I am deeply sensible of the unswerving loyalty of the Princes and peoples of India and of the unfailing moral and practical support they have given ever since the outbreak of hostilities. I am sincerely proud of the glorious part played by the Armies of India in so many theatres of war. Congratulate Your Highness on the gallant services of the Gwalior troops in more than one zone of battle. Victory has been gained at terrible cost, but the memory of those from every part of the Empire who have made the supreme sacrifice will never fade.

“GEORGE R.I.”

“DELHI, *November 19, 1918.*”

“I have received with much pleasure Your Highness's telegram of congratulations on the triumph of the Right, and must also convey to Your Highness my sincere acknowledgment of your cordial expressions of feelings to myself.

“VICEROY.”

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

"SIMLA, November 19, 1918.

"I am most grateful to Your Highness for your kind telegram of congratulations. The Indian Army has nobly upheld its proud traditions, and it will always be a pride to me to have been associated with the men who have fought so gallantly for their King-Emperor.

"CHIEF."

The Treaty of Peace has since been signed by Germany and the greatest war ever known in history has been brought to a close after more than four years of varying fortune. Gwalior may well be proud of the part she played in this world-conflict. Its record should inspire future generations, as it is the record of a duty which devolved on her as an ally and unit of the British Empire, and which was so whole-heartedly performed by her illustrious Ruler, his united Government, and his willing and devoted subjects.

It is always pleasant to have performed one's duty, but such performance is rendered all the pleasanter when it meets with a just appreciation at the hands of those whose recognition of service rendered counts for a great deal.

The following messages exchanged between His Highness the Maharaja and His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the one hand, and between His Highness and His Excellency the Viceroy on the other, together with the kharita addressed by the latter to His Highness, will ever remain memorable documents in the archives of Gwalior:

THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS

To Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, A'zim-ul-Iqtidar, Raft-ush-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohtasham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umara, Maharajadhiraja, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur, Srinath, Mansoor-i-Zaman, Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Mua'zzam-i-Raft-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, LL.D. (Cantab. & Edin.), D.C.L., Maharaja of Gwalior.

“ MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,

“ I rejoice to inform Your Highness that the Treaty of Peace was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and the greatest war ever known in history has thus been brought to a close.

“ We and our Allies drew the sword in 1914 against the forces of organised militarism and in defence of the ideals and principles of Liberty and Justice. Our foes, possessed with the lust of power, subdued and trampled upon their weaker neighbours, setting at naught the laws of war and the dictates of humanity.

“ After four chequered years of conflict, Germany and the nations whom by force and fraud she constrained to fight for her have been utterly defeated, and the Allies, by the favour of Almighty God, have gained a glorious victory for freedom and honour.

“ On behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor and myself I thank Your Highness most warmly for the staunch support and munificent help afforded by the Gwalior State during the whole period of the War. The Gwalior Imperial Service Troops have rendered valuable service on

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

transport duty in France, Salonika, and Mesopotamia, on garrison duty in India, and fought most gallantly in Egypt, in Palestine, and throughout the East African campaign. Recruiting was stimulated in the State, remounts were trained, and Your Highness assisted with most liberal donations of money, aeroplanes, motor transport, and many other gifts too numerous and varied to mention in detail here. But Your Highness's munificence has extended still further, and many hearts must be filled with gratitude for the alleviation brought to their sufferings by Your Highness's thoughtful generosity. Your Highness originated and carried out most liberally the scheme for the hospital ship *Loyalty*, presented ambulances, instituted a convalescent home in Nairobi, afforded comfort to the munition workers in England, relief to released prisoners of war from Germany, and thousands of the maimed and destitute have benefited from your liberal contribution to the various funds instituted for the purpose. Thus with the keenest interest and most substantial aid Your Highness has manifested the depth of your steadfast loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty the King and the British Empire, and has shared in the great struggle for justice and freedom in which India has so nobly borne her part.

"I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself

Your Highness's sincere friend,

"CHELMSFORD,

"*Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

"SIMLA,

"June 30, 1919."

THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS

“SHIVPURI, July 1, 1919.

“*To the King's Most Gracious Majesty, London.*

“We rejoice in the culmination of the titanic struggle started on August fourth, 1914, and my family, subjects, and I offer Your Majesty our united and heartfelt congratulations upon the final signing of Peace. May the future now bring forth an uninterrupted career of solidarity, peace, and contentment for the resplendent Empire over whose destinies Your Majesty presides with such genuine sympathy and marvellous insight.

“SCINDIA.”

“SHIVPURI, July 1, 1919.

“*To His Excellency the Viceroy, Viceroy's Camp.*

“Hearty congratulations from myself and my subjects on the final acceptance of our Peace Terms by the enemy of humanity and civilisation. Let us rejoice that by the decree of Heaven conditions have supervened in which India, along with the rest of the British Empire, will march unswervingly to the goal of highest good.

“MAHARAJA SCINDIA.”

“LONDON, July 3, 1919.

“*To His Highness Maharaja Scindia, Gwalior.*

“I cordially acknowledge Your Highness's kind telegram of congratulations on the successful conclusion of the Great War. Please convey my best thanks to your family and subjects for their good wishes.

“GEORGE R.I.”

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

"SIMLA, July 5, 1919.

"To His Highness Maharaja Scindia, Shivpuri.

"I thank Your Highness warmly for your congratulations on signing of Peace Treaty. I share Your Highness's hopes for the future of the British Empire and India.

"VICEROY."

His Majesty's message of December 8, which is in acknowledgment of His Highness's present of £7,000 for the relief of British and Indian prisoners of war, was not mentioned in its proper place, and we are now placing it last, because of a certain sentiment attaching to the final sentence of that message :

"LONDON, December 8, 1918.

"I sincerely thank you for the renewed proof of your munificence in the gift of seven thousand pounds to be devoted to the relief of the British and Indian prisoners of war. It will be a pleasure to me to see that it is distributed as you wish. Your unstinted liberality towards funds connected with the War is deeply appreciated by me, and I desire to express my heartfelt wishes for the continued welfare and happiness of you and your subjects.

"GEORGE R.I."

SUMMARY OF SERVICES RENDERED

SUMMARY OF SERVICES RENDERED

SERVICES OF THE GWALIOR ARMY

ON the declaration of war and the selection of the Gwalior Imperial Service Troops for active service, the Darbar had to effect an increase of 311 non-commissioned officers and men in the strength of each of the 3rd and 4th Infantry Regiments over and above the sanctioned field-service strength. Subsequently, as the demand for fighting men increased, this number was raised to 318 men for the 3rd and 612 for the 4th Regiment.

The depot strength of the 4th Regiment was later raised to 858. A Reserve Battalion, 858 strong, was also raised for the duration of the War in order to maintain constant reserves and ensure supply of reinforcements.

Consequent upon the frequent supply of reinforcements and the maintenance of the regiments at such increased strength, strenuous efforts had to be made for the enlistment of recruits. Recruiting Boards were accordingly organised and appointed in all the eleven districts of the State. The number of recruits enlisted from 1914 to the close of 1918 was 8,615. In order to stimulate the enlistment of recruits, a joining allowance of Rs.150 was given to each man until July 1917, after which the following concessions were sanctioned by the Darbar :

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

- (a) A bonus of Rs.50 and 25 bighas of land to each recruit.
- (b) A reward of Rs.10 for every recruit presented for enlistment.
- (c) A Dress or a Sword of Honour to all those who presented recruits in large numbers.

The whole of the Imperial Service Troops (2 Regiments of Infantry, 3 of Cavalry, and 1 Transport Corps), comprising the following combined strength, served the Empire on active operations in France, Egypt, East Africa, Salonika, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Waziristan; on garrison duty in Bannu, Quetta, and Rawal Pindi; and on the training of Imperial Remounts in Aurangabad, Deolali, and Gwalior:

120 officers; 4,552 non-commissioned officers and men; 817 public followers; 13 medical officers; 1,726 horses and ponies; 175 carts and tongas, and 12 camels.

The Non-Imperial Service Troops also helped the War with 1,386 men.

Most of these troops remained on active service from September 29, 1914, to February 20, 1919. The Gwalior Transport Corps is still on active service in Peshawar.

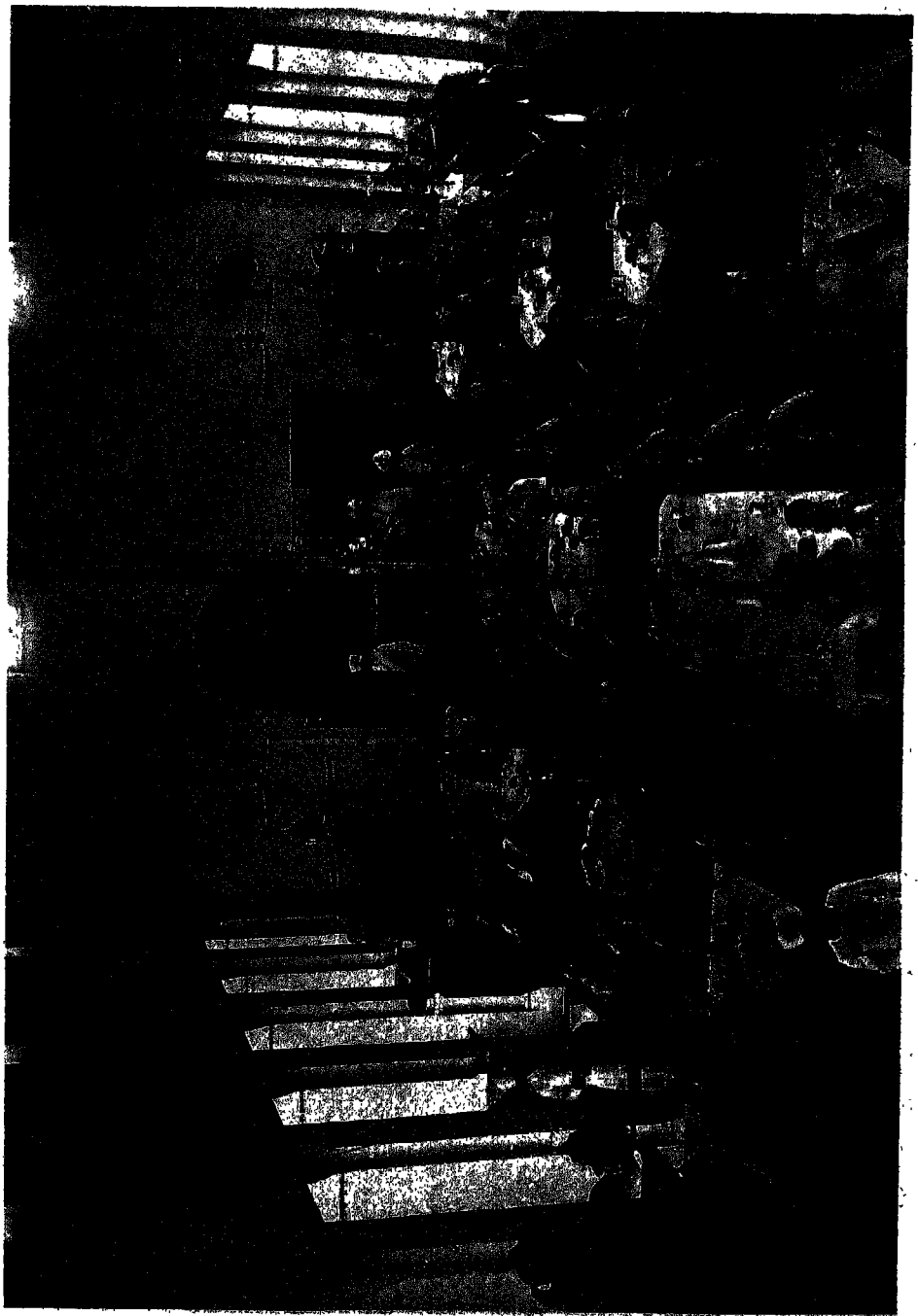
The total of annual extra expenditure directly due to war was Rs.10,53,673, and the indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,61,195.

The number of Imperial Remounts trained in Gwalior was 891. A Remount Training Depot (of 500 horses) was also started in Gwalior, the personnel, etc., being supplied by the Darbar.

Facilities were also given for the enlistment of recruits in the Indian Army, and the figures, available for a period

ENTERTAINING THE TROOPS PASSING EN ROUTE THROUGH
GWAALOR

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SUMMARY OF SERVICES RENDERED

of 16 months only, show that 2,031 recruits were taken during that time from the territories of the Gwalior Government.

The Darbar were also ready to promulgate that recruits, other than Gwalior subjects, who enlisted themselves in the Indian Army through the State Agency, would be given 25 bighas of land, rent free for 30 years, building site for a house, and a cash grant of Rs.25 in each case. Cash rewards, a Dress and a Sword of Honour were also promised to those who presented recruits in large numbers.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS

(a) For direct war purposes	Rs.37,55,900
	or £250,394
(b) For war charities and other relief institutions	Rs.78,83,200
	or £525,546
(c) Donations from Their Highnesses the Maharanis	Rs 82,000
	or £5,466

DIRECT AND INDIRECT ASSISTANCE IN MONEY

His Highness suggested to Government and arranged for the postponement until the end of the war of the payment of half-yearly instalments (beginning from 1914) due to Darbar on account of the repayment of old State Loans and other Treaty payments. The total of these amounts was Rs.19,00,000. His Highness also—

Advanced a fresh interest-free loan of	Rs.50,00,000
Purchased War Loan Bonds of the value of	Rs.85,00,000
Provided (to help currency)—	
Coined rupees	Rs.50,00,000
Silver in old coins and bullion	Tolas 76,878.5
In exchange for sovereigns	Rs.35,00,000

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

ASSISTANCE IN WAR MATERIAL

The services of the State Workshops and the Gwalior Leather Factory were placed at the disposal of Government, who entrusted them with the manufacture and supply of war materials, the total value of which may be taken at Rs.20,50,000.

The State Forests Department supplied about 500,000 maunds of grass at a rate which, as it included the cost of cutting, carting, bailing, etc., was only nominal.

Large quantities of grain and *ghce* were made available by the State for consumption of troops overseas.

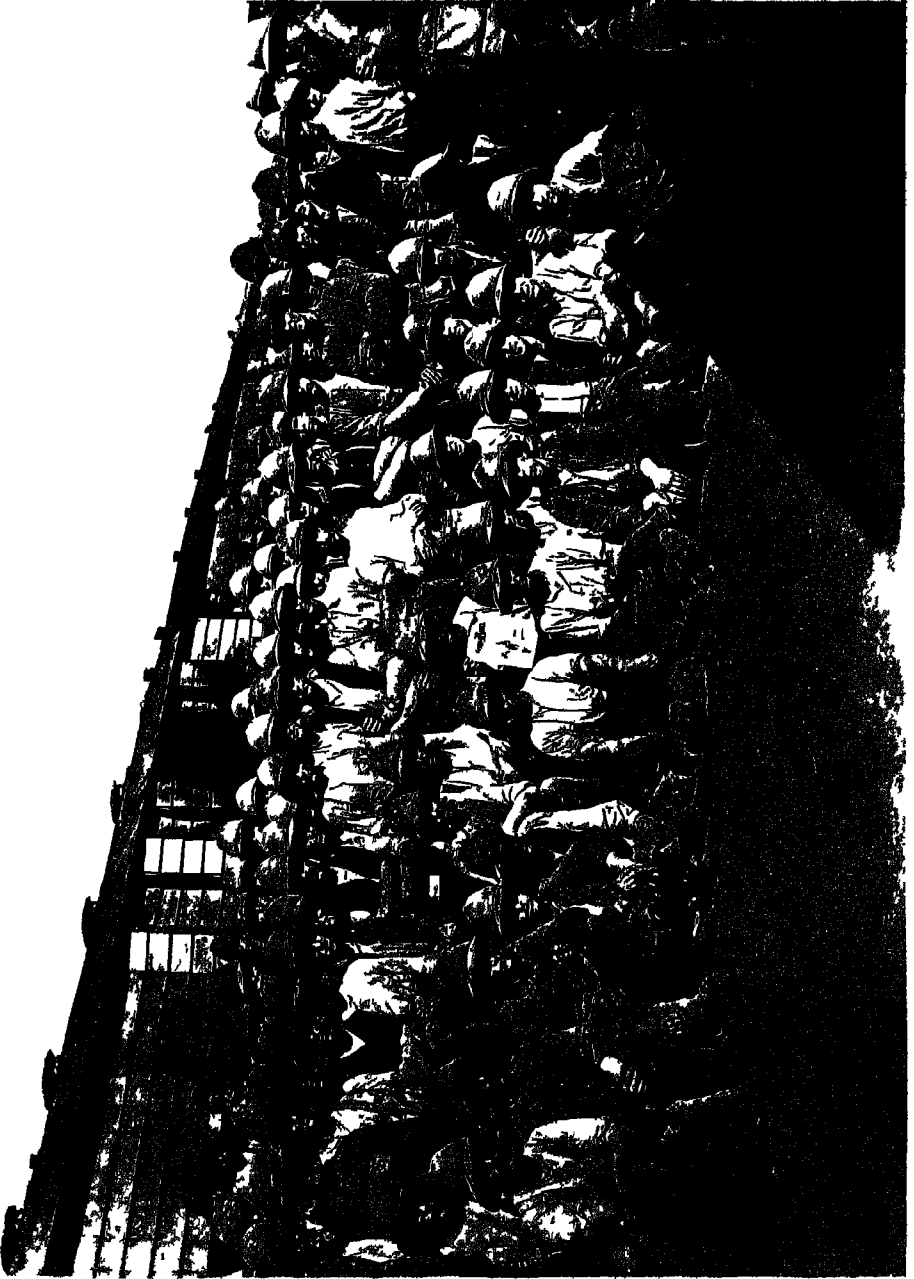
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FACILITIES FROM THE PUBLIC

Subscriptions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund .	Rs.3,34,332
Subscriptions to the "Our Day" War Fund . . .	Rs.1,02,500
Purchase of the five-year Post Office Cash Certificates	Rs.6,53,860
Towards the relief of returning prisoners . . .	Rs.15,000

THUS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE COST OF THE WAR TO THE DARBAR UP TO APRIL 1919 COMES TO Rs.2,34,41,660, or £2,344,166. WE UNDERSTAND, HOWEVER, THAT UP TO THE MOMENT OF OUR GOING TO PRESS, ACCOUNTS HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY ADJUSTED, AND PAYMENTS CORRECTLY CHARGEABLE TO THE WAR STILL REMAIN TO BE MADE.

ENTERTAINING THE TROOPS PASSING EN ROUTE THROUGH
GWALIOR

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GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

august guest of the evening, then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

LONG LIVE THE KING-EMPEROR

LONG LIVE THE MAHARAJA

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

THIS record would be complete if it included a description of the Peace Celebrations, which were fixed for the third week of December 1919, and of which a programme worthy of the occasion was drawn up under the inspiration of His Highness the Maharaja. But as we must go to press without further delay, this little incompleteness must remain. We trust, however, that this record, such as it is, of the services rendered by the illustrious Ruler of Gwalior and his devoted subjects to the Empire in connection with the great World-War will suffice to point a moral. If we are asked to suggest the moral deducible, we would say that it is contained in a description of "the guiding principles and motives" of the Ruler of the Gwalior Dominions. The exact words employed in that description are :

" HIS GOAL IS THE STABILITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE,"

and therefore, inasmuch as the destinies of Britain and India are linked together, India prospers while the British Empire stands solid

It would be interesting to add that the broad observation on the Maharaja's ambition was offered in the Banquet-hall of Jai Bilas Palace on December 21, 1905, by the

GWALIOR'S PART IN THE WAR

august guest of the evening, then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

LONG LIVE THE KING-EMPEROR

LONG LIVE THE MAHARAJA

THE ELECTRIC-TREATMENT HUTS SUBSCRIBED FOR BY HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

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APPENDIX

LIST No. I.—A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GWALIOR IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

LIST No. II.—A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GWALIOR "OUR DAY" FUND.

LIST No. III.—A LIST OF THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES WHO HELD MEETINGS AND PASSED RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY AND ATTACHMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

APPENDIX

LIST NO. I

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GWALIOR IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND

HEADQUARTERS

	Rupees
His Highness the Maharaja Scindia (first donation)	1,00,000
His Highness the Maharaja Scindia (second donation)	1,00,000
Their Highnesses the Maharani Sahibas	50,000
The Gwalior Ladies' War Fund	13,794
Sardar Captain Maloji Narsingh Rao Sahib Sitole, Deshmukh, Rustam-i-Jang Bahadur	2,500
Sardar Shri Sahib	2,500
Sardar Chandroji Rao Sahib Angre	2,000
Captain Sardar Thakur Ranjit Singh Sahib, Bagli	1,500
Sardar Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Scindia Madar-ul-Moham, C.V.O.	1,200
Lieut.-Colonel Amir-ul-Umara Sardar Sir Apaji Rao Sahib Sitole, K.B.E., C.I.E.	1,000
Sardar Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Sahib Dinkar, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Madar-ul-Moham	1,000
Raja Sahib Maqsoodangarh.	700
Seth Shri Niwas Das Baori.	500
Seth Nathmal Bagmal Golechha	500
Sardar Madho Rao Sahib Jinsiware	400
Captain Sardar Rane Khan Bhaiya Sahib Khawasiware	300

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Sardar Anand Rao Bhanu Sahib Phalke	300
Colonel Ganpat Rao Sahib Raghunath Rajwade	300
Lieut.-Colonel Sardar Sir Michael Filose, K.C.I.E., K.S.S.	300
Thakur Arjun Singh Sahib, Sukheda	300
Sardar Madho Rao Sahib Mohite	250
Lieut.-Colonel Pandit Kailas Narain Sahib Haksar, B.A., C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur	250
Messrs. Vaishya & Mukerji	200
Sardar Awad Sahib	200
Lieut.-Colonel Sardar Yadava Rao Sahib Ghorpade, Firoz Jang Bahadur	200
Babu Shiv Prasad, Contractor	200
Sardar Ram Rao Sahib Kadam	200
Raja Sahib Pahargarh	200
Shripat Rao Sahib Nimbalkar	150
Sardar Nana Sahib Ingle	125
Rao Bahadur Raoji Janardan Bhide, B.A., Muntazim Bahadur	125
Lala Narain Das Banarsi Das	101
Sardar Kamla Bai Sahiba Phalke (Senior)	100
Sardar Sarnobat Sahib	100
Rai Bahadur Zalim Singh Sahib, Sabba Bhushan.	100
Babu Barnacharan Mukerji	100
Baji Rao Sahib Kante, Muntazim Bahadur	100
Rao Bahadur Shyam Sunderlal Sahib, B.A., C.I.E.	100
Umdat-ul-Mulk Maulvi Abdul Karim Khan Sahib, M.A., Barrister-at-Law	100
Major Waman Govind Nadkarni Sahib, L.M. & S.	100
Pandit Sadashiv Rao Sahib Phadnis, A.D.C. to His High- ness the Maharaja Scindia	100
Dr. Yeshwant Govind Sahib Apte, B.A., L.M. & S.	100
Seth Ridhraj Sahib	100

MUNTAZIM-UD-DULA, SARDAR SAHIBZADA SULTAN AHMAD KHAN,
M.A., LL.M. (CANTAB.), BARRISTER-AT-LAW, MEMBER MAJLIS-I-
KHAS, PRESIDENT OF THE GWALIOR IMPERIAL INDIAN
RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE, AND DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
FOR GWALIOR; ALSO ORGANISER AND PRESIDENT OF THE
"OUR DAY" CELEBRATIONS

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APPENDIX

	Rupees
Rai Bahadur Munshi Gajpat Rai Sahib, Muntazim Bahadur .	100
G. J. M. Hamilton, Esquire	100
Rai Mithan Lal, Sahib	100
Pandit Bhaskar Balwant Pagnis Sahib.	100
B. F. Cavanagh, Esquire	100
Seth Phool Chand Rajajiwale	100
Major Thakur Rai Singh Sahib	100
Thakur Sahib Somane	100
Thakur Chatar Singh Sahib.	100
Thakurani Sahiba Tonk	100
Muntazim-un-Daula Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan Sahib, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law	100
Members of the Masonic Lodge, Gwalior	100
Thakur Abhay Singh Sahib, Nasirpur	100
G. P. Stavrides, Esquire	100
Mir Aun Ali Sahib, Barrister-at-Law	75
Sardar Vyankat Rao Sahib Nimbalkar	75
Rai Bahadur Lala Kahan Chand Sahib Kapur	75
Sardar Jiji Bai Sahiba Kadam	52
Pandit Jwala Datt Sahib Joshi	50
Pandit Vasudeo Rao Sahib Lele	50
Babu Hardwari Lal Sahib Mehta	50
Pandit Keshav Rao Sahib Ketkar, B.A., LL.B.	50
Pandit Lajja Ram Sahib, B.A.	50
Rai Bahadur Lala Har Saraup Sahib	50
Pandit Ram Rao Sahib Jatar	50
R. W. McClay, Esquire	50
Pandit Sri Krishna Sahib Gurtu, M.A.	50
Lieut.-Colonel Rao Bahadur Kok Singh Sahib, Barq Jang Bahadur	50
Seth Ram Sarup Upkarak	50
Thakur Mehtab Singh Sahib	50

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Mahant Bijagir Sahib, Arrod	50
Vinayak Rao Ramchandra, Shajapur	100
Lieut.-Colonel D. S. Wagle, L.R.C.P. & S., Wafadar-i-Daulat-i-Scindia	200
Pandit K. M. Phatak, B.A.	50
Anonymous Donor through H. M. Bull, Esquire	1,200
Sums below Rs.50	10,142

DISTRICT UJJAIN

Seth Binodi Ram Balchand	501
Hakim Syed Kazimali Sahib, Jagirdar	500
Khan Sahib Seth Nazar Ali	351
Syed Mohammad Mir Sahib	225
Qazi Nizam Uddin Sahib	200
Mr. Edulji Ratanji	201
The Full Cotton Press Co.	101
The New Cotton Press Co.	101
The Malwa Cotton Press Co.	101
The Madhav Cotton Press Co.	101
The Akbar Press Co.	101
The M. Navahaiya Press Co.	101
The Central Press Co.	101
Shyam Chandra Soonswala & Co.	101
Seth Sohrabji Framji Kerawala	101
Seth Nathu Ram Bridhi Chand	101
The Cotton Jinning Company	101
Rai Bahadur Munshi Balmukand Sahib	100
Hakim Inayat Ali Sahib	100
Pandit Trimbak Rao Sahib Sathe, M.A.	100
Captain Rao Bahadur Bapu Bao Sahib Powar	75
Ganpat Singh Kanoongo	75
Mukhiaji Munna Lalji.	75

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Sahibzada Safdar Ali Khan Sahib	51
Krishna Raghunath Sirki	51
Seth Ghamandi Johar Mal	51
Seth Sawant Ram Sewa Ram	51
Seth Tilok Chand Kalyan Mal	51
Seth Sua Ram Gambhir Mal	51
Seth Jai Ram Das Sani Ram	51
Seth Panna Lal Ganesh Das	51
Seth Subhkaran Prahlad Das	51
Seth Lachman Das Badri Narain	51
Seth Sarup Chand Hukam Chand	51
Seth Hant Ram Balmukand	51
Seth Sobha Chand Kalu Ram	51
Seth Shri Krishna Gopi Nath	51
Seth Har Dayal Gajadhar	51
Seth Hatti Mal Champa Lal	51
Seth Shiv Dayal Kishan Dayal	51
Seth Govind Ram Nathu Ram	51
Seth Rup Mal Nathmal	51
Seth Ram Deo Bal Deo	51
Seth Ghasi Ram Lachmi Narain	51
Zamindar Dongar Singh, Kaslod	51

Khachraud

Thakur Dule Singhji, Bhasola	151
Mir Akbar Ali	101
Thakur Sardar Singh	101
Thakur Krishna Singh Marwari	101
Thakur Gulab Singh, Rohal	101
Thakur Bhairon Singh, Zamindar	101
Chunni Lal, Zamindar Bhikampur	101
Lala Girdhari Lal, Pachlasi	101
Seth Hira Lal Jiwa Lal	101

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Seth Maya Chand, Khemsara	101
Gopal Rao Nana Sahib Apte	101
Pandit Yeshwant Rao Bhujang, Matwas	101
Bala Patel, Zamindar Baglu	101
Seth Poonaji Khubaji	101
Seth Bhagwati Panna Lal	101
Gopi Nath, Zamindar Rajla	75
Khem Deo, Zamindar Taduliya	75
Dulji, Numberdar	75
Thakur Kundan Singh, Umrana	65
Onkar Lachman, Zamindar Molna	62
Madhav, Zamindar Amlawar	61
Nandu Rajput, Raiti	61
Salig Ram Bhairon Lal, Zamindar	52
Hamirji, Numberdar Nandpasi	51
Kanhai Lal, Numberdar Bagheri	51
Ratan Lal, Zamindar Kalsi.	51
Nabu Patel, Rohal	51
Moti Lal, Zamindar Bhonrasa	51
Bhawan, Numberdar Khuswa	51
Naval Singh, Numberdar Sadabada	51
Bhawan, Numberdar Bidgarh	51
Nabu, Numberdar Parthi	51
Thakur Sahib, Nayan	51
Thakur Sahib, Jalodia.	51
Suraj Bai, Zamindar Vedawanpa	51
Kesar Patel, Baredi	51
Seth Nanu Ram Nanak Chand	51
Daiji Bahi Dwarka Das	51
Hiraji Rupji Gagrani	51
Seth Ram Lal Hazari Mal	51
Seth Joti Chand, Lunawat	51

SHRIMANT PRINCE GEORGE JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA (THE YUVRAJ
MAHARAJ)

The Prince was born on June 26, 1916

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APPENDIX

Unhel

	Rupees
Naharji, Zamindar Gurudaya Sanga	117
Hisam Uddin	105
Vyankat, Zamindar Vedawan	101
Hamir Patel, Gurla	92
Zamindars of Rani Piplya	75
Zamindars of Karnawad	75
R.N.B. Company, Nagda	75
Zamindars of Chidi	72
Zamindars of Kundla	61
Gulabji and other Zamindars of Pipladevi	52
Bhairon Singh, Zamindar Baloda.	52
Trimbak Rao Raghunath, Zamindar Barkhera	51
Nathu Singh, Numberdar Dumhera	51
Nanu Ram, Zamindar Karodia	51
Bala Bhau, Numberdar Dhumhera	51
Partha Patel, Pankheri	51
Pira Patel, Chakdar of Arolyajasa	51
Chain Singh, Zamindar Lasuria Chhibar	51
Khem Raj Patel, Akya	51
Nashriji, Zamindar Gurudayapitrawan	51
Mana and Bhera Patels	51
Hira and other Zamindars of Umalia	51
Seva Patel, Gurachhia	51
Gopalji and other Zamindars of Piplia Mulu	51
Sobhaji and other Zamindars of Jalodiya	51
Onkarji and other Zamindars of Nunwada	51

Sonkach

Babu Tapi Das	201
Bhura Contractor, Maksi	151
Pooran Singh, Agroad.	151

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Zamindars of Pudulia	151
Numberdars of Pipalwavan	151
Zamindars of Jonkar	101
Seth Moti Lal	101
Zamindars of Tonk Kalan	101
Zamindars of Maksi	101
Zamindars of Panda	101
Zamindars of Berkhera	101
Numberdars of Rayankala and Khurd.	75
Numberdars of Lakumri	75
Numberdars of Chhichhalai	75
Moti Lal Madan Lal and other Mahajans of Maksi	75
Numberdars of Kumaria Banbir	52
Seth Mathura Lal	51
Numberdars of Jehanpur	51
Numberdars of Kheroli	51
Numberdars of Dharkheri	51
Numberdars of Navdha	51
Numberdars of Mohammad Khera	51
Numberdars of Nandli	51
Numberdars of Karariya	51
Numberdars of Dhaturia	51
Numberdars of Bhutiaya Buzurg.	51
Numberdars of Jayaji Garh	51
Numberdars of Iklehra	51
Numberdars of Tungni	51
Zamindars of Polai Nayta	51
Zamindars of Garoli	51
Tehsildar Sahib of Sonkach.	51

Barnagar

Thakur Dool Singh Sahib	501
Thakur Raghunath Singh Sahib, Chirola	311

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Thakur Prahlad Singh Sahib, Runija	301
Sardar Thakur Chain Singh Sahib, Amla	301
Seth Bhaironji Shri Chand	251
Thakur Sahib Khadwabibi	211
Hira Lal, Numberdar Gunavad	201
Thakur Sahib Bhat Pachlana	201
Thakur Khushal Singh	201
Thakur Bharat Singh	201
Bhawarji and other Numberdars of Delari	175
Chena and other Numberdars of Bungredi	175
Ganpat and other Numberdars of Utwas	151
Nanda Nana and others of Dungbada	152
Thakur Dolare Singh	151
Hira Lal and others of Maoond	151
Seth Jawahar Chand Balmukand.	151
Chunni Lal Loharia	151
Laro Patelan, Suklana	151
Naval Patel, Suvasa	125
The Bohra Community	125
Ganpat, Bhawan, and others	121
Sava Dunalja	102
Abji and other Numberdars of Paslo	102
Thakur Himmat Singh, Daulatpur	101
Chatra Mina	101
Onkar and other Numberdars of Churavan	101
Nand Ram Patel, Labaicha.	101
Bapu Patel, Bohod	101
Onkar and other Numberdars of Birawad	101
Lalji, Numberdar Asawada :	101
Bhairon Singh and other Numberdars of Fatehpur	101
Hate Singh, Numberdar of Sawada	101
Nathu Rai and others of Ghadsinga	101

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Abdul Rahman, Chhekli	101
Kesar Singh, Kanjed	101
Thakur Sahib Khedavda	101
Deoji, Ajawada	101
Rama and others of Amlawad Bhika	101
Kunja Patel, Niboda	101
Ghessa, Piploo	101
Bhoom Singh and others of Piplooda Pundia	101
Gumanji, Palsoda	101
Nugji and others of Bhomalwas	101
Thakur Sahib, Khedawada	101
Seth Rai Chand Fatch Chand	101
Members of the Sarogi Goth Terhapanthi	101
Fatch Singh and others of Tokra	92
Members of the Sarogi Goth Beespanthi	81
Bhawanji and others of Banwa	75
Behra Patel, Kohrdi	75
Ram Singh, Malpura	75
Nagu Singh	75
Thakur Sahib Bargara	75
Thakur Bhom Singh	75
Seth Poonam Chand Panna Lal	75
Seth Lunaji Jawar Chand	75
Patwaris of Badnagar	67
Poonam Chand, Numberdar Dotri	61
Thakur Sadur Singh, Badar Bela	61
Thakur Rai Singh	61
Thakur Zalim Singh, Baloda Koran	61
Panchas of Kumanwad	61
Balwant Singh, Patiakhari	51
Fateh Singh, Numberdar Banbani	51
Partabji and other Numberdars of Akola	51

SIRIMATI PRINCESS MARY KAMLA RAJA SOINDIA

The Princess was born on November 12, 1914

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APPENDIX

	Rupees
Balwant Singh, Karan Pura	51
Numberdars of Sikandar Kheri	51
Daulatji, Dhaturia	51
Waje Singh, Amlawad Kalan	51
Ram Singh, Behra	51
Kanji and others of Amlawad Khera	51
Ghisa Ram Brahman of Abloda	51
Panna Lal, Semal Kheri	51
Ganpat and others of Sunera	51
Hira Lal, Numberdar Jhelaria	51
Kukji Lachman, Kulabda	51
Bhera and Beja Numberdars of Gajlana	51
Amar Singh Numberdar Kharotia	51
Padamji, Numberdar	51
Moti Lal, Numberdar Dharna Kheri	51
Lal and Fakkha, Numberdars of Murar Kheri	51
Raghunath and others of Bamna	51
Seth Chatar Bhuj Goverdhan	51
Seth Hukam Chand Atma Ram	51
Seth Balmukand Moti Lal	51
Seth Ganga Ram Gulab Chand	51
Seth Onkarji Raghava Das	51
Seth Lunaji Rakheb Das	51
Members of the Neemaybeesa	51
Panchas of Bijawargi, Torona	51
Pandit Bal Krishna Bapuji, Vakil	51

Supplementary List for the District of Ujjain

Thakur Dule Singh, Baloda Lakkha	500
Hira Lal, Numberdar Molana	225
Hakim Kazim Ali Sahib, Jagirdar	125
Moti Lal Hira Lal	121

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Thakurs of Bamsoli	230
Raoji Sahib, Rampura Kalan	225
Rao Sahib, Kharla	225
Thakur Purshotam Singh Sahib	201
Thakur Hardeo Singh	125
Chaudhri Jagannath Singh Sahib of Jotai	107
Mahant Sahib, Deopur	105
Thakur Sumer Singh, Barapura	101
Thakur Chatar Singh, Jarah	101
Thakur Damodar Singh, Jatawar	101
Mohan Lal, Masoodpur	101
Sarje Rao, Baravli	101
Seth Har Narain Bhawani Ram	101
Chaudhri Nedhi Ram, Mahtoli	75
Seth Bhika Ram, Ambah	62
Seth Makhan Lal Girwar Lal	61
Chaudhri Devi Singh, Naiakpura	61
Thakur Hukam Singh, Baragaon	52
Thakur Shankar Singh, Tiktoli	51
Thakur Raghunath Jorawar Singh, Rachhed	51
Thakur Sahib Bharapatti, Husainpur	51
Thakur Sahib Panehri	51
Thakur Sahib Mahipat Singh, Bamsoli	51
Thakur Sahib Lakpat Singh, Bamsoli	51
Thakur Sahib Bhogi Ram, Guletha	51
Thakur Sahib Har Govind Singh, Datara	51
Thakur Sahib Balwant Singh, Khermevdha	51
Thakur Sahib Kanchan Singh, Nurabad	51
Rao Jahar Singh, Lalpura	51
Seth Darshan Lal, Ambah	51
Seth Bidhi Chand, Ambah	51
Seth Lachman Suja Ram	51



W. E. JARDINE, ESQUIRE, C.L.E., L.C.S., M.R.A.S., THE BRITISH
RESIDENT AT GWALIOR

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APPENDIX

	Rupees
Seth Mula Suja Ram	51
Seth Lalji Suja Ram	51
Seth Shiv Chand Madan Lal	51
Seth Lota Lamwani	51
Mahant Garhaiya	51
Thakurani Sahiba, Bhrara	51
Kesho Rao Narain, Malguzar	51
Bansi Sahai, Kuloli	51
Nathu Bhand, Balakator	51
Subedar Gulab Singh, Naikpura	51
Kirpa Ram, Jaura	51
Harbans, Miragpura	51
Murli Dhar, Jigni	51
Mewa Ram, Sikrodha	51
Ochha Sirmity	51
Pat Ram, Bharrand	51
Shiv Parsad Lachmi Narain, Morena	51
Deo Lal and other Baqqals	51
Prem Sukh and Ram Narain, Gulalai	51

Supplementary List for the District of Towarghar

Thakur Kesho Singh Sahib, Deogarh	251
Mahant Bhagwan Das Sahib, Amehti	125
Jagbhan, Zamindar Kumheri	105
Deo Lal, Ganga Ram, Kishore, Durbodhan and Suba Zamindars Umedgarh Bansi	101
Thakur Damodar Singh, Jatwar	101
Thakur Purshottam Singh, Jora	100
Rao Mahendra Singh Sahib, Kharla	100
Thakur Durag Singh, Zamindar Kasroli	100
Thakur Narendrapal Singh Sahib, Panhari	75
Chaudhri Nidhe Ram, Mehtoli	75

APPENDIX

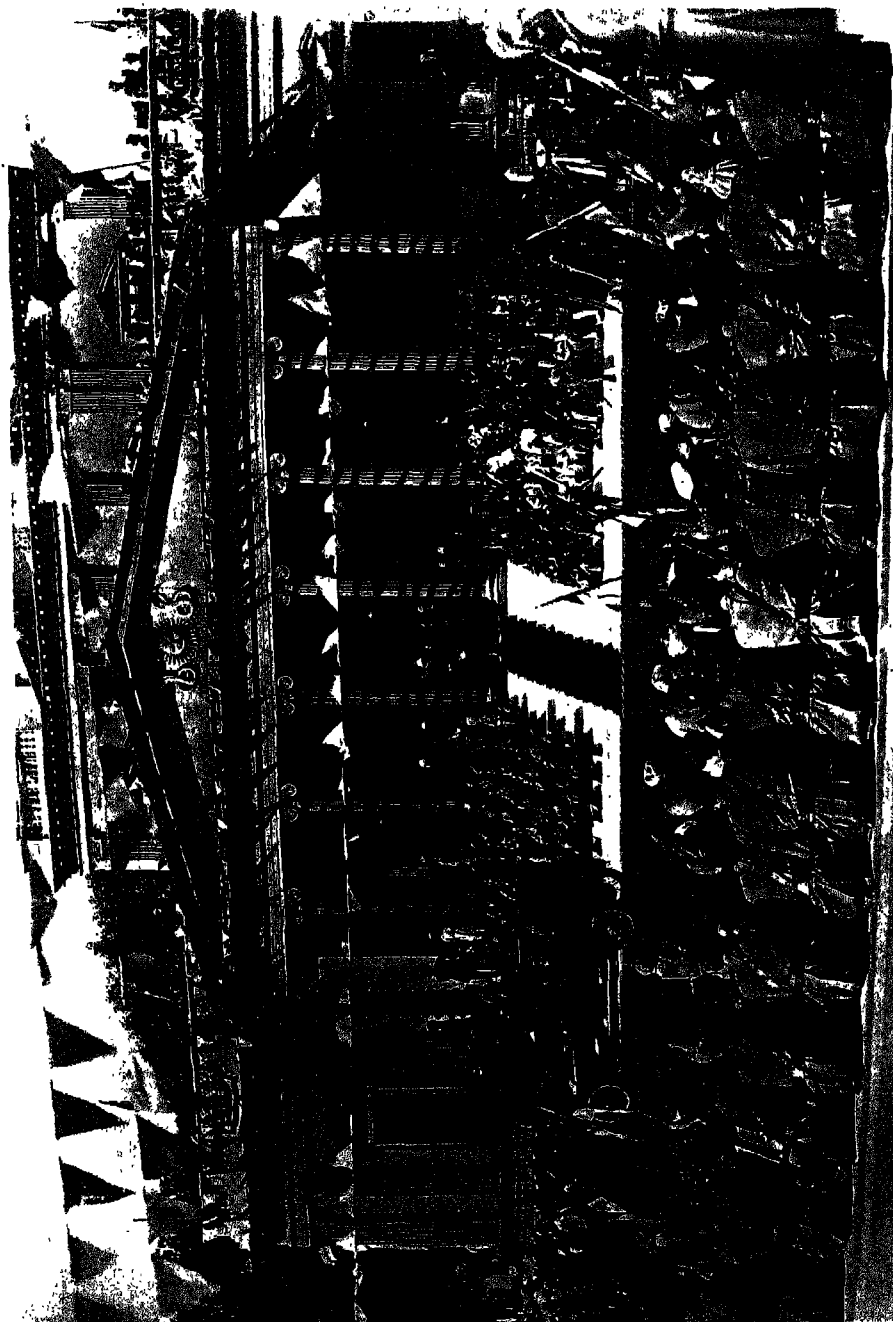
	Rupees
Numberdar Radha Kishan Sada Nand, Jakhona	75
Thakur Dalip Singh, Khera Kalan	65
Malguzar Desho Rao Narain, Talonjri	60
Ram Lal, Zamindar Khera Danoor	51
Narain, Zamindar Hardali	51
Numberdar Har Bax, Maragpura.	51
Sarje Rao, Bhaote	51
Kirpa Ram, Numberdar Jaura	51
Thakur Kunjan Singh, Nurabad	51
Ram Chandar, Numberdar Ghurghan	51
Dhanpal, Numberdar Baretha	50
Param Singh, Numberdar Naoli Badagaon	50
Purshottam Singh, Gopal Sahai and Bihari Lal, Numberdars of Muryakhara	50
Lala Gaya Jit, Morena	50
Ram Singh, Numberdar Naoli	50
Ganesh and Bhamar, Numbers Kotwal	50
Tursanpal, Numberdar Ghanspura	50
Seth Jethmal Bagmal, Bhakri	50
Onkar Lal Saraf, Sabalgarh.	50
Lallu Madan and other Zamindars of Sabalgarh	50
Parshottam Singh, Gopal Sahai, and Bihari Lal, Numberdars of Kishanpura	50

DISTRICT NARWAR

Dangal Singh, Zamindar Piru	153
Zamindars of Medhina I	143
Chaudhri Jugraj Singh, Zamindar Indar	125
Ganpat Singh and other Zamindars of Khataru	124
Zamindars of Ramgarh	130
Zamindars of Ramhorsunas and Kherana	118
Zamindars of Barod	110

THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS: MR. JARDINE ADDRESSING
THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE JAYAJI SQUARE, NOVEMBER 27,
1918

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APPENDIX

	Rupees
Zamindars of Indar	108
Chaudhri Balbhim Singh, Bannod	101
Zorawar Singh, Puchhavli	101
Zamindars of Madwasa	82
Zamindars of Barodia	70
Zhitoo Ram, Zamindar Gindhari	67
Zamindars of Dhari	63
Mangal Singh, Zamindar Gindhari	63
Nathan Singh, Bijree	62
Zamindars of Lukwasa	56
Zamindars of Kusuwan	60
Shiv Lal, Zamindar Kutuwasa	54
Daulat Singh, Zamindar Gagoni	51
Zamindars of Dhandgara	51
Zamindar Takhat Singh	51
Zamindars of Ubhara	51
Maharaj Singh, Zamindar of Khera	50

Supplementary List for the District of Narwar

Radha Ballabh, Zamindar Badarwas	125
Hanmant Singh, Zamindar Mahua	90

DISTRICT GIRD-GWALIOR

Rao Gopal Singh, Jagirdar Mohangarh	70
Rao Sultan Singh, Jagirdar Mohangarh	65
Rao Lachman Singh and other Thakurs and Malguzars of Tanka Simaria	61
Major Ulfat Singh, Malguzar Aron	54
Durga Parsad, Malguzar Kheri	51
Deo Lal Chaudhri, Malguzar Dorar	51

APPENDIX

Supplementary List for the District of Gird-Gwalior

	Rupees
Sardar Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Scindia, Zamindar Kachhua	150
Dattaji Rao Sahib Khandolkar, Gubrao	141
Kunni, Numberdar Khakaria	102
General Sardar Abdul Ghani Sahib, Zamindar Gajra	99
Har Gobind Sagoria, Sukalhari	99
Moonga Ram, Akwai	87
Sadashiv Rao Sahib, Sukhi Salwai	87
Seth Rakhab Das, Noon-ki-Sarai	61
Sambhaji Rao Sahib Bhonsle, Zamindar Chinawaran	56
Amba Das Disshit, Piparwa	51
Sham Lal Sahukar, Gurajar	51
Ram Parsad Sahukar, Poya	50
Babu Sheo Parshad, Antri	50

DISTRICT BHILSA

Captain Sardar Najaji Rao Sahib Phalke	150
Thakur Darshan Singh Sahib, Jagirdar	101
Lala Banke Rai Kanoongo	83
Narain Rao, Zamindar Naulsi	76
Munshi Lal Aman Singh	65
Bhujbal Singh Mardan Singh	55
Zamindar Onkar Parsad Hira Lal	52
Munshi Devi Parsad	51
Talewar Khan, Meedwasa	51
Mir Zamin Ali, Zamindar Derkhi	50
Zamindar Hira Lal	50
Sardarji Sant Rai, Zamindar Khaleri	50

Supplementary List for the District of Bhilsa

Seth Malsi Kanji	101
Haji Yusuf Karim Katchi	51

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Pokardas Manak Chand	51
Pandit Ram Gopal	51
Seth Lachman Das Debi Das	51

DISTRICT ESAGARH

Bhogi Panna Lal Deo Kishan, Zamindar	96
Kishan Chand, Behron, and other Zamindars of Parwaha	80
Panna Lal Ganesh Das, Chachora	66
Ramchand Deo Kishan, Zamindars Laloni	51

DISTRICT SHEOPUR

Raghunath Singh, Zamindar Kanapur	68
Khema and Kunwarpal, Zamindars Pemsar	75
Badadharji Mahipat Singh, Tankedar Gobargondi.	75
Seth Kastoor Chand Chiman Lal.	50
Khema, Zamindar of Jheni	50
Kishan Lal Chaudhri, Bijeypore	50
Kishan Lal Bohra, Bijeypore	50
Girdhari Das Babaji, Morekha	50
Chature Sahesri	50
Kishori Singh, Thakur of Mahatoni	50

DISTRICT MANDSAUR

The Bahora Community	250
Juhar Singh, Numberdar Dhandarkapura	210
Members of the Oswal Community	200
Thakur Girdhari Lal Kanoongo	101
Thakur Raghunath Singh	90
Seth Narain Das, Karkhanedar	75
Thakur Pratap Singh, Dhandhora	75
Numberdars of Majwasa	75

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Chema Patel	70
Chaudhri Dhara Singh, Dhamnai	66
Dhool Singh, Numberdar Nipania	65
Members of the Muslim Community	65
Numberdar Waje Ram Jhawal	58
Numberdar Rupji Nathuji	56
Nathu and others of Bani	54
Seth Mool Chand Sagun Chand	51
Seth Samrath Das Khatsi Das	51
Seth Ramsukh Sadasukh	51
Seth Bhoopji Sambhu Ram.	51
Daya Ram, Numberdar Nagri	51
Shiv Ram, Numberdar Gurayadada	50

Supplementary List for the District of Mandsaur

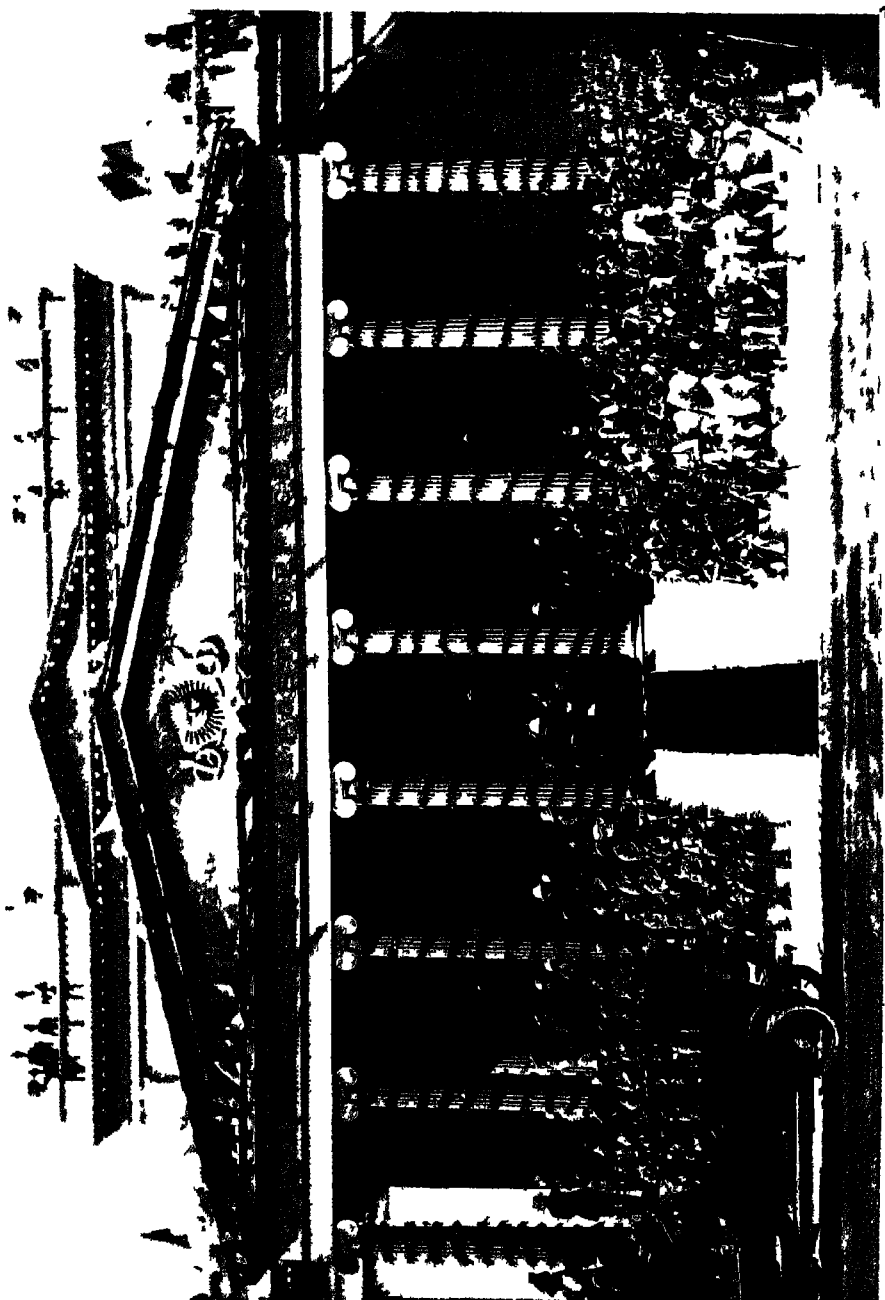
Mulla Husainji Abdul Hai-Mill-owners	125
Jeewa Lal, Mill-owner Bagana	100
Fazal-i-Abbas Ginning Factory, Neemuch	51
Zamindar Hira Lal, Partabpura	51
Mahajan Moti Lal Hira Lal	51

DISTRICT SHAJAPUR

Munshu Ram Gopal Vithal Das, Agar	251
Pooran Mal Deo Singh, Ranthambhor	106
Numberdars of Moana	105
Munshi Dwarka Das, Agar	101
Rao Raghunath Singh, Tinodia	101
Raoji Tej Singh, Thikana Goondi	101
Thakur Fateh Singh, Pipgian	101
Seth Jeth Mal	100
Numberdars of Kerju	94

**THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS: MR. JARDINE PRESENTING
THE "BOOK OF THANKS" TO HIS HIGHNESS ON BEHALF
OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, HIS
MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR MUNITIONS**

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APPENDIX

	Rupees
Seth Kishnaji Nathuji Keval Chand	75
Malguzaran Lai Khurd	60
Numberdars of Bolai	63
Numberdars of Tilawad	58
Numberdars of Barodia	54
Thakur Sardar Singh	54
Thakur Nathu Singh, Barod	53
Numberdars of Bhansrod	52
Rao Sahib Khushal Rao, Kala Pipal	51
Anand Rao Tuka Ram	51
Sobhag Mal	51
Seth Nand Ram Suraj Mal	51
Seth Magni Ram Padam Kishan	51
Anandji Ganeshji	51
Seth Janki Das	51
Seth Tahir Mohammad Yakoob Kachhi	51

Supplementary List for the District of Shajapur

Kishan Lal Mahajan, Barodia	75
Bahadur Mal Mahajan, Barodia	75
Hazari Mal Mahajan, Barodia	75
Pakdan Hemraj, Nalkhera	51
Dongaji Kunwar Lal	51
Chhatar Mal Munna Lal	51
Balaji Munna Lal	51

DISTRICT AMJHERA

Ber Singh, Istamrardar Chunnapa	101
Zamindars of Mouza Amodia	71
Thakur Fateh Singh, Tankedar Valipura	51
Thakur Takhat Singh, Tankedar Valipura	51

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Thakur Dongar Singh, Tankedar Valipura	51
Thakur Mool Singh, Sirsi	51
Rawatni Pyare Bai, Tankedar Kapsi	51
Kanhai Lal, Numberdar Lungar	51
.	
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING SUMS BELOW RS.50	Rs.3,34,332.7.7

LIST NO. II

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GWALIOR "OUR DAY" FUND

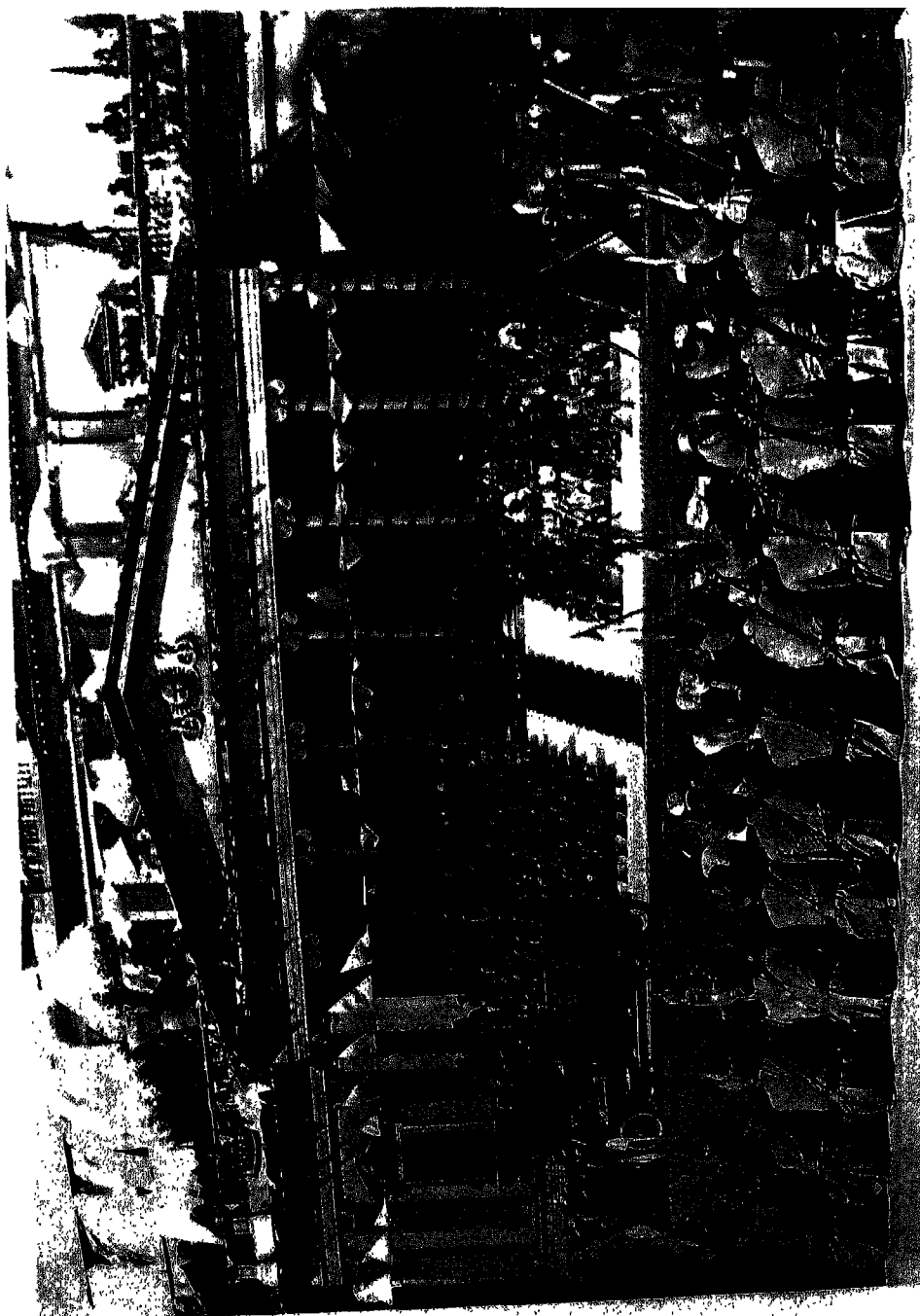
	Rupees
Contribution from the State	25,000
His Highness the Maharaja's Personal Donation	2,500
Mrs. Sultan Ahmad Khan	1,000
Seth Ali Bhoy Tota Bhoy, Amjhera	1,000
Thakur Daul Singh, Barnagar	400
Rao Kishan Singh, Amjhera	301
Sardar Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Sahib Dinkar, C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Madar-ul-Moham	300
Rao Dhokal Singh, Barda	286
Lieut.-Colonel Pandit Kailas Narain Sahib Haksar, B.A., C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur	200
Lieut.-Colonel Amir-ul-Umara Sardar Sir Apaji Rao Sahib Sitole, K.B.E., C.I.E.	200
Hira Lal, Numberdar Naulana, Ujjain	189
Rao Tani Sahib, Kapsi, Amjhera	155
Thakur Amar Singh Sahib, Barda	151
Sardar Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Scindia, C.V.O., Madar-ul- Moham	150
Lieut.-Colonel Sardar Sir Michael Filose, K.C.I.E., K.S.S.	145
Rao Dongar Singh, Jamli, Amjhera	140
Thakur Prabhu Singh, Runija	125
Sardar Madho Rao Sahib Mohite.	115

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Colonel Ganpat Rao Sahib Raghunath Rajwade, A.D.C., Shaukat-i-Jang	115
Lieut-Colonel Sardar Yadav Rao Sahib Ghorpade, Fuz Jang Bahadur	110
Thakur Sher Singh, Dhardi, Amjhera	107
Thakurani Sahiba Kavathi, Amjhera	101
Umdat-ul-Mulk Maulvi Abdul Karim Khan Sahib, M.A., Barister-at-Law	100
G. J. M. Hamilton, Esquire	100
Seth Sada Mal, Contractor	100
E. M. Boyce, Esquire, Contractor	100
Lala Alakh Dhan Sahib	100
Seth Chunni Lal, Laharya	76
Chaudhri Nathu Singh, Khatakhori	75
Captain Sadashiva Rao Sahib Phadnis, A.D.C.	75
Lieut.-Colonel D. S. Wagle Sahib, Wafadar-i-Daulat-i-Scindia, L.R.C.P. & S.	75
Lala Prabhu Lal, Ramnagar, Esagarh	65
Thakur Sultan Singh Sahib, Mohna	62
Thakur Moti Singh, Khakhardi, Amjhera	61
Salim, Numberdar Kotha, Amjhera	60
Tantia, Pipalda	60
Dr. Yeshwant Govind Sahib Apte, B.A., L.M. & S.	60
Rai Bahadur Zalim Singh Sahib, Sabha Bhushan.	60
Munshi Ikram Ullah, Contractor	60
Ramchandra, Laloni, Esagarh	60
Kesho Rao Sahib, Manawar, Amjhera	51
Thakurani Sahiba Chauraiya	51
Seth Moti Lal, Sonkach	51
Chaudhri Narayan Singh, Mandsaur	51
Chaudhri Brindaban, Bhind	50
Seth Dhanna Lal, Bhadawar, Ujjain	50

THE ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS: HIS HIGHNESS ADDRESSING
THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE JAYANT SQUARE, NOVEMBER 27,
1918

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APPENDIX

	Rupees
Seth Laxmi Chand, Barnagar	50
Colonel Sardar Albert Filose	50
Pandit K. M. Phatak, B.A.	50
Rai Bahadur Munshi Gajpat Rai Sahib, Muntazim Bahadur.	50
Captain Sardar Ramchandra Rao Sahib Patankar	50
Thakur Jai Singh Sahib, Arnia	50
Munshi Shiv Shankar Baijal, Contractor	50
B. Lawrence, Esquire	50
H. F. Saunders, Esquire	50
Thakur Dhan Singh, Khareda	50
Thakur Dhan Singh, Khikriya, Amjhera	50
Lala Gauri Shankar, Contractor	50
Baji Rao Sahib Kante, Muntazim Bahadur	50
Lachhman Lal, Zamindar Kakra, Amjhera	50
Sam Higginbottom, Esquire	50
Ratan Lal, Rajoda, Amjhera	48
Anand Rao Sahib Gujar	45
Thakur Jiwan Singh, Gurnampura, Amjhera	40
Pandit P. Babu Rao Sahib, B.A., LL.B.	40
Pandit Vyankat Rao Sahib Vakre	35
Major Hashmat Ullah Khan Sahib	35
Major W. G. Nadkarni Sahib, L.M. & S.	35
Babu Ganesh Dutt Sahib	35
Seth Jagannath Singh, Boramandal	35
Sardar Balbhim Rao Sahib Kadam	31
Mohammad Hayat Khan Sahib Siljoqi, B.A., M.R.A.S.	31
Seth Mool Chand Sagun Chand, Mandsaur	31
Seth Ram Chand, Mandsaur	31
Lal Ram Pratap Singh Sahib, B.A., LL.B.	30
Pandit Sunder Lal Sahib Pathak	30
Ude Ram Pujari, Rajod, Amjhera	30
Mohan Lal Sahib Khosla, B.A., LL.B.	30

APPENDIX

	Rupees
Datarya Ghanshyam Baxi	20
Thakur Gulab Singh, Ujjain	28
Lala Sukh Lal, Contractor	28
Kesho Das Muafidar, Amjhera	26
Kallu, Amjhera	26
Rupa Todur, Amjhera	26
Munshi Raja Harish Chandra Rao Sahib	26
Mrs. Grace Stephens	25
B. T. Mangaonkar Sahib	25
Balkrishna Rao Sahib Jadho	25
Pandit Vyankat Rao Sahib Deshpande	25
Tankedar of Sarmaya, Mandsaur	25
Belji, Amjhera	25
Bairon Lal, Bag, Amjhera	25
Rani Sunder Bai, Girwana	25
Nana Bhai, Sejwani	25
Seth Suraj Mal, Amjhera	25
Munshi Rafat Ullah Khan Sahib	25
Seth Duli Chand, Rajgarh, Amjhera	25
Seth Chunni Lal, Rajgarh, Amjhera	25
Kesho Ram, Rajgarh, Amjhera	25
Divakar Saran, Mela, Amjhera	25
Lala Ajudhia Parshad, Karkhanedar, Bhind.	25
Rao Sahib Pandit Laxman Rao Bhaskar Muley, B.A.	25
Lieut.-Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Kok Singh Sahib Baro Jang Bahadur	25
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Clement Filose, K.S.G., M.V.O.	25
Colonel Ulfat Singh Sahib	25
Pandit Vasudeo Rao Sahib Lele	25
Lala Kishan Dass Sahib	25
Pandit Raghubar Dayal Sahib Misra	25
Pandit Sri Krishna Sahib Gurtu, M.A.	25

APPENDIX

	Rupees
H. M. Bull, Esquire, M.A. (Cantab.)	25
H. F. Manley, Esquire, M.A.	25
D. W. Griffin, Esquire	25
Har Govind, Zamindar	25
SUMS BELOW RS.25	93,310
 TOTAL	 Rs.1,30,000

LIST NO. III

A LIST OF THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES WHO HELD MEETINGS AND PASSED RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY AND ATTACHMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

LASHKAR (HEADQUARTERS)

1. A mass meeting of the Muslim communities of Lashkar, Gwallor, and Morar, held at Kampa under the Presidency of Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, Muntazim-ud-Daula.
2. Brahmin Vigilance Committee, Lashkar.
3. Maharastra Kshatriya Hit-Chintak Sabha, Lashkar.
4. Arya Samaj, Lashkar.
5. Kayastha Sabha, Lashkar.
6. Bengali Committee, Lashkar.
7. Panch-Gaur and Aitad-desli Sabha, Lashkar.
8. Jat Kshatriya Raj-Bhagat Sabha, Lashkar.

DISTRICT UJJAIN

Pergana Barnagar :

Mahajan Sabha, Aitad-desli Brahmin Sabha, Dakshni Brahmin Sabha, Zamindari Sabha, Muslim subjects and Bolra Community.

Pergana Sonkach :

Vigilance Committee, Brahmin Community, Muslim Community,
Saraogi Mahajan Sabha.

APPENDIX

DISTRICT BHIND

Pergana Bhind :

Muslim and Hindu subjects of Bhind, Agrawala Baniyas, Kayasthas. and Brahmins.

Pergana Lahar :

Kachhwaighar Thakurs, Brahmins and Sahookars, Vigilance Community, Riaya.

Pergana Gohad :

Muslim and Hindu subjects, Numberdars, Vigilance Committee.

DISTRICT TOWARGHAR

Pergana Jaura :

Muslim and Hindu subjects, Educational Staff.

Pergana Sabalgarh :

Vigilance Committee, Riaya, Hindu and Muslim subjects.

Pergana Ambah :

Ryot of Pergana Ambah, inhabitants of Ambah proper, Brahmin Sabha, Muslim Community.

Pergana Nurabad :

Muslim and Hindu subjects.

DISTRICT NARWAR

Pergana Narwar :

A representative meeting of the Muslims and Hindus of Sipri.

Muslim Community.

Pergana Karera :

Vigilance Committee, Muslim Community, Hindu Community.

Pergana Kolaras :

Ryot of Ranaud.

Pergana Pichhore :

Ryot of Pichhore.

APPENDIX

DISTRICT GIRD-GWAIJIOR

Pergana Pichhore :

Vigilance Committee.

Pergana Gird :

Vigilance Committee Subat.

DISTRICT BHILSA

Pergana Bhilsa :

A representative meeting of the Muslims, Hindus, Brahmins,
Thakurs, Banias, Kayastha, etc.

DISTRICT ESAGARH

Pergana Bajrangarh :

A representative meeting of the Muslims and Hindus of
Goona.

Pergana Mongaoli :

A representative meeting of the inhabitants of Mongaoli
proper and Pergana.

Pergana Esagarh :

Subat Vigilance Committee.

Pergana Kumbhraj :

Ryot of Kumbhraj.

DISTRICT SHEOPUR

Pergana Sheopur :

Vigilance Committee.

Pergana Bijeypore :

Vigilance Committee.

DISTRICT MANDSAUR

Pergana Mandsaur :

Muslim Community, Hindu Community, Mahajan Com-
munity, Subat Vigilance Committee, Zamindars of Per-
gana Mandsaur.

APPENDIX

Pergana Neemuch :

A representative meeting of Thakurs, Biahmins, Muslims,
Mahajans and people of all other lower classes.

Pergana Jawad .

Muslim and Hindu subjects, Arya Samaj.

DISTRICT SHAJAPUR

Pergana Shajapur :

Muslim and Hindu subjects.

Pergana Shujalpur :

Rajput, Mahajan, and Muslim Communities.

Pergana Agar :

Muslim, Hindu, and Kashatriya Communities.

Pergana Susner .

All inhabitants of Tappa Soyat and Susner.

DISTRICT AMJHERA

Pergana Amjhera :

Vigilance Committee, all the inhabitants of Amjhera.

Pergana Bag :

Inhabitants of Bag.

Pergana Bakaner :

Inhabitants of Bakaner.

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