

Decorative flourish

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad Selected Letters

Vol - 3



VOLUME

(11)

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad Selected Letters

Part 4



Edited by

DR. EKNATH PAGAR



HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
2017

**Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
Selected Letters : Part 4**

Edited by
Dr. Eknath Pagar

First Edition : 2017

Copies : 5000

Publisher

Secretary,
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
Source Material Publication
Committee,
115, M. Gandhinagar,
Aurangabad - 431 005

For

©

Principal Secretary,
Higher Education
Government of Maharashtra,
Mantralaya,
Mumbai - 400 032

Cover Design :

Chandramohan Kulkarni

Printing Assistance :

Maharashtra State Bureau of
Textbook Production and
Curriculum Research, Pune - 4

Printer :

Printwell International Pvt. Ltd.,
G-12, M.I.D.C., Chikalthana,
Aurangabad.

For Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
Source Material Publication
Committee, Higher Education,
Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai - 32

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Books available at :

- The Directorate of Government Printing, Stationary and Publications,
Maharashtra State, Netaji Subhash Road, **Mumbai** - 400 004.
Phone - (022) 23632693, 23630695, 23631148, 23634049.
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१८ ऑगस्ट २०१७

BEST WISHES

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda, whose regime spanned over six decades, was a benevolent ruler who worked for the welfare of his people. In the pre-independence days, he experimented with modern democratic principles of governance. Because he believed that governing a State was a science, and the ruler had to be discerning and wise, he studied the science of governance the world over. The State of Baroda saw innumerable initiatives introduced and implemented successfully by him.

Today, all over the world, there are several measures that have been taken, and training imparted, at all the levels, with regards to good governance. We, too, in our country, have been doing it. On this backdrop, it is deeply satisfying for me that the State Government of Maharashtra has published, extensively, volumes of material on the Maharaja's admirable governance in his State of Baroda.

The literature will introduce to the world this iconic ruler, who was much ahead of his times and had made the wellbeing of his people his goal in life. These writings would also be inspirational to all those who believe in excellence in their respective fields of work. My hearty congratulations to Publication Committee and related all and hearty greetings for publication of volumes.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Vidyasagar Rao'.

(C. Vidyasagar Rao)

Devendra Fadnavis

Chief Minister
Maharashtra



Mantralaya
Mumbai 400 032
10 July, 2017

BEST WISHES

It is, indeed, a matter of great satisfaction that a work of several volumes, dedicated to Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, who inculcated the principles of freedom, equality and brotherhood in both his own administration as also in civic life, is being brought out by the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad Source Material Publication Committee, State Government of Maharashtra.

While creating a model, benevolent, welfare state, Maharaja Sayajirao also made sincere efforts to bring social reforms into practice. Measures undertaken, like free and compulsory primary education, agricultural reforms, water management, clean drinking water, drought-relief measures, knowledge sources made available in vernacular languages, creation of a reading culture, education opportunities for the tribal population, an ideal legal system, empowerment of local bodies for the decentralisation of power, an encouragement to arts and culture etc, reflect the excellence of his personality.

These works will serve as effective guides to the content dedicated to his administrative, social and cultural endeavours, his speeches, correspondence, diaries, official statements and ordinances, historical expositions, series of publications and administrative reports, and will most certainly be of help to the students of history, administration and political science.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Devendra Fadnavis".

(Devendra Fadnavis)



Vinod Tawde
Minister
School Education, Sports and
Youth Welfare, Higher and
Technical Education, Marathi Bhasha,
Cultural Affairs, Minorities Development and
Wakf



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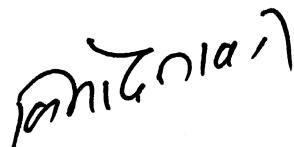
Date : 03 JUL 2017

BEST WISHES

The State of Baroda, in the history of pre-independence India, came to be known as a “laboratory of modern democracy”. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, who hailed from a simple farmer’s family, went on to become the ruler of a state. In his 64-year-old reign he implemented a democratic rule instead of the feudal setup that was prevalent till then. He was the first ruler to make primary education compulsory, and passed progressive laws like eradication of caste discrimination and untouchability and a law in favour of widow remarriage. His rule was based upon progressive, liberal, modern principles. In order to bring about development, he laid emphasis on infrastructural growth and a network of railways and roads, formation of co-operative banks and industries, construction of nalabunding and farm ponds for sustainable and effective water management for agriculture, the use of modern equipment for farming, education and training in agriculture for the children of farmers, a library in every town, state-of-the-art technical education, training of healthcare workers, gymnasia for women, specialised training in diet & nutrition etc. These initiatives laid down the foundation of a modern living. Maharaja Gaekwad undertook ambitious projects in the fields of literature, arts, history, research, archeology, and translations of books on science. His contribution to the progressive social movement and the development of knowledge in Maharashtra is significant. He is remembered for being a pillar of strength and encouragement to iconic figures like Mahatma Phule, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, Vithal

Ramji Shinde, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil, Justice Ranade, Lokmanya Tilak and the revolutionaries working for the independence movement.

The legacy of this farsighted ruler would be inspirational even on the journey to the future. That is why the State Government of Maharashtra has undertaken the project of the compilation and publication of his speeches, letters, important documents pertaining to law and administration, his other writings and papers evaluating his work. His life and times are not only inspirational to the newer generations but his work can serve as a guide to those involved in the administration of the state, researchers and management experts, lawyers as also economists who can benefit greatly from the documents related to his experience as a ruler as also his experiments with modern democracy. It is keeping in mind these facts that the State Government of Maharashtra has undertaken this initiative.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "विनोद तावडे" (Vinod Tawde) in Devanagari script.

(Vinod Tawde)



रविंद्र दत्ताराम वायकर

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BEST WISHES

The decision of the State Government of Maharashtra, to publish the biographical resources for research on Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda, honours the remarkable work that he carried out during his reign.

As the head of the State of Baroda between 1875-1939, the remarkable qualities of this ruler and the way they touched every aspect of governance, have come into limelight with this initiative. The work that he undertook for the welfare of his people will serve as a beacon to the new generations.

After being trained by Dewan T. Madhava Rao in the administration of the State, Sayajirao started on the implementation of initiatives for the economic development in his State in 1881. He also stressed reforms in the legal system, the resurrection of the Gram Panchayats, and compulsory and free primary education to improve the levels of literacy in his State.

His work, in the field of education, gave a new direction and new hope to the people. Because he was of the view that needy students on scholarships should not remain restricted merely to bookish knowledge, and, instead, should also give a scope to the creativity within themselves, he set up the Kala Bhavan, which is an excellent example of his foresight and progressive thinking.

His contribution to the field of social reforms was significant. He brought an end to the purdah system, the practice of selling of girls, and child marriages. He also brought

about progressive legislations for women's welfare and passed laws regarding their right to ancestral property. He set up 18 schools for the children of the oppressed classes, thereby destroying the social walls between people of different castes. The Maharaja also had the honour to have awarded a scholarship to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

A ruler who, in that era, also supported the formation of creative and elegant social amenities, respected those who were a part of the freedom struggle, and undertook reforms to help agriculture thrive, may come across as unique in today's technology-driven days.

The introduction to the life and work of this multifaceted personality, through the publication of the biographical resources for research, is indeed a laudable effort. I extend the best of my wishes to this initiative with the hope that it will serve as a guiding light to the youth of today.



(Ravindra Dattaram Waikar)

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MAHARAJA'S LETTERS PRECIOUS TREASURE

"Historian Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwade had, four decades back, published an article listing out the names of 100 greatest personalities of the state of Maharashtra. Maharaja Sayajirao's name topped the list."

"Like Shivaji Maharaj, who fought guerilla warfare with the enemy, Sayajirao, too, found different covert means for the same purpose. I consider these men the pinnacle of the Aryan civilization. Nothing compares, in more than a century of the rule of the British, the work that Sayajirao did in his 76 years of life."

"He inspired, with his own example, great national figures like Lokmanya Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lala Lajpat Rai, Surendranath Banerjee and Mahatma Gandhi."

"At one point in the history of the country, Maharaja Sayajirao was the only ruler from among 500-600 rulers of princely states to have played a revolutionary role in the politics of the country. This makes him a guide of other princely rulers. Not only that, by supporting the revolutionaries, he fought the British government all his life."

These quotes by G S Sardesai, one of the greatest historians in the country, are enough to demonstrate what Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, the visionary ruler of Baroda, was capable of. Sardesai, himself known as a historian, researcher and writer, had, for 37 years, worked as a reader and the Maharaja's personal secretary, and subsequently as a tutor of the princes. He also headed the accounts department along with the department of archives and records. He worked with the Maharaja till the age of 60 and was a close witness of the administrative and familial ups and downs in the Maharaja's life. Sayajirao was very particular about discipline in work and the fact that Sardesai worked with him for close to four

decades shows his affection for and devotion towards the Maharaja. While working in several capacities in the state of Baroda, Sardesai developed his passion for writing and research and later acknowledged that the credit for his growth as a researcher and historian goes entirely to the Maharaja. Sayajirao asked him to translate 'The Prince', a 16th-century political treatise, by the Italian diplomat and political theorist, Niccolò Machiavelli. This was the beginning of Sardesai's writing career and he was later known as one of the best historians in the country as also a researcher and writer.

2.

It was in 1887 that Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad undertook his first journey to the west. He was curious to know the reason why such a small English establishment had managed to overpower and intimidate the rest of the world. Over the years, like an inquiring student, desiring knowledge, he visited the schools and colleges, various organisations and businesses there. He studied the society, the difference in the way the administration was run, the discipline in work, and realised that education and progress, by embracing science and technology, was the tool for a change for the better. He got the best from the western world into Baroda. He travelled abroad 26 times and studied foreign art architecture, museums, public parks, libraries, archives and storage of records. He knew that if history was to be understood the way it unfolded, it had to be neatly archived through newspapers. In 1916, he started a department of archives and maintained records called Charitra Sangraha. He appointed G S Sardesai as its head and handed over the work of maintaining the records of all official and unofficial written communication, old letters, diaries, descriptions of celebratory events of the royal family, his own speeches, communication related to the princes, accounts and appointments to this department. Sardesai, with the help of his staff, worked on the categorisation and editing of the material and classified it as follows:

1. The Maharaja's writings including his private letters.
2. His speeches.
3. The documents related to the princes, letters, accounts and appointments.

4. Chronological arrangement of photographs of both family and official events.
5. The Huzur Hukums or the Maharaja's instructions, both personal and also official, regarding the state.
6. Samples of the writings of the Maharaja and his sons, notes made as also a list of their collections of artifacts.

Twenty copies were made of the writings based upon the above classification and were kept in the library, palace office, the palace library, the department of archives etc.

Along with this Sardesai also meticulously made a note of significant happenings in the Baroda administration and the Maharaja's reign. He wrote several articles, reports and notes made on the Maharaja's rule after the coronation, his educational records, his campaigns, his travels within the country and abroad, the major reforms that he brought about, the official events and the events in the darbar, the royal children's birthdays and weddings, the Maharaja's own training, likes and dislikes, hobbies, the way he functioned, the construction of several buildings and monuments that was undertaken on his behalf etc. Several copies were published in order to make it easy for the future researchers-writers-publishers on Baroda and its history.

The Maharaja's correspondence:

Written correspondence played a very big role in the 64-year-long reign of the Maharaja. Personal letters, family correspondence, administrative orders, petitions, letters to and from friends and innumerable such letters were strewn all over the Baroda administration. It was not possible to publish them together. Old petitions, appeals and allied correspondence were on the verge of damage. Sardesai chose the most significant letters and compiled them. He writes, "Some of the letters were possibly troublesome considering the times they were written in. These were separated and handed over to Khaserao Jadhav, Maharaja's close associate and friend, for safekeeping." It's unclear what happened to those letters later but they were most certainly against the British government and also perhaps contained details of the Maharaja's association with the revolutionaries and hence could have posed trouble.

I tried looking for those letters with Khaserao Jadhav's grandson Suvrat Jadhav, with the Maratha Samaj, Baroda, and Nana Saheb Shinde's descendants but because most people do not have the disciplined approach of meticulously safeguarding the things associated with their heritage, or understand the historical significance of it, it was all lost in the passage of time. I feel bad that we were not able to lay our hands on some of the most explosive correspondence in the history of India.

The Maharaja wrote thousands of letters in the over six decades that he ruled the state. Initially, there were no copies made of them and that was why there was no possibility of they being included in Sardesai's compilation. Only those whose copies were available in the official records could be taken. The entire life of the Maharaja was filled with ups and downs, both in his family life as also in his political career. Because his family life was painful, and because his people's welfare was his only goal, he immersed himself in work and lived a disciplined life. There were times when he felt very stifled and hence the letters, written to his mentors and friends, as also the diary that he maintained became a source of emotional release. His letters to Elliot and his closest friends often reflect his extreme suffocation.

Sardesai has mostly chosen letters related to family, administrative and social issues. The Maharaja wrote a diary regularly. Often the diaries carried the rough drafts of his letters. Later he dictated the letters to his secretary. Only those letters that carry his signature have been included. The letters written on his behalf by the Diwan or the Maharaja's secretary etc have been left out. Sardesai feels that only one fourth of the total number of letters that the Maharaja wrote have become a part of the compilation.

The original four volumes of his correspondence have been published in English. The first volume was brought out on October 25, 1923. It carries letters from 1886 to 1901 and in all has 612 letters. The second volume was published in 1924 and has letters from the year 1901 to 1915. The letters range from number 613 to 1263. The third volume was brought out in the year 1935 and carries letters between the years 1916 to 1920. The letters included here are from 1264 to 1810.

The fourth volume was brought out in 1936 and contains letters between 1921 and 1933. It carries letters from number 1811-2195. The fifth volume was a supplement of the fourth and was brought out in 1939. It has letters from number 1811-2073, written between the years 1875 to 1915.

Volumes I-IV of the Maharaja's letters have been published. They contain 2195 letters. Some of the letters were left out of the compilation. They have been included in the Supplementary volume. Volume IV contains letters from No.1811 to 2195. The remaining letters have become a part of Volume IV (Supplementary). The Supplementary volume should have started with letter no. 2196. But it has started with letter no. 1811 and ended with 2173. There are 263 letters in the Supplementary volume. There could have been a possible repetition. There are 2195 letters between Volume I and IV and 263 more letters in the Supplementary volume. Together, 2458 letters have been chosen. The volume in English doesn't include the Maharaja's letters in Marathi. The translation of the Foreword by Dr. Eknath Pagar in Marathi into English by Gayatri Pagdi, in such short time, has been of great help.

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad created a benchmark of excellence in the governance of his state. Throughout his life he was driven by the thought of the welfare of his people. Working for them was, for him, almost like attaining spiritual liberation. He was a generous patron of arts and culture and a rock-solid support to all those who needed to be helped. His writings, as also the writings of others related to him, are our national treasure. The State Government of Maharashtra believes that preserving, presenting, and enhancing this treasure, by sharing it with the people, is a task of national and cultural significance. This mammoth project has become a reality only with the support of Minister of Education, Honourable Shri Vinod Tawde; Honourable Shri Ravindra Waikar, State Minister of Higher & Tech. Education; Additional Chief Secretary, Shri Sitaram Kunte; Joint Secretary, Shri Siddharth Kharat; Director, Higher Education, Dr Dhanaraj Mane; Director, State Bureau of Textbook Production & Curriculum Research, Dr Sunil Magar; Controller, Shri Vivek Gosavi, Dr. Shailendra Deolankar, all the Government officials involved, as also members of the

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad Source Material Publication Committee and all the editors and translators of the content. It is because of the involvement of all these people that the work of publishing 30 volumes on Maharaja Gaekwad, simultaneously, has been possible in such little time. I am glad that the administration has given me an opportunity to play a little role in this major initiative. This work will be inspirational to all those who work towards the welfare of the people of the state, the administrative officials who carry out their responsibilities with efficiency, and the people of this country.

Date : 27th August, 2017

* *The day of Second World Religious Conference, Chicago, 1933.*

* *Maharaja Sayajirao was President of same Conference.*

- Baba Bhand

Member Secretary,

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
Source Material Publication
Committee, Aurangabad.

PREFACE

First three volumes printed by the Khangi Department.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's letters were first selected and printed by the Khangi Department in the year 1924. Three volumes containing 1810 letters selected from the period 1886 to 1920 have already been printed by the Khangi Department.

Then present work printed by the Huzur Kamdar Office.

2. Later His Highness the Maharaja Saheb desired that the Huzur Karmdar's Office should undertake to print His Highness' letters and speeches every five or seven years. (vide H.K.O.H.O.No. 9/4 dated 23-1-34.) In pursuance of this order the Huzur Kamdar's Office has made a selection of His Highness' letters from 1921 to 1933. This selection is printed in the present volume, and it contains 385 letters. It provides a further supplement to the former three volumes, and the order and the method of printing observed in the previous selection have been maintained here to preserve uniformity of style.

Index

3. In order to facilitate reference to persons to whom the letters were written, and index of names with letter-numbers is appended at the end of the volume.

Huzur Kamdar's Office,
Baroda, 25 August 1936.

K.R. Anjaria,
Naib Huzur Kamdar.



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H. H. the Rani Saheb of (Laxmi Devi) 1996, 2073.	Her Excellency, Lady, 2187.
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Seddon C. N. 1863, 1872, 1880, 1883, 1889, 1891, 1904, 2005.	Wood Sir John 1847.
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Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad Selected Letters

Part 4

LETTER NO. 1811 TO 2195
(1st January 1921 - 5th December 1933)

1811

HOTEL RITZ, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS,

1st January 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I propose leaving marseilles for Bombay by the mail steamer on the 22nd January, and should like, as soon as possible after my arrival, to visit each of the four divisions staying three or four days at Navsari, Patan and Amreli.

At Navsari, I wish, if it is possible, to inaugurate the new water-works and at the other places to perform any public duty of a similar nature that there may be.

On these visits, I desire that my suite shall be kept as small as may be possible.

I am glad to be able to tell you that my health has very greatly improved as the result of the treatment and rest I have had, but I am advised that I shall have to exercise the greatest care and continue treatment with avoidance of worry and anxiety for some-time to come in order to ensure a permanent improvement.

I should be glad, if you would so far as possible, have all State business that requires submission to me ready, on my arrival in the most complete and simplest form with the opinion of the Council as may be necessary. I shall endeavour to dispose of it as soon as possible after my return.

As this is likely to be one of the last letters I shall send you before my return, I take the opportunity for thanking you and your colleagues for the work that you have done during my absence in guiding the affairs the State so successfully and in saving me from unnecessary worry and trouble.

With my best wishes to you and the Council for 1921.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,

Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta.

1812

HOTEL RITZ, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS,

9th January 1921.

MY DEAR DR. MAYER,

Thanks for your letter dated the 6th January. I sent you that little present rather in a hurry, but I have got another, which will be useful, and hope to send it to you and Mrs. Mayer on Tuesday. It is not a valuable present, but I hope it will serve to remind you of me.

I am still thinking of taking a trip to India, though not without fear or hesitation. I have had so many shocks and unpleasant experiences in leaving for Europe from the political department that it has reduced my vitality and the length of my life. My own people look to monetary conveniences, and forget the true force of wisdom. I try to accommodate myself to the circumstances instead of always standing out against them. I hope in Baroda, I shall not be troubled and worried by my surrounding with many questions and trifling matters of detail of routine and of no importance. I still like important work, but dislike unimportant one, with which they unnecessarily bother me, because they cannot discriminate between important and unimportant and they shirk responsibility and taking of the initiative they do not get principles and policies settled, but ask for detailed orders on recurring subjects. I am only just giving you a short sketch of my life, so that you may help me to escape, in a sensible way, from worries, which I anticipate.

I am sorry Mrs. Mayer is not well. Great care should be taken of her. She is so young that her future life should not be marred by any illness. In the interest of humanity everything should be done to help her. I hope the change will prove beneficial to her health. I hope your children are well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD

To,
Dr. C.A.L.Mayer

1813

HOTEL RITZ, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS,

14th January 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I thank you for your letter of the 16th December, and am glad to have such favourable reports.

I am afraid that in paragraph 4*, you have taken my remarks regarding the Residence more seriously than I intended. It is, the criticisms emanating from the Residency or any other source. They are always useful in forming a just appreciation of any project or proposition.

As regards the Kodinar scheme, Which Forms the subjects of your confidential letter of the 16th December, the information previously before me was not sufficient, The memorandum of the railway engineer was couched in vague terms, and was inconclusive as regards the financial aspect of the line.

Before sanctioning a project involving a large outlay of public money. I Was therefore, obliged to indicate the obstacles that stood in my way, and to assure myself that it was in the interest of my State and my people.

The letter that you have now sent me goes far to remove my doubts, and I have telegraphed to you my sanction to the prosecution of the scheme on condition that all our responsible advisers are agreed that it would be advantageous and that the financial position is quite sound.

I am, as you Know, always most anxious to encourage such development but would be wrong be wrong to rush into them without the clearest assurances of their soundness.

I have not seen the Buchanan scheme, and think that before any thing is done as regards the harbours, other estimates

* *Para 4 of Mr. Manubhai's letter of 16 December 1920 reads: "I was gratified to learn that, some of my frank remarks as regards men and measures in the state have met with You Highness' approval. My suggestions were only prompted by my sense of the responsible position Your Highness has raised me to. I may assure Your Highness that my remarks had absolutely nothing to do with fear of the Residency or of the Government of India. Even such a suspicious of the motive does scant justice to me and the suggestion has been painful....."*

and reports should be obtained. You will no doubt present the case to me again, when it is complete and you have all the material to lay before me for a decision.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (Then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta

1814

HOTEL RITZ, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS,
14th January 1921.

MY SHIRGAOKAR,

I have not got a copy of the contact entered into with Major Webber*. But on general principles, I am trying to think that either the contact has wrongly been made or interpreted to the effect that the State should be made to pay for all members of his family because Pratapsinh lives with them.

The reasonable condition ought to be that State should pay only for Pratapsinh or any other person made to live by the State will Major Webber.

Please see and examine the contract properly, and act up to it.

Now that Major Webber is leaving the service, it will serve no good purpose to tell him much. But all officers, whether Indians or Europeans, are expected to correspond with the properly constituted authority of the State in all matters of business, except where wisdom requires an exception.

It is a great mistake to trouble His Highness in such matters, when he is well or unwell.

In future, this order must be strictly enforced, and circulated as one of the procedure of work.

I should like to have an explanation from Major Webber and the Council, why they did not make all reasonable arrangements about the Pratapsinh's stay in Europe instead of getting matters decided here.

Major Webber has told me more than once that he submitted several Tippans, nearly eight or nine, to the Council in connection with Pratapsinh himself or his establishment; but the Council never disposed them of.

The Minister wanted to help him, but some members of the Council were bent on opposition.

I wish this letter to be sent to the Council, and to request them to supply explanation.

The Council is kept there to deal with matters, and not to play and give evasive answers to matters placed before them.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Council direct from here.

I hope worded this letter a roughly, and any short-comings will, I hope, be overlooked.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahaddur (then Mr.) R. R. Shirgaonkar

* Major Webber was appointed as Guardian and Tutor to His Highness' grand children viz., Prince Pratapsinha and Princesses Indumati and Laxmi Devi. He joined his duties in July 1917, and left in 1921.

1815

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
8th February 1921.

MY DEAR RAO SAHEB,

As the Railway department of the State has better qualified men in it, I wish the Furniture Factory be placed under Mr. Martin, who is expected to settle all the details connected with it. I wish it to be managed on good business principles. I think if the Factory is well looked after, it ought to be a source of income to the State. Mr. Martin can suggest any improvement in the present state of things. Please show this to Mr. Martin, and take necessary action. The Khangi department will remain with Kharadi as at present, but improvements and changes may be suggested, if required.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
*Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar,
Bar-at-law.*

1816

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

10th February 1921.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I learnt after I left Bombay that you were in that city. I should have been so glad to meet you. I have regard and respect for you, and I wish always for your welfare. I hope you and all yours are perfectly well and happy.

I have been reading in the papers about you. You should be very careful in every thing, and give no reason to do harm to those, who are to be mischievous. How long would you be in Bombay?

My gout is better. The trip to Europe has done me good, but last year, I could not go to any watering place. I shall have to do it this summer. Do not think from all this that I am losing interest in my country.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
H. H. Sir Tukojirao Holkar,
Maharaja of Indore.*

1817

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

15th February 1921.

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

I do not think that the interest Nanavati takes is a sufficient reason not to transfer the department to the Sar Suba. I have not been furnished with the report of the retrenchment, which was held some years ago. Please send it soon.

I should not now trouble U.P. men to come, except the one of Rs. 300 pay, which we are to pay him. I do not press you to change, if you have gone too far. Your absence will be much felt just at this juncture. I hope you will soon return without fail.

I hear you have spoken to Mr. Crump about finding a lady for Vimala Devi at her Highness's desire. I do not like you to

carry on negotiations of the kind without my approval. Why do you encourage Her Highness to act independently? In future, you must not be a party to such a transaction. It is dividing authority. You should tell this to Her Highness.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta, Dewan, Baroda.

1818

PATTAN,
26th February 1921.

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

I have not forgotten the receipt of Your Highness' letter about Ghanekar. Being in Europe, I could not answer it with ease. I should have tried to meet your wishes; but at present Baroda is itself in need of experienced officers; hence I find it difficult to spare him. I hope you enjoyed your visit to Delhi. I am glad that you have been chosen as a member of a committee.

I hope you are well. I leave Pattan to-morrow. On the 1st of March, I shall be at Amreli for about four days, after which I shall return to Baroda.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
*Major His Highness Nawab Sir,
Talymahomedkhan Shermahomedkhan,
Nawab of Palanpur, Palanpur.*

1819

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
6th March 1921.

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

I have been thinking of the Dwarka Railway. I hope we have not been fooled into a bad and unprofitable business. Will you kindly have the selection printed of Jamnagar-Dwarka

Railway from beginning to end? I wish to have the selection as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta.

1820

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

6th March 1921.

MY DEAR KHASERAO*,

Thanks for your letter of the February 16th and for the steps you have taken in getting expert medical opinion regarding the health of the children.

You may allow your nephew to accept the good offer, which you think, he is likely to get from Hyderabad. I have hence cabled to you as below :-

“Allow Govindrao accept Hyderabad offer”.

I do not think there is much difference of opinion regarding the view you have generally expressed about the education of Pratapsinh and keeping in contact with India. However, I do not think that it will be wise in the interest of the boy that he should return to Baroda this summer. There is time enough to settle the question for the future.

In the matter of your pension, I do not think you are fair in the way you are arguing. Why do you think I have altered my opinion about you? To have repeated that others thought you crotchety, does not necessarily mean that I shall share the view. It is fair to take advantage of this and strengthen your view and make out a case for retirement? I think that is rather unfair. I have been ill, and wanted rest from all such questions, and you, perhaps, without meaning it are pressing the point constantly.

You very kindly mentioned the disfavour, in which the Baroda Ruling family has fallen. It is a pity that such should be the case; and it will be interesting and instructive to find out its causes. Those who are friendly inclined to the family, may thus be led to set right the shortcomings that may be there.

I have been watching from my circumscribed position the changes that are taking place in India. I do not think that there is anything to be alarmed at them, nor do I believe that there will be a revolution in British India. I think the Indians are sane enough to see the futility of it, and the Government sufficiently strong and wise to prevent any such occurrence.

I propose to leave here on the 26th instant. I am doing much better, and hope this finds you quite well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
K. B. Jadhao, Esquire.

* *Guardian to prince Pratahsinh. He was with the Prince in Eastbourne (England), at this time.*

1821

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
11th March 1921.

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

Thanks for your letter of the 5th March. We need a well-organised school, where clerks and officers for the States should be trained. I should like you to ventilate the need of such an institution ultimately leading to establish one by subscriptions and help in other ways. I am in a hurry, so you will excuse the shortness of the letter. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, Palanpur.

1822

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
21st March 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I send you a silver tea-set consisting of four pieces, as small token of my friendly regard and in recognition of the trouble and success with which you have conducted the affairs of

the State with the help of your colleagues during my recent absence. I hope, in future too, you and other officers will manage the affairs equally well. The smooth running of the administration naturally helps me to enjoy rest and recoup my health. The need of rest is common to all, if not more necessary to those who are placed high and have to work hard or who have to deal with questions involving much anxiety and worry. The worries may be constant, though not expressed.

I hope the small present will often remind you of me. I wish you and all yours every happiness and prospect.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta.*

1823

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
24th March 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I wish you to tell confidentially that the Gaekwar members of my family ought to be more with me and take pains, even at risk, to secure my comfort and happiness, than they have been doing of late. They seem to be engaged more to look after their own interests and conveniences at the neglect of their duties as relations and friends. The deceased Gaekwar relations took more interest according to their abilities and lights than the living. I need more help and sympathy, if not some sacrifice, as my age advances. Multiplicity of interests and even conflicting claims on me demand more of me; and it is sad that the friendly help should diminish in inverse ratio. I hope you will understand rightly my thoughts, though badly expressed.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta*

1824

HOTEL MAJESTIC, VICHY,

25th May 1921

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

I am under the impression that you had said that the number of officers for the Central Government could perhaps be reduced. I do not merely desire a change for change's sake, but would like you to submit to me such proposals as may be desirable on the subject, with due consideration for similar re-adjustments that may be necessary in other departments also.

I think the Sar Suba has not enough departments to look after, and could easily take up the Municipal including Panchayats. Some of the Sar Suba's assistants ought to have more, if not independent powers; and if this could not be practicable on grounds of sentiment, because of the work coming from the Subas, then the latter ought to be given more posers, or some other suitable advice should be found out so as to save the Sar Suba from less important work. There should be more decentralisation in departments were the policy is settled. They should be in a position to make tippans and their superiors will then write opinions or forward by giving a pronounced status to the heads of some of the *Shakhas* of the Sar Suba and Pragati Adhikar. It is only an indication of a line of thought, and you should think out your best and carry it out sensibly.

In my opinion, there should be greater appreciation of merit, which should be considered at the time of giving promotions. Worth should be judged not merely from quantity but from results. At present, we are anxious to please every-body, and discard a pronounced judgment of merit or demerit which is to certain extent, a policy of weakness. I like to encourage good work in clerks and officers, and with that view, I have repeatedly expressed that even more salary could be offered, but I have an idea that such work is not brought to my notice as often as it should be, and I think that it may be due to the following reasons among others :

- i) there is not good work worth recording;
- ii) if there is superiors do not like to bring to the notice of higher authorities;

- iii) appreciation is possible only, if
 - (a) the superiors are in sufficient touch with the work, or
 - (b) they are capable of understanding the real nature of work

I always expect recommendations about good work with sufficient evidence of the good work done. For example, a parson, who may have judicially been able to effect a saving of Government money, time and labour of fixing principles of work in method and procedure, ought not to be neglected and the departments concerned should submit proposals for suitably rewarding him.

It should be the aim of every one to rise and improve his department and not to confine himself to merely routine work. Work should be systematised so that junior officers may be able to readily do it, while red-tape procedure ought to be reduced as far as possible, and delays avoided.

Mr. Govindbhai had issued a circular, whereby the practice observed by the magistrates in sending a statement of returns to their superiors within twenty-four hours after the decision of the cases, was discontinued. I think Mr. Govindbhai did a good thing in discontinuing the practice, provided it serves no useful purpose; and I wish other officers to work on the same lines. Officers should learn and try to effect improvements by making use of the knowledge at hand in the state as well as that available outside.

I think that in the British Revenue departments, where the lower officers have no powers to give final decisions the no. of appeals is considerably less than those in our state, Where even probationers or candidates appeal against the decisions of vahivatdars. I wish you to consider this point carefully, and see, if we can do something in the same direction, whereby the number of useless appeals will be minimised.

I think it will be much better, if the officers of one department, when they notice the shortcomings of another department with which they are not concerned, were to put them down and bring them to the notice of the authorities in a friendly spirit with a view to remedy the defects. A sort of indifference with the affairs of the other departments, with

which the officer is not concerned, is not healthy sign, and it retards progress, what is wanted is healthy and active co-operation between the several departments, which are only different unites of the one whole. I remember an Indian Raja, who visited Baroda, telling me that the one thing he noticed was that every officer wanted to avoid responsibility and nobody evinced sufficient interest in the general reputation of the state or the Maharaja.

Whilst reading the Adnyapatrika of 21-4-1921, I noticed with regret that the signature of most of the officers are in English, though the subject matter is in the vernacular. So also the designations are in English vide page 1323. I remember having passed an order that signature in vernacular correspondence should be in the vernacular. and even if there is so no order of the kind, it stands to reason that signature ought to be in the same language. Really speaking, it Is wrong to expect orders on such trifles. please, therefore, look into the matter and report on the action taken.

I have expressed some of these ideas vary roughly, and wish you to improve upon them, if you can, and adopt them so far as they are safe and convenient

I have been here since the 21st, and will continue for four weeks, after which I should like to go to England for a time. The place is very hot, and one does not feel inclined to take any exercise, I am doing well, though the doctor has asked me not to do any work; it would cause worry, and it might interfere with the cure. I am sorry that Mr. martin met with an accident. please express to him my sympathies. I hope he will soon be well again.

If it will do no harm, extended the powers to the Superintending Engineer of the P. W. department to the works of the Railway Department also. He will report any shortcomings to Mr. Martin, who will deal with it, as he would think necessary. For various reasons, I think it will perhaps be advisable to have an engineer one below Mr. martin, who should do most of the executive work, leaving Mr. martin for the supervision of the Railway department, and to certain extent assist Government.

I have met Pratapsinh and Chandrasinh, and I find in the children great improvement in health as well as in mental

development. Pratapsinh is freer and indifferent in his ways than before, which is a good sign.

I hope this will find you and all yours perfectly well. kindly read this friendly letter to the Councillors, to Govindbhai and other heads of department.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta,

1825

MAJESTIC HOTEL, VICHY,
30th May 1921.

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

I thank you for your letter of the 6th instant, which I read with interest.

I think it well be a wise thing to utilise sir Vishveshvar Aya regarding the Zankari project and to enter into terms with him, I should also like to utilise his mature experience in the development of other schemes, Which I have communicated to you. At the same time care should be taken that we do not waste time and money, or get into unreasonable contract. if it does not prove expensive, I should like sir Vishveshwar Aya to visit the Chimnabai Sarovar in the Kheralu taluka, and advise whether anything sensible can be done to make that Sarovar a paying concern as an irrigation tank.

Unless the Council think it unnecessary, I should also like him to examine the plans and details of the Deo river scheme prepared by the late Mr. Risvadkar and Mr. Desai, the late Irrigation Engineer, and pronounce his opinion whether he would consider it wise for us to undertake the work, when our finances permit it.

I am glad to say that on various points of policy you have wise and statesmanlike views. I know you wish to develop the State in every way in irrigation, agriculture, commerce etc., and to perfect the routine administration as well as wisely reduce unnecessary cost. I am more than inclined to encourage you in all these views, and would impress on you

the need of developing them and placing them in due time, before me for necessary orders. Do not hesitate and wait till I repeatedly ask you to bring them about. bad officers require to be reminded and goaded; but those, who are conscientious, take the initiative and try to obtain orders, when wanted.

Our officers have to be very careful in making important contracts with individuals or States. They must not only be, but prove that they are above influence and that they watch the interests of the State in a perfectly businesslike manner. The routine administration should be so well arranged that it must always run smoothly and satisfactorily without special attention, and leave time to able officers to develop important schemes and improvements.

Higher officers must respect rules and regulations, and not interfere with the due discharge of the duties of the officers under them. Have seen instances, where officers take up cases and pass order before the subordinate officers have pronounced their judgment. They shows arbitrary action and want of discipline and check on the higher officers.

Mr. Pagar has been working as vahivatdar for a pretty long time and he should now be transferred to the Accounts department as Assistant Accountant General in place of Mr. L.B. Shinde, who should work as vahivatdar on in any other suitable capacity without affecting his interests.

Messrs Mane Patil and Manmohanraj Desai have received special training in Europe, and they should be given such work as their special knowledge would entitle them. Otherwise the money spent on their education would be waste.

Mr. Kashalkar was sent to the Judicial department for the sake of obtaining experience, and he was not to be regarded as a probationer. He and the other officers mentioned above ought to be given more opportunities to do different kinds of work, e.g. work as naib suba, Assistant to the Sar Suba etc. so that they might be useful to me, in case I wish to utilise them as secretaries. Mr. Kashalkar, for instance, may be asked to work for three months as naib suba and three months as an Assistant to the Sar Suba. There is a great need of officers who have a general knowledge of the rules and details of the several departments. At present, officers only know

the working of the departments they have been in, and have no desire to know what the general policy of the State is and how the different departments are conducted. I should, therefore, like you to train some young men specially with this view.

Mr. Gupte has at present no work in the Huzur Kamdar's office, and is perhaps wasting his time. I should like him to do some revenue work for a short time (two months) as avalkarkun and then as vahivatdar, so that he may be more fit to help me in the Huzur Kamdar's office. He promises to be a good officer.

Now as regards the Khangi—the four karkhanas viz: Baggikhana, Garage, Peelkhana and Shikarkhana, which have been transferred to major Nimbalkar probably by some misunderstanding of my intention, should henceforth be taken charge of by Major Parab, who should manage them with the Naib Khangi Karbhari's powers. Parab also should take charge of the karkhanas under Mr. Dharkar, and if need be, he should be relieved of the Military Secretary's work. In managing these Karkhanas, Major Parab should, as far as possible, work in a committee with the Colonel concerned with the karkhana. This temporary arrangement is made, so that the Colonel may know the work, and be able to take charge of the Karkhanas at any time, if ordered to do so.

Major Pathak should be put in command of the First Regiment. Mr. Dharkar, who will have to work in the Khangi, should be transferred as an officer in the First Infantry under Major Pathak in charge of the party working in the Faraskhana, and he should, in addition look after the work of the Faraskhana Kamdar. Pathak is put in charge of the First Infantry so that he may be able to make use of his knowledge of the work of sappers and miners in training this party, and may also be able to train Dharkar specially in these duties. Dharkar may, later on, prove to be a useful officer. Major Nimbalkar, being thus relieved of all Khangi work including Faraskhana, should be transferred to some other Karkhana of the Military department.

It is not convenient that there should be constantly a change of officers and personal attendants working with me and specially coming to Europe. The trouble involved in training

them and to make them see things from one's point of view is too much. If the Minister and the heads of departments trained up officers more successfully than at present, so as not only to give them a thorough insight into the details and working of the particular departments they may be working in, but to have a broader outlook of the policy of the State, I should find less trouble in selecting men. Officers of this kind are inconveniently falling short as compared with the olden times. The defect arises, I think, partly because heads of departments do not impress on them with broader views, and do not take interest in them as well as in the needs of the state.

I think that officers of the grade of vahivatdar of Munsiff may be allowed to rise more quickly than at present. The triennial promotions may be changed into biennial. We do not encourage and utilise officers, while they have strength, spirit and age in their favour, but give them scope for higher work rather when they are old and dispirited, which is not as it ought to be.

With the increase of cost of administration, of salaries etc., and the growing wants of State and society, it is incumbent that we should discriminate between deserving and undeserving servants. Many of our officers have more men than they need. The overmanning of the offices on account of unfit men should give way to better paid and more capable officers, who will make up by diligence and intelligence the reduction of hands. I hope this would not be forgotten, when revising the establishments. I recognise its importance, and hence reiterate these remarks.

Please send me a copy of the Dai's Act. I am inclined to make stronger penal clauses as originally suggested by Dr. Mayer. Please forward to me a copy of his letter to Government in this connection. Please send me Dr. Mayer's tippen on the Registration of Medical practitioners and licensing of Vaidas and the Council order thereon. Dr. Mayer has casually mentioned to me the stoppage of his pay at the treasury for bills alleged to be submitted by him. Please inquire into this. It seems that the system of its working must be wrong, which permits of such treatment in the case of a State officer. I should also like to have your opinion on the working of the

Pre-audit system, against which I hear there are constant complaints laid at the door of the Accounts department. I understood that even firms from outside are occasioned great delay in the payment of their bills, in consequence of which they may be hesitate to deal with the State departments, or possibly charge more. But there may be other causes for such delays under certain State Rules. This also may please be inquired into and set right.

The work of the Panchayats, Sanitation, town improvements (Mr. Ghoda's work) and municipalities is really done in the preliminary stages by the revenue officers and so can be more easily looked after by the revenue department. I, therefore, want these branches to be managed in future by the Sar Suba instead of by the Pragati Adhikari.

The post at present occupied by Mr. R.R. Pawar may be abolished, as this work will be looked after by the Sar Suba; but if necessary, a portion of the work pertaining to sanitation may be transferred to the Sanitary Commissioner. Pawar was appointed to teach and impress the importance of the work, which, I hope has been achieved to some extent. He is an intelligent and sympathetic officer, and should now be given a wider scope for good work.

Mr. Ambegaonkar should be entirely relieved of his duties as Khangi Karbhari, and Shrimant Ganpatrao will take up these duties until the return of Mr. Shirgaokar to Baroda, in addition to his duties as Pragati Adhikari minus the departments mentioned above. The object of creating the post of the Pragati Adhikari or Joint Sar Suba originally was, because the Abkari department was one of the most important departments of the State; and it was thought desirable to have an independent officer to look after its interests; but later on, when it was found that this officer had not enough work, it was considered justifiable to add these brancehs-Panchayat etc., above mentioned, and this only relieved the Sar Suba too much.

Yours Sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta.

1826

VICHY,

31st May 1921.

MY DEAR MR. SPIELMANN,

I have often thought of you and wished to write to you but did not do so till now. I have been here since the 21st May. Before that I stayed for a month at Laussane. I had an attack of gout in my knees particularly soon after I left India till I reached Laussane. Fortunately the attack was not acute, and I could not travel in the State and move about in a chair. I am here undergoing a treatment. After it is over, I shall probably come to London for a short time, when I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you.

After the time that elapsed, we opened the Picture Gallery in Baroda, the credit of which collection is all yours. Have the Deghers returned to England? I should like to know how your wife is. Kindly remember me to her. I am sending a cheque of £ 200, which I should like you to accept at present from me for the trouble you have taken about the pictures and also as a small token of regard for you and for the kindness and love you have always shown to me. Out of this sum, I wish you to utilise a part to buy something, which will remind you often of me. I have always enjoyed your company and look after you as one of my best friends.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
M.H. Spielmann Esquire.

1827

MAJESTIC HOTEL, VICHY,

1st June, 1921.

MY DEAR KIRTISINHJI,*

I thank you for your kind letter of the 9th May from Mussoorie. I hope you and your people are having a good time there. I have met your nephew in Paris. He looked well. I have been here for treatment, and will remain here for about a fortnight. Her Highness is with Jaisinh at Berlin. He seems to be better.

I got an attack of rheumatism on board on my way to Europe. With it I had a bit of fever. I suffer much from uric acid, and all these troubles seem to be due to it, though I lead a very careful life.

I am sorry that A.D.C. did not carry out his promise. I enjoyed meeting you, and I hope I shall see more of you on my return. Please tell your brother Narsinhji that I shall attend to his request on my return, and give his son a start of Rs. 200. I hope this funds you well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

* *Brother of H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla. He worked as an A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for sometime.*

1828

MAJESTIC HOTEL, VICHY,
2nd June 1921.

MY DEAR SAMARTH,

Your memory makes me write this. I hope you are well and not suffering in health in any way owing to the great heat prevailing there.

On my way, I got an attack of gout and fever which prevented me from enjoying the sea-trip. On arrival at Marseilles, I soon left for Lausanne, where I stayed for a month, and got my gout and teeth attended to. The treatment at Laussane by the doctor did me much good. It reduced the Uric acid from the system, and the electric treatment with violet rays helped to cure the pain of the knees.

The weather at Lausanne was cool and on the whole very pleasant. Being out of season, there were few people in the Lausanne Palace Hotel, which is a fine place, and the diet is being sold cheap, as since the war, visitors to Switzerland are few. It will take some time before the old number of visitors is made up. The country round about was daily growing in venture and blooming with flowers. One can not get tired with the beauty of Switzerland.

I have been here since the 21st of May, and will continue to stay according to medical advice till the end of this month. I am taking the waters, which I had not taken since the

beginning of the war. I was in this very Hotel when the War was declared and troops were being mobilised. This was being vacated to be turned into a hospital, and I had to go into another building, suffering to an extent, with an attack of gout in my foot. It remains to be seen how far the drinking of these sulphur and other springs will improve my digestion, reduce Uric acid and render me less liable to the growing attacks of gout, whose duration is getting longer.

Prince Jaisinhrao's health is better to a certain extent, though the real cure does not yet make its appearance. We can but exercise patience. Her Highness and my youngest son are with him.

I go out for walks and motor drives, and, at times, play a bit of golf. The place and the treatment is enervating, and one does not care to exert much. My grandson seems to be favouring well in body and mind. At present, Khaserao looks after him when he is not boarding, and is studying in the school. Khaserao is better in health, and is very much engrossed in the study of the question of Indian States.

I read a very nice book on the history of Switzerland, which depicted its growth very well. I wish our present people write biographies and histories of their times and even of their daily life. I know, in subjugated country like India, one has to be very guarded in expressing oneself. Still this can not help out utter indifference to study life.

I shall be worrying by writing more, and so bid you adieu.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Dewan Bahadur V.M. Samarth, Baroda.

1829

VICHY,
3rd June 1921.

DEAR GOVINDBHAI,

I have been reading in the Adnya Patrika the rules you are making. I am glad you have a tendency to systematise work, and to make rules and enforce them. I enjoyed so much to hear from you, in our interviews in Baroda, the improvements

you had effected. I read your monthly reports with interest. I hope you will effect many improvements in your own departments, and make suggestions, in a due and sensible way, to remove defects in others. This has to be done with tact and judgment.

My health is much better. I hope this finds you and all yours perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai.*

1830

VICHY,
3rd June 1921.

MY DEAR NEPHEW,

I was glad to receive your letter today. You seem to have done a lot for the reduction of expenses; and I hope the conclusions are sound.

I am much better in health, and I can now take my usual walking exercise. The waters here are very enervating, and the weather is warm and trying. I shall stay here till the end of this month. Her Highness is in Germany, and I have good news of them. I hope this finds you well and happy.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao S. Gaekwar.*

1831

HOTEL MAGESTIC, VICHY,
13th June 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I find that times are changing, and we require more efficient personnel in all Government departments. The principle of economy involved in paying the least possible, when we get only mostly in efficient men for the price, should give way to higher economy by getting only efficient men whom we would

pay well; and it might be possible, especially in clerical establishments, to reduce a large number of posts- one good well-paid man may be better the work of three or four under-paid slow workers.

It is not a question simply of raising the pay of present posts, so as to satisfy the general outcry for higher salaries- as seems now to be the fashion- and maintain the same personnel, but a matter of revising posts so as to engage better men. It is, no doubt, a big problem; but I feel that we must tackle it; and I should like you to take it up, beginning, say, with the Revenue department, from top to bottom.

You remember the discussion at the Chamber of Princes at Delhi with regard to administration during the minority of Princes. I want a confidentially prepared statement, showing present powers of our Council compared to the powers advocated by the Princes in case of a minority.

There are Europeans engaged on small salaries in subordinate posts, e.g. in the Railway department. Please let me know, if you consider it necessary to enlarge Council powers with regard to Europeans.

Please see how powers of heads of departments may be increased. I lay great stress on making heads of departments feel that the responsibility for the welfare of their departments rests more on themselves than on their dependence on Ministers and Council. They should be given as much importance as possible.

I wonder, if Huzur Orders with regard to heads of departments are always properly circulated or understood. Is advantage taken of the facilities given to heads of departments to attend the discussion of their tippans ? I want them also to realise the importance of mentioning plainly to me, in their monthly letters, affairs of their departments to which my attention should be drawn. It should then be my Secretary's duty to point out cases, where I should take action.

I understand that Dr. Sumant Mehta drew the Sanitary Commissioner's allowance, when in Europe. It does not appear to be right that he should have done so.

With regards to Malojirao Khanderao Powar (Saundankar), he had been given by Council Order certain advantages, which

are not in accord with the interpretation of my instructions.

Please get the Police Commissioner, in consultation with the General, to select twelve men from the Military in various grades, for appointment to different grades in the police. These names should be submitted to me, when I come to Baroda. I situated magisterial examinations etc. for the Military with the possibility of transfer in view, so as to get fresh blood of military-type into the Police; and effect should sometimes be given to such transfers, so that the military also may not think that they are subjected to law examinations as an unnecessary hardship.

I had told Mr. Ambegaonkar to report on the status of the various members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Prant Panchayats, so as to see whether they are truly representative of the various classes, interests and castes, and to compare the representative ratio of our selected assemblies with that of the British institutions. Also find out how often members are re-elected. If there be insufficient representation or other defects to point out, necessary suggestions should be made. If the information asked for involves too many unimportant details, these might be left out.

The report asked from Mr. Ambegaonkar has not yet reached me. This is another instance of unnecessary worry being caused to me by my having to issue reminders. When I have asked for anything, my mind cannot keep at rest with the idea that there would be prompt execution; but I must keep on thinking about that particular subject and writing again about it, as delay makes me suspect that the matter is not being attended to and may be relegated to oblivion. If my officers know how much they contribute to the restoration of my health, and allay the restlessness of my mind by prompt attention to my wishes, I trust there would be less dilatoriness all round.

If there be no records existant of particulars as to age, caste, occupation, education, number of times of re-election, if any, etc., of members of elected bodies, such may now be kept for easy reference, when required.

With reference to your letter dated 9th September, please see how long it would be for Sir Vishweshwar Aya to finish the irrigation schemes he already has in hand; and if this

should take a long time, I suggest some British expert should be consulted as regards other schemes pending. I understand that there is a systematic scheme of water-supply to towns together with drainage adopted in the United Provinces. Please ask the Governor or other officials in authority to let Mr. Raoji Patel, our Irrigation Engineer, and another young Engineer from the department, go and study these works and other questions of policy and finance connected therewith.

I confirm my wire of the 3rd October:- "Please ask Seddon to report on irrigation and working of Sar Suba's office."

I sent you a wire in code, asking that the Prince's Banquet Speech should not be sent to Europe. It is very good of you to have got it ready for me, and I should like this initiative taken by officers of all departments, when they have to make a speech in connection with a ceremony connected with their respective departments. But there is really no need to send draft speeches to me, when I am away from Baroda and supposed to attend only to urgent business.

When I was last touring in the districts, cultivators at various villages complained to me against the existence of primary schools, especially in the case of girls; they wanted the girls freed from attending, and when girls did attend, proper advantage was not being taken of the schools. It is necessary to see how far we should proceed with the enforcement of compulsory education for girls in all places. In any event, we spend such large sums on education that we must see that schools are really effective in carrying out our purpose. Otherwise ineffective schools should be closed. I wish Mr. Seddon and yourself should see personally into these questions, when touring in villages; but that need not delay the investigation and report asked for.

Yours Sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta,
Dewan, Baroda.

1832

HOTEL MAJESTIC, VICHY,

12th June, 1921

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I was very glad to receive Your Highness' kind letter of the 25th April and to know that you have been keeping good health. I thank you very much for your kind inquiries after me and Her Highness.

During my short stay in India, I was not keeping good health, and on my way to Marseilles, while on Board the steamer, I got an attack of gout and had to go direct to Switzerland for treatment. The stay at Laussane did me much good; and I have now been here in Vichy for the last three weeks, undergoing the water-treatment, and will be here for another week, when I expect to go to England. I think my ill health is mainly due to bad digestion, though I am very careful about my diet.

Vichy is a nice place in the south of France; and there are beautiful natural hot springs here, and lot of people come here for treatment.

Her Highness is at Carlsbad at present. My son Jaisinhrao is in Berlin, and is better in health. We intend returning to India in November. I hope this will find you in the best of health.

Your Sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir.*

1833

VICHY,

16th June 1921

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

We have not had the pleasure of hearing from each other for a very long time. I have often thought of Your Highness, and have sometimes read with interest in the papers about Your Highness' movements and the industrial and other developments in which Your Highness taken such keen interest.

I had a short visit to my State in the beginning of this year, and had to return in Europe for the benefit of my health, which I am sorry to say, has not been quite good of late. My health often suffers from bad digestion, though I take every possible care of my diet, and of late, I have been frequently getting attacks of gout, with the result that I have not been able to take as much exercise as I ought to. The treatment and the stay at Laussane in Switzerland did me much good, and I am not taking the water-treatment here in Vichy. This is a famous watering place, where there are different kinds of natural springs, and lot of people come here for treatment.

I intend going to England in the first week of July, and expect to return to India in November.

Her Highness has gone to Carlsbad for a short time, and my son Jaisinh is much better now in Berlin. Dhairyashil, who has returned from Mesopotamia, has also gone to Berlin for a change.

I wonder if Your Highness has been visiting Ooty often. I always think of that charming place and the several pleasant opportunities we had of meeting each other. Please remember me to your mother, sisters, the Maharani and the Yuvaraja. I hope Your Highness and all the members of your family are doing well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

1834

HOTEL MAJESTIC, VICHY,
20th June 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

On the page 59 of the Administration Report, para 95, I read that the system of conciliation was in force in 26 talukas; and on page 60, I read further, " as an experiment, recourse to conciliation was declared optional in six places in the State for three years, and that period was further extended by two years.". I have no idea or figures as to how far the experiment has been successful and popular; but I should suggest that

the system be made optional to the whole Raj, unless there is any strong evidence to the contrary, in which case, I should like to have reasons with figures of the past experience explained to me. I do not think it the right system that people should be forced to resort to a court.

In a previous letter (vide letter of the 8th June) with reference to Mr. C.N. Patel's circular in the Adnyapatrika dated 21st April, pages 1329-1330 on the subject of *Sanads* to Vakils, an order was sent to you that in future the *Sanads* to the Vakils should be given by the Huzur instead of by the Dewan. In this connection, I wish these to be given twice in the year, say November and March, when the applications should be submitted with full information in a *patrak*, something like the pension *patrak*. If, for some reason, I am not able to give the *Sanad*, the Council may do so. I have been made to work and go into details more than I ought to, the consequence of which has been that, in some cases, more power has been given to officers than necessary.

I believe, at present, seniority is reckoned, under certain circumstances, on pay. This principle is not altogether satisfactory, and in its place, some other method of calculating seniority, if not wholly, at least partially, should be used. For instance, persons placed in a certain grade may count their seniority by time of appointment to such grade. Merely calculating by pay encourages strife for increased salary, though they may not deserve it, or make deserving officers suffer in their prospects. Perhaps a study of the British Civil Service may suggest a better method. After writing this, Mr. Shirgaonkar tells me that seniority is now calculated no on pay, but from the time an officer is placed in any given grade. If that fulfils all the wants, I have nothing more to say.

In the Sayaji Vijaya of the 26th May, I read about the movements of the Pragati Adhikari. I hope officers are not too easily given leave without adequate reason. It is more desirable that high officers should employ their energies and time in improving their departments and conscientiously doing their duties, rather than seeking opportunities to make speeches in opening institutions or seeking unnecessary publicity. Speeches, at times, may be necessary; but it can easily become a feeling that exceeds its usefulness.

It seems that high officers are too easily disposed to go and visit other States, where they try and create sympathy for themselves and seek personal favour from their Rulers. This method of visiting does not do credit either to the officers concerned or to the State they serve. Even according to the old idea, such actions were looked upon as being quite irregular and improper. Several of the old traditions contain much wisdom, which the present generation should not lose sight of, without due consideration.

You must have read the editorial article in the *Kesari* of the 17th May. I think it is a faulty and a foolish statement. I have no ground to complain of your conduct as indicated in it. I wish my officers to exercise power, which really pertains to their position. To do so is to help me. We understood the value of division of labour.

I have today finished the Vichy treatment, and am going by motor to a hill-station, called La Bourboule, close by, where I intend spending a week or ten days before going to London.

Yours Sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta,
Dewan, Baroda.

1835

MEDICIS PALACE, LA BOURBOULE,
23rd June 1921.

MY DEAR KHASERAO,

Thanks for your letter from Liverpool. There is much truth in what you write about not giving too much work to Pratapsinh. Nobody desires to do so nor did I ever urge children in that way. Even if one did, few boys will do it, and specially when there are many diversions, as in the case of ignorant righ Indians.

We have, in a way, talked about the period Pratapsinh should stay here, and we need not bother our head about it just yet. Mr. Hopkinson's name can be considered in due time.

I should like to see something of your nepuew. I should be glad to ask him to stay with me, at a mutual convenient time,

if he likes the idea, and let me know his time. I want to know him, and see whether he will suit Baroda, and Baroda will suit him. With my very limited experience, boys trained in England do not always prove industrious.

I think you all do not see and give weight enough to the bad or ignorant surroundings of an Indian Prince. Even the best-using the word in comparative sense-have to pay much for it. I think too much is made of English school-life and success of English boys in after-life. It is the encouragement and the various opportunities given ot them that bring them forward. It is a mistake not to encourage to good of an Institution. No community can continue to progress beyond the general intellectual level of its members.

I have heard from Mr. Waterfield, who has agreed to give time. I shall take up the question later, when all sides will be considered. I have written the letter hurridly; and I hope you will be able to read it. I can write a lot, but see no advantage in doing so.

The news on cotton is interesting. It will be useful, if translated into action. Has our departments of Agriculture tried and achieved anything? It is refreshing to read your thoughts. So few of our officers take serious and intelligent interest in their work. Many manage to float only without earnestness in life and work.

I hope this will find you well.

Yours Sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
K.B. Jadhao Esqr.,

1836

PALACE HOTEL, LA BOURBOULE,
26th June 1921.

MY DEAR MR. RUDGE,

I hope you have admitted the name of my grandson for Rugby. Mr. Waterfield has kindly consented to give time to teach Marathi. Khaserao Jadhav thinks it is too much to teach four languages to a little boy. Latin will not be of use to

Pratapsinh in after-life, unless he becomes a savant. Can you arrange to let him be in Rugby without obliging him to learn Latin? Time thus saved will be spent in learning in Indian language. Can you do this, and will you advise me to do so? Should I try with Mr. Waterfield to let Pratapsinh drop Latin?

I shall be in London for a short time in the first week of July. I hope you and all yours are well. Shankarrao has received a wire from India, in which the ill health of his mother and second brother is mentioned. I do not know what he is going to decide or has decided.

Yours Sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
W.A.D. Rudge Esqr., Rugby.

1837

PALACE HOTEL, LA BOURBOULE,
25th June 1921.

DEAR COL. JOUBERT,

Many thanks for your letter and my photograph, the receipt of which I should have acknowledged earlier to save you from making enquiries. I was sorry to hear of Mr. Melvill's death. I did not know that he was alive till last December; otherwise I should have asked whether he was well enough to see me. How are his wife and his son, who was, I believe, a doctor?

I hope we will meet one of these days, I shall be in London in the first week of July. Please remember me to your wife. Yours was the first Christian marriage I witnessed.

Her Highness is at Carlsbad for treatment. She is well. Many thanks for the promised other photos. I am sending a wire to Baroda. Things have much changed since you saw this.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Col. C.N. Joubert, Surrey.

1838

PALACE HOTEL, LA BOURBOULE,

26th June 1921.

MY DEAR MADGAONKAR,

I sent you the enclosed wire as a private enquiry, as I thought the information may prove useful. I hope it will cause you no inconvenience. I know if I wish anything to be done in the matter, I have to proceed through the British Government.

I have to thank you for your letter and condolence. My health is at present much better. From the time I sailed from Marseilles to the time I returned, I was unable to walk much owing to gout in my knees. Jaisinhrao is better; but we cannot, yet call it a serious improvement. Dhairyashil is in Berlin too for treatment. I doubt whether it will do him any good. Pratapsinh and his sister are well, and attend boarding schools. Her Highness is at Carlsbad for treatment there.

Please remember me to your wife and son. I hope you are all well. This place is very hot, and I leave for London on the night of the 28th June.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar,
High Court Judge, Bombay.*

1839

LA BOURBOULE,

26th June 1921.

MY DEAR AMBEGAONKAR,

I hope this finds you and all yours well. I hope you are doing and looking into the work of the Huzur Kamdar's Office and not leaving it to your clerks. I want you, with the assistance of the Chief Mantri Madadnis and his Assistants, to go into the monthly proceedings (or statements) of the work done by the Council and Ministers, find and propose what lessons and improvements can be learnt and effected in the light of the information. I wish the Minister and Shah, instead of you, to do what is wise and useful, and simply

send the matter to me merely for information. Every six months, the Council Secretary should suggest improvements for the material that comes within his province. Please show this letter to Manubhai, and let him do everything instead of you.

Many reports of Swaris are due from you, Such as of Japan, last Europe trip of 1919-1920 and of the last Kadi Swari. I think you are getting slack. Why do you want to be reminded? I do not wish to be bothered to remind you officers. Finish your work, and inform me that it is finished. My health is better. I like rest, and this can be achieved only if officers do their duties well and without promptings.

Several of the Huzur officers have comparatively light work, and they ought to do it well, train officers and exercise efficient supervision. The younger officers do not seem to come up-to mark. They seem to be easy going, and lack discipline and habits of application. These are probably sweeping remarks, and are based on very little information. My remarks should be read with due modifications.

I thank you much for reminding me frequently, while in India last time, not to work much and beyond a limited time. I hope you and others will continue to do so, and not tread on the theory of fear, which instead people use to cover their multitude of sins.

In future, I should not be made to decide individual cases; but officers should work out principles, and place them after mature consideration for my approval. Once the principles are approved, I should not be bothered. In the past, officers have failed to save me from undue work. Merely reminders are not enough; but on occasions, things have to be pressed, and a conviction produced. Better modes of doing work have to be shown and proved.

I feel that my work can be more valuable and effective, if I am saved from lot of unimportant work, and confined more to supervise than decide original cases and matters. The real work of a Raja is to supervise effectively, and let his Ministers do all the work. He should apportion blame and praise by being well informed. For a Raja to do his work well, his mind should be never overworked. A Raja should never forget that his great and most useful work is social. Though I know this

fact, still owing to incompetent officers, jealousy and foolish surroundings and forgetfulness on my part due to too many occupations, these pleasant social duties have not been fully performed. It is never too late to mend, though it is difficult for our people to believe so.

I have written this letter rather freely and without giving much time to its composition. I wish it to be indulgently treated. Some day I may express these very views in a better way.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Rao Bahadur G.B. Ambegaonkar,
Huzur Kamdar, Baroda.*

1840

LA BOURBOULE,
28th June 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I sent you a wire sometime ago from Laussane saying that my health being better, work may be sent here. I have got some papers; but I have not attended to them fully because I believe they are not of an urgent nature.

Let me tell you a story of my youth. When I began to look into the work of the administration, I was full of desire to do my duty, and had plenty of energy and no experience. I did not then see that one could over work nor was I told by any of its evil. Many officers saw it; but none of them had the humanity to tell me of its results and that I should limit myself to work only for certain hours, in order to safeguard my health. There were many other truths and observations, which they whispered amongst themselves but they never told me of them. I consider this an inhuman act and unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman. For the good of others, we have to communicate our individual and collective experience. Otherwise every individual has to begin the world afresh. These officers thought that my zeal for work must be satisfied; and so even if there were no papers pending, they did their best to search and made the stream of work endless.

Wisdom ought to have suggested to them that there was no work left, and that I should not work so much. I remember well Vinayakrao Kirtane telling me with a smile in the office bungalow at Makarpura that I worked so hard that they were at their wits end and had to find more work. I was not needed for work so much; but I did not wish the work to suffer for me; and being without experience, I went on working, without limiting myself to time.

My object in mentioning this is that because I ask for work or make similar other requests, please bear in mind not to create work unnecessarily or untimely, merely to fatigue me by work, and to satisfy my curiosity and, thus try to create an impression on my mind as to the endless energy of my officers in bringing before me numberless questions.

My health has to be cared for and energy conserved. Only questions of importance and of an urgent nature should be submitted to me, the rest being kept ready for disposal, when I return or at due time. But in doing this, nobody's interests should suffer. To avoid injury to the interests of others and to cause them no inconvenience, the Council should place itself in a position to deal with questions satisfactorily.

Let me tell further a bit of an experience. When I first began to come to Europe, papers were sent to me, and I disposed of them all without loss of time or inconvenience. Later on, I got ill, and was laid up with pneumonia. For two months, I was allowed by doctors to see no papers. The Residency thought that public affairs could not be delayed; because Maharaja happened to be ill. Thus, they pressed the Minister for disposal of work. Later, this developed to the extent that even when I left for Europe, the administrative arrangements had to be shown to the Government of India. If Indian officials had taken advantage of human experience and human frailties like illness of Princes and Rulers, the organisation of their administration would amply provide for contingencies like absences etc. But as usual, we take no experience of the past, live for the day and wait to remove inconveniences till forced by others. It is a sad story.

This letter is casually written. Therefore you must take a broad view of it and not scan every word. If there is no work, to say that there is none reflects greater credit than to hide

the fact by subterfuges. I wish my officers to do almost all the work and only to come to me when great principles of policy are to be settled. They should keep me well informed, and not pester me for decisions.

Please impress some of these truths on the heads of departments and important officers. You can quietly read this letter to some of them. I am leaving tonight for Paris *en route* to London. I have not had the last Indian mail yet, and am looking forward to read in it some news about the monsoon. On it all our prosperity lies.

I hope this finds you and all yours perfectly well. This place is very warm, and I am glad to get away. The Vichy cure has weakened me, and I find my nerves a bit unsettled. Dr. Mayer is very attentive and helps me in many ways. I have had several talks with him about his department, and I gather from his conversation that the disposal of some questions has been unnecessarily delayed, and that I have altogether been kept quite ignorant of several of them. This is not altogether right. Experienced officers will see that it is their duty to keep me informed of any important developments that may arise in the course of the work of administration. Without it, I cannot help them or watch the public interests.

During the last short visit of mine, I enjoyed very much the conversations I had with several heads of departments in the interviews that I gave them. They told me of what they had done. Officers, as I said above, should dispose of all their work, and see that every question has been dealt with, and tell me in casual conversation all what they have done or propose to do than wait for orders.

By this way, exercising supervision and keeping in contact with the current of affairs, I can do more work than sit at a desk with a secretary, and dispose of many petty questions by myself. This casual letter has become too long, and I must now close it, as it is time for lunch. I hope it would not bore you. It is only meant to be an outpouring of my feelings and thoughts.

Yours Sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta, Dewan, Baroda.

1841

SWITZERLAND, WALDHAUS FLIMS,

9th August 1921.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,

Many thanks for your kind letter. You are aware that I suffered from gout on my way to India in last January. During my few weeks stay in India, I was not well from the same disease.

Both on my way to India and on my way back to Europe, I was not able to take any exercise. I again suffered from gout during the voyage back, therefore, I had to go to Laussane, where I was treated by Dr. M. Jeanneret for a month. The treatment with violet rays gave me immediate relief. The gout was not acute, but prevented me, as I said above, from taking any exercise. Before leaving Laussane, I was able to walk for an hour without any fatigue. Since then I have had no gout except little signs, while at Vichy. I found Vichy very hot and relaxing. I stayed there more out of duty than choice.

The officials round me caused me more annoyance than I expected. The result of annoyance lasts longer, and does more harm than when one is in good health.

From Vichy I went according to Drs. Mono and Mayer's advice to La Bourboule; but that place also proved too hot. I then went to London, which, unfortunately, I found hotter than usual and beyond all my expectations. On my way to Vittel, I had to go to Laussane, where new plates for my teeth were to be made and my teeth required to be attended to. At Laussane, I felt very low in spirits and feeble.

Having been suffering from constipation, I took one morning, as I often do, two spoonful of fruit salt, which caused several motions lasting for more than a day. I asked Dr. Jeanneret to see me. He gave me some medicines, which I am still taking and which have done me good. He recommended me to come to this place, and take rest before undergoing a mild cure at Vittel. He thought the treatment given to me at Vichy rather severe. He had advised me to go to Vichy, and had recommended Dr. Mono, who looked after me. At present I am feeling better.

I have been suffering since long from constipation. Dr. Mayer in India recommended me hot water and fruit salt. I frequently took purgative pills also. They did a little good for the time being; but no cure was effected. After the last treatment at Vichy, I have developed nerves to a great extent, and have felt several depressions; but I hope they are only temporary.

Your mother is here since a few days. She thinks that I am misled, and finds faults with some people.

From all accounts I hear, Dhairyashil and Jaisinhrao seem to be doing well. I have received news from Baroda saying that there has been rain there. This has relieved me much from anxiety. I hope to be back in India in the middle of November to welcome the Prince of Wales. I hope, though I cannot say for certain, that I will be fairly well by that time, though a winter in a bracing climate may have done me good.

To save you the trouble from reading my writing, I have got this letter typed by a friend of mine. Kindly remember me to your husband and children. Hope you are all well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar.*

1842

WALDHAUS FLIMS,
16th August 1921.

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

I thank you for your confidential letter of the 8th July 1921.

Many of the subjects you touch upon, have been and are in my head since years. I have my views on them. I shall here touch only one or two of them. The correctness of these or any other views depends on the angle of view from which one looks at them.

The proper way of looking at them is to see if there is any necessity of change in the existing state of things. Does the present system work badly, and require readjustment, or are changes to be made merely for sake of changes or to satisfy fashion or interested persons?

Origin of the office of the Minister:- If we can recollect the origin of the Minister's office and if the importance of the post is to be kept up, the only way, in my opinion, is that he should work with the Raja, and not try to form a separate office, adding one more stage of centralization. The Prime Minister ought to be the head-man to take all final orders. As at present, he can not or does not do this, for whatever reasons, other methods have to be found to do his legitimate duties.

Need of another important officer:- If the Minister worked with the Raja, as is his duty, another equally important officer will not necessarily be required. If the activities of Government are expanding, the offices below him should be proportionately strengthened.

Views will be expressed, when needed:- I can write a lot on all the points that you have touched; but I do not see any immediate use for doing so. I shall express my views, when there is the need for doing so. I thank you for the candid expression of your views, which are worthy of consideration.

Full advantage should be taken on Mr. Seddon:- Now that we have taken Mr. Seddon in our service, we have to see that we take full advantage of him. Are there any special important problems that we can ask him to study?

Analysis of the lists of members of our Representative institutions and lessons to be drawn from them:- I had asked Mr. Ambegaonkar to study and analyse the kind of members that come to our Dhara Sabha, and to tell me the results of his analysis, pointing out any points or defects that require attention; but Mr. Ambegaonkar has slept over it. Will you please wake him up, and tell him to study the lists and see if all interests are represented proportionately in it? Whether any one class or interest is disproportionately preponderant?

He should compare that institution with the system in the Bombay Presidency or any other sensible system, and should submit his conclusions from the comparison.

The same kind of analysis should be made of our Prant and Mahal Panchayats.

Object of doing this :- What I want him and you finally to do is to study our existing system and note down what changes are wanted. This should be quietly and carefully done. In doing this, one must not be thoughtlessly impelled by fashion

or impulse. Please have this quietly done and a confidential note prepared with suggestions for my study, when I return.

Mr. Seddon's duties, when he joins:- When Mr. Seddon arrives there (he leaves England for India about the 15 th of September), he should take up the departments that Mr. Dutt had, and should exercise the same powers. I approve of your suggestion that the Amatya should have the Revenue and cognate departments, viz: Settlement, Finance and Excise. If other changes are needed, you can get them decided after my return when the permanent distribution will finally be settled. He will be a member of the Council. Sampatrao and Nimbalkar will cease to be ordinary members of the Council after my arrival there.

Appointment of Dr. Jivraj Mehta :- Before this letter reaches you, you will have learnt that I have engaged Dr. Jivraj Mehta. All this adds to our expenses, and you must think of how to make the two ends meet.

Remedies for increasing expenditure:- Besides this, you wish me to decide about Dhurandhar. Unless changes are made, we shall have more men than there is work for them to do. I trust you, however, to think over the matter and be ready with remedies.

Thanks to Major Parab :- Please thank Major Parab for me for his very interesting report of his visit to Mysore in 1920.

Lessons from returns of Council works:- From all returns, some useful lessons can be learnt. Have the officers concerned and specially the secretaries to the Council tried to learn any lessons from the monthly returns of work disposed of by the Council? They should do so hereafter.

Dewan's powers to the Minister of Education:- I think the time of the Naib Dewan and of the Council will be saved usefully, if the Commissioner of Education (Vidyadikari) were given the powers of the Dewan. He may, in future, exercise these powers as an experiment.

Subscription for the Garden Party to the Duke of Connaught:- The subscription of Rs. 202-11-4 asked for by the Maharaja of Bikaner, as my subscription, may be sent as desired by him.

Contribution for Chancellor's Office:- Regarding the contribution of Rs. 800 for the first and Rs. 600 for subsequent years, about which the Maharaja has written, orders will be

sent later on. Meanwhile, I should like you to have the opinions of the members of the Council on the point.

I have derived some slight benefit by my stay at this place. Next week I go to Berlin to consult some eminent physicians and to get myself thoroughly examined.

I hope everything is going on satisfactorily. The news of good rains has been an immense relief.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta,
Dewan, Baroda.*

1843

5th September 1921.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW,

I was glad to receive your letter a few days ago and yesterday your telegram about Modi.

I came here yesterday from Berlin, and will go to-morrow to Interlaken. Later on I, may think of asking you and the children to join me not far from Geneva, as I do not like the children to travel much and undergo many changes of climate and residence.

You may spend a bit more, while travelling, then your allowance. Please you can also buy presents for your people up to Rs. 2,000 (two thousand.) I have not any information about your expenses; but I write this for the present to avoid inconvenience.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Princess Kamala Devi Gaekwar.*

1844

REGINA HOTEL JUNGFRAUBLICK, INTERLAKEN,
11th September 1921.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

Many thanks for your letters dated 11th and 19 th August. I greatly appreciate your feelings of solicitude for my health;

and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratefulness to yourself and Council for having greatly contributed to my well-being, by saving me from State worries and by your successful administration of State affairs.

I think that I am distinctly better, more alert mentally and physically. When I arrived in Europe in April last, I was in a very bad condition, following those two attacks of gout, the second coming on when I had hardly recovered from the first attack, which had incapacitated me during most of my short stay in India. The treatment at Laussane did me the greatest good and that was the turning point. I felt quite a different man on leaving Laussane. The Vichy treatment is always trying; the doctors had warned me about it. My mistake after Vichy was not to go and do an after cure in some quiet bracing climate. I was so keen on getting back to London to my house and my horses etc. I never expected that the heat would be so unusual, and that, along with other worries, sent me back again to the depth of depression. Noting the ill effects of London, I came to Laussane, where I had to see my dentist, proposing to go from there to Vittel for my second cure on the programme. But at Laussane, my nervous depression was so marked that the doctors advised me to go for a rest-cure at Waldhaus Flims in the Swiss hills before doing another watering cure. Water cures are always depressing, and one feels the good of them only sometime after. Waldhaus did me a lot of good. I then decided to go to Germany to see my son and, on Her Highness' insistence, to consult German doctors. I was seen by four specialists. They practically agreed on the lines of treatment I had been following. My gouty condition and my blood showed such improvement that they thought it was not necessary for me any longer to go to Vittel this year, but that it would suffice to go for rest and recreation to any nice continental resort I might fancy. This was distinctly encouraging. My previous treatment must have done me a lot of good, when one comes to think that when I first came to Laussane, I had in my blood about four times more than the normal quantity of uric acid, and the examination in Berlin showed that the uric acid had been reduced to a little higher than normal.

I hope that now I will be on the high way to complete recovery; but as the doctors have warned me, I must always consider myself liable to slight attacks of gout or of nervous depression, and, on the first sign of recurrence, I must take drastic measures to ward off the ill effects, according to the programme of instructions drawn out for me.

I am here doing a modified Vittel-cure and a grape-cure by taking Vittel water and eating grapes. The slight touch of gout, which I had just before leaving Waldhaus Flims, has hardly left any trace. I got over it very quickly.

I feel that with my age and my state of health, I must shape my life in Baroda more on the lines of that of the old Rajas, leaving most of the administrative work into the hands of my good Ministers, and myself seeing more of my people, and with my mind freer for dealing with general schemes of improvements. I would also like to take greater part in social activities-sports, games, dinners, Gymkhanas, garden parties etc.,- to have more pleasant life round me, not always to be the solitary Raja in high estate. My domestic life may also be improved by seeing more of my people, by unbending a bit, by being more human, by taking greater interest in their life-at the same time, one must maintain the sense of proportion; and, however much I may let them enter my private life, any tendency to interfere with Palace and State affairs must be absolutely checked. You may help me a lot by thinking out of entertainments etc., for me, and by suggesting the right type of personnel around me. I would like also to meet my State officers more frequently at small social parties, when we can talk informally.

As regard Mr. Seddon, unless there should be any special objection to his doing so, I should like him, for the time being, to deal with the tippans of all departments without any reservation. He would have Dewan powers and himself dispose of the tippans coming within such powers, and submit the others to Council, of which he would be a member. My object is to get him thoroughly acquainted with the present state of things, as compared with conditions, when he was last in Baroda. I have also a second object in doing so; it would, by acquired experience, give me some basis for the consideration of a post of General Secretary, with regard to the creation of

which I had already outlined to you my instructions. We will go into the question of permanent distribution of work for Mr. Seddon, when I return to Baroda.

Mr. Kharadi had asked for some machinery for his workshops. This question might be duly considered with Mr. Martin. We are spending much money on furniture in Europe, and the point is whether saving could be effected by making quite as good furniture in Baroda. If this is possible, I should be greatly in favour of the proposal.

Please arrange for the public arrival both at Bombay and at Baroda on my return. I would stay a night even in Bombay.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta,
Dewan, Baroda.

1845

MAKARPURA PALACE, BARODA,
14th November 1921.

MY DEAR MR. WILKINSON,

I thank you for your kind letter of the 12th November. I have just arrived, and find Baroda quite warm, but I am glad to see the place. I feel much better than last year or rather my last visit to India. The doctors did not wish me to return just yet, but I wanted to come to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I am to stay here as short a period as I can.

I got no chance of having cold weather in Europe this time, as it was unusually hot, wherever I went. Her Highness is feeling very well.

Jaisinhrao is better than before, though I expected more improvement. It is a case of waiting and watching.

Dhairyashilrao did not do well, and so is back in Baroda.

I should have been delighted to stay with you; but I shall be quite busy during the few days that I shall be here. I have to see and do so many things. Affairs are so interesting, though I try to avoid going into them much at present owing to my health. I hope I shall see you in Europe, if not in India. After

the Prince's visit, I shall try to find a convenient time and invite you to stay with me here. I hope you are having good news of your family. Please give my Salams to the Maharani. I hope this finds you well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*W.H.J. Wilkinson Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Resident, Udaipur.*

1846

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
15th November 1921.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have just returned to India and to my capital, and I am anxious to meet Your Excellency as soon as possible. I understand that if I come to Delhi just after His Royal Highness has left Baroda, I shall be able to see you. I am, therefore, proposing to leave Baroda on the 26th and stay a couple of days at Delhi, if this is quite convenient. Will Your Excellency kindly let me know that this is so, and that a meeting can be arranged on the 28th and 29th? I am looking forward with much pleasure to seeing you.

I have found Bombay and Baroda still somewhat hot in the day time, and did not enjoy quite the best of health during the voyage out, but am feeling a little better now.

Tusting that Your Excellency is well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. the Rt. Hon'ble The Earl of Reading, Delhi.

1847

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
17th November, 1921.

DEAR SIR JOHN,

I have been thinking of writing you a friendly letter for some time. I have arrived here just this morning, and been

seeing my old town and streets thronged with people. I was glad to see them, as I am feeling myself much better in health.

I found Bombay very warm and so is Baroda, though it is not yet mid-day. I am looking forward to the Prince's visit. I will try my best to see that he is happy and well in Baroda. After the Royal visit, I shall try to visit Lord Reading.

I hope you and Lady Wood are well. Please remember me to her.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Sir John Wood, Special Famine Officer, Rajkot.

1848

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

2nd December 1921.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I was very much concerned to learn that Your Highness is not in good health; and consequently I have sent my Sardar Mir Intezamalli Khan to inquire after it. I pray to God that He may spare you long to give full benefit of your mature experience and kind heartedness to your loving subjects.

I hope Mir Saheb will bring me the news of your recovery, and trust that this will find you and all yours in good health.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

1849

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

5th Dedember, 1921.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,

I was delighted to receive your letter. I naturally wish to see you, and specially if I am not likely to see you for certain for a comparatively long period.

My health is much better than last year, when I returned to India. Mentally I feel very much refreshed and stronger. I can make up my mind quickly, and am thinking more easy,

and attend to work with greater zeal; but lack of life is more pleasant, I feel disappointment less keenly, but get discouraged so easily, and inclined to face with more pluck and courage and patience.

Attacks of gout are more frequent; but they are mild, less painful and of shorter duration. More rest is recommended. About medicine and doctors, I agree with you; and a naturally healthy, pleasant life free from worries, is what is recommended, with care of food.

I ought to have less little worries than I have. Your mother and surroundings can do more than they succeed in doing at present. I write this, as you are interested in me. With age, I have to be looked after more.

People talk and say many things without knowledge of facts and circumstances. Often they have no conscience and sense of proportion. Such being the case, one must not be easily moved to accept their judgment.

You write nothing of your own health and that of your husband and children. I gather from your silence that they are well.

Indumati is here. She is a very quiet, silent and loving girl. Every body here and in Europe seems to be well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar.*

1850

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

19th December 1921.

MY DEAR RAJASAHEB,

I am in due receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit has gone off very successfully, and there was no disturbance.

I have read, with great concern, the news of the Mopla disturbances in Malabar. I hope now everything is alright there. I am very much grieved to hear about your domestic calamities, which, I hope, must have ended by this time. I trust your wife and the second boy are now quite fit.

My programme is not yet definitely fixed. I have considerably improved in health; and yet the doctors wish me to go back to Europe as soon as possible, in order to consolidate the good that has been done. My people wish me to stay, and I should like to do the same; but considerations of health point me the other way. I shall surely be very glad to meet you in Bombay as you propose.

Please remember me to your sisters.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Vasudeo Raja of Kollengode.

1851

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
20th December 1921.

MY DEAR MR. CRUMP,

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday's date. I enjoyed my trip immensely. The robberies seem to be worrying people more than should be the case. Police is in need of better arms. Please hasten to get them so far as lies in your power. You know I attach much importance to the police and military being adequate in number, well-armed and efficient. I have not been able in the past to carry out my wishes in this respect owing to the policy of the British Government. The need of better army is on the increase.

I generally give a dinner to Europeans at this time of the year. Will the 27th of December suit you and the other gentlemen? I propose, if agreeable to you, to give a dinner and a dance. I hope you will accept this invitation of mine and join in the entertainment.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*L. M. Crump Esquire, C.I.E.,
Resident, Baroda.*

1852

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

21th December 1921.

MY DEAR LORD READING,

I am extremely grateful to Your Excellency for your very kind letter of the 2nd instant on the subject of the Queen Victoria Memorial in Calcutta, and have very great pleasure, as intimated in my telegram of the 9th instant, to contribute a further donation of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) towards that laudable object. I am confident that there will be ready and generous response to Your Excellency's appeal for additional funds from other Indian States and that there will hardly be any difficulty in His Royal Highness the Prince of Wale's opening the memorial during the current month unencumbered by debt or liability.

I have just returned from a tour of inspection in my Kathiawar territories. I took advantage of the opportunity of opening a large Cement Factory at Dwarka last week.

I regret that I could not write to you earlier. I am much grateful to you for your kind hospitality at Delhi. I was so glad to make the acquaintance of Your Lordship and Lady Reading. I hope this will find you both well and happy. Please remember me to Lady Reading. Wishing you and Lady Reading a very happy Christmas and all the joys of the season.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.E. the Rt. Hon'ble The Earl of Reading,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Delhi.*

1853

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

10th January 1922.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I have been thinking of some of our buildings and our requirements. Though at present we have enough accommodation for our offices, still on reconsideration, I think we had better finish the building in Kothi designed by

Talwalkar and the foundations of which are already up to plinth. You can give the necessary order to push on with the building.

Please give me a classified list of subjects of tippans on questions of such importance, as can safely be dealt with by three members of a council of average Indian ability. We empower a Council of three to decide such of this importance.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta.

1854

JAYA MAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
18th January 1922.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I learn that Your Excellency proposes to visit Kathiawar shortly and to halt at Junagad and Talala in the course of the tour. I, therefore, take this opportunity to request you to help me in establishing direct railway communication with my outlying taluka of Kodinar, in which scheme the Baroda and Junagad States are both interested and regarding which I understand the Railway Board have addressed Your Excellency's Government.

I enclose a brief note regarding the project prepared by my Minister for Your Excellency's information, and trust that you will be in a position to lend your support to the latest proposal, which my Government have put forward and which, while safeguarding the best interests of my State, helps to open up Junagad territory also and leaves that State no unreasonable ground for complaint.

I shall be glad, if you and your staff can breakfast at the L.V. Palace, Baroda, on the morning of the 25th January on your way to Kathiawar. I have been here for the last two days, as I badly needed rest. I return to Baroda tomorrow.

Tusting you are quite well, I remain.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

1855

BARODA,

27th January 1922.

MY DEAR KHASERAO,

I have duly received your letters of the 21st and 28th Ultimo and of the 3rd instant.

As regards Pratapsinh's touring, I think the idea may be good; but this is not the right time to put it into practice. Taking him on a tour of inspection and education can do him good only if it be done when he is sufficiently educated and advanced in age. Doing it now would on the contrary, be wasting his time, energy and money. It will not only do no good to him, but will, on the contrary, very probably spoil him. Thus to speak frankly, though you mean well, you appear to be too impatient, and to begin in a way at the wrong end. All what we want is steady but sure progress.

At present, like ordinary boys of his age, Pratapsinh's business should be to study and lead a healthy life, instead of going to Parliaments etc., and coming in contact with older men of business and State.

I think you are inclined to make too much of his position, which can do no good to him at present, though it may give facilities to others to know better things and better men. I do not say that the things are wrong in themselves; but the time chosen is inopportune and not in the interest of Pratapsinh.

I would leave Pratapsinh much more to the boys of his own age than surround him with grown-up men of guests.

I think you have not realised this fully, and invite probably more people and Indians than need be for the boy. He has been, as you know, sent there to live like a school-boy and see the best of boys of his age-mostly Europeans and see such institutions as are useful and instructive for a boy like him. Please do not try to make him older than what nature wills. Let him amuse himself and cultivate his own resources than depending upon others for his amusement, which is the bane of wealth and bad education.

In all this as well as in life, the great and inevitable law of proportion should not be lost sight of.

About the matter of health of the children, you seem to be acting sensibly, though the arrangement for a special train looks absurd, unless the illness was dangerous. It is certainly better to err on the right side and take more precautions; but they should not be out of proportion and absurd. However, I trust your judgment, and thank you for the interest and care you have been taking of the children.

I am glad that Captain King has joined. Give him scope to do his work and look after the boy. Do not unduly impress on him the future of Pratapsinh, and thus make him flatter the boy.

Now that Captain King is there, provided he has proved himself to be trustworthy man, Pratapsinh may live and travel with him without you or Devi. You should only pay them frequent surprise visits, and even, sometimes, stay with them to see that everything is getting on properly.

In short, without slackening your interest, leave Pratapsinh with Captain King a good deal, and make yourself a little scarce.

You need not all of you travel together, but should give Pratapsinh sometime to go and live with Captain King.

Practically you should have an eye over what goes on, but not necessarily be always with him.

Remember the law of proportion, which cannot be laid down hard and fast, but must depend upon the judgment of the person on the spot.

With Devi it will be a little different. She is a grown-up girl. You or a good Indian gentleman should always be with her. Besides, you should, with the help of the lady, who has been specially kept for her, see that she does not mix with men and specially young men like Dr. Rama, without having a lady companion with her.

I sent you a wire the other day under the impression that you were in Paris. But I am glad that you are not there. It is a pity that it was sent, though you were not in Paris. It is an instance of a slip of common sense on the part of the officer, who sent the cable. He ought to have judged that the friendly warning could have been given by a letter.

It may be sometimes advisable that Pratapsinh should move about and live up to a point away from his sister, so that he

may grow up independently, and learn to look after him.

Some of these thoughts people may easily misunderstand; but if they are rightly understood and carried out, they may prove of benefit to the children.

If Pratapsinh is studying Latin, it should now be dropped, as it will be of no use to him.

I may probably send an Indian teacher to teach him Indian language or languages. This I will do, if I decide that Pratapsinh should stay in Europe after April next. Till then you might undertake to teach him Marathi.

As regards complaints to Pratapsinh and Devi, there will be plenty of time for that, after they return to India or after I go to Europe. I may, however, note that while in Europe, unless unnecessary for special reasons, the children need not have Indian companions.

You are already asking a boy or two at times, and that might probably be enough for the present. I should not like you to ask grown-up people and entertain them, except when absolutely necessary, which necessity should be avoided as far as possible. Practically there can be no necessity.

I may not have expressed myself fully and well in this letter; but I hope it will be enough to understand the general lines.

Kindly let Captain King read this letter also, so that he may understand his duties and responsibilities and the wisdom, firmness and tact, with which they should be discharged.

As to the literary work,* I shall say nothing till it comes out.

The information you want regarding the Baroda State had better be obtained by yourself than my ordering the Dewan to supply you with the same.

I do not share the view that India is changing so much as some of you think. Every one in India thinks of politics; but what does he think of improving himself and his household? In a way, they all want to grab, and give nothing.

I do not say they will not succeed in grabbing more than they deserve, nor do I say that all the things in the political world are as they should be. Many can be changed with advantage; but the real problem before the Indians is to improve themselves, so as to keep what they have and get more.

I hope this finds you well and that the children are well and happy.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
K.B. Jadhav Esq.

* This has reference to Mr. Khaserao's announcement that he was writing a book entitled "India of Yesterday, to-day and to-morrow."

1856

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
6th February 1922.

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

As I propose to be away for some time, I feel I should like to leave with you some of the impressions that I have formed about the service generally. I have lately noted to my sorrow that a great deal of the work turned out by our officers is stamped with a want of completeness, about which I want you particularly to see and find out what the underlying causes are and how best to remove them.

This lack of finish-if I may put it that way-is due to want of co-ordination in our service. There is this little co-operation and what may be called team-management. The old do not co-operate with the young; and the different departments do not fall in together in the promotion of the general well-being. There is such a thing as love of work for its own sake, which I find in a decreasing measure among the staff.

This evil is accentuated, I think, by the lack of interest, which the superior officer should really take in the training and preparation of his subordinates. This want of intelligent sympathy between the two gives to much of their work that stamp of lifelessness and unreality to which the deterioration in our service-standards is mainly due. One of the most valuable needs of an efficient administrator is the task of educating a subordinate. It should always be the duty of an officer in the position of a head of a department, for instance, to pick out his ablest hands, charge them with gradually increasing responsibilities, cultivate their habits of initiative, take them even into his confidence about important matters

of policy and thus to encourage their intelligence by training them for higher and higher types of work. It should also be his duty, wherever necessary, to push forward well qualified and efficient young men to the favourable notice of the Huzur. I think it is to the advantage of both the superior and the subordinate that such exchange of ideas shall take place. No sensible superior should ever miss an opportunity of acquiring knowledge by such means as well as of imparting it to the younger and more inexperienced. Such closer harmony among workers is not only a need in our State, but, if I may say so, in the larger life of India. I have emphasised this point for several years, and brought to the notice of my Ministers and high officers, but without much result. The power of imparting knowledge is, as doubtless you are aware, no mean gift; and that some of the officers do not exercise this gift, shows that either they are unwilling to part with their specialised experience, or that they are lacking in the highest elements of efficiency. This point needs to be emphasised more than ever now, when I find my chief advisers are old and about to retire from service; and if they do not take heed of my injunction and leave the State without leaving behind a trained body of successors, fitted to take up the task of administration at the point where they left it, it will be truly said of them that they have not adequately discharged their full responsibility to the State.

Added to this want of intelligent sympathy is the slackness and sentimentality, with which officers supervise the work of their subordinates. Want of discipline is one of the most serious consequences of this lack of intelligent supervision. It also favours the growth of faulty procedure, whereby the people's convenience is not looked after, justice is tardy and under the mass of unnecessary and expensive routine, prompt despatch of work suffers. There is, therefore, lack of business method in office work. Again sentiment in regard to the personal interest of individuals has been allowed sometimes to come and govern the actions of our officers, who should be actuated only by the highest considerations of the welfare of the State. Individual claims are, therefore, often pressed without reference to principles involved or without a proper cognizance of the precedents governing the matter at issue.

In my opinion, the work of an organised department should be no systematised that individual cases should easily fall under settled precedents and principles, so that much wastage of labour in disposing of them that now happens can be saved in future. In such an event, there is no reason why such cases can be delegated even to subordinate agencies for final disposal. I am under the belief that this is not being fully undertaken in our State. I trust that more may be done in this direction in future.

The natural result of these evils is, I fear, that the efficiency of the service is not at the same level as it should be. The effect is seen in the gradual deterioration of Government work. Important matters of principles and policy have to be postponed or even sacrificed in view of the mass of routine detail, that has to be attended to. But I want to emphasise on you particularly the effect they have had personally on me. I have often to be constrained to take the initiative, which should belong to others in many cases. You know very well how very often I have had to step in, even in trivial matters, and to urge the various officers to action.

In so many important measures of progress and well-being of my subjects, I have had to labour to take the initiative often without the aid of materials, which are more at the disposal of my officers than of myself. On occasions, I have had to take the trouble to inquire whether my policy, in a particular direction, had been duly given effect to, and, whether the results, which I had hoped for, had come about.

The task of devising these measures themselves should have besides, developed of right to my advisers or to my chief officers. But apart from that, my time is so much taken up with a man of miscellaneous work mostly concerned with details, such as asking for information about the work of a particular committee, or finding the faults of an ill-constructed tippan-work of a kind, indeed, of which I might have been well-spared that I have now little leisure for thinking out large problems. You know full well how this pressure of unnecessary exertion had told on my health.

Even in the matter of rewarding merit and giving punishments to subordinates-a business which is peculiarly within the province of my officers-I have often had to step in,

and take the initiative. In this respect, I have had to contend against the lack of intelligent interest, of which I have spoken above, and that sentimentality, which, I am afraid, has gravely militated against the discipline of the service.

It is a matter of constant regret with me that among my servants, men of outstanding merit and real intellectual eminence are becoming rarer than before. It is not my complaint that we are lacking in intelligent men, but that such men should not rise to the full use of their powers. To acquire greatness of the kind, I mean, one must have the capacity to master details, but, at the same time, not to let details master him. Our trouble is that so many of our good men suffer from the limitations of their groove. Their outlook is different; and, as a consequence, their stunted mental calibre is not far removed from that of their subordinates. It is no wonder, therefore, that the State has been driven, of late years, to the necessity of seeking to stiffen the service with eminent outsiders, who may be expected to bring highly trained minds and a wide outlook to our problems. Our own officers have an advantage over these men in one respect, namely, in their many points of contact with the people, which give them that intimacy of local experience, in which others may be lacking. But there is a safeguard in connection with their local knowledge, which they must not forget. They should, on the one hand, so utilise it that the people may render unquestioningly the respect that is due to themselves, and to the integrity of their actions; on the other hand also, I expect them, from their local experience, to have the requisite strength, if need be, to withstand merely popular clamour or the pressure of partisan interests.

The great need of the moment is the creation of an atmosphere of frankness and freedom of expression of views. A limited outlook, it must be remembered, not only cramps responsibility, but breeds distrust. My own experience of human affairs has been that in dealing with our people, I have not found that full measure of frankness, which is essential for healthy business. I look to you to see that all my officers lay special hold of my injunctions. I expect you to be particularly strong in matters of service discipline. The calibre of the service must be prevented, at all costs, from falling.

On the other hand, the needs of administration are getting more complex with the passage of time; and they will require more and more a highly efficient personnel to deal with them. You must be strong, therefore, to see that the service is up to its mark; and if any assurance is needed to help you to become so, I may say that I am always willing to help.

My criticism must not be understood, I assure you, to imply that no good work is being done at present. The general results are certainly good; and there is no reason to be dissatisfied, on the whole. But I am anxious that our administration should go on better.

In no spirit of carping criticism, do I offer this advice to my officers and people. I have no desire to be-little their work or their intelligence. It is in their own interest that I give them of my best, out of the plenitude of my long experience, in the hope that they may so mobilise their energies that, in the fullness of their time, their own hard and strenuous services may receive their full and unstinted reward.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir (then Mr.) Manubhai N. Mehta,
Kt. Dewan, Baroda.*

1857

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
21st February, 1922.

MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,

I have great pleasure in forwarding, by a separate parcel, an album containing Baroda Views and a few photographs taken during Your Royal Highness' memorable visit to my capital in November last, as also a copy of my photograph. I shall feel highly gratified, if your Royal Highness will kindly accept the same as a souvenir of Your Royal Highness' brief sojourn among us. I also send, by a separate parcel, English renderings of the celebrated Indian Epics, Ramayan and Mahabharata, with the expectation that they may be of interest to Your Royal Highness.

I trust that Your Royal Highness is doing well.
With kindest regards. I am,

Your Royal Highness' sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*

1858

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
25th March, 1922.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I am so sorry I should not have been able to reply to your letters earlier. I was much concerned to learn that you were seriously ill; but the news of your gradual recovery has relieved me a good deal. I could not come to Delhi on the occasion of the Royal visit, as I was advised to take the treatment of Oil-Baths at Bombay. The treatment and the rest-cure lasted for a little more than a month. It has done me no harm, though I cannot say anything of its definite good.

I returned to Baroda on the 11th instant for the marriage ceremony of my son, Dhairyashil Rao. I am glad to say everything has gone alright, and the ceremonies are now over.

I should sincerely thank you for your very kind invitation to Kashmir, and may, if possible, avail myself of it next year. I am thinking of sailing for Marceilles by the end of this month.

Her Highness the Maharani is doing well, and joins me in wishing you speedy restoration to your usual health.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.*

1859

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
30th March 1922.

MY DEAR LORD READING,

I am happy to inform your Excellency that the marriage of my son Dhairyashilrao was celebrated a fortnight ago and

that the festivities of this happy occasion passed off most successfully. I am now proceeding to Europe by the mail of 1st April, and hope to complete the course of treatment, which was interrupted last autumn.

During my absence, the administration will, I am sure, be efficiently conducted by my Minister and Council. They are, of course, able to communicate with me at once in the few cases where my personal orders are required.

With Mr. Crump in charge of the Residency, I feel quite confident that harmonious relations, which at present exist, will continue. There have been many changes of Residents within the last few years, and I may be allowed to express a hope that Mr. Crump will remain in charge now for some time, so as to secure for my State the advantages of personal friendship and local knowledge.

With my kind regards to yourself and Her Excellency Lady Reading, I am.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. the Rt. Hon'ble,
The Earl of Reading.

1860

HOTEL ESPLANADE, BERLIN,
22nd May 1922.

MY DEAR KHASERAO,

I am here since the last three days to see Jaisinhrao. He is not worse; but the improvement in him is not yet worthy of consideration. Doctors recommend patience, and hold out a hope that he may improve, though they cannot definitely say when and to what extent.

2. I saw your nephew yesterday. He is better from the little indisposition he suffered from. Macbul showed me your letters to him which were, it seems, intended for me. I do not understand quite the development of your own personal affair, the retirement and then fresh arrangements to be made to be with Pratapsinh. I thought to avoid confusion; the best thing was to ask Major B.

Gaekwar to be with Pratapsinh, till matters were well settled. My thoughts about you have undergone no change. If a suitable young man can be had, he will be preferable; but it is not easy to get the right sort of man. Our traditions and customs are being forgotten, and it is a pity up to a point.

3. Things for Pratapsinh, to an extent, have to be judged for him than leave them to his will. Things, if not managed with tact and judgment, can lead to lasting evil. Every moment plays a great part in our education. Probably all over the world, more or less environments may or may not be all to one's liking; but in India, where there is so much ignorance, one has to control them much. It is easier to control few people than many. No one will be in favour of a boy constantly running away from the climate he has to pass his life in; but there can be exceptions to this rule.
4. Your schemes about the farm were to be forwarded to me, if the proposals were practicable and needed my orders. I have heard nothing of them yet so far as I can remember them at this moment. Please do not be under the impression that I want you to cast off or pay no due regard to your services or interest.
5. I think the past officers have not fully succeeded in training up officers-their successors-in all past traditions and local patriotism. We lack or seem to lack in men of gift well up with the past traditions of the administration and future requirements. There is material; but it requires coaching and inspiring by constant example and encouragement.
6. I am writing in a hurry, and so kindly excuse any shortcomings. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
K.B. Jadhav Esquire.

1861

PARIS,

30th May 1922.

MY DEAR MR. CRUMP,

I was thinking of writing to you, when I received your kind letter of the 11th May. Let me thank you for all you are doing for the State. I hope your labours will be crowned with success. I shall be very happy to meet your brother. Kindly write to him to ask him to see me, when he finds it convenient to call upon me. As far as I am concerned, I can, with pleasure, ask him to be my guest on the continent and stay with me for a few days.

2. I hope you will enjoy your stay near Simla. Please give my kind regards to the Viceroy and his wife and also to the Maharaja of Patiala.
3. I have much improved in health. I began to improve perceptibly as soon as I got into cool climate from Port said. I only returned this morning from Berlin. My son there is practically the same as he was the last six months ago, though physically he appears stronger and brighter. I leave to-morrow for Vittel, where I shall drink the prescribed waters. I hope this finds you well. I wish you to overlook any shortcomings in my letters. I hope you are having good news of your wife and children.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
L.M. Crump Esquire,
C.I.E. Resident, Baroda.*

1862

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL,

4th June 1922.

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

I am glad that you are knighted. I hope you will live long, and enjoy the new deserved honour.

2. I am sorry that Her Highness had to postpone her departure to Europe. I hope my son is better. I saw

Jaisinhrao at Berlin. He looked well; but the improvement, if any, is not remarkable.

3. I stayed in Berlin more than ten days. I have begun my waters here. There are yet only a few people. I shall go to a place near Lucerne for an after-cure.
4. I am sorry that Chandrasinh Gaekwar is so ill. I wish he had gone for a change. I hope you will see that his brother goes regularly and really works in an office. It is necessary that these young men should learn work, and make themselves useful.
5. In the absence of information, I wish you to increase the allowance of Hanumantrao Gaekwar, who is obliged to stay away from Baroda, and who, I believe, is the son of Sadashivrao Gaekwar. I refer to the family, who are living, and had to live in Benares some years and about whom so many tippans have lately been submitted to the Baroda Government for loans etc. After this increase, no requests for favour need be encouraged.
6. I hope this finds you all well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.- Kindly place the interest of a lakh of rupees at the disposal of our Education department to give scholarships to the students of the Maratha caste. The sum of a lakh of rupees is to be given by the Khangi Department. I shall give further details later, on my return to India.

S.R.G.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta,
Dewan, Baroda.

1863

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL (VOSGES),
6th June 1922.

MY DEAR MR. SEDDON,

I thank you for your interesting letter of the 18th May 1922.

2. I think your views on the different subjects mentioned in your letter seem to be sound. Of course, I judge from your letter only. On the Military question, I have to know more before I can really judge of it. However, it is certain

we should undertake nothing, which would embarrass our finances. I should recommend you to go to the bottom of some of the differences or quarrels between different officers or departments.

3. The wrong view or method adopted should be brought home, and the erring officer set right. At times, sympathetic warning is needed. To pass over, too often, the shortcomings of officers is to injure possible interest. In Baroda, officers have not in the past been sufficiently corrected, the reason being that when they have to occupy high posts, they show ignorance of discipline and of knowledge of human nature.
4. I shall be sending you a wire, which I wish to be weighed before discarding its contents. Of course, it will be before the proper authorities for consideration before an action is taken. This is to avoid misunderstanding and confusion in business.
5. I think the question of lands being bought by the Sawakars is worthy of serious consideration. I have expected, in a way, the result; and at one time, I made Mr. K.R. Dadachanji, a retired Minister, to report on the general tendency of lands being sold to Sawakars. You ought to find the report in our archives. Very likely we may have to pass a law to prevent or to discourage the lands of the Kali Paraj or even of others from being sold to Sawakars etc. I suggest careful study of the question.
6. My health is better; and the desire to work and not to face difficulties is coming back. At a certain stage of my health, I dislike facing any unpleasantness.
7. We have, it seems too highly parted away with State rights in Dwarka so far as the Cement Factory is concerned. Be careful in future.
8. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
C.N. Seddon Esqr., I.C.S.,
Amatya, Baroda State.

1864

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL,
12th June 1922.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

I am very glad to get your letter and to hear the pleasant news of your son's engagement. Do let me know when he is about to be married.

2. It is now ten days since I arrived here in Vittel to take the waters. It is a pleasant place, though rather dull at present. Vittel seems to attract patients suffering from various sorts of ailments traceable apparently to excess of uric acid in the system. I am told gout is usually associated with high blood pressure; but in my case, it seems to be exceptional.
3. From here, after the three days cure is over, I am arranging to go to Engelberg for a couple of weeks or more. My subsequent plans are not yet made; but it is probable that I may be in London in September, when I should be looking forward to meeting you both, if not earlier. I was grieved to hear of the death of Col. Martelli. I did not know it till I read of it in your letter. As I do not know his daughter's address, will you be so kind as to forward the enclosed letter to her?

Believe me, Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Col. M.J. Meade.

1865

VITTEL,
12th June 1922.

DEAR MRS. KETTLEWELL,

I was very sorry to learn the news of Col. Martelli's death from my friend Col. Meade. I wonder what he died of. I expected to meet him this time. I liked him so much that I feel his loss. Kindly accept my condolences, and convey the same to your sisters and brother. I send this through Col. Meade, as I

do not know your address. Kindly remember me to your husband. I hope you are both well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Mrs. Kettlewell.*

1866

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL,
13th June 1922.

MY DEAR SIR MANUBHAI,

I thank you for your letter of the 26th May 1922 from Baroda.

2. Your papers about the re-organisation of our troops have not yet come to me. Pendse may have them with him in Paris, though not likely. Judging from all circumstances, it appears to me that I have no choice in the matter, but to submit gracefully to the decision proposed. This is indeed hard. However, I shall write to you in the matter. It is likely that I shall take some time to attend to it.
3. Please do not neglect to take all possible measure to put a stop to the disturbed condition of our State. Beg the Resident to help.
4. Datar has not yet turned up, though I have been anxiously expecting him.
5. My health is improving gradually. I hope this finds you and all yours well.
6. Kindly request the Resident on my behalf to help the State to stop the disturbed condition. It is not at all fair that the disturbance should continue. It is telling on my health. Kindly give my compliments to Mr. Crump.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta,
Dewan Baroda.*

* Both Col. Martelli and Col. Meade were Residents at Baroda.

1867

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL,
19-6-22.

MY DEAR AMBEGAONKAR,

I was very glad to have your letter and to read its contents. I am glad that your son has passed. I am not sure whether the administration will not want you badly. To know men and their capacity is very necessary. I want to see how Dandekar does.

2. My health is much better, and I hope yours is too. Have you been noticing the writing of the Gujarati Sayaji Vijaya? Is it not trying to create an unfriendly feeling between the State and its subjects by holding up to ridicule the work of its agents? Should it be allowed to do this mischief? I am sure you must have thought over the question. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur G.B. Ambegaonkar,
Baroda.*

1868

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL (VOSGES),
27th June 1922.

MY DEAR COLONEL WOOD,

I returned to Europe in April to complete the cure; I was compelled to leave it unfinished last year and one before, and have just had three weeks here, I hope, with great advantage, though it is, of course, far too early to speak definitely one way or the other. I have, as a matter of fact, had a bad attack of gout during the past few days, and have had to stay in bed; but I am told that this is a frequent symptom of the good work the waters are doing. It may be so; but it is none the less painful for that. I had a very enjoyable month in Paris before coming here, and also visited Berlin to see Jaisinhrao. It was terribly hot in Berlin; and I cannot say that I enjoyed my stay there

much. I know that you and Jaisinh Rao were friends and you will be glad to have the news of him. I saw him several times, and found him better in health and improving-if but slightly-in mind. He is in comfortable surroundings, and is as happy as circumstances permit.

2. You will remember that earlier in the year, you wrote to me inviting a subscription to a hospital, in which you are interested. At that time I was ill, and was under treatment. I replied, I think, that there were so many calls on my purse that I was not able to contribute. I have since been thinking the matter over, and, in view of the excellent object for which the subscription is invited, I have great pleasure in sending you, through the Minister of Baroda, three thousand rupees. I wish the hospital every success, and I congratulate you on the efforts you are making.
3. It is a great pleasure to me to hear from old friends; and I hope you will write to me from time to time. I leave here for Engelberg for the after-cure in a few days to stay about three weeks. After that my movements are uncertain; but I hope, later on in the season, to get some shooting in Scotland.
4. Hoping this will find you and Mrs. Wood in the best of health and that your family is flourishing, and with my kindest regards.

I am, Yours very sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Col. W.M.P. Wood, Rajkot.

1869

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL,
28th June, 1922.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I arrived here to take the cure three weeks or so ago, and have on the whole, enjoyed my stay very much. The place is very pretty, sufficiently high up to prevent it from having relaxing tendencies, well wooded and provided with comfortable hotels. The waters are especially

recommended to sufferers of gout; and there are patients here from all over Europe, though the season has not yet really begun. The daily programme is to take the waters in quantities, which are regulated by the doctor twice a day; then to stroll about, play golf or bridge, listen to an excellent orchestra, look at the shops, of which there is a good quantity, and, occasionally, to the theatre, where very good companies play the latest things from Paris. You will see that while life at Vittel cannot be described as very gay, it is not too dull. I have also been for some motor excursions in the neighbourhood, which is full of beauty spots and interesting old-world towns and villages, while the river Moselle, which traverses the district, is a perpetual charm. On the whole, I think I have been benefited greatly by the cure, though for the past few days, I have been confined to bed with a sharp attack of gout, which has been very painful. I am told that this needs cause no alarm or surprise, as most people taking the cure experience such an attack towards its close.

2. I found Paris delightful this spring, though it was sometimes inconveniently hot. But Paris is always delightful under any circumstances, and the Bois is always so refreshing. I have also visited Berlin to see my son; but I do not like that city so much as Paris. It is not so sympathetically hospitable.
3. I hope you are in the best of health, and that the seasons are prosperous. I am anxiously waiting for news of the rains. I see from the newspapers that heavy rains have fallen in Bombay; and I hope to hear very soon that they have penetrated into the Peninsula.
4. I expect to leave this place in a few days for Engelberg in Switzerland, close to Lucerne, for the after-cure. There I shall probably stay for a few weeks. I do not yet know what my programme will be hereafter, though I expect to be in England for some time during the autumn.
5. With warmest regards,

Believe me, Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. Sir Tukojirao Holkar,
Maharaja of Indore, Indore.

1870

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL,

1st July 1922.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- I am anxious that arrangements should be made without delay to settle the position of Capt. King with reference to the education and up-bringing of Prince Pratapsinh. It is important that Capt. King should be troubled as little as possible with anything, which is not immediately concerned with the school work of the Prince and with the formation of his character. It follows that while he is to be kept informed of what is done on the Khangi side of the Prince's life, he is not to trouble himself with details. He is to be acquainted with the budget of the Prince, but he is not to concern himself with its preparation.
2. Briefly, it may be said that King is to have the same position in connection with Prince Pratapsinh and his companions, as French had with Fatehsinhrao and his brothers. Just as French had the advantage of the advice of Sardesai, so King will be advised by Gupte on matters relating to the Palace and the Khangi. The latter is not the Secretary by the way. He is a teacher.
 3. Indian companion to the Prince will be responsible, under the Khangi Karbhari, for the efficiency of the business-side of the Prince's life, for good supplies, for the budget and so on. He will keep King well informed, and will freely listen to his suggestions or complaints and will accept these suggestions, and remedy matters complained of, whenever possible. But it is his main function to prevent financial and other such worries from interfering with King's efficiency as a tutor.
 4. Should a difference of opinion arise, it will be the duty of Kind to prepare a memorandum, stating both sides of the question for submission to the Minister. The latter will deal with the matter as far as possible within his own powers, anything very serious being referred to the Huzur as usual.
 5. The important point is that King is to be kept free from account worries and such similar matters, so that he

may devote his whole time and energies to his legitimate duty as tutor.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta,
Kt. C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

1871

GRAND HOTEL, VITTEL,
2nd July 1922.

MY DEAR MR. MONTAGUE,

I arrived here from Paris nearly a month ago to take the cure, and have now completed it for the time being.

2. I do not know, if you have ever visited Vittel. It is distinctly pretty, with beautiful gardens, lovely trees and gently undulating landscape. As to the benefit to be derived from the cure, so far as I am concerned, that remains to be seen. It is unfortunate that I have recently been attacked by gout affection of the knee, and have been compelled to stay in bed. I am told that this is a usual thing. When taking the waters here, and that the gout, which is being expelled from the system, takes its revenge before leaving. This may, of course, be true, but it is none the less unpleasant.
3. I found Paris very delightful in May, though it was unusually warm, but the Bois makes Paris so attractive, even in the warmest weather. I also visited Berlin to see my son, whom I found slightly better. Berlin I do not like so much as Paris. It may be that the war has left the Prussians sore and embittered; but the atmosphere was distinctly unsympathetic.
4. I go from here in a few days to Engelberg in Switzerland to take the after-cure. This will, I expect, take up a fortnight or so, after which I may go to England for a time. My movements, however, are as yet uncertain, depending as they do so much on medical opinion. I hope, however, to have the opportunity ere long of renewing my friendship with yourself and Mrs., Montague. I retain most

graceful memories of you, and am most anxious to meet you again; nor can I refrain from expressing my regret that circumstances have compelled you to retire from the office, which you held so long and with so much distinction to yourself and benefit to India.

6. With my kindest regards to Mrs. Montague and to yourself. Believe me,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
E. Montague Esquire,,
Ex-Secretary of State of India.*

1872

VITTEL,
4th July 1922.

MY DEAR MR. SEDDON,

Your confidential letter dated the 16th June 1922 from Baroda has reached me today. I have already countermanded my former wire, so, at least at present, we need not think of the matter. I can see the force of your views.

2. I like the person myself. There are circumstances, when one has to act a bit differently from the routine course. I shall not go into details, when this should be done. Please do not consider that I am writing in view of any particular case.
3. I have your note on the sub-division of lands.
4. Your views about Mr. Clarke* are right. He has been making out to Pendse that he is entitled to more than what you write. He has not himself spoken to me. Mr. Pendse reported to me the expectations of Mr. Clarke, which I told him to refer to Baroda, as I did not care to decide the question myself. Personally, when I am on a holiday, I do not wish to join to such matters, though people force it on.
5. He seems to be always in financial difficulty. This is rather inconvenient. I do not believe in the arguments of the cost of maintaining three establishments. His being in

the Swari is paid for by the State. It is different to treat it as a Meherbani. He did not show much knowledge of office routine and of the State administration, and had to send for Mr. Datar. He is very willing and anxious to help and is useful in certain ways. I require a good experienced officer as secretary. Our training ought, I believe, to be more exacting.

6. I am getting over a bad attack of gout and, therefore, write this under some difficulty. Kindly always excuse shortcomings, of which there are likely to be many. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

* *Mr. A.B. Clarke was at first the Principal of the Baroda College and then the Commissioner of Education. In 1923 he was again posted as Principal of the College and in the following year he died at Indore.*

1873

BALE,
7th July 1922.

MY DEAR DR. MAYER.

I was indeed delighted to have your second letter; and I think I had yours first, to which I think Dr. J. Mehta was to answer and to tell how I was doing.

2. The visit of the Prince of Wales went off well, though the police and certain officials were unnecessarily nervous or fussy. While in India, I met lord Reading and his wife in Delhi. They seemed to be nice people.
3. I looked into State affairs, while there. Later in February, I went to Bombay to undergo the Madras Oil-bath rest-cure for a month, during which time I had to give up all work. Three days before the ending of the prescribed number of baths, I got a strong attack of gout in my left knee, which prevented me from moving. I had literally to remain in bed. I had two nurses to look after me; and their trained nursing saved me much pain, worry and shout after ignorant servants. As soon as the knee got better with ionization and medicament, I began to feel pain in the sole of the left foot, which disabled me from

using it. I had to remain without any exercise. This continued till I left India on the 1st of April. I could not take part in all the celebrations of Dhairyashil's marriage. I went at the wedding itself in a chair.

4. My youngest son's wife is an intelligent nice looking girl of fourteen. She comes from Dhar, and is the cousin of Major Bhausaheb Gaekwar's wife. She and her husband are at Kashmir, where my wife, the Maharani, will be soon joining. Her Highness will probably start for Europe in September next. She was to come earlier but I told her to postpone her departure in the interest of her youngest son, who is not going on well. He drinks as you know. I have one major grace to look after him. He will be joining him in July. Upto that time, one Mr. Elder, who came from England for the post, was with him.
5. Pratapsinh, with his European tutor and guardian Capt. King, a married man, has chosen to remain in Baroda during the hot weather. He is doing well there. He was in Bombay a week or two ago to show his teeth to the dentist who told him to take care of them and have them examined from time to time, and they will serve him long. Khaserao Jadhav has left him; and for the present, one Ganpatrao not settle all the details about Pratapsinh before I left Baroda, as I had no time. The general lines were known, but details had to be adjusted to altered circumstances. I am afraid of multiplicity of officers. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
6. Laxmi Devi got happily married to the Raja of Sawantwadi, a nice young man, who has been educated in England. The married couple seem to be quite happy. I had to leave Baroda about a month before Laxmi Devi's marriage, as it was getting very hot. I settled everything about the marriage and then left - a fact, which many sentimental Indians would consider rather hard - hearted; but I thought it wise to do so.
7. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, who attended Laxmi Devi's marriage, died on his way back in Bombay suddenly of heart-failure. Everybody was sorry for him. He has been succeeded by his eldest son, the husband of my grand-

daughter Indumati. She is an affectionate quiet girl. She felt much the loss of her father-in-law.

8. I began to improve perceptibly and quickly after reaching Port-Said, as the cool weather began. I went straight to Paris, and rested there in the Claridge's Hotel for a month before I left for Berlin to see my son. In Paris, I had improved enough to have a walk sometime of three hours without any evil effect from it. I stopped in Berlin for nearly a fortnight. There I had to be a bit lame, as the gout showed itself a bit. On my return from Berlin, after resting a night in Paris in the Hotel Majestic, I left the next day for Vittel, where I was till 8-30 a.m. this morning. I got a strong attack of gout in my left knee again, as I was on the verge of finishing the treatment and preparing to leave for Engelberg near Lucerne to try the new place Dr. Jeanneret of Lausanne advised me to go, the place being higher and so better. I have often been to St. Moritz, and I may go there if I do not like Engelberg which is new to me. Dr. Amblard thinks that I may return to Vittel again about the 20th of August next for second cure. He thinks there is no place like Vittel in the whole of Europe. Dr. Jeanneret of Lausanne, who I think, is a good doctor, recommended Nevenahar, a place in Germany. Enough is the evil for the day; and I shall finally decide where to go, though I have temporarily told the Grand Hotel people of the probably of coming back again this season. I am not able to use my leg yet, and I use crutches which I find very helpful. I got them made in Bombay, and used them here the first time. I had two nurses to look after me in Vittel. One of them was French and knew no English. I had French lessons everyday in Paris, and had finished the first Berlitz book. Since I have been slack, and could get no proper teacher. I hope to work at it again in Engelberg. Mr. Clarke has been with me this time. He has just gone to England for a month to see his people. I wish he knew the administration and office details more closely. As he did not know the working of the different departments, I had to send for Mr. Datar who had orders before to be ready to go with me. As he was acting as Sar Suba and I wanted him to get some experience of the

post, I brought Mr. Clarke as a temporary measure. Unless I tell him to the contrary, Mr. Clarke proceeds to India on the expiry of his holiday. I find it convenient to have one suitable European officer of mine in Europe.

9. Macbul Hassan, instead of Sadekar, came with me this time; but he left to-day for India, as I have already too many officers with me. He proved himself very useful, and took keen interest in everything he saw. He ought to prove very useful in trips to Europe.
10. Dr. J. Mehta has been looking after me since you left. I find him a very agreeable young man with plenty of common sense and tact, which is so rare. As doctor he is all that is to be desired. He is careful, and has good judgment.
11. New proposals were made for the grading of the medical officers and they were sanctioned without delay. These grades were on different lines than what you had proposed. To get decent experts and specialists on the pay proposed by you was not possible, and that part of your scheme was dropped. The raising of the grades in the service was not sanctioned by Dr. MacPherson, which, in some way, may have differed from yours. I will cause a definite information to be forwarded to you, as you took so much interest in the department.
12. I have written this long letter to you at one stretch without leaving my chair, thus to show how much I have mentally gained strength. I often thought of writing to you, but failed to carry it out. I am glad I have done it today, a pleasant friendly duty performed. But you must not judge from my failure to write that I have not often thought of you. Your kindness, courtesy and solicitude for my well-being are fresh in my memory. Please let Mrs. Mayer read this, and tell her that I have kindly thought for her and hers. With my kindest regards to you, to your wife and children in whose happiness and welfare, I take great interest and delight. Adieu my friend.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Dr. C.A.L. Mayer.

1874

**GRAND HOTEL, KURHAUS,
ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND,**

10th July 1922.

DEAR CAPT. KING,

I have received your progress report dated the 25th May 1922 concerning Prince Pratapsinh, and have read it with interest. I make the following suggestions on the report.

2. Do not get *Gavaias* to sing to him. While he is studying vernacular, let him understand and learn by heart some poetry, which is not above his standard. Later on when he is able to understand better, he should be explained the different kinds of poetical compositions, such as *Dindi*, *Arya*, *Shloka*, etc., also the difference between these and principles required for versifications. When this is gradually taught to him, he will quickly understand the art of music which, with some practice-either vocal or instrumental-will give him an interest in the subject. Either now or later, when you think he is capable of following the lessons, let him attend like an ordinary student, the Music classes in the city.
3. Let him practice reading *Modi* and hand-written Gujarati so that he will be able to read with ease the official correspondence, which sometimes is written in a very intricate manner.
4. I do not know why you have chosen a man, Bhimbhai Desai, from the Military department, instead of getting a well-trained teacher from the Education department. It is much better to get men from proper departments than from odd places. I hope you consult Gupte freely, and give weight to his opinions, when selecting Indian teachers.
5. I should like you to mention in your letters the people, who have called upon Pratapsinh and also the people he goes to see, and the ceremonies he attends. He should do as little of these as possible. The principle to be borne in mind is that he should lead a quiet, healthy schoolboy-life.
6. My principle is, when there is no news, it means that things are getting on well, and there is nothing to tell.

You should write once a month and oftener if necessary. I think it was a pity perhaps that you stayed in Baroda during the summer, as I consider it much better to keep the boy away from the Baroda environments, unless they are kept well under control.

7. I had recently a bad attack of gout; but the worst part of it is over although I have not yet sufficiently recovered to be able to walk. Please tell Pratapsinh that I will write to him soon. Ask Sardesai (the former tutor to my children) sometimes to come and look over your school, and persuade him to make suggestions for improvements. Please let Gupte see this letter which is to be treated as confidential.
8. I hope this will find Pratapsinh, yourself and Mrs. King well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Capt King, Tutor to Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar, Baroda.

1875

GRAND HOTEL, KURHAUS, ENGELBERG,
12th July 1922.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I arrived here two days ago. The vally is narrow and very pretty, though it has very few short drives. The climate is bracing than that of Vittel. I shall stay here for some days, though the place is very dull, and for me more dull, as I cannot yet walk. The walks here are so tempting. I have read by now all the papers sent by Pendse on the Military re-organisation question.

2. I think that we cannot increase our military expenditure. We shall have to sacrifice number, at least for some time. Will the British Government be able to refrain itself from interfering more with the affairs of the State than at present to carry its own wishes etc., to safeguard its own dear interests? The change of policy is so great that one fears how long it will last.
3. The present treatment accorded to Baroda (and perhaps to some other States) is most humiliating, and renders it

impotent to discharge efficiently its legitimate functions of giving security.

4. The letter drawn up by you is full of interest. I am glad the monsoon has begun well. Datar has arrived, and taken charge of his duties. Mr. Clerke has gone on leave to England, and taken charge of his duties. Mr. Clarke has gone on leave to England, and will leave for India at the end of his leave, unless I wish him to join me again.
5. I have sent some instructions about Mane Patil. I think it would be better if he is appointed as Mantri Madatnis; and while doing that work you can ask him to pick up little by little the knowledge of your own English office. I do not think it prudent to let these young people to get too exaggerated an idea of their own importance; many are getting it, though, perhaps, it will not apply to Mane Patil. I doubt whether it pays the State to send young men to foreign countries for study for a short period. It only upsets them. Merely having been sent to Europe or America should not entitle them to rise to high salaries; but they should rise by showing better work. The contractual spirit should not be encouraged. Each person watches his interest more successfully than an institution like the State.
6. I shouldnot allow transfers of officers too often before the settled periods. Frequent transfers of officers render the gauging of the discharge of their duties. It will defeat the object of my improvements in the service, and make it expensive without fulfilling my wishes.
7. Tell Sampatrao to take leave and visit London to find out the necessary information, and settle Abba's future. He may not be able to do much, still he should be on the spot, and discharge his duties under the peculiar circumstances. He will try to avoid facing the question but tell him not to do so.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai Mehta,
Dewan, Baroda.

1876

THE PALACE HOTEL, LUCERNE,

26th July 1922.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I believe Pratapsinh is feeling the need of an Indian to be in "*locoparentis*" to him. Ganpatrao (Naib Dewan) should stay with Pratapsinh and in addition to his present duties, superintend that everything is getting on properly without materially altering the present arrangement. His position will be senior to that of Capt. King's. Ganpatrao should exercise sensible control and at the same time see that the boy is not unhappy. He can well understand that there may be wire-pullers. Capt. King should not take ill at this, but see that the interest of the boy does not suffer and that the arrangements work smoothly. Ganpatrao should be accessible to the boy, to whom he can go and tell his grievances and difficulties and have them removed. He should do this without spoiling the boy or unduly giving way when not necessary. Every thing should be done with tact and judgment. Constant changes of people are bad for the boy. This change should take place quietly.

2. There may be other influences trying to have their own way. But Ganpatrao and Capt. King should exercise common sense and circumspection, and undertake the responsibility in the same way, as in the case of one's own child. I am anxious to see as much of the boy as I can, but my health prevents me from doing so. I shall however make up when I come back.
3. Please let Ganpatrao and Capt. King read this letter. Mrs. King should try to be more agreeable. I write this in perfectly friendly spirit, and hope that Capt. King will respond to my sentiment.
4. I really wanted the whole thing to be worked out as a little public school, so that the boys should live together and form a world of their own.
5. I hope this will find you in good health. How is the gout? Do not be surprised, if I want you to come to Europe for a time.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD.

To,
Sir Manubhai Mehta Kt., C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

1877

PALACE HOTEL, LUCERNE,

9th August 1922.

MY DEAR SIR MANUBHAI,

I thank you for your letter of the 14th July 1922 and for your views. I always encourage and appreciate frankness—the first foundation of good relations and business ways.

2. It is easy to find fault and specially after the event is over. Could you have given a monopoly of ten years less to the Cement Factory, considering that there was already a Cement Factory in Porbunder? Was not the trial of Cement-making not so quite new? Have we not paid money for the construction of the railway at a very low rate of interest? Some such thoughts do occur to me at times. But I think I should not bother myself about them. For orders have been passed after due consideration. However, some of these thoughts might be useful to us in future, without exaggerating their value or accepting their correctness blindly.
3. I am glad that the railway has advanced so far and that the future will prove that our sacrifices have not been in vain or thoughtless. You are right that outside merchants will not come to our territories unasked. Your views in the matter are sensible. I would not discourage them. Only we have now to be very careful about our finances, and see that they build up again our depleted reserves.
4. Mr. Seddon has sent his usual letter in which he writes about the Pragati Adhikari not being required. You can discuss this and all other similar matters with Mr. Seddon and others, and do what may be needed. If my orders are required in any of the matters, they may be obtained in the usual way. I would encourage you and all other officers in the Council to take the initiative, and not wait for me to move in any matter. If I do not show my approval or fail to give orders at once on the matter, it should not go to indicate necessarily my want of interest.
5. I am glad that Mr. Manilal Nanawati has passed the Revenue Examination.

6. I am feeling rather slack, as it has been very hot, and it is now raining, and so there may be many shortcomings in this note. Kindly excuse them.
7. I asked Mr. Datar to write to the Naib Dewan Ganpatrao pointing out that he has not got sufficient work to do. So you had better all put your hands together, and do what is needful. I do not like constant changes. In finding work for the Naib Dewan I do not mean to suggest that the Dewan or the Amatya should be deprived of the work they are at present doing. On the contrary, they too can probably afford to take up some more work. I merely suggest the line of thought, and cannot write anything about the details. I write this in friendly spirit and not in a carping spirit or to belittle your labour or to rush you into action. The thought has come to me, and I express it to you for due consideration.
8. So far I am concerned, I have no objection if the Pragati office or even the office of the Director of Commerce is done away with, so long as the interests they look after at present do not suffer. The less the offices the better. However, before these or any other are abolished, I should better be informed of grounds of the change etc.
9. Kindly show this letter to Mr. Seddon and Mr. Ganpatrao, as I do not feel inclined to write to Mr. Seddon separately. I hope this finds you and all of you perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.*

1878

RUSSELLS, WATFORD, HERTS,
12th October 1922.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I met here Sir O.V. Bosanquet,* and had an interesting talk with him on the development of Indian resources. There is a company started here, which does this, and in

which he is interested. I think it will be useful for us if we wisely take advantage of the activities of the company.

2. I have asked Sir Oswald to visit Baroda. He will be able to explain to you the matter than I can. When he goes to Baroda, kindly treat him as a State guest, as an old friend of ours. I have sent a copy of this note to Sir Oswald who will write to you if you forget to write to him yourself.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.*

* Sir Osvald V. Bosanquet was Resident at Baroda.

1879

RUSSELLS, WATFORD, HERTS,
8th November 1922.

MY DEAR MR. CRUMP,

Many thanks for your letter and the interest you have been taking in the affairs of Baroda. I am sorry that you have soon to leave Baroda. I wonder where you are going to. I hope we will meet again and continue our friendship.

2. I am sorry, owing to my ill health, I have had to be away more than I should wish. To-day I am in bed owing to a slight attack of gout. These attacks seem to be so frequent and uncertain as to the time when they would come.
3. I expect Her Highness here this evening. I had been doing very little, as I did not wish to overdo things, and also because I happened to come here, when everybody was away. Now when London is filling again, the people are under the excitement of a new election.
4. The weather being uncertain and chilly, I have not been going out in the evenings to theatres or other amusements. I should like to see a few of them before I leave England. I am beginning to feel home-seek. I hope this finds you perfectly well. Please remember me to the different gentlemen in Baroda. I should like you to write

to me now and then from wherever you may be. Are we likely to meet in Europe before I leave for India?

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
L.M. Crump Esq. C.I.E.,
Resident, Baroda.*

1880

RUSSELLS, WATFORD, HERTS,

15th November 1922.

MY DEAR MR. SEDDON,

Your confidential letter of the 27th October reached me on the 14th instant. I thank you for it.

2. I appreciate your frankness, and consider it a quality to be encouraged in an officer.
3. Re: Bajirao*:- Send him and get him trained without mentioning to him, if necessary, that he is being prepared with a particular object or that his training does not mean that the State promises anything. This is generally a good common sense principle to act upon, unless it becomes useful to do the reverse. I often mentioned the objects of my orders in issuing them, so that their intentions should not be lost sight of in carrying them out. I shall consider the other points you refer to at the proper time. I wish to be prepared, in case it becomes necessary, to appoint a Baroda officer. By repeated appointments of outside Europeans, people have got a wrong impression of the prestige of the State. Our service ordinarily should be able to supply our wants.
4. Have men from outside also in view, so that we may, if need be, utilise the information. Their names and terms should be given in the tippan of appointment. I am inclined for the Baroda officer. In case we appoint Ghatge, the quarrels and discontent likely to be caused have to be authoritatively put down. I cite this case merely as an instance.
5. Government as well as individual officer has to create, promote and maintain prestige. In doing this right proportions have to be kept in view.

6. Re: Manilal†:- I have always encouraged officers to point out defects in orders, and get them reconsidered. Bear this in mind for the future also. I have always tried to judge things for myself and encouraged others, as already mentioned, to bring to notice, in a business-like manner, wrong orders. I did this as an antidote to the "theory of fear" and besides, we are mere instruments to advance public welfare. We are men and are apt to err.
7. Unless he proves particularly or rather exceptionally useful, I shall be appointing him as Suba of one of the provinces. He is of the right age and experience to be more useful in a post of the kind. I have got him here to study him. It is necessary to know personally the officers one employs in high posts. to go merely by seniority is not always wise. I feel that latterly on account of ill health, wrong treatment and unintelligent surroundings, I have not been enough in touch with my officers. I experience some inconvenience owing to this drawback. Besides, you will bear in mind that ofterner than not you think things are never brought to my notice and, at right times, in a right way or proper clearness. To cover such omissions, people utilise profusely the theory of fear. To minimise the theory of fear and acting in an arbitrary manner, I have deliberately exercised mildness in my conduct. Has it not been carried too far? If I have, I should be glad to correct it as far as possible.
8. Conference:- I think your time ought to be taken up in considering bigger problems than the education of deaf and blind. Baroda, I presume, has no particular facility to set an example to the world or our neighbours. I should not encourage many conferences. The show of activity is rather expensive, if you calculate the expense of the labour spent. Our service and departments require more close, intelligent and sympathetic supervision and guidance. Time spent in doing it will be more useful. Officers are not turned out as they should be. They lack initiative, sense of proportion of duty (of higher kind) and responsibility, the last being partly due to failure in exacting it. To exact responsibility requires, among other qualities, uprightness, knowledge of work, people and the

object of policy, as well as constant hard systematic work, besides power to utilise the knowledge obtained.

9. I shall refer again to your work probably in my future letters. I like you, your tact, views and other qualities; but I think you may be able to help me more. I feel here the lack of efficient help. I am not helped properly to keep abreast with the progress of affairs in Baroda. However, I shall express myself more fully in future, if you want it.
10. I ought to have better trained officers and men of the world round about me than I have. Comparatively highly paid men of the service seek ease in places to work. We should make it worth their while to help and serve the Maharaja. Men successful in doing this should be given specially at times chances of extra-ordinary promotions. In exercising patronage, the civilisation of a community has to be weighed.
11. Camp:- Your views seem to be right. But being away, I feel I am not able to grasp fairly the changes involved in the military reorganisation and its consequent results. I reserve expression of definite views on them Slowly but surely, work for what you give as your opinion, without hampering me or putting yourself in an awkward position. Roughly speaking your views are right. But we are not always allowed by the British Government to be our own free agent. Our interests are, at times, subordinated to theirs. Read the history of the Contingent Forces (of Baroda) by Col. Jackson‡ and other papers.
12. I shall write about my sons§ later, if need be. If I write nothing you should do what is right or ask for definite orders. I have confidence in your common sense, which is rare to find.
13. I have let myself go in this letter. I beg you to excuse mistakes of language and thoughts. I was never taught to write properly. My education was neglected in several respects; and I have felt its drawbacks. A Raja should not have inferior education to that of his officers. If at all, his education and bringing-up should undoubtedly be better and human. Let him, above all, be a man of the world-knowing human nature and human wants.

14. I have got, at present, one Capt. Bremner on my staff. He is a very nice man. I get attacks of gout more than before. But my general health is better and my interests are growing beyond myself, which is a healthy sign.
15. Baroda and its affairs are not absent from my cherished thoughts, though their occasional forgetfulness is in their best interest in the long run.
16. Please give my regards to your wife, who, I hope, is well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
C.N. Seddon Esq. I.C.S. (Retd.),
Amatya, Baroda.

* Rao Bahadur Bajirao Ghatge, the present Commissioner of Police.

† Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, the present Mantra Sachiv.

‡ Col. Jackson was Resident at Baroda.

§ Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar.

1881

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,

28th November 1922.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

With reference to the copy of H.H. the Maharaja Scindia's letter* dated the 21st September 1922, enclosed with your letter dated the 29th idem, I should like to point out to you that the provision I have recently asked you to make by putting aside one lac of rupees, out of the interest of which scholarships are to be given to boys of the Maratha caste, is connected with the movement in question.

2. Later on when fully developed, I propose to name some of these scholarships after some distinguished men of Shiwaji.

* H.H. the Maharaja Scindia's letter was in connection with the memorial of Shree Shiwaji, the founder of Maratha Empire. His Highness has contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the erection of the equestrian statue of Shree Shiwaji at Poona.

3. The thirty thousand rupees were merely given for the erection of the equestrian statue.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt.,
C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.*

1882

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL, PARIS,
30th November 1922.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

It was a great pleasure to me again to hear from you; and I trust that you and Mrs. Meade are both in excellent health, and that we shall soon have an opportunity of meeting. I was in Europe last year, taking a cure for gout; but the weather was too hot for my lasting good to be done; and I was obliged, on account of the visit of the Prince of Wales, to return to Baroda, leaving the cure incomplete. I contemplated returning much sooner but I was compelled to remain on account of the arrangements in connection with the marriage of my son Dhairyashil and of my grand daughter Laxmi Devi. The latter event occurs to-day. She marries the Raja of Sawantwadi. The weather in Baroda in March this year was very hot; and my health was becoming seriously affected. I was, therefore, compelled under medical advice to come to Europe, and I hope this time to be able to complete my cure.

2. In Baroda, matters are going on very smoothly. To strengthen the administration, especially now that my health prevents that personal and detailed share in Government, to which I have hitherto been accustomed, Mr. Seddon, whom you well remember, has been appointed as Amatya with a seat on the Council and with Dewan powers.
3. You and Mrs. Meade are still remembered by us with affection; and we hope that you will continue to have the same feelings for us.

4. Her Highness has been prevented from sailing with me as Dhairyashil's health has been causing us anxiety. I hope that she will soon be able to join me, and that we may have then, as I have said already, expect to see something of you and Mrs. Meade.
5. I find the weather here delightful, just sufficiently cold to be bracing and invigorating. My health has wonderfully improved, and I am now able to take long walks. Mr. Clarke is with me here; and he tells me that he has already written to you. With renewed good wishes and my kindest regards to Mrs. Meade. Believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Col. M.J. Meade.*

1883

CLARIDGES HOTEL, PARIS,
30th November 1922.

MY DEAR MR. SEDDON,

There are some points to do with the administration, which have been before my notice for some time and which I would like to discuss with you, and give you my views on them. I will take them one by one.

2. There seems to be rather a tendency, I gather, among officials to partisanship and an inclination to "throw mud" at each other, either openly or covertly. Vague stories of an unwholesome nature are constantly reaching my ears. They generally emanate from some third party who has nothing to do with the persons concerned, and who is, of course, "quite dis-interested". No definite accusations are made; but all sorts of innuendos and aspersions are cast. I am sure you will agree with me that such a practice is not only wrong but is very dishonourable, and puts me in a difficult position. Such aspersions and rumours invariably come to the ears of the persons "implicated", and create bad blood and dis-satisfaction.

3. Where two persons in any department are at loggerheads, it is for the head of that department to take necessary action. It is not for an official of another department to interest himself on behalf of either party, unless, by his personal influence, he can bring about a settlement of the case amicably.
4. If a case has to be brought to the notice of the Council or to myself, then the head of the department concerned must make careful and unbiased investigation of the case first, and report his impressions, giving me the reasons for his impressions. This is very often not done, and officials may often be carried away by personal feelings or inclined to accept the views of the party that shouts loudest. Third party evidence or public opinion and "gaps" are often taken into consideration. This is only human nature; but we should guard against it.
5. Again, it often happens that people who have no concern in the matter at all interest themselves, and more backbiting and mud-throwing is started.
6. Troubles settled fairly and openly should never recur. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for the investigating officer to impartially hear both parties. Whether in the right or wrong, both parties will, at any rate, feel that they have had a fair hearing, and an "accused" can clear himself before his "accuser". If the officer submits his report and impressions, as I have earlier said, then it is a simple matter to decide even the knottiest problems.
7. My second observation is this. It appears to me that often there is too much outside interference or perhaps I should call it overlapping in the performance of various duties. One man, one job, is the general principle I want to go on. It is impossible for a man to run two jobs at the same time. It nearly always means that he does neither satisfactorily or else applies himself to one to the neglect of the other.
8. While on this subject, I would like to say that I want Major Grace* to be kept entirely to his own province as a help to my son and not be called on to perform any duty in other capacities.

9. Undue interference, too, has a deleterious effect on individuals, making them less self-reliant and often "fed up", both of which, I am sure you will agree, are undesirable.
10. The above are the chief matters I wanted to discuss with you now, and I hope you will endeavour to give effect to them eradicating the defects I have mentioned for the better working of the administration.
11. Many thanks for your letter which I received last mail, and this letter again refers to its contents at a greater length again than before.
12. I think your views about the technical school are well worthy of consideration. I will write to you at length on them later.
13. I hope you will show the Dewan Saheb this letter as I may not have time to write to him just yet. By so doing it will help your mutual co-operation and prevent any misunderstanding.
14. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

* *Major Grace was appointed to look after Prince Dhairyashil Rao Gaekwar, but later on he was asked to work in the Military department in addition to his duty as companion to the Prince.*

To,
C.N. Seddon, Esqr., I.C.S.(Retd.),
Amatya, Baroda.

1884

PALACE HOTEL, ST. MORITZ,

1st January 1923.

MY DEAR GLANCY,

I was very glad to get your letter of 13th December, which was forwarded to me here, and I feel most grateful to you for the kind sentiments you express in it.

2. All my immediate plans have been somewhat upset by the sad and untimely death of my son-in-law, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. But I hope it may not be too long before I shall have the pleasure of again meeting you in my State.

3. Although my health has been greatly improved by my present visit to Europe, I do not yet feel quite fit, and from time to time I get little warnings from nature, which necessitate my taking things somewhat carefully. I hope, however, the dry cold climate here may brace me up and that I will soon be fit enough to return to my people. I am beginning to feel home-sick.
4. The affairs of my State are in good hands, and although I have now been absent several months, I am in close and constant contact with all State matters. This together with the assurance you give me of your assistance should I need it, makes me feel confident that the administration will proceed smoothly and well till I return. I have every confidence that my interests will be carefully watched by you, and I feel grateful to you for the assurance you give me.
5. Her Highness is at present in London where she will remain till my daughter sails for India on the 11th instant after which date she will probably join me here.
6. My best wishes to you and Mrs. Glancy for the New Year, and with kind regards to you both, Believe me,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Reginald Glancy, Resident at Baroda.

1885

PALACE HOTEL, HANS BADRUTT, ST. MORITZ,
8th January 1923.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

It was a great pleasure to receive your kind and sympathetic letter on the loss of my son-in-law. The sympathy of an old friend, at such a time, is a great solace to one; and I thank you most sincerely for your kindness in writing.

2. The death of the Maharaja has been a great blow to all of us, more particularly of course, to Indiraraje. She has however been wonderfully plucky, and has borne up very

well, I am thankful to say. She leaves for India on the eleventh of this month, taking the children back with her.

3. As you will see I am now at St. Moritz where I hope shortly to be joined by Her Highness. I felt the need of a dry bracing climate, so came here to escape the damp winter in England.
4. My future movements are still somewhat uncertain. But if St. Moritz agrees with me I should like to stay on here another fortnight or so. Thereafter I shall probably go to the south of France, and I should more than like to meet you and talk of old times again.
5. I should have very much liked to have met the Dickinsons when I was last in England. But unfortunately, I was unable to do so. Should I return to London in the near future, I certainly hope I may have the pleasure of seeing them.
6. Mr. Clarke is now back again in Baroda: and Mr. Crump who is on leave in England has been replaced by Mr. Glancy from Hyderabad. I saw Mr. Crump in town about three weeks ago. He gave good accounts of affairs in Baroda, which seem to be going smoothly. My people seem to want me back again; which seem to be going smoothly. My people seem to want me back again; and, to tell the truth, I myself am feeling somewhat home-sick. However, health is a primary consideration, and my doctors say that I should do the course of Vittel waters for, at least, two or three seasons more, if I am to derive any lasting benefit. I am anxious to do a complete winter at home and would have done so before, had it not been for the visits of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I flew in the face of my doctor's orders by returning to India to welcome them. But I felt it was not only my duty but the right thing to do. Otherwise I might have winked in Europe before.
7. If I go back now I shall have to go to Mahableshwar, as the hot weather in Baroda will just be starting. At any rate, there I shall be within 18 hours of Baroda instead of fourteen days distant. Being torn between homesickness and health I have to consider things carefully.

8. I have employed one Major Grace as tutor to Dhairyashil Rao, and he reports favourably on his progress. There is an interesting event expected in March in Dhairyashil's family. His wife is a nice girl of about sixteen, but she is unfortunately not very strong.
9. Now I think I have told you all my news. I am much looking forward to seeing you again soon. Please accept my best wishes to you and Mrs. Meade for a happy and prosperous New Year. With many grateful thanks for your kind letter, and hoping you will let me know your movements for the near future. Believe me,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Col. M.J. Meade.*

1886

ST. MORITZ,
13th January 1923.

MY DEAR BAPU SAHEB,

- I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th December 1922.
2. I will be glad to spare the services of Mr. Subnis for a period of 2 months. I am instructing my Dewan to give Mr. Subnis the leave asked for.
 3. As for the management of Chandrasinh's estate I am not quite sure how the matter stands at present. My movements are rather uncertain; and if your sister has any representation to make you may advise her to write to the proper authorities in Baroda, with a request to send the papers to me. I need not assure you that when I receive them, I will do what is best in her interest.
 4. Thanks, I am keeping good health. I trust both you and Laxmi Devi are keeping well. With love to you both,

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi,
Sawantwadi.*

1887

ST. MORITZ,

20th January 1923.

MY DEAR LORD BLYTH,

I was much pleased to get your letter of the 2nd instant today. As you will see I am at present staying at St. Moritz where in spite of the lack of sun we are enjoying tolerably good weather and a bracing climate.

2. I originally left town early in December. But the serious illness and subsequent death of my son-in-law, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, necessitated my sudden return just before X'mus. This sad event naturally prevented my meeting many old friends.
3. About a tiger-shoot for Col. Rome in Baroda, I hope you won't be disappointed if I advise you to dissuade him from entertaining the idea. Sport is bad, and a tiger is more the exception than the rule and even after months of preliminary preparations more often than not we draw blank.
4. I have shot tigers in Songad (Baroda Territory) but I am sceptical of success attending Col. Rome. I found even for myself, that the game was not worth the candle, and that the trouble and expense with practically no hope of a tiger-were out of all proportion. I think, therefore, that your son-in-law would be well advised not to entertain the idea, and I only hope he will not be disappointed.
5. In case he and your daughter would like to visit Baroda in the ordinary way, I am writing to my Dewan to do all possible for their comfort. They may rest assured that they will be very welcome to Baroda where they will be treated as State Guests. Should Col. Rome, therefore, wish to avail himself, I hope he will communicate direct with the Dewan Saheb.
6. May I offer you my sincere congratulations on the new honour you tell me of ? I am most anxious to know what it is to be.
7. We shall probably be here till the end of the month, when I hope to go to Paris for a week, and thence to the South

of France. Thomas Cook will always find me. My best wishes for you and for all your family for 1923.

8. With kind regards,

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Lord Blyth,
London.*

1888

PALACE HOTEL, ST. MORITZ,
30th January 1923.

MY DEAR KHASERAO,

I thank you for your last letter from Ratnagiri where, as you say, you had been for the Maratha Education Conference.

2. I am glad that you are feeling better in health. When I wrote to you that you were not right in some of your political views, I was referring to a letter, in which you pointed out the constitution of Switzerland as a model for an Indian State. A subject like this cannot be properly treated in such a casual letter. I, however, refer to it merely to arouse your interest.
3. Supposing Switzerland was not a natural country, and its peace not guaranteed by other powerful nations, what would have been its fate on an occasion like the last Great War ? If the Swiss were not brave and disciplined with a peculiar geographical position, would they have been able to protect themselves? Apply these conditions to an Indian community and judge how many of them can fulfill the expectation? How many of them have the required qualities, education, social solidarity, as well as military discipline and equipment?
4. From this, do not run to the conclusion that we should not improve and remove our short-comings. We must do it, but before taking a step, we must carefully consider whether the desire to alter is merely a fashion or imitation, or whether the existing evils are really so great

as to require such changes. We have also to consider whether the people are sufficiently advanced to sacrifice their individual interests for the common good, if they had the final decision in their hands, and whether the surrounding communities would allow them to enjoy their peculiar advantages unmolested. I need not go further.

5. Under our present social circumstances, will not the division of authority check progress?
6. I am writing this merely casually, and leave the discussion to our personal meeting.
7. You made some very trite observations in your last letter, and I was pleased to note them.
8. Your pension papers have not yet come to me, and I really wonder why you should not have received your pension upto now. However, I hope the matter will be decided before it causes any inconvenience to you.
9. How is your Sadhu brother* getting on? I hope he is leading a useful life for the community, not spending it in his own personal selfish interest or wasting his time in trying to secure the unknown and unknowable. I think the greatest thing that a man can do is to serve humanity.
10. I am laid up with an attack of gout since a week, though living in a beautiful dry climate amongst snow-clad hills and plains.
11. I leave this for Paris on the 31st of this month on my way to the south of France.
12. You must not join the Chorus of the people who think I am so smitten with love of Europe that I prefer more to stay here than return to my country.
13. I am now very home-sick and may return to India and day.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
K.B. Jadhav Esq.

* Major Madhavrao B. Jadhav. After retirement he led a saintly life.

1889

HOTEL MEURICE, PARIS,

2nd February 1923.

MY DEAR MR. SEDDON,

Many thanks for your letter of the 9th January and its contents.

2. I wired not to proceed with the consideration of the constitution to save your valuable labours. The information gave enough of the details I needed. These are only some of the reasons. Love of change of constitution or distribution of power is partly desired as a fashion, and it is also a scramble for power in the already existing double Government of an Indian State. I think I need not express all my views here.
3. I am sorry for Nimbalkar's illness. I am afraid his health will not allow him to take up again hard work like that of the Sar Suba. It was with this (or similar probability) in view that I am training Datar. Besides, it is good to have a change in the head of a department when he has been too long in it.
4. There is much sense in what you write about Raojibhai Patel. If these fears are going to be realised I am ready to act in a manner that may prove effective, and stop lack of discipline and co-operation. Kindly speak again before it is too late. I shall tell you, if necessary, why I acted as I did.
5. I think there is some misunderstanding on my part or on the part of others about retiring officers. I should be, at least, informed before men like the Political Secretary and a Colonel are retired in a small State, and where a Raja takes much interest, the need of it appears obvious. I am not writing this to discourage any of you; because, on the whole, you are doing well, and I wish to encourage you to take responsibility.
6. I have already expressed my views about Ramlal, so I shall not repeat them. Again the matter is not so imminent that I could not be informed of the proposed step about him. High officers should feel, in the interest of the State, a certain degree of certainty.

7. I have just referred to Raojibhai's tippen of retirement dated the 24th October 1922, in which some of the facts you refer to, are not mentioned. It will be very productive of good, if men are retired for want of efficiency rather than merely as a routine, because the age limit is reached. Raojibhai can be employed as head of the Kalabhavan, Auditor of P.W. Accounts or as Secretary to Government under the Chief Engineer, to receive him of much petty and small office work. If he does not succeed in giving satisfaction, his services can be dispensed with. These are not orders, but only to indicate how men may be utilised upto a point, where friction may be minimised. I must judge wrongly of merits of officers if I am kept ignorant of their merits and demerits, and again if these are not properly placed before me. I have much to complain of this. Our officers do not take sufficient interest in men under them or in treating them. I shall refrain from going into them. I should like my officers to be men of business, and exchange views sensibly with the Maharaja.
8. I am not able to understand the affairs about Pratapsinh. How was Capt. King allowed to proceed on leave without leaving a responsible officer in charge of Pratapsinh and his affairs? Kindly inquire and explain. See that things are going on well with Pratapsinh and his bringing-up is going on on proper lines.
9. In certain respects, I was sorry that Khaserao was retired. I have great fears that Pratapsinh will be spoilt for want of discipline. You cannot afford to neglect looking after the lad. I should have looked closely in the affairs of his bringing-up, but for my ill health. You have to make up for my absence. I may refer to the subject again.
10. Ask him (Pratapsinh) to have tea with you and Mrs. Seddon at times quietly. The Kings should be supervised and directed. The position is novel to them. I have read your remarks about Shirgaonker. I also know something of him.
11. I am just free from an attack of gout which prevented me from taking full advantage of the bracing climate of St. Moritz. I tried to visit this place during the last two or three years. I tried to learn skating. It was a good bracing dry cold on the whole, though this year the snow was

said to be more absent than in previous years. Please remember me to Mrs. Seddon.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
C.N. Seddon Esq.,
I.C.S. Retired.*

1890

HOTEL DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO,
28th February 1923.

MY DEAR GANPATRAO,

I thank you for the letter you have sent me after your arrival from leave. You should have told the Secretary here that you were going on leave; and who was to act for you. To give such an information should have been merely a proper exercise of common sense. In case I required, the Secretary would have been prepared to answer my inquiries. How it is Pratapsinh went to Ajwa without one of you being in charge of him, when it seems you were on leave? I have asked Macbul Hussein to attend Prince Pratapsinh as a Mankari for some time. Each one of you should not think of playing the boss, but submit to prudence and work carefully, correcting shortcomings, through the responsible person who should listen to suggestions and deal with them sensibly. Our people, at times, forget discipline, the need of method, and act whimsically. I cannot say that other people do not betray the same faults. You should all combine and work to prospect the welfare of the lad. Send me his photo, which should have come without my asking for it.

2. Macbul Hussein has many good ideas, which he told me at times and that is why I am attaching him for a time with this delicate and responsible work. I hope he will take interest and, without fuss, help by making suggestions in due time, to improve the welfare of the lad.

3. He is expected to watch things intelligently and to give the benefit of his observations. Please show him this letter. Remember me to Pratapsinh. I hope this finds you well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Shrimant Dewan Bahadur, Ganpatrao S. Gaekwar,
Bar-at-Law.*

1891

HOTEL DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO,
28th February 1923.

MY DEAR MR. SEDDON,

Many thanks for your letters written from Dwarka and Baroda.

2. Your remark to my reference to tippans is correct. I wrote merely to avoid misunderstanding.
3. I should like you to report how Shitole and Mohite are doing to enable me to determine about making them permanent or not. Pay, if you can, a short visit to Amreli, and see and hear things for yourself. Talk to the officer concerned, if there be any short-coming and a correction is possible.
4. I propose that all work falling under the power of the Dewan should be disposed of by one officer in stead of distributing it, as at present, among several officers. The Dewan will be the person to deal with the concentrated work. You will be a member of the Council and work as Huzur Kamdar with your present designation and position. You can have powers of inspecting departments as at present. I do not wish to affect your utility. You can utilise Ambegaonkar for appeals or any other work you may suggest. I am not in a hurry to effect the change. You should show this letter to Sir Manubhai and advise me. I wish to cause no misunderstanding between you, or cause confusion in work. Personally I have no reason to find fault with the present system, though it differs from what I had intended, when I took you up the second time in the service. I recognise with pleasure that you are both helping much.

5. You have sent me the Census Report of Mr. Mukerji with a favourable remark. If Sir Manubhai and you do not differ as to the question of his good work, I wish that he should be given a promotion of Rs. 100 a month to encourage him. It is good to encourage good work. Let me know how he is doing as Suba. I may bring him to Baroda as Secretary to get the full advantage of his secretariat training. However, I shall write about his transfer, when I think it necessary.
6. Unless you have to point out anything to the contrary, I should like to give a personal promotion of Rs. 100 a month to Naib Suba Nadkarni, who, I think, is a quiet and good officer. I should also give Rs. 100 to S. A. Gavane who has put in a service of 21 years.
7. I think our rules of promotion are defective, or appear defective in their present working owing to exceptional circumstances. My knowledge of men is limited for obvious reasons.
8. Thanks for writing about Cap. King. I have wired to the Dewan about it. I hope you both will not sleep over the matter. Kindly show this letter to Sir Manubhai to save me from writing another. I hope you both are well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
C.N. Seddon Esq., I.C.S. (Retired)*

1892

HOTEL DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO,

11th March 1923.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

- I thank Your Highness and Her Highness for your kind letter of the 8th February 1923 and for the inquiries made in it. I feel grateful to both of you for your keen solicitude.
2. My daughter has indeed suffered a heavy loss. But as you wisely observed, we have but to submit to the will of God. My daughter is expected back in Europe in next May, as her health is not good.

3. I am very home-sick and wish to return; but it will be wise for me to finish my treatment at Vittel this year, and then make a definite programme for return to India. The treatment comes in June, and will last for a month; after that I shall have to regain my strength to enable me to travel long distances. this will take about a month more.
4. It will be a genuine pleasure to visit Kashmir again, which is near my State. I am not anxious to be away from India; but the attacks of gout have become frequent which interfere with my well-being and regular life. However at present I am much improved in health. We are both well. My son in Berlin is not making much progress.
5. I hope this will find both of Your Highnesses well. With our kindest regards to both of you,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.*

1893

HOTEL DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO,
12th March 1923.

MY DEAR CAPT. KING,

I thank you for your last letter and the news contained therein.

2. I wish Pratapsinh to be an excellent rider and to be able to understand the horse-the noble animal-and its management. I do not yet wish him to play Polo, as it will take away his attention from his studies, which is very important, and which I want to be pushed on. He has not much time to spare. I wish him to learn and understand his studies without cramming as far as possible. I wish him to appear for his Matric and School Final Examinations. Many people will not understand and perhaps sympathise with my idea. I insist on it. Because, that is the minimum knowledge required of a man for any walk of life. I hope to receive his photo soon, as I should like to see how he is developing. I am against overworking a person. Subject to that understanding, I

wish Pratapsinh to learn regular drill out of his study hours. For this we may employ a smart European sergeant who may also, if possible, give him physical gymnastic training.

3. I hope he has got good horses to ride. His budget ought to be able to provide this. If it does not, it is faulty and should be corrected.
4. My health is now much better; and I now expect to hear a bit more about my grand-son and his interests. There are several things I should like to mention to you in a friendly spirit; but your Indian Assistant ought to be able to suggest some of them.
5. You know Indian boys develop as men more quickly than European children. Therefore, one has to be more careful with them. Again, manner and custom differ. What a European, sometimes, innocently does, is looked upon as wrong by our Indian and *vice versa*. Apply this idea to a life in a house or family, and be careful about demonstrations of love. I hope you will understand that I am writing purely in friendly spirit. Khaserao, with some of his faults, would have guided better than a man of less education, frankness and lacking knowledge of European life.
6. Pratapsinh will now require a good Indian mode of life before him. He ought to have a good Indian to explain to him the Indian ideas and sentiments in a prudent and impartial way. Khaserao Jadhav under the circumstances, would do this, though he will have to be corrected at times. He is a bit too old, it is true; but we cannot expect anything from him, which will tax his physical strength. However, I shall write on this more definitely when needed. Till then you ponder over the subject in your own mind. Kindly besides accepting yourself give my compliments to your wife. Ask Mr. Gupte to send me his impressions about Pratapsinh's progress and any suggestions he may have to make to improve it.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Capt. King, Tutor to Prince Pratapsinh Gaekwar.

1894

HOTEL DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO,

12th March 1923.

MY DEAR DR. NEVINS,

- I received your kind letter about wishing me the compliments of the season.
2. The letter was addressed to India, which reached about a fortnight ago. I reciprocate the good wishes of yourself and your charming sister, whom I well remember.
 3. I wonder whether both of you can manage to stay with me for a couple of days, when I happen to be in England. The idea had occurred to me before; but I felt doubtful whether you would accept the invitation. I so much like to see you again. I have been here for five weeks. I like the scenery and the climate, though I am told, this year it has been more changeable than usual. I have been playing at the tables a bit with no luck. I have been golfing twice here, where there are nice links above the hill that protects this beautiful principality of Monaco. The links are at Mount Angels where they give good lunches and tea in a well constructed house.
 4. I am having good news from Baroda, where my Son Dhairyashil and his wife are. She is soon likely to give birth to a child. My grand-children are also growing up. Prince Fatehsinh's son is growing into a healthy good looking boy of about 14. Owing to my health, I have been away from them more than I should wish.
 5. Vanikar died some few years ago. Dr. Jadhav is as fat as ever, but his legs find him too weary. They suffer from rheumatism. Abbas Tayabji is well and healthy and a staunch politician as Indians go. He suspected by Europeans for his political views; but I think he is a good man at heart.
 6. My health is better and I am home-sick; but I have postponed my departure as I have to be in Vittel in June next to treat my gout, the result of too much uric acid. I

must not write more, as you will be tired to read the letter. With my kindest regards to you both.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Dr. J.E. Nevins.

1895

HOTEL DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO,
13th March 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I leave this beautiful place and climate for Berlin on the 15th. I expected to be in Berlin about a month. I have not definitely settled where to go.

2. You have, no doubt, received the wire about the officiating appointment of Ghatge as Police Commissioner. I think it will be useful for you to tell Ghatge what are the fears entertained about him, and how he cannot be too careful to avoid the fulfilments of the expected fears. The appointment is very important; and he should rise to its greatness and be just and wise in the administration of the office. By his conduct he must command the confidence. He should not be under the impression that the post has been given to him because he showed dissatisfaction and threatened to go away to Gwalior, a most premature step. He should also know that it is not manipulation that has won him the post. I trust his good sense and sense of honour to rise to the occasion, and win approval by good conduct and work.
3. You, as the head of the administration, should help and support in every reasonable way by giving him sound, suitable and timely advice. He should also be warned of his shortcomings. Being in a sense junior, he will require more support even in an ordinary case.
4. I think the inquiry held in connection with Mr. Shinde's complaint may be dropped, as it is out of time. Mr. Shinde and others should not get discouraged, and continue to do their work, and help Ghatge freely and frankly. I shall close this note as I am not inclined to write more at present.

5. I hope you will continue to carry on the good work of the administration as you have my trust and confidence. Do not be upset by things or remarks I may happen to send in a hurry in ignorance.
6. I agree with the views on the tippan of Dhurandhar's promotion; but I need some able men to serve as Secretaries and advisers, who have necessary education and experience, and facility of expressing things on paper. We have, I believe, a few men to select from, and therefore I am inclined to give Dhurandhar a good idea of the general administration, so that he may be a safe adviser. This does not mean that he will not work in the judicial department. He is to be given a general knowledge of our past history and present and future wants. With this object in view, I may ask him to work in some other than Judicial department for a time. However, I shall let you know definitely my wishes in due time.
7. I hope this will find you and all yours quite well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.*

1896

HOTEL DE PARIS, MONTE CARLO,
21-3-1923.

DEAR MAJOR GRACE,

I was glad to receive your type-written letter impressing on me the need for sanctioning the Polo scheme. I had already passed certain orders on the subject. My personal inclinations are towards encouraging sports; and we need them badly in Baroda, where life is too dull owing to its absence.

2. I don't wish Pratapsinh to play Polo yet, or join in sport with men older than himself. He should continue to have a quiet healthy life of a student lad. Maratha boys, who are not, as a rule, very fond of studies, soon take to sports and shooting to an extent to affect injuriously their

studies. From the age of 17 these boys prove less amenable to good influences. Let him continue to be young; he will soon sprout into a young man.

3. I think you attach undue importance to Polo for my son, who, I wish, did better. He is going through the course as his unfortunate brothers. Adieu.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Major Grace.*

1897

ROME,
7th April 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I received your letter of the 15th March 1923 and perused its contents with pleasure, except I am sorry, about my son. I cannot say it is of much use to continue Major Grace in his present position. What should we do with him? My son is running the same ruinous course as his deceased brother did. The boys have no idea of discipline, duty and self-restraint. Why is this? Where is the mistake? We should think of it. Find remedies for it, and save, at least, coming generation. Society should, if it were not conscientious, think of the loss of so many lives. I have paid for it more than ought to be my share.

2. I have been here for the last three days. I have enjoyed renewing my acquaintance with the old sights of Rome, the fragmentary remains of a powerful State that has influenced the civilisation of the world. Christendom has raised its monumental buildings in Rome out of the Roman or Pagan buildings, which have been destroyed by man and nature. The Greek and Roman civilisation has exerted great influence in moulding the destinies of the world, and especially of Europe. The remains of art and literature are so fine that one wonders at the sight of them.
3. I have acted in the past, and would recommend you all to act on the saying that "No news is good news". It is few people, who can understand what is worth and what is

not worth communicating. Again, what is pleasant to read when one is well and fresh in mind, and another when one is tired and seeks rest and forgetfulness from the daily humdrum of life.

4. I hear very little news from people and that has its evil too, if carried too far. At the same time, one does not wish to be disturbed by unimportant and unnecessary news. How is one to strike a golden mean? Think whether we can lay down a few principles for the guidance of officers who, aided by common sense, which is rare to be found, may bring about the desired limit. Officers need not write their monthly letters, if they have nothing worth communicating. Let that be known. I think a sensible study of the diaries of officers will bring about certain changes and improvements.
5. Saksena who ought to be better utilised than treated as scholar may do the work I propose. He should summarise the monthly diaries of each head of department and submit it with his remarks to the Minister. At present, diaries are sent to the Dewan, and I am suggesting only a further use of them.
6. A type-written copy of the summary of the diaries with the remarks of Saksena should be sent to my Secretary for information, if required by me. This will give me a certain knowledge, and lead on probably to improvements. After a time, say four months, the work should be asked to be closed, if it is found useless. I do not wish it to be made permanent, unless really found to be sufficiently useful. I will watch with interest the work of Mr. Saksena. The diaries of the different departments may be taken by turn, so as to avoid crowding and over-work. This should not come in the way of Mr. Saksena being better utilised. I cannot understand the line of action of Mr. Seddon. I never wished to oust anybody. You pay a man, and treat him as a student, which is not to change.
7. I find that, at least, in certain cases in this trip, the question of patronage has rather wrongly or incorrectly been used probably due to the loose wording of the Council rules, which require to be better and more carefully expressed. This applies to the appendices probably with greater force.

8. I am looking forward to a report from you of your own and the Council's experience for future guidance and improvements. I have changed, at times, Councillors with the object of trying and training officers, and at the same time, to get the benefit of their experiences and observations. I wish you now to give me the benefit of your experiences. Kindly put this before me in a convenient form. Some may find difficult to express themselves freely; but that cannot be helped. I shall learn certain things probably in personal conversation.
9. I saw a day before yesterday the King of Italy who impressed me very favourably as a good man. To-day I am going to see Mr. Mussolini of whom the Italians think so much. I lunch to-day with the British Ambassador, Sir David Graham. The Pope's visit has not yet been fixed. I may have to postpone my departure owing to that, as I should like to meet him.
10. I hope you will send me back a type-written confidential copy of this hurriedly written letter. Kindly give my remembrances to Mr. Glancy. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C. S. I.,
Dewan, Baroda.

1898

MONTE-CARLO,
7th April 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- I have to thank you and Mr. Seddon for suggesting the advisabilit. of my return to India before October next.
2. I should like you to tell me what impressions each of you, members of the Council, have formed of Mr. Dandekar and Mr. Aloni a members of the Council, and whether by their abilities and characters they can fill the important offices in the State and whether they will be able; in due time, safely to guide the different affairs and policy of the State, and watch with ability its varied interests. We

cannot be wrong in bringing up and keeping an eye on all our future officers. I should like to hear from you and other officers their considered impressions of men they came in contact, and of their subordinates. I find our officers are usually reticent or, perhaps, secretive in this matter. Their object may be good in keeping so silent; but it keeps me too ignorant of men.

3. You should point out the defects of officers, with a view to improve and help them. We all require at times friendly wand, and its wisdom is appreciated sometimes long after.
4. I have not yet received the report of the Kadi dacoities and how they have been managed.
5. I do not get enough information of my grand-son from the people looking after him. Probably they think that I shall be troubled by it. This can be carried too far. Ask Capt. King and Ganpatrao Gaekwar to send a weekly letter to the Secretary, giving news about the lad welfare, progress, the people he sees and comes in contact, the game he plays and the interest he evinces in them. These are only some hints that I am casually dropping, and they are neither exhaustive nor carefully worked out. Letter writing is quite an art. I hope they will make their letters interesting, and give some information, which will enable me to see that things are being watched, and interest is being maintained in these children. These remarks apply to my other grand-children. You should give them-the officers looking after them a few him to guide them; and then they should be told to exercise their common sense. I shall write about to having an intelligent Indian to look after Pratapsinh. I remember what you write me about Khaserao; but can see no other person except two others in our service; but Khaserao whom I know and trust, will not be bad for some time to come. Though he is getting old, he can do well, at least, till my return. He should also, if need be, look after the establishment of Prince Pratapsinh, or practically as his Khangi Karbhari in a sense. He should act with wisdom and tact. Capt. King and he should work amicably, and help each other frankly. I am thinking of this; because the lad should have a good intelligent Indian influence, besides the European.

6. I wish him-Pratapsinh-to continue his studies without his attention being taken by other persuits-the undue love of sports or Shikar. They will come in full force in due time. I may send a wire on the subject before this letter reaches you. I hope this will find you and all yours well.

All business questions, on which my orders are required, should come through due channel. This will avoid unnecessary reference to me.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta,
Kt., C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

1899

VENICE,
17th April 1923.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I have to thank you for your kind letter of the 15th February 1923, which reached me at the beginning of this month.

2. The articles sent to you from Baroda by Her Highness were long in preparation, and are not as you wanted. You wanted the ordinary Chanderi Tat; but the Baroda officers thought they were turning out something very artistic, and came to the present form of articles, though I had altered a design once. I forgot to tell them what you wanted. The name did not occur to me then. Mysore produces better artistic things than the Tat sent. However, it is meant to be their best.
3. I met your brother-in-law Kantraja at Florence and here. He has suffered much in health; but fortunately he has made a good recovery. My health is much better; but the results of age have their effect. I do not understand much worry, and prefer quiet. I am on my way to Berlin, where Her Highness is since the last three or four days.
4. Prince Jaisinh shows no signs of recovery, and this makes us sad. We do not know what to do.

5. I hope this finds you, your mother, wife, brother and sisters well. Kindly remember me to them all.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

1900

HOTEL ESPLANADE, BERLIN,
26th April 1923.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

I thank you very sincerely for your kind private letter of the 6th April 1923 from Monte Carlo. I received it this morning on my arrival here at Esplanade Hotel, where I shall be for some time. I appreciate all that you write, and will try to follow it. I send you a cheque for 50 Lac for the Victoria Hospital, which I hope, you will forward on to the proper authorities. I propose to do nothing for the other charities, as I am out of the place. It is always good to be generous in charities; but then they should also be appropriate to a certain extent. I ought to do a little more in this respect than I do. If I do not do it, it is not because I do not wish to give, but my contact with people connected with such institutions is so limited. I propose to do more of this, especially when I go back to India.

2. Kindly tell Col. Tate that he should not put himself out in any way on the idea of my employing him. In short, I conveyed this to him through my doctor. I do not like people to be kept in suspense.
3. I hope we may soon meet again, and have the pleasure of each other's association.
4. At Rome, I met the English Ambassador, the King of Italy and Mr. Mussolini. I enjoyed seeing these personages. This adds to the interest of life. I could have done a lot of the kind before; but I went more for moving from place to place and seeing nature, instead of studying man, the full and developed product of nature. I will try to see something of man, though it may be a bit too late. However, better late than never.

5. I shall give you here, in short, a general idea of my last 25 days' tour in Italy and Austria and at Munich:-

- (1) In Rome I saw the following places-Tomb of Hadrian, St. Peter's Church, Colesseum, Vatican Mosaic Factory, Vatican Museum and Picture Gallery, Borghese's Palace and Art Collection, St. Paul's Church, Catacombs, Temple of Venus, Appian Way, etc.

I enjoyed seeing these old institutions and ruins. They record vigorously the prosperity and civilisation of the Pagan Romans, and how the Christians built, out of their ruins, beautiful basilicas, cathedrals and churches. The Churches of St. Peter and also of St. Paul struck as very beautiful, and helped me to recall the grandeur of Christian architecture and civilisation.

- (2) In Florence I saw the Cathedral, Pettit's Gallery and Palace, Uffizi Gallery, Tombs of the Medicis, Archaeological Museum, Academy of Fine Arts, Riccardi's Palace, Cassiness Park,-Monument of the Indian Prince and Stibbert's Museum.

Florence is a place full of arts and artists. I visited the studios of the following gentlemen:- Professor Eruseta Coste, Signor Marcicni, Professor Corcas and Professor Coffedi: but none of them had any ready work on hand to show. Professor Eruseta Coste had done several big fine portrait works, the models of many of which he has in his studios.

- (3) At Venice, I enjoyed boating in the 'Gondolas' and walking about in the Square of Mark's Cathedral. St. Mark's Cathedral and the Doge's Palace struck me very beautiful. The floor of the Cathedral is unfortunately becoming uneven at places. There I also visited a private house full of old pictures and tapestries. This belonged to Mr. Donnier de la Rose, who is considered as one of the richest men of Venice. Venice is full of poor people, and has but few rich men. This gentleman happened to be one of them.

- (4) After Venice I spent a day at Trento, where I stayed overnight in a small hotel of limited means and convenience. From there, I went on an excursion with two gentlement, one a German-Mr. Kart Weinholt and

the other his brother-in-law-a Swede. I happened to meet these people casually in the train; and as one of them spoke English and French and as I had none in my party, who knew any other language but English, I made use of this German gentleman. Lake Garda is a beautiful place and has charming surroundings with a convenient hotel on one of its banks. We were there too early by a fortnight or three weeks. The trees and flowers had not their spring tone, but were just merging out of their winter condition. In proper season, this must be a beautiful place with beautiful vegetation and verdure. There are two beautiful waterfalls-La Rocca and Ponale here. I much enjoyed seeing them, and understanding how power is being utilised to practical purposes.

- (5) From Trento, I went to Meran. Here too we were out of season. It was raining, and everything looked cloudy and dark. The hotel was so nice and comfortable that I stopped there, though we had not thought of it before. I was motoring, and had a small party with me. I could, therefore, stop without causing inconvenience to any body or upsetting a settled programme. The settled programmes are, at times, a nuisance, and interfere with one's freedom and holiday. Everything, within rational limit and at proper times, is alright; but when overdone, even a good thing becomes a nuisance. From here, I went to Bologua, where I stopped one night, and thence to Innsbruck, where also I spent a day. At Innsbruck, the people of the hotel struck me as very polite and attentive. Things are so cheap here. From here I motored to Munich, where I saw the Herren, Chinese Palace, which was begun by King Ludwig, who was not able to complete it. This Palace is after the Versailles style. It is beautifully copied and, in certain respects, is even an improvement on the original itself. The rooms are full of gilded furniture, and would be tiresome to live in always.
6. I have heaps of letters from India to read through and to reply to. I will, therefore, not inflict a longer letter this time.

7. Please accept for yourself, and kindly give my kindest regards to Mrs. Meade. Hoping both of you are quite well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Col. M.J. Meade.

1901

HOTEL ESPLANADE, BERLIN,
7th May 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have been noticing that the representation of different castes, tribes and provinces in our services is being more restricted. This is a pity to a certain extent. Each caste, tribe and province has its value.

2. Dr. Col. Macpherson writes to me in one of his fort-nightly letters dated 29-3-23 that he has recommended one Joshi for employment in the Medical department. I should like to know the reason, if Joshi's* application is rejected.
3. Presuming there are thirty posts of medical officers in the Baroda service, the different castes, tribes and provinces should, for the present, be represented in future as follows:-

(1) Gujratis of different castes	15
(2) Deccanis of different castes	10
(3) Non-Hindus i.e. Parsis, Musalmans	5

Total 30

4. I have been thinking over this point for some time, and had suggested the preparation of certain statistics; but in absence of goading by me, the object has not been carried out as yet.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.*

* Dr. Shankar Parasharam Joshi, the second son of the late Mr. P.B. Joshi, Vakil, Baroda.

1902

HOTEL ESPLANADE, BERLIN,

7th May 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have read the orders recently passed by you on the suggestions made by Mr. Mukerji for the further development of the Secretariat system.

2. By the changes already made, I do see that the Secretariat is performing a very useful function; and if the organisation is carried to logical end, it would be still more useful. Therefore, I do not agree with the orders passed by you. However, I understand Mr. Manilal has written to you to submit proposals for the appointment of a competent Secretary and the opening of an inspection branch. When these proposals come to me, I will have an opportunity of saying more on the subject. In the meanwhile I give hereunder a few ideas towards the realisation of which, I want you to work. For the present, I want that Mr. Seddon or whoever happens to be in his place to do inspection work in addition to his other duties. All well-organised Governments engage a competent permanent Secretariat staff in the Central Government. It is maintained with the following objects :-

- 1 (a) To indicate measures for the development of the State, and
- (b) to maintain continuity of policy and to see that the a policy once laid down is properly carried out
- 2 (a) To co-ordinate the activities of the various departments, and
- (b) to keep supervision over their working.

This staff works under the direction of the Ministers. Practically Mr. Mukerji recommended the organisation of the Secretariat at Baroda with these objects; but we decided to stick to our own method of work, and allowed the heads of departments to continue to work as Secretaries to Government, besides being the executive officers for their departments.

3. However, the Dewan office was strengthened and separated from the Political branch. This change has produced good results, but not all. Still many hints and orders have to be given, which would be superfluous to a well-organised and trained office, and which by itself would take the initiative in all important matters.
4. Now to come to a few details.
5. Initiative—Under the existing system of administration, the departments are expected to take the initiative, and to work out details of proposed measures. The Secretariat simply scrutinizes the proposals. The Ministers are expected to initiate measures; but some of them do, and some do not.
6. This system is certainly less costly, but is liable to be faulty in so far as there is not much check on the departments, that do not want to work.
7. Under the fully developed Secretariat system, the main responsibility of initiating measures will rest upon the central Government; and the departments will only make suggestions and supply details. The final form will be given by the Secretariat.
8. It is difficult to create a full fledged Secretariat all at once, since it has to pass through many stages of evolution. Therefore, in carrying out the main idea, we should not immediately take away from the departments the responsibility of initiating measures; but we should so carefully develop the central organisation that this function may be ultimately performed by it. At the same time, they must have sufficient and efficient staff to perform their arduous work, on the efficient discharge of which depends the well-being of the State.
9. The immediate function of the Secretariat will be to maintain continuity of policy, and to see that the departments are working efficiently, as also to eliminate waste and over-lapping of work. During the last thirty years I have given hundreds of new ideas, and initiated new measures; but the result is that most of the ideas are forgotten, and some of the institutions have disappeared, or their real meaning lost sight of and even now I am compelled to give directions on every trifling

matter. As for efficiency, I am sorry I am not satisfied with the results. We have yet to achieve much higher standard.

10. I want the Secretariat to work with these two objects in view. I fully well know that good Secretariat is costly to maintain; and unless it works efficiently, it would prove a burden and a hindrance to progress. Therefore, we must be very careful of what men we select to work as Secretaries or their assistants. Good system without proper men would be unproductive; but a defective system with good men would prevent mischief. To borrow a military phrase "It is not the guns that fight, but the men behind them."
11. These men must have three special qualifications. They must be (a) good draftsmen, (b) good administrators, and (c) they must be men with good general information, as also fully acquainted with the history and traditions of the State and the various details and policies of different departments. Besides, they must be self-reliant, reliable strong men. These men should not be transferred frequently, as is being done at present. At the same time, we must remember that we may introduce a good system; but it should be kept up for a sufficiently long time to show results. It should not be changed at short intervals.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.*

1903

IMPERIAL HOTEL, CARLSBAD,
29th May 1923.

MY DEAR MR. GLANCY,

I am sorry that you are transferred to Jaipur; but in one respect I am glad, as I presume, you are going on promotion. I should have liked so much to talk over matters with you of Baroda and the way Mr. Cobb and others of the time misrepresented things, and did much uncalled

for harm to the State and to my health. However, it is useless to think of it.

2. I hope you will have a nice time in Jaipur, and I have no doubt, a busy and useful one. I hope we will meet somewhere in India before very long. Kindly thank your wife for her wishes. I should have so much liked to make her acquaintance.
3. I shall have been a week here by next Tuesday. The place is hilly, well-wooded and has well laid out roads and paths with innumerable hotels, restaurants and cafes.
4. I shall remain here for about four weeks. Later on, about the end of July, I shall be in Vittel to drink the water there.
5. Kindly remember me to Mrs. Main of Rajkot, who is now looking after the young Maharaja of Jaipur.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Reginald Glancy, Resident, Baroda.*

1904

GRAND HOTEL DE L' EUROPE, BAD GASTEIN,
25th June 1923.

DEAR MR. SEDDON,

I have already answered part of your letter of the 10th May 1923 from Mahableshwar relating to your own person. I will now answer some other remaining part of the same letter.

2. I thank you for expressing your opinion about Dandekar, Aloni, etc. It is a part of the duty of officers to keep one informed in due form and time about the impressions they have formed of their colleagues, subordinates and other officers they may come in contact. Of course, such opinions coming from responsible men and officers are expected to be sensibly balanced. A person in my position, as the head of the administration, has to learn the opinions and impressions of others, examine the grounds on which they are formed, judge of their merits or demerits, and come to his own decision.

3. Sometimes, inexperienced people expect that their opinion is accepted, and unless it is done, it is useless to give information. This is shirking duty and therefore faulty, and shows that the person lacks experience of business-life and end of the world. Sometimes, people think that to give such an information is back-biting or carrying tales about others. This is also a wrong attitude on the part of officers. As I said above, it is their duty to give the benefit of their knowledge and experience to the master they serve; and to perform this duty is not always easy. It requires moral courage, discernment, discrimination and a keen sense of duty and watchfulness.
4. Many a good man have suffered from jealousy of their colleagues and others for the performance of their duty. Short-sighted men do not see that discouraging men in the due performance of their duty ultimately tells on the well-being of society, of which they form a part. This evil may vary in the different societies. In India it exists.
5. And when there is too much desire to save one's skin and freedom from opprobrium or unfriendly criticism of any kind, the evil of concealing facts from the master or superior may be carried to an injurious extent. Partly, dependent condition of society lends help to this tendency. I do not propose to give a lecture on the subject nor can any remarks be exhaustive on a question of this king.
6. The inquiry into the Songad Forest and Revenue Administration was undertaken. I expected, as one of its results, to allot praise and blame, in fair proportion, to the different departments and officers, with a view to correct ourselves for the future.
7. Unfortunately the inquiry was not properly concluded. I expected a person like you to look into it, and find out why and who were the persons at fault, and proposing how to rectify the mischief and judge of the individual officers concerned.
8. A clear decision like the one you wrote at my desire in connection with the "Gau-Rakshak" fund at Amreli, would have been far more effective than an amount of advice.
9. We, sometimes, do not properly finish our inquiries, and this had a very bad effect on the service, besides the loss

of time and money it involves. People at fault feel that they can successfully evade the inquiries of Government. In order to achieve this, I made more than necessary inquiries, but without finding out the truth. None of you wrote a clear decision-note pointing out what departments and individuals failed to point out the omission in the new law, and how to distribute the blame of the mal-administration in the forest tracts. In this matter, not only Mr. Aloni failed, but were the other Revenue Officers alive to the omissions of restrictive section (of land-transfer) they would have noticed the omission in the new law.

10. Laws and regulations are published of great expense and with the object of inviting criticism. Why did not the Sar Suba notice this omission?
11. Again our Dhara Sabha, which incessantly demands more power, did not show any vigilance in watching the interests of the Kali Paraj people.
12. We are imitating the institutions of the British Government and of Europe without sufficient ability and intelligence to work them. In Baroda, In some respects, we are being carried by fashion and ill-founded opinions in imitating certain forms and institutions. This is making and will make the administration more difficult and less efficient, though some busy bodies may like it, as it gives them room to parade their own importance.
13. In everything, the law of golden means and moderation should be observed. Sometimes, we copy British legislation blindly, and give up Indian Native State practices without deliberation.
14. The Legal Remembrancer, besides being a good legislator, must be a man of wide experience and historical knowledge. One individual Legal Remembrancer may not fulfil these conditions; but he should be intelligent enough to get a sufficient number of men to fulfil these requirements.
15. We are manufacturing laws too fast, perhaps, without having the authority and powers to understand their true basic principles. This causes uncertainty in the exercise of responsibility, and encourages disputes.

16. I need not say anything at this stage about my opinion about Aloni and others. In one of your former letters, you mentioned that one of the things you noticed in Mr. Shitole's manners was that he did not look straight in the face, when speaking or something to that effect. This may sometimes be due to nervousness or to a manner of a country. In India, in some people, it is considered rude to look straight up at a superior or elder. They consider it like staring.
17. Aloni may have thought it wise to recommend Sharangpani as he could not pull on with a particular individual, and his services were terminated for no other State offence. However, I cannot speak on all these matters with certainty, as I have no information on the views of the persons concerned. My own way of looking at it may, perhaps, require being set right by further reasoning. I have already written about the successor of Aloni.
18. I hope you won't feel tired at reading this long and casually written letter. I shall try not to write again for some time. Do not be unhappy at my silence, but rather be glad that I am enjoying rest.
19. You are yet at liberty to ask Aloni to explain his indifference to the mal-administration of the Kali Paraj. This explanation may throw light on several points.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
C.N. Seddon Esq.,
Amatya, Baroda.

1905

HOTEL DE L' EUROPE, BAD GASTEIN,
25th June 1925.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I feel that I must write to you now that you have become Maharaja through the unhappy sudden death of your beloved father, to express my fervent hope that Providence will provide you always, in full measure, the wisdom and strength so necessary for you in the high station to which

you have been called. To become Maharaja of a great State is to be confronted by problems of the greatest difficulty and perplexity. There are some in the world, who envy those, who are thus placed; but from my experience, I know that, in view of the grave responsibilities, which all rulers have to face in these days of restraint and strain, they are rather to be pitied than envied.

2. You will find, as time goes by, that a Maharaja is perforce a lonely man; he cannot like ordinary individuals to have friends easily, nor can he keep them easily. I pray that you will find comfort in a happy family life and in the constant devotion of loyal and devoted officers and subjects, and that your reign will be happy and prosperous blessed by peace and plenty, undisturbed by disorder or intrigue.
3. As a part of the cure, which I am now taking, I am informed that the ill health, which I am, for the present experiencing, is to be expected. I have had a severe attack of gout, which has kept me confined to bed for the past few days and which is, though I am now much better, still very painful.
4. Under these circumstances, you will understand that I am not able to write to you a long letter; but I have been anxious to send you just a few lines of good wishes now that you stand on the threshold of your new career. I pray that Providence will always guard and guide you throughout your life.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.H. Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur.
(His Highness' grandson-in-law.)*

1906

BAD GASTEIN,
27th June 1923.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank you for your long and kind letter of the 27th May 1923, which I have received this morning.

2. I do not take ill at Your Highness' advice concerning my absence from Baroda. I feel myself sorry to be away; But health compelled me to do so. I shall always have to be careful in future, as age advances and strength diminishes. I shall be back in India in the first week of November. I have engaged my passages to leave Europe on the 15th of October.
3. I am glad that the marriage at Dharampur has gone off well. I hope the second marriage ceremony coming off in your family will also go off well.
4. I read with pleasure what you wrote about Baroda and its Minister. I have no doubt he will enjoy his visit to the happy valley and to Your Highness.
5. I have been here since two days, having bath every day. The baths are supposed to be very invigorating, and are frequented by many people annually. Kashmir has also got such pretty spots.
6. On the 10th of August, I propose to go to Vittel to have my second year's treatment. I shall be there for three weeks; and after an after-cure, I shall leave for India. Her Highness will be here in a couple of days, and I shall give her the kind message. She was a bit indisposed for about five days, but is now quite well. From here she goes to Marianbad for treatment, and will then join me.
7. I hope this year will be good in Kashmir and that the rain-fall will be good. I hope this will find Your Highness well. With our united regards to you both.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.

1907

SUVERETTA HOUSE, ST. MORITZ,
3rd August 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have read your letter of the 20th June enclosing the report of the Retrenchment Committee and the opinions

of the heads of departments and the members of the Council on the suggestions made therein.

2. I have not been able to go through the whole correspondence; but I have read portions of the same. First of all, I feel that you were actuated by the best of motives in starting this inquiry; and I thank you for taking this step. It is advisable to examine our administrative machinery at certain intervals and to see that it is running smoothly and without unnecessary wear and tear.
3. I like to see my officers and specially the Dewan to take initiative in stopping abuses and extravagance, instead of waiting for suggestions from outside or from above.
4. Judging from some of the opinions of the Council recorded in the summary, the best thing that I can do, is to let the Council dispose of as many of the suggestions as they can. I think their general line seems to be cautious and sensible. There does not seem to be much cause for alarm; however, we should be careful in the financial arrangements of the State. We must have an adequate reserve and good saving in annual revenue and expenditure.
5. In retrenching expenditure, we must see that what is really useful is not abandoned. To my mind, the guiding principle of our administration should be consolidation and efficiency. You should endeavour to achieve this object. However, I give you hereunder my ideas on a few points, which, I think, are of some importance:-
 - (1) Abolition of an additional munsiff's post:- This post should be retrenched. It was never intended to keep Dhaibar in Baroda by creating a special post for him. It seems my order was mis-understood. Assamdars should be employed at places, where saving could be made in expenditure, provided, of course, they are fit to do the duty.
 - (2) Sanitary Commissioner's post:- This is a good idea; but the question is whether we could find a suitable man for such a post. Would it be worth while to try Dr. Talati, if a competent successor is not available?
 - (3) The post of the P.W.D. Assistant to the Accountant General:- Approved. If this necessitates the re-transfer of Mr. Raojibhai Patel, it should be carried out.

- (4) The question of the abolition of the special Urdu and Marathi schools should be considered together. If need be, we should not be afraid of popular clamour.
- (5) Mr. Atmaram should be kept in service as long as he is able to do his work, and his post kept on. There are special considerations attached to it.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta,
Kt. C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

1908

SUVRETTE HOUSE, ST. MORITZ,

15th August, 1923.

MY DEAR CAPT. KING,

I thank you for your letters to the Secretary and to myself. They were a pleasant reading.

2. I am glad that you stopped at Delhi to view the town. I wish you had gone to Agra. Visits of the kind, if wisely made, can be source of good education. You write in one of your letters to be allowed to teach, in future, history and economics etc. These subjects are of such importance that nobody need object to their teaching, unless a person is not to be properly educated. The great thing, for the present, is to make Pratapsinh master the elements and details of High School education first. This is the foundation of higher education. I want him to master this well and be self reliant. In my case, sufficient attention was not given to the early and High School education. I find by experience that it was a great mistake on the part of the people, who were responsible for my education.
3. I should have preferred to postpone the actual taking up the reigns of Government for two or three years more than was actually the case. This mistake must not occur in Pratapsinh's case. He must be as well grounded in all his educational subjects as any intelligent boy, if not better. Times changing and Princes cannot be allowed to lag behind their educated country men. I personally think

the princes out to be better educated than the ordinary men, if they are to hold their proper position. Neglect not details and see that the boy learns to work by himself. There will be many to help him; but he must be made to learn things properly and do them himself. My teacher used to think that I could get many people to do my work, and therefore, paid very inadequate attention to ordinary subjects like hand-writing etc. this was a great mistake.

4. Pratapsinh should be trained to appear as a student to compete for prizes on my return.
5. I hope he gets much chance to speak Gujarati. I may write further on this point in future.
6. Please remember me to Capt. Macbul and Gupte. With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. King.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Captain King, Tutor to Yuvraj Pratapsinh, Baroda.

1909

SUVRETTE HOUSE, ST. MORTIZ,
16th August 1923.

MY DEAR MAHARJA,

I was very glad to read your excellent speech on the occasion of the inaugural Luncheon of the British Indian Union, which appeared in the Times of 21th July.

2. I have been here since a for-night. During this period, I was confined to my room for a week by a mild attack of gout, which frequently lays me up of late.
3. I hope Your Highness is well, and enjoying yourself in England and making most of your opportunities. I was glad to read that you are going to be a member of the next Imperial Conference. I hope you will be able to do some useful work there.
4. I hope this will find Your Highness in excellent health and spirits.

With kind regards.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

H.H. the Maharaja of Alwar.

1910

SUVRETTE HOUSE, ST. MORTIZ,

21st August 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I am feeling much better after Brachio-Pneumonia, though I feel as yet weaker in certain respects. I hope that will disappear in time. I cannot now stand worry and trouble as before; and I must be saved as much as possible.

2. Well trained and friendly officers with good organization of administration and affairs can make this easily possible whether I am in India or out of it.
3. I have read your confidential letter addressed to Manilal Nanawati. I thank you for wishing to save me all possible troubles. I wish the same, so that I may save my energy and time to supervise the work of my officers, letting them do work as much as they can, consulting me only in the framing of important policy and great measures. I have aimed at this form the commencement of my reign.
4. If the Raja wishes to save himself from work, the organization of the State should easily allow him to do so. A Raja should not, as a rule, be in need of attending to much work. We can take certain useful lessons from the ways of work of the old and much abused Rajas and their system of carrying on work. Of course, the lessons taken will have to be intelligently adapted to prevailing circumstances. This can be done to some extent. The main work of the State must be carried on by the Dewan and Council, if there be one. When the Raja wishes to take things lightly, which he should generally do, the Minister or Council, should dispose of almost all his work for him, consistently to his wishes and to the preservation of his prestige.
5. I hope you have been already working on these lines, in order to enable others to carry on the work with the minimum difference of opinion. Rules and policies should sensibly framed to let the disposal of work get on smoothly. Kindly examine it for yourself whether we have done this already, and complete it, where wanting. I do not refer by this to the modern-rather-theoretical demands.

6. I hope I need not write much on the point, as it can not be beyond your knowldge.
7. On my return, I shall attend only to large questions and supervision, which often can be easily done by being accessible to people and by socially mixing with them. Latterly I neglected this much owing to my health and exaggerated sentiments. This has done some harm. My life has been too self-centred and secluded, which is a pity. You should help by advice and friendly lead to remove this.
8. As I am due to go out now, I must close this private and friendly note. I shall write in future some hints on the subject. I hope this finds you and all yours well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Ktd.,
C.S.I. Dewan, Baroda.*

1911

SUVRETTE HOUSE, ST. MORITZ,
22nd August 1923.

MY DEAR MRS. ELLIOT,

I was delighted to receive to-day your letter of the 4th August.

2. I am glad you are well again. You were wise in taking things easy. I am glad that Winnie and others are near you. Kindly give them my love.
3. I stayed and took a mild cure at Karlsbad. I was there nearly three weeks before the real season. There were few people; and the imperial Hotel was quite empty. It is a beautiful hotel and well situated. I found the climate cloudy and variable, though it must be most enjoyable in real bright summer weather. The wood and way are so good. After Karlsbad, I came to Bad Gastein, where I got an attack of Broncho-Pnumonia and gout. I was laid up for about three weeks. As soon as I was able to travel, I came up here; and I practically got rid of all the effects of Broncho-Pneumonia. I shall be leaving this on the 8th September for Paris. Her Highness had also an attack of

Bronchitis; and she has succeeded in recovering from it. She had been to marianbad, and has just returned.

4. Jaisinhrao Shows no signs of recovery, which is very sad. He is being removed to the easily accessible place, Paris.
5. My youngest son in Baroda has a tiny daughter, whom I have not yet seen. My son is going through the same life of drink as his brothers; and it is not possible to wean him from it. The result is sad and difficult to imagine. We must admit to fate, since all endeavours fail. Officers in Baroda are getting on well. There have been several dacoities during the last two or three years. Though we had a European Police Commissioner, Major Hodgson, the force could not stop the dacoities. Major Hodgson has just retired; and his successor was fortunate in capturing the main dacoit, and restore the badly needed peace.
6. The Police and the Military are badly armed. They could not cope with the trouble. All arms and ammunition are completely under the control of the British Government. The State can do nothing effectual in this matter; yet it is expected to keep peace and order.
7. I hope this will find you strong and well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Mrs. Elliot, London.

1912

SUVRETTE HOUSE, ST. MORITZ,
26th August 1923.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank you for your very kind letter of the 26th July 1923.

2. I look upon you as my elder brother; and even if you were younger, it is but meet that we should advise and help each other, when it is wise to do so. My views on staying in India do not, in essence, differ from yours and of other friends. It is circumstances that have led to my numerous visits to Europe. I am now a martyr to gout which lay me up frequently and at unexpected times.

3. I went to Karlsbad for a water cure, and after a stay of three weeks there, I visited Bad Gastein, where I got an attack of Broncho-Pneumonia and gout. I was laid up for about three weeks. As soon as I was able to travel, I came here, and, by now, have practically got rid of all the effects of Broncho-Pneumonia.
4. I am anxious to return to Baroda, and see things for myself, though I am kept informed officially that things are getting on smoothly and quietly there. My Minister and other officers are trustworthy, and well acquainted with the affairs of the State. The policy and details of all the departments have been well settled, which minimises frequent references to me, and prevents much difference of opinion. The people have been supplied with means, by which they can bring forth their difficulties, which the State tries to meet as far as possible. I write this not to soften the desirability of my presence in Baroda, but mere as a piece of information to a well-wisher.
5. I have shown your letter to Her Highness, who will write to the Maharani of Kashmir also on the subject.
6. I am afraid we have found it impossible to find passages earlier than 9th November, though I was most anxious to return earlier, so as to get a month more of the cold weather. I hope the marriage will go off, and I wish the would-be couple every happiness and prosperity. I hope this will find you and all yours perfectly well and happy.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, Shrinagar.*

1913

SUVRETTA HOUSE, ST. MORITZ,
28th August 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

- I have seen your confidential letter addressed to Mr. Manilal Nanawati dated 28th June 1923.
2. I have my confidence in you and the Council. Mainly owing to this and for other small reasons and also to avoid

instructions, I have not scrutinised much the printed and unprinted information that comes from you.

3. I do not believe that the Council will encroach on my powers and go against the policy laid down. Now and then I look at the printed books and monthly letters, that come to me, which keep me, in a light way, acquainted with departmental things. On these letters etc., no action need be taken by me. But, sometimes, I make use of that information in making queries, so that you might let me know how things really are. In the absence of information from you, I keep my judgment in suspense.
4. It may happen that, sometimes; I forgot the 'period' when the Council may have given an order, and I am glad, if I am set right in it. The Secretary, if he knows his business, ought to know what the powers of the Council are at different times, so as to see that His Highness did not make the mistakes you refer to.
5. Referring casually to Major Nimbalkar's case, I do not think that the order of the Council was questioned as far as I remember. But I referred to it for some other reason which was to make more clear my wish contained in my first order.
6. Referring to Y.G. Gaekwar's case, you should take to task the man, who printed the latest Service List. List like this should be carefully prepared.
7. My inquiries about the creation of the House Physician's post were based on Dr. MacPherson's monthly letter.
8. If this and other inquiries went through the Secretary, he is expected to see that avoidable mistakes are not made.
9. Sometimes I write without his knowledge. Naturally he cannot be blamed.
10. I have seen Mr. Nandnath Dixit's type-written note attached to your letter. If orders are not clear on necessary points, the duty of the competent officers is to fill up the required details themselves, or get them approved by competent authorities. These scholarships have been given with some object; and the object should be fulfilled. Dixit says "neither the amount nor the number of these scholarships is fixed." Fix them with common sense,

general principles that apply to such scholarships, and with the object for which they are given. It is sad that the officers didnot do it before. In this matter of scholarships, I am not fighting with the object of the order: but it looks, as if it is beyond the powers of the Council.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta,
Kt. C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

1914

PALACE HOTEL, MONTREAUX,

29th September 1923.

DEAR BEGUM SAHIBA,

Many thanks for Your Highness' kind letter of the 2nd September 1923.

2. I heard of the mistaken telegram by Reuter through, Mr. R.S. Bomanji some days after the event, as my officers with kind intent, kept all my correspondence away from me, owing to the sad suffering we had to go through on account of the death of my son Jaisinhrao, His death was perfectly unexpected, and came as a great shock, while I was at St. Mortiz, recuperating after an attack of Broncho-Pneumonia, which I had the misfortune to get at Bad Gastein in the month of July.
3. I went to Paris from St. Moritz for a week, and then returned again to St. Moritz for a fortnight. I felt well at St. Moritz; and the doctors tell me that my lungs are now almost clear, though my general condition is still below par. Time and cure will, it is hoped, set it right. Unfortunately, I now often suffer from attacks of gout, which upset my routine of life, and tell heavily on my spirits and temper. I am doing all I can, to control it, but without much success. I am very anxious to return to India after such a long absence; and I should have returned last cold weather; but for years I was trying to experience a winter at St. Moritz.

4. Before the last year, I always found it difficult to stay away; but last year I managed to do it, as I thought there were only a few months left before I should have to take a second time Vittel treatment. So I decided to stay for a winter, and return to India after a Vittel cure, which is supposed to be good for gout and uric acid.
5. Unfortunately, the Broncho-Pneumonia attack prevented me from taking the Vittel cure this year, as I was too weak after it.
6. It is not out of pleasure that I am away in Europe from my State and people; but the forty years' labour and frequent attacks of gout and worry make it necessary for me to take more rest and undergo different curse. My interest in affairs is just as keen as before, though the flesh is weak, still experience teaches that much can be done or got done at less worry and trouble.
7. Some of our people do not realize sufficiently the importance and need of health. They think Rajas who are a sort of Avatars are free from the weaknesses of man, but this is utterly wrong. Thought the princes, in some respects, may be better situated than others, still they have their own difficulties to fight against, and cannot always do what is best for themselves.
8. It is extremely kind of Your Highness, referring to my slight sympathy for you at your time of difficulty; but I am only sorry it did not bear fruit. I am looking forward to see you all in Bombay about the third week of November, as I am leaving from Marseilles on the 9th November. I remained under the impression for a long time that I could sail earlier, but was disappointed to find that I could get no passage earlier than the 9th November. After I have settled down in Baroda. I should like to see quietly so much of Your Highness, your sister and your brother-in-law, of whom I often cherish memories. I found him so interesting to talk to. Kindly thank them on our behalf for their kind messages.
9. I am having this letter typed, as I am suffering from an attack of gout.

10. I hope this will find you and all yours perfectly well.
With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Janjira.

1915

PALACE HOTEL, MONTREAUX,
29th September 1923.

MY DEAR MR. WILKINSON,

- Many thanks for your kind letter of 2nd September 1923.
2. I heard of the mistaken telegram by Reuter through Mr. S.R. Bomanji some days after the event, as my officers, with kind intent, kept all my correspondence away from me, owing to the sad suffering we had to go through on account of the death of my son Jaisinhrao. His death was perfectly unexpected, and came as a great shock, while I was at St. Moritz, recuperating after an attack of Broncho-Pneumonia, which I had the misfortune to get at Bad Gasteine in the month of July.
 3. I went to Paris from St. Moritz for a week and returned again to St. Moritz for a fortnight. I felt well at St. Moritz; and the doctors tell me that my lungs are now almost clear, though my general condition is still below par. Times and care will, it is hoped, set it right. Unfortunately, I now often suffer from the attacks of gout, which upset my routine of life, and tell heavily on my spirits and temper. I am doing all I can to control it, but without much success.
 4. I am very anxious to return to India after such a long absence; and I should have returned last cold weather; but for years I was trying to experience a winter at St. Moritz. But I find that the pleasure of a winter here would have been a far greater, had I visited it in earlier years. Winter at places like St. Moritz is, I find the best means to recuperate one's strength. Before the last year, I always found it difficult to stay away; but last year I managed to do it, as I thought there were only a few months left before I should have to take Vittel treatment a second

time. So I decided to stay for the winter and return to India after the Vittel cure, which is supposed to be good for gout and uric acid. Unfortunately, the Broncho-Pneumonia attack prevented me from taking the Vittel cure this year, as I was too weak after it.

5. I am sorry Mrs. Wilkinson's health does not permit her to stay with you in India. I know you both must feel very much the pangs of separation. I believe your sons now must be charming grown-up lads. Kindly remember me to your wife, when you write to her.
6. I have been reading of what you have been able to do to assist to catch Mir Khan, the notorious dacoit and his gang. I must thank you for your labours, interest, and also the men, who carried out your wishes.
7. I once visited Udaipur, and would like to do it again, when you are there as Resident, as I would enjoy your company, besides seeing the place again. If I cannot do it, I shall try to invite you to pay me a quiet friendly visit at Baroda during my stay there, though we are all under cloud of sorrow on account of my son's death.
8. I am a bad correspondent, and fail in my duty to write to my friends. I hope you will help me to get over the drawback by yourself sometimes writing to me. I often remember you, and it will be a great pleasure to hear from you. This year's prospects in Baroda are only fair: Kadi and Amreli are less fortunate in this respect.
9. Though you have missed your chance of coming as Resident to Baroda this time, I hope, I may have the pleasure of having you there in the near future. I should so much enjoy your company and a fine exchange of ideas on several subjects without the fear of being misunderstood or misconstrued. I am having this letter typed, as I am suffering from an attack of Gout. I hope this will find you and all yours perfectly well. With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Wilkinson Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A.,
Resident, Udaipur.

1916

HOTEL MAURICE PARIS,

6th October 1923.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

Many thanks for your friendly and sympathetic letter of the 28th September 1923. I will give your kind message of sympathy to the other members of my family.

2. However enlightened an individual may be, he is often handicapped by the society and the people, amongst whom he lives, and by whom he is surrounded. I have found by experience that merely educating a few Rajas and individuals cannot solve the problem of the progress of a country. It is the general level of intelligence that must be raised, and, above all, the people must really feel the need of change.
3. I will do as much as I can, to make the life of the young widow as little unhappy as possible; but the success of my endeavours must depend on herself and other circumstances. With wealth there are also accompanying difficulties; and rich people and specially, ladies with their charms and attractions are often a sport for adventurous and other unscrupulous people. They, of course, hide their ill designs under best cover of humanity.
4. The abolition of Purdah has made the home-life more accessible to outside influences. Unless the inmates of the household are intelligent and strong enough to control themselves in speech and action, they may unwittingly do more harm than good. We imitate or try to imitate Europe in several ways, but it does not follow that we do it with full knowledge of European real life.
5. Transitional period has its own dangers. I am afraid I am experiencing its inconvenience in some respects.
6. I am glad you have made up with your son. In life we often struggle with old sentiments and ideas; and we punish ourselves more than really the question is worth the trouble. However, it is easy to say so, but difficult to carry it out with equanimity in life.
7. I have heard from Sir Percy Cox. I should so much like to meet him. I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing

you before we leave for India. Please give my compliments to your wife, besides accepting them yourself.

8. I remember Mrs. Meade remarking in her conversation whether going to high place like St. Moritz was good for me. It is found that it did not do good to my heart, which is tired for having done more work than it could easily stand.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Col. M.J. Meade.*

1917

HOTEL MAURICE PARIS,
14th October 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th May 1923, and thank you for the same. I am sorry, owing to my recent illness etc. I could not attend to this matter earlier.

2. I appreciate your frank views about Mr. Aloni.
3. Railway matters in general – I have not read all the tippans and memos submitted by the Accountant General regarding railway matters sent by you along with your letter. Since all of them have been disposed of with the advice of Mr. Hayman, I have nothing more to say. In all such matters, I expect the Council to go very carefully into the questions, and dispose them of with such expert advice as is available.
4. By assuming the management of the narrow gauge railways and by the organisation of the work-shop, we have undertaken a very large responsibility-financial and administrative and we must discharge it in the most efficient manner. Therefore, if, at any time, you feel the need of outside expert advice, please do not hesitate to call for it. As I have told you in the beginning of the year, if not every six months, at least, once every year you should get Mr. Hayman or some other competent man from the Government of India to examine our system of railway accounts and audit and the general management

of our railways. We cannot do too much in this connection.

5. If our foundation is well laid, there would be less trouble and worry ahead; and the progress would be more regular and orderly. At the same time, it will be your duty to see that the expert advice is properly carried out and acted upon. For this purpose, we must employ a competent staff, and we want Council to pay more attention to their selection. You cannot leave everything to the Manager. As far as possible, we must employ local men; and if these are not available, we must make efforts to train them. At the same time, the office organisation must be efficient, providing sufficient check on irresponsible or autocratic actions of the heads.
6. I remember you have adopted the Government of India Railway Account Code framed after much experience; but if it has not been done already it should be; and everything must confirm to the practices laid therein.
7. I trust, by now the Accountant General is quite satisfied with the arrangement made by Mr. Hayman with regard to the position of the Chief Auditor and that both of them are working in full harmony.
8. I am very sorry to notice that so much energies should have been wasted in the submission of the memos by the Accountant General and by the Manager in drafting replies. If the Accountant General would not co-operate, could not the Council or yourself have brought both of them together and settled their differences by exchange of views? You should issue necessary instructions for future guidance.
9. However, I am not prepared to say that Mr. Aloni was entirely wrong, though he may be lacking in technical knowledge. There were many defects in the railway management, as Mr. Hayman's report and his subsequent criticism have shown, and the recent events have clearly proved; and it was the duty of the Accountant General to bring them to the notice of a too confiding Government. He has, to that extent, done a service to the State. If he was intemperate in the use of language or clumsy in the presentation of his case, to that extent he deserves blame. We expect all officers to be sober and considerate in their correspondence.

10. Purchase of sleepers – I was very sorry to learn from your, Mr. Seddon's and Mr. Ambegaonker's letters that there were some embezzlements in the purchase of sleepers in the Railway department. I am awaiting the result of your inquiries and investigations, and will write more then.
11. If need be, you should look into other purchases made or rates given therein, and see, if there are any more such instances. We must make thorough inquiries.
12. In the particular case, one thing look peculiar. How could such large number of sleepers be purchased without calling for tenders and without previous inspection and payments made without the receipt or inspection of goods? It appears that our rules must be defective or our method of work unbusinesslike.
13. It seems as if all the powers of purchase and disbursements were centred in one man. Otherwise a grave incident like this could not have happened. If there was a proper distribution of authority and adequate check or control thereon and, even then, if such incidents happen, it means that they are inoperative. I hope you will make thorough inquiries, and bring to book every man high or low responsible or concerned in this affair. I am sorry to say that in this respect we are getting a bad name, and that large sums are being wasted or misappropriated. We must devise means by which such occurrences do not repeat. It appears we are trusting too much to temporary servants, and are giving them undue latitude and perhaps undivided authority.
14. Since our railway interests are expanding, I would suggest, unless otherwise advised, the creation of a Railway Board, consisting of officials and non-officials to look after and supervise these affairs.
15. It seems railway affairs are getting more serious; and I must look into these on my return. However, you should hold a Round Table Conference, when you should discuss these problems with all concerned, and come to some definite arrangement, and lay down a policy. We cannot allow things to drift.

16. Adatra Harbour:- Before I finish this long letter, there is one subject to which I want to refer to, that is the Adatra Harbour. You have cancelled the contract with Marshland and Price, and have decided to do the work departmentally. I trust you and the Council have made thorough inquiries before the contract was cancelled, that there was a serious default on the part of the contractors. Marshland and Price are controlled by the Tatas, and have, on their board, leading businessmen of Bombay; and it is difficult to believe that they would shirk work, or delay execution. In this connection, I trust you had had some responsible directors of the company, and there was no other alternative. For, in such matters, it is not right to depend upon the reports of the Resident Engineers. Engineers always love to do work departmentally; they get thereby undue latitude. It is not too late. I would still like to give the work on contract, and call for fresh tenders. A little delay would not matter, since the departmental agency would expose the State to an unlimited expenditure. If, however, departmental working is absolutely necessary, what measures have you adopted to check waste, extravagance and embezzlement of funds? A grave responsibility rests on you and the Council in this respect.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt.,
C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

1918

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
31st October 1923.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Mr. Nanawati tells me that according to the dates I have suggested in my letter of to-day, I arrive at Baroda on Sunday. My arrival should be kept on Monday to make matters convenient. I am naturally now anxious to reach Baroda soon. I think we should endeavour to make life in Baroda more pleasant than is the case. We should now

and then invite people from outside, have sports and games, and be more sociable.

2. Our officers of energy, tact and common-sense ought to suggest these things to me, and please by doing all things themselves, and by partaking in the entertainments without its manager as at present.
3. If the Khangi Karbhari understands his duties, he should require no suggestions for this and other matters from me. He should not only organise these entertainments, but partake in them and in the spirit, so as to encourage them. This is not an easy matter, but requires qualities of a high order in the person to be successful in it. Many of our officers think mere attention to papers is enough; but this cannot be said right of them. Please impress the Khangi Karbhari of this, and allow all of saving me from giving directions and, orders in this and other matters. The object of entertainments is to add to the pleasure of my life, and not to add to my work.
4. Forty years' experience shows, in certain matters, our policies require revision. Some of our younger officers are lacking in old traditions, and are becoming merely like district executives.
5. The Raja has also to change in certain ways. He should, like of old, become sociable and accessible to people. Owing to ill health and undue sensitiveness, I cut myself away a bit too much. This could have diminished upto a point, if the officers observed things from higher point. Princes, more than other men; require help and assistance a good deal.
6. I saw the Secretary of State, and found him very pleasant. I shall leave this for Paris on Sunday or Monday. I saw the elephant statue made by Mr. Barton. This is a fine work. Please get one more made for me.
7. I had time, and therefore, I have dropped this second letter to you to go by the same mail. I hope this finds you and yours quite well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.

1919

"S.S. MALOJA",

21st November 1923.

MY DEAR MR. CRUMP,

I have often thought of you, and write you this note as a result of it, and also to thank you for getting the silver elephant with gold 'Howda' made for me, which I have already presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It struck me and all others as a beautiful piece of work. I have liked it so much that I have ordered a similar one to be made for me.

2. The death of Prince Jaisinhrao has made us very sad, and looking back at the losses, the sadness is much deepened and frightens me, at times to look in the future. I do not know how to face the future at this age of mine. I am trying to educate the small grand children. Owing to my health, I have not had time to look closely into their arrangements with minute care. I propose to do it this time.
3. I have been away this time for twenty months in Europe, and judging from my feelings, I feel decidedly better. I am physically and mentally stronger and more cheerful. The mental depression, heaviness in the head, restlessness and the sense of fatigue have gone. The power of resistance, and taking things coolly and the inclination to work have returned. My outlook is brighter. I feel more alert, and my interest in things and the power to face difficulties have returned. The exaggerated sensitiveness and looking things in the pessimistic way have disappeared, though it remains to be seen how long this improvement lasts. Altogether I take a more cheerful view of life than before.
4. From the beginning of my first trip to practically up to now, the conditions suggested for my recovery have never been fulfilled either owing to the short-sightedness of my entourage and advisers or due to external pressure, though that may sound as rather a strong expression. However, I am not weighing here words, but trying to

express my feelings as best as I can, with my limited English education. Had these mistakes been avoided before, my absence would have been less and shorter. However, it is not possible to correct the past, but let us take advantage of the past experience for the future.

5. I came to receive the Prince of Wales in India against my medical advice, and got ill in Bombay during my stay in India or that year. A year before that I returned to India, because the Duke of Connaught paid a visit to India. I shall stay two nights in Bombay before I leave for Baroda. I am looking forward intensely to be among my people.
6. We have had, on the whole, a very pleasant voyage. The Jam Saheb is on board, and is devoting himself to bridge. I have been reading a very interesting book on the history of Marathas. I wish the author had given maps to elucidate his story. The author Sardesai is a man of Baroda. I am afraid you will be tired to read this if it increases in size still more. With our kind regards to you.

Yours faithfully,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
L.M. Crump, C.I.E., Resident, Baroda.

1920

JAYAMAHAL, PALACE, BOMBAY,
16th January 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Referring to our casual talk during our evening walk, I told you that officers of the Secretariat do not show higher intelligence than their low paid predecessors, nor do they show curiosity in their work or its methods, and take no initiative in making improvements. They do not seem to read old information, and are inaccurate in small matters, which causes confusion and loss of time of higher people. They ought to be sorry for this, if they understood their duty.

2. I think it is often better to do things yourself than make others do it for you. We are increasing expense and we

have right to expect higher efficiency and accuracy so far as is available in the market. It is with this view that I partly expect accuracy and finish in work. Officers must look at things from broader and higher point of view and be anxious in making improvements and doing their work in the right method. The defects are due to carelessness and want of method. They have no ability; but it has to be insisted upon by superiors by rewards, punishments and checks.

3. I am not questioning your intention or ability; but instead of explaining things yourself, you should make them explain the subject matter under discussion.
4. I have partly written this with a view of suggestion.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.*

1921

BIKANER HOUSE, DELHI,
15th February 1924.

DEAR MR. SPIELMAN,

I was delighted to read your letter of the 23rd January last with the copy of the University Convocation address prepared by W.H. Elliot. The Benares Hindu University Convocation was held on the 19th of January last; and I am sending you a copy of the speech I read out to the graduates and the senate on the occasion. I trust it will meet with your approval.

2. I am very grateful to you for the Rev. Mr. Elliot's discourse I shall read it with pleasure and profit; and I am sure it will be of great use to me on some other occasion. Its literary Excellency must be of a rare kind surely, as it has evoked your commendation.
3. I had had bad luck with my gout. Since my return from Europe, I had two acute attacks; and I had been bed-ridden for about a month. These attacks disconcert all my plans, and are very annoying. I have to return to Europe

this summer. Kindly remember me to Mrs. Spielmann.
Meanwhile, with kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
M.H. Spielmann, Esq.

1922

BIKANER HOUSE, DELHI,
19th February 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

I send you herewith the letter dated 31st January 1924 from Messrs Horne & Birkett regarding Mr. S. Gaekwar. Please show it to Sampatrao, and get him to do the needful as early as possible.

2. I think Sampatrao's son must not be allowed to go lower or lack of means of self-support longer than he has actually done, and so far Sampatrao should not neglect to discharge what is his obvious duty, moral, if not legal. I hope he will see his way to do something for the boy. If not, the State, perhaps, will be compelled to force him to provide suitable means of subsistence for his son.
3. I am directing messrs Horne & Birkett not to continue the allowance, and thus, cease performing on my behalf a function, which properly speaking, devolves on Sampatrao, and which he has been neglecting to discharge for sometime.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.

1923

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
20th March 1924.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I have duly received Your Exalted Highness' kind and friendly letter dated the 11th instant.

2. I have read with genuine interest in the papers that you have officially presented to the Government of India your claim for the restoration of Berar and that Sir Ali Imam has proceeded to England as your Counsel for representing the case.
3. My relations with your good father, the late Nizam Sir Mehbub Ali Khan, were very cordial; and it is also my good fortune to enjoy your own friendship. I would not therefore have failed to seize any opportunity of assisting in the furtherance of your claim to the restoration of Berar. So far, however, as I can see at present, there are no direct means, by which I can render any useful assistance in the cause. At the same time, I need hardly assure you that the claim, which is based on justice and equity, has my entire sympathy, and, if I judge rightly, also that of all the ruling princes of India.
4. I may observe that my own State has some similar claims against the British Government. I would mention here two of them. The first of these relates to the restoration to my State of the control over the Tributary States and Estates in the Gujarat and part of Kathiawar. The other claim concerns the restoration of a portion of the territories ceded to the British Government for the express object of defraying the expenses of the subsidiary troops, as the present income of these territories is considerably larger than the cost of maintaining the stipulated number of troops. My Minister has already forwarded the first of these two claims, through the official channel, to the Government of India; and it is now engaging the consideration of that Government. Similarly, in connection with the enquiry referred to in para 305 of the Montague-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms, I have intimated my intention of pursuing the second claim in due course, when the promised opportunity for detailed representation is given. In case I find that the Government of India is not fully responsive to the justice of these claims, it will be for us to avail ourselves of the new procedure indicated in para 308 of the report in question, viz. that of asking that the claims should be referred to a Judicial Commission as provided for in the Report. It would

be an appeal to the judicial conscience of the British Government; and under favourable circumstances, some good might be expected to come out of it.

5. I was touched by your Exaulted Highness' reference to my recent domestic losses. I am sincerely thankful for your kind sympathy, which will, in some measure, help me to bear the losses you refer to with patience and fortitude.

With kind regards, I remain,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E.H. the Nizam, Hyderabad (Deccan)

1924

BIKANER HOUSE, DELHI,
23rd March 1924.

MY DEAR KIRTISINHJI,

- I have received your letter dated the 17th instant. I am thankful for the kind enquiries you have made after my health. I have had a bad attack of gout; but I am feeling better. I am not, however, quite free from pain. The trouble commenced immediately on my arrival at Benares, where I had to go to preside at the Convocation of the Benares Hindu University. I could not, however, preside at the convocation owing to illness. I was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, whom I found to be a very kind and affable person. When I got a little better, I saw the University, and was pleased to note that such a large undertaking was being fairly successfully managed.
2. I have been staying at Delhi for about ten days, and propose to leave for Baroda to-night. I hope this will find you in the enjoyment of the best of health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Kumar Shree Kirtisinhji, Rajpipla.

1925

BIKANER HOUSE, DELHI,

23rd March 1924.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I am leaving to-day for Baroda, where I am afraid it will be hotter than here. I pen this letter to thank Your Highness for kindly letting me occupy the House. Your people have been more attentive in the discharge of their duties. I am giving them some presents, which I hope, Your Highness will allow them to accept.

2. I was unfortunate in getting very ill with gout at Benares, and was unable to carry out satisfactorily the function, for which I had gone.
3. I was glad to make the acquaintance of the Maharaja of Benares and his son. Both of them are pleasant gentlemen. I watched here with great interest the sittings of the Legislative Assembly.
4. I hope this will find you and all yours perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

1926

BIKANER HOUSE, DELHI,

23rd March 1924.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I have often thought of you and your kindness. I should have written to you earlier, thanking you for your hospitality; but I have not yet quite recovered. This attack has been more severe and lasted longer than the previous one. It is still in a sub-acute condition.

2. I was very sorry not to have had an opportunity of seeing Benares and its environments. It seems to be a most historical place and likely to interest any Hindu in its past history. I wish I was well enough to see more of you and your son. I was so glad to renew our old acquaintance;

and I hope I may have many more opportunities of meeting you in future.

3. I trust this will find both of you well and happy. I leave today for Baroda, where I expect the weather to be warmer than it has been here.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Benares.*

1927

P. & O.S.N.CO., "S.S. MACEDONIA"

27th April 1924.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

I thank you heartily for your kind letter, which I could not answer myself owing to my illness caused by the wretched gout.

2. Since my arrival to India from Europe in November last, I have practically been bed-ridden the whole time with the exception of a few days. I have had to miss the dates of all my important engagements, and fulfilled them very tardily and in pain.
3. While in Benares, I had asked my doctor to answer your letters; and I hope you have heard from him by now. I have heard from Mr. Seddon that you were sad in not hearing from me. Let me answer, it was not due to neglect and forgetfulness on my part, but solely due to inability. You are always in my thoughts.
4. The last attack of gout and fever was so severe and of such a duration that my doctors have advised me to revisit Europe to recoup my health. I expect to reach Europe on the 9th May, next Friday. I shall be leaving for Paris the same day. I propose to stay in Paris for a longer period than a week, and then proceed to London if I be well and the English climate be favourable there.
5. Her Highness is with me. I wonder where you both are and when we shall meet. I hope both of you are well.
6. Mr. Jardine, who retired from Government Service from Gwalior, is my fellow passenger. He has been very ill. We

both have gained by the voyage, which has been very smooth and cool except a couple of days.

7. Let me know how you both are, and your plans.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Col. M.J. Meade.*

1928

"**S.S. MACEDONIA**"
30th April 1924.

MY DEAR AMBEGAONKAR,

You will remember having a conversation with me about the Pratinidhi Sabha of Baroda, which was constituted some years ago, but never came into existence, and which you told me the Dewan had now arranged to convene once a year.

2. I think things have now so changed that the members of the Pratinidhi Sabha may now be no longer invited to meet, even once a year. I hope I have understood you clearly, and think that you will understand my reasons for not wishing to convoke the Sabha. The meeting will be perfectly superfluous and serve no useful purpose. Kindly show this letter to the Dewan.
3. My health has been steadily improving; and I feel well except that I wish I could do a fair amount of walking. The weather has been good upto now, though near about Aden and the Red Sea we may find it warm.
4. With kind remembrances to yourself, the Dewan and Ganpatrao Gaekwar. I am,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur G.B. Ambegaonkar, Baroda.*

1929

HOTEL MAURICE, PARIS,

12th May 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have sent you a cablegram to-day asking you to make Shrimant Sampatrao pay from his allowance Abasaheb for his maintenance.

2. I had sent you an order to the above effect in an autograph letter from Delhi in February last. I do not understand why you have failed to execute it. Abba, I am told, is very hard up, and it is Sampatrao's moral duty, at any rate, to help him. It need be hardly said that the allowance, which the State gives to Sampatrao and others like him, is not meant solely for their own use.
3. The weather here is quite pleasant, and I am feeling much better.

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.*

1930

HOTEL MAURICE, PARIS,

22nd May 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I thank you for your letter of 2nd May, the first of this 15th Europe trip of mine.

2. I am glad to know that things are getting on well.
3. I approve of your action in raising the salaries of the two officers as ordered by me.
4. I also approve of your modification in the order concerning the salary of Mr. Datar, which will now be Rs. 1,250 (Twelve hundred and fifty) p.m.
5. By and by, the Forest department should be placed under the Sar Suba instead of under one of the Councillors, as it is closely connected with the Revenue Department. The Sar Suba ought not to find this much of an addition

to his routine work, if he knows how to exact work from his subordinates, and makes them perform their legitimate duties without excessive supervision from the top, which entails considerable and unnecessary waste of time. A moderate amount of supervision, provided it is intelligent and effective, may produce more beneficial results than constant and continuous supervision, which is unintelligent and ineffective.

6. I am anxiously awaiting the results of Datar's investment in the villier's Company. Unless the Government is saved from the loss, I shall have to consider the investment as unwise. Please see that we do not suffer any loss in the transaction, and let me know the progress made from time to time.
7. Do not think you should bother me here with the rules for the expansion of the Legislative Council. They may be prepared and kept there.
8. I think our people are being misled; they are copying the British policy without much thinking. After all, unless the people are intellectually and morally advanced, they cannot achieve much. When men are assembled in a gathering, as a rule, they talk much and waste a lot of valuable time; but, with all that, it must be remembered that they are not all experts in many matters placed before them. Do not let us be led away by mere appearances by such meetings in England and other contries of Europe. Some people in Europe are getting tired of this excessive talk and delay in State work.
9. The present British Indian constitution cannot last, as it is illogical, Let us wait and see How it is modified.
10. My health is much better, though I must yet wait for a while before I can regain my former strength.
11. I hope this finds you and all yours well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.*

1931

HOTEL MAURICE, PARIS,

26th May 1924.

MY DEAR LORD CREWE,

I thank you for your kind invitation for dinner to celebrate the Birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor on June 3. I regret I shall not be able to avail myself of the invitation, as I shall be in England at the time. Before receiving it, I had arranged to leave for London, in order to consult my doctor there on the 29th of this month.

2. I hope I may have the pleasure of meeting Lady Crewe and yourself on my return here. I should be thankful, if you could help me in one or two small matters. As I am interested in educational institutions and others of the like nature, I shall be glad to see at my leisure similar institutions in Paris, and I should like you to introduce me to the proper authorities to enable me to do so. My Secretary will call at the Embassy in connection with the other matters. In which I am to seek your assistance. Kindly excuse the trouble. I hope Her Excellency and Yourself are quite well.

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. Lord Crewe,
His Britanic Majesty's Ambassador,
Paris.

1932

RUSSELLS, WATFORD;

12th June 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have seen the tippan regarding the reorganisation of the State forces-(Military department No. 74 dated 13th December 1923.)

2. Since conveying to the Government of India our agreement to join the scheme, a battery of the type we want has been refused to us, nor have we the power to purchase

arms and ammunition wherever we like or to manufacture them. Unless therefore, we are given complete freedom in this matter as well as in regard to increasing or decreasing the number of our troops commensurately with our financial position, the State will find it difficult to execute the scheme either to its own satisfaction or that of the British Military authorities. The contemplated step may also lead to much worry and trouble subsequently, as happened in the case of Contingent. It is for these reasons that I hesitate to give an unqualified approval to the proposals now under consideration.

3. I had a word on the subject with Lord Reading at Delhi last February, and hinted to him at the possibility of the Scheme involving the State into difficulties.
4. It is absolutely necessary that our army should be reformed primarily in the interests of internal peace and security.
5. We have not yet finally heard from the Government of India as to how far they are prepared to meet with our wishes in regard to the refund of our contribution towards the expenses of the Contingent and of the excess revenues of the districts assigned for the maintenance of the subsidiary forces. I have read in papers that the Government of India will not contribute anything unless the States spend more than 15% of the gross revenue on their military forces.
6. That must indeed be considered too high a standard of the military expenditure for a State like Baroda in view of its treaty rights and obligations in respect of the subsidiary forces. The point should be urged and the percentage got reduced. A clear indication of the Government's policy in this matter will, therefore, be desirable before we accept any new obligations in regard to our army.
7. It is true that I had approved of the scheme last year; but the approval was tentative and, besides, owing to my ill health I was, to a certain extent, rushed into a decision on the subject.
8. Again, I cannot deal with this question to my satisfaction, unless I have a chance of personal discussion with some

reasonable British Officer, who can explain the policy of the Government of India on this question with the authority. This opportunity has not yet occurred except that I had once a kind of preliminary talk with Sir Harry Watson on the subject. Under these circumstances, I cannot decide about the acceptance of the policy at this stage.

9. With regard to the appointment of a General for our army, which question has been raised in Military department tippan No. 95, dated 7-1-1924, and Huzur Political Office tippen No. 3/2 dated 12-12-1923, I have already authorised you to engage the services of a competent retired British Military officer. He should be engaged on terms similar to those we had offered to Col. Birdwood, our late General, the engagement to last for a period of not more than three years, subject to termination on three months' notice by either party. The final selection should be made in conclusion with the council.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.

Dewan, Baroda.

1933

RUSSELLS, WATFORD

13th June 1924.

DEAR COL. BANNERMAN.

I am afraid, in the hurry of the moment, I was not able to explain to you all about Capt. King. Personally I found him a charming gentleman and pleasant to deal with in business. I like him so much that I have offered him an extension in the general service of the State; but I do not know whether he will accept it or not, as he demanded higher pay; and if his request is not complied with, he has offered his resignation.

2. I am laid up with gout, and fear I will not be able to pay my respects to Their Majesties; and I propose to leave

this place for Evian on the 7th July. Kindly remember me to Mrs. Bannerman.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Lt. Col. Sir Arthur Bannerman,
Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India,
India Office, London.

1934

RUSSELS, WATFORD,
18th June 1924.

MY DEAR KAMALA DEVI,

- Thanks for your letter from Mussoorie. I notice from your letter that Shinde* is doing much of the teaching work, and the master has less work. I hope the children will not be the losers. I get many news of your children's doing. It does not give me information whether their surroundings are being worked up. I should like to know (1) the picnics undertaken and their accounts in detail, (2) the visits received and paid to, (3) amusements gone to.
2. These news will serve to show how things are going on, to enable me to make suggestions, if they are at all indeed to be made. Your Secretary's letter should contain this to my Secretary. Please give my Ashirwads' to the children.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Rajsunusha Kamala devi Gaekwar

* Mr. S.R. Shinde, B.A. LL.B., who was then working as Secretary to Princess Kamala Devi Gaekwar.

1935

RUSSELLS, WATFORD,
19th June 1924.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I have received your kind letter of 23rd May 1924. Thank you very much for your kind invitation to visit Kashmir. If

I get an opportunity in the future, I shall certainly be very glad to do so. I had almost given up my idea of coming to Europe this year, and gave up one passage also. I had, however, repeated attacks of gout since my return to India, the last one specially being a very severe one. My heart was slightly affected by this attack; and I was advised by my doctors not to go to high altitudes for sometime. The heat in Baroda was getting intolerable, and was hampering the recovery; and I was compelled to take a passage and come here.

2. The repeated attacks had considerably weakened me; and I had to be carried to the boat in the chair. The sea-voyage did me a lot of good: and at the end of it, I was able to walk for nearly an hour. I had another slight touch of gout last week; but fortunately it lasted only for four days, and I am feeling better again.
3. Early next month I am going to Evian for a three week's water cure. I intend to go to Scotland in August. I have not yet seen much of the exhibition; but for what little I have, it appears to be a good show. I saw yesterday the Radio show, the cow-boys and cow-girls giving a most wonderful display of daring horsemanship.
4. Her Highness is here at present but is soon going to France for a water cure. Both of us are in good health. I hope Your Highness are in the best of Health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, (Shrinagar)

1936

RUSSELLS, WATFORD,
25th June 1924.

MY DEAR BAPU SAHEB,

I thank you for your letter; and I was glad to learn from it that you are all well.

2. I find that the change has done me a lot of good. Except for a slight attack of gout, which lasted for a couple of days, I am free from any illness and feeling well. I am now able to move about a good deal.

3. Last week I finished seeing the British Empire exhibition. It has attracted a lot of people from all parts of the world, owing, perhaps, to its being very well advertised. I found it rather a poor show as compared with the Paris exhibition of 1900, which was a great deal better than this. Since coming here, I have seen some theatres; and some of the plays were very amusing and interesting.
4. I shall be going to Evian for a month's cure early next month. I intend going to Scotland in August.
5. With my 'Ashirwads' to yourself, your wife and child, and trusting you are in the best of health and cheer.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi.*

1937

RUSSELLS, WATFORD,
2nd July 1924.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

Thank you for your letter dated 17-6-24 and other without date from Salzburg, Austria. I am afraid I cannot go to Austria now, as I have to go to Evian on the 6th , and there is very little time left.

2. Her Highness has gone for a cure to Corexeville.
3. I am sorry Mrs. Meade has not been well, and I hope that the treatment will do good to both of you.
4. I may casually mention that the Baroda State may probably require the services of an experienced I.C.S. I should like to see Mr. Martin, I.C.S., whenever possible. Kindly tell him this and request him to take an early opportunity for it.
5. If the Indian States are to carry on efficient Government, their powers and the boundaries of their States will have to be increased in the public interest.
6. Baroda requires an influential and able friend to advocate its interest.
7. The Army question is really pending, as I could not attend to it owing to my illness, and, besides, it has such

potentiality of worry of future that it cannot be settled with ease, without discussion with the different British authorities.

8. The weather here has been hot of late. I shall try to see Lord Lamington, though I am hard pressed for time.
My kind regards to both of you.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Col. M.J. Meade.

1938

RUSSELLS, WATFORD,
3rd July 1924.

MY DEAR LORD READING,

I hope Your Excellency will forgive me for not having written since I saw you in Delhi. From then till I left India at the end of April, I was constantly disabled by prolonged attacks of gout, which lasted, in acute form, longer than any I had experienced, and left me in a very weak State. The voyage did me much good, and after a short stay in Paris, I reached London early in June, and have since been staying in my house at Watford. Unfortunately, I cannot entirely get rid of my enemy, and even to-day I am being kept in bed, unable to go to Henley, as I had intended, and fearing that I may even be deprived of the honour and pleasure of attending His Majesty's Garden Party the day after to-morrow.

2. I have necessarily been keeping quiet, but have managed to visit Wembley and a few theatres and entertainments. I have been advised to take a course of waters at Evian for a month, and will leave for Paris on the 6th instant or as soon after as I can.
3. Your Excellency will be interested to hear that I have become a Vice-President of the British-Indian Union, and have sent them a small donation and also that in response to an appeal sent by Viscountess Erleigh, I have contributed towards the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation Scheme.

4. Trusting that Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Reading are well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Earl of Reading,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.*

1939

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,

14th July 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I thank you for your letter of 17-6-24, which I read to-day this afternoon and hasten to answer it temporarily. The Army Reorganisation, as now suggested, deserves serious consideration.

2. I shall pay full attention later and preferably on my return to India, as I shall then have the advantage of personal talk with you.
3. I am rather anxious about our investment in Villier's Company. We should be energetic with prudence, and safeguard our interests. I feel we have been led to invest too large sums. Will your son-in-law be wise and shrewd and strong enough to study carefully and report matters fully and suggest means, if need be, to safeguard our interests? Many of these investments have been paying no interest for some time, and we seem to have been quite quiescent about it. Am I right in thinking so? I am giving only my rough impression, and that, too, from memory.
4. In future, we had better observe the rule not to invest in any one concern or its branches not more than rupees fifteen lacs all told. You can get the limit changed after due explanation and discussion.
5. In future, I wish to look more into the investments. In the word 'investments', I wish to include the investments of grand-children etc. All investments must be perfectly safe and paying.

6. I have noticed the total income of the Khangi investments comes on an average to two and a half per cent, which is too little. I know the calculations are too rough, and, perhaps, not quite right.
7. I think the Khangi Karbhari and the Khangi Accounts Officer ought to have noticed this, and brought the matter to sufficient notice. Have they done this? Kindly ask them to explain situation. Without due explanation, I have formed no opinion, though the most rough study of the Khangi Tippan giving information of the Khangi funds has roused my attention.
8. My health is improving; and I have to be careful not to impede its progress by over activity.
9. I have many things to write; but I will not do so for some time. I had spoken to Mr. Thompson about our likely need for one or two officers.
10. Mr. Kaul's pay is too high. I should like you to look out for a good trained Engineer to frame policy and enforce discipline in the department and its service.
11. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.*

1940

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,
23rd July 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I am sending you privately a copy of a letter that I have written to Shakuntala Raje. She wanted to go to Panchagani for the summer for about 3 months. She now wishes to stay out of Baroda till my return to India. I wish you and the Khangi Karbhari to so manage quietly matters that she returns at the end of 3 months, which will be more than over by the time this letter reaches. My action is not out of kindness; but the members should not be out of Baroda without sufficient reason. Her parents

are not probably well; but she cannot be expected to be out of Baroda for long on that ground. I had told her to take them with her to give them change; but that consideration should not be stretched too far. The Khasas being out of Baroda involves expense to the State.

2. I hope this finds you all well. Major Parab may be shown this note.
3. I hope this finds you and all yours well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.

1941

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,
26th July 1924.

DEAR MR. ENGLISH,

Thanks for your letter of 1st July 1924, and its contents.

2. I agree with your views, and you have done wise in increasing the number of working hours. We ought to have known this need earlier.
3. I have written to Khaserao for your information pointing out the general weakness of Pratapsinh in the subjects of his studies. Is Administration one of the subjects fixed in curriculum by the University or is it extra? If it be extra, I am not in favour of it, as the energies of Pratapsinh must be devoted to his regular school work only, and not spend them on the studies of subjects outside the curriculum.
4. You have done well in stopping Gujarati for the present.
5. You will kindly show my letters or portions of them with contents, which Khaserao ought to know. Khaserao should do the same.
6. I hope this will find everything going on well with you.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
B.A. English Esqr.
Tutor to Prince Pratapsinh Gaekwar, Baroda.

1942

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,

27th July 1924.

MY DEAR KHASERAO,

Thanks for your letter of the 20-6-24 and its contents. Your friendly advice to me to exercise patience and not take to work so soon is very sensible; and I will try to follow it, if my tender conscience and friends will permit it.

2. I do not at all like the idea that needy people should have to brook delay and suffer inconvenience on my account. I probably carry this sensitiveness too far; and people, who quietly study me are not slow to take advantage of my weakness. Such is the fate of all highly placed, varying in degree, in different communities, according to their civilisation and the form of Government they live under.
3. It is partly with this object that I adopted the policy of decentralising powers in the administration. Let us hope that these powers are honestly and wisely exercised.
4. Pratapsinh writes that he does not like living with Mr. English; and you were to explain the reasons. You also, I believe, agree, with your ward. I have not yet opened your letter in a big envelope marked 'personal'. I believe it gives the reasons.
5. I am also told that the Prince does not wish Macbul Hussain to be with him, with which, I am told, you also agree. Without going into details and explanations, I may tell you that I do not insist from this distance that my suggestions should be acted upon. My wish to stay with Mr. English has not been properly understood not was I keen at all on it in a certain sense. Macbul Hussain was to be with Pratapsinh only during my absence. He was not at all anxious to be there: rather his reluctance struck me more.
6. I do not like Pratapsinh to go out riding etc. without proper attendance. He should be surrounded by approved persons. Macbul was partly to fulfil this. The attendance by a riding master or others, not regularly appointed is not desirable.

7. I notice a unanimity of opinions or, perhaps, dislike between Pratapsinh and you. Is this the result of mutual consultation or of conclusions independently made?
8. A capable and tactful guardian is expected to carry out the wishes of his superiors, and not to say ditto to the wishes of the master without sound reasons.
9. I should like you to tell me freely why Macbul is undesirable to be with Pratap. Give me your grounds for the opinion and facts, if possible. I do not insist on facts in an idealistic way or beyond what a man of ordinary prudence would wish for. It may partly help me to correct my opinion of the individual and, besides serve to guard my interests. I have no doubts that you are actuated by good motives.
10. It strikes me from your letter of the 20-6-24 and Mr. Gupte's affair on the occasion of leaving Baroda in April 1924 whether it is wise for me to propose any changes in Pratapsinh's surroundings.
11. At present I shall say no more; but I hope and wish you will be disinterested enough to look after his well being.
12. I shall avoid, for the sake of my peace of mind, to make any observations for some-time to come and also not open your letter in a big envelop until you tell me to open it; otherwise I shall open only in my leisure.
13. In future, all letters should be addressed to the Secretary on duty here, unless news to be communicated is really of a delicate nature.
14. I saw your nephew in Paris in May last. Why do you waste money, of which probably, you have not much in letting him do useless things like flying aeroplanes?
15. I hope this finds you and Pratapsinh well.

Yours sincerely
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
K.B. Jadhav Esqr.

1943

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,

2nd August 1924.

MY DEAR KHASERAO,

I am not to write much, nor am I to be disturbed for sometime. I write these few lines only for your prudence. I have read Prince Pratapsinh's examination report and result. I have made some remarks on it, which ought to reach you in due time.

2. Pratapsinh ought to be strong in several subjects than he is. The two Maratha boys must show better results of their study than they show at present; otherwise I may have to change them in the long run. They are nice boys; and I should be sorry to oust them. Kindly show this note to Mr. English, who is expected to do what is necessary. Beyond this, I wish you to do nothing. The two boys are not obliged to leave the Prince's school.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
K.B. Jadhav Esqr., Baroda.*

1944

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,

2nd August 1924.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

Many thanks for your kind letter.

2. My surviving son will not, I think co-operate in any curative treatment. He may, at times, honestly promise to do so; but the bad habit is too strong for him. The disease, after all we have to recognise it as such, judged by present medical knowledge, is his master, instead of his being a controller.
3. If any treatment is to be tried, it must be done seriously and given every facility for its success. I doubt whether I or his mother can successfully secure this important condition. You know, in life circumstances defeat one's best calculations. If a person chooses not to improve

himself or co-operate in that direction with their endeavours, parents or even Royal parents can do but little to save a drowning person. This sounds hard, but does not life teach us this truth? Personally, with, of course, limitation, I have no serious faith in the curative nursing homes. I tried once in the case of poor Fatesinh; but with no success at all. The time when bad habits were acquired, the environment, the social standing, means of indulging in them, whether a person has to work or not, are all factors to be taken into consideration in such cases. I am ready to subordinate my views to better councils. Attempt all that is possible or rather practicable to sooth our conscience. I write this with a heavy heart and sad memories.

4. I was glad to see your brother and his wife. He looked well, though I was pained to see such a fine fellow so helpless.
5. I am corresponding about my son with Her Highness and will let her do all that is possible.
6. Perhaps, stand points differ in life, so long as things are not bad or mischievous I see no reason in advising others much.
7. Kindly besides accepting yourself, give my kindest regards to your wife. I reserve much that is to be said and weighed when we meet, which I hope, will not be too long.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Col. M.J. Meade.

1945

HOTEL MAURICE, PARIS,
13th August, 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Shirgaonkar leaves by this week's Mail for India. As you know, I have several times repeated that his permanent post was that of the Khangi Karbhari. On his return, he will join that post, and Major reverts to his old post.

2. I have asked Shirgaonkar to take much care about the investments, and see that everything is safe and sound.
3. I have asked him to review the working of the Khangi department in all its branches, including the period of the last 3 years, and to suggest improvements and modifications, if needed.
4. The Khangi is a very important department from various points of view. If nothing more, it represents the oil indeed in working the State Machine on Chariot.
5. It requires, at its head, a man of sound experience, worldly knowledge and, above all, one who will watch the interests of the Ruler, and withstand brow-beating, strong and resourceful enough to pur down mal-practices.
6. I have suggested to him to ask for suggestions for improvements and whether any more facilities in the way of new rules or changes are needed in them or their working.
7. As Shirgaonkar has, by this time, more experience of other departments than Khangi only, I have told him to go thoroughly into the working of the Khangi Accounts Branch. He may do this first by asking the Accountant General to inspect, and report on it, and then go into it himself as far as he thinks necessary.
8. When any officer is absent and cannot attend the Council, Shirgaonkar may be used to make up the quorum.
9. I may, later on, probably ask Sampatrao and one other to join Shirgaonkar to report on the working of the Khangi, and to make definite suggestions for future guidance.
10. I hope this order of inspection will be sensibly carried out, and its report submitted by the time I reach India.
11. Her Highness was once thinking of going to India by this Mail. When she returns, I hope she will be looked after by you all.
12. I wish many things should be done to wean my surviving son from his bad habits. I may ask him to work in the Khangi under the supervision of Shirgaonkar who can correct any wrong orders of Dhairyashil. Shirgaonkar will try to see that he attends regularly, and does his work properly. I shall expect a monthly report. I shall leave to Shirgaonkar to make orders and changes to carry this

out. This is to supply Dhairyashilrao with some occupation, if he really wishes to work. In doing this, the people concerned should suffer no inconvenience. However, I shall say nothing more about it, and leave thing to good sense.

13. I fear the letter has become much longer than I intended it to be.
14. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S. I shall send a seperate order about my son doing some work of the khangi department. S.R.G.

To,

Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt. C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

1946

HOTEL MAURICE, PARIS,
11th September 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have been here nearly a fortnight waiting to see Her Highness off to India. I think everything will go out well with her and Prince Dhairyashil. She will be going to Mahabaleshwar for a month. These trips of the Khasas should not increase unnecessarily as they entail much expense.

2. My real object in penning this letter to you is to mention that the Nawab of Baroda, our Chief Sardar should be prepared to render more substantial service than has been indicated in the order of his succession. I was not fully informed or properly impressed that the young man was better educated and capable of becoming more useful. My contact has shown me that he is a very nice young man and capable of proving more useful than indicated in the order of succession. His endeavour must be to be proportionately useful to the income he gets or the position he holds. If the State chooses to exact less, it is its kindness.
3. I hope you found things getting on well at Dwarka.

4. My health is now much better; and a regular useful life would be productive of good. I was so sorry that, during my stay in India, I was more or less bed-ridden and could not do what I wished. This year, if I keep well, I propose to tour in the State and come in contact with people and officials. I hope you will tell the Khangi Karbhari to see that tents and other equipment is in good order, and the men in good training.
5. I shall try to visit the important places of two or three districts. I think the most convenient thing will be to visit an important and convenient place of a vibhag (Naib Suba's district). And the people of the different talukas of the vibhag come to my camp, if they wish.
6. However I am writing this casually. The Khangi Karbhari, in consultation with you, and the district officers, should prepare a rough itinerary for my approval in due time.
7. I hope all the members of your family are well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.*

1947

HOTEL MAURICE, PARIS,
17th September 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- I go sometimes to the St. Cloud Country Club, of which I am a member. It is a beautiful place, and commands a fine view of Paris. It is only 20 minuite's motor-drive from Arc de Triumph. The lie of the links is splendid.
2. I have read, with interest, the Report of the Railway Conference recently held at Rajkot, which was enclosed with your letter of the 29th August. I hope you will succeed in securing our interests and recognition of our right to construct the Velan Railway. Thanks are due to you for the trouble you have taken in the matter.
 3. I wish you had kept back and not sent here the tippen for more help to the Benares University, as it needed no

early disposal. I should let it lie as long as convenient. The State of Baroda requires money for various useful purposes; and we cannot lightly part with its resources. Besides, I cannot be expected to comply with the request. It looks so shabby, in a way, to ask for money so soon after my being appointed Chancellor. It is a price of the honour? Such matters need not be submitted during my period of rest, unless absolutely necessary.

4. To enumerate the instances of other States is not always wise. It might be good to excite the spirit of rivalry to make the unwary fall a prey to it.
5. I am asking Desai to send back the tippen to you for our answer, when necessary.
6. I have written to you, and perhaps, to others to keep questions, if any, ready for my final orders on my return to India.
7. I hope such questions pending are really important and involve issues of principle, which cannot be decided by other authority than my own. I consider it necessary that all officers should exercise their authority to its full extent, and not refer, under some excuse or other, questions for orders to the higher authorities. The questions to be submitted are, of course, expected to be practical and not theoretical. Such reminders are really unnecessary on my part to issue. Instructions of the kind have already been embodied in various rules and orders. Again they are to be understood by common sense. It will please me more, and give me more time to attend to other useful work if the matters kept pending for my orders are few. Do not artificially and unnecessarily increase the quantity of quantities to be referred to me for decision.
8. I have been Ambegaonkar's letter of the 29th August, giving explanation of the delay that has occurred in sending the "Masik Nondh".
The explanation is unsatisfactory and touches on facts, which I think, are irrelevant.
9. Nobody calls into question the desire of officers to do their best of work hard. But this is not enough. The labours applied must be intelligent and efficient. The good work of a person can only be judged by its result. I knew that

this would be the consequence and therefore, tried, in vain, to persuade Lele to relieve himself entirely of the Secretariat work.

10. If Ambegaonkar had exercised any supervision over his work, he could have discovered the cause of delay and taken the necessary steps.
11. If the 'Masik Nondh' is not submitted in due time, the object of its preparation, which is supervision, is defeated.
12. I am sorry that such petty instructions should have to be issued.
13. The following wire has been sent to Ambegaonkar:-
"Your letter twenty-ninth August. Explanation unsatisfactory. Secretariat work must be done timely. Relieve Lele thereof to attend compilation Huzur Orders alone. Make acting arrangements" (15-9-24).
14. Mr. Seddon had, at my request, while in India, submitted some suggestions for reform in the Administration. Kindly do not let them lie unattended to.
15. Please frame rules in English and Vernacular containing complete information about the conditions and formalities to be observed, the form of agreement to be entered into etc. When engaging Europeans and Americans into service. Such rules ought to have been anticipated rather than ordered now. This will save plenty of trouble and the necessity of giving directions to new officers in our service, when such foreign people have to be employed.
16. I hope this will find you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.

1948

21, SQUARE DU BOIS DE, BOULOGNE,
25th September 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have just returned from a very pleasant visit to the Chateaux of the Lorvi, which I found most interesting.

2. I would like you to arrange for Mr. Wittet to inspect, preferably with Mr. Talvalkar all the original sites, that were proposed for a house at Navasari. He should also see some other sites, and after seeing them all, select one, which is in every respect suitable, with regard to sanitation, water-supply, elevation etc.
3. As regards the proposed Zankhvav Railway, I should like to know what progress has been made in the survey and the plans, and when the scheme will be ready for submission to me. I should also desire you to have an estimate made for pucca metalled road fit for heavy motor traffic, and give me a comparative estimates of the cost of (a) this road, and (b) the proposed Railway track.
4. I should like to know what progress has been made with the scheme for the expansion of Navsari town beyond the river, near the Kashirao Gaekwar Bridge, or any other direction that may have been suggested.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
 Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.
 Dewan, Baroda.*

1949

BOULOGNE, PARIS,
26th October 1924.

MY DEAR LORD CREWE,

Owing to my growing work in and my contact with Europe, I find it useful to have a solicitor in Paris, who can look after my interests, when needed. Mr. Sewell of Messrs, Sewell and Mangham who, I understand, are also the solicitors of the British Embassy, has been recommended to me. Shall I be making a wise choice in appointing him as my solicitor? Kindly give me the benefit of your advice in the matter. I trust Lady Crewe and yourself are keeping well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
 H.E. Lord Crewe, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador in Paris,
 Paris.*

1950

PARIS,

26th October 1924.

DEAR MAJOR BREMNER,

I was in England for a time, when your mother very kindly offered to see me. But unfortunately I was laid up with gout, and could not meet her.

2. I often thought of you and one time even wanted to invite you to Baroda, but practically during my last stay in Baroda and India, I was bedridden and could attend to nothing. I was never so painfully ill in my life before. I have recovered much and beyond the expectations of some of my friends; but as yet I feel that I have not regained my former strength.
3. I hope you will not hesitate to stop in Baroda at least to see me, when you happen to pass the way. If my health permits, I will try and invite you to stay with me for a few days.
4. I hear that you have got married. Is it the same lady that I had the pleasure of meeting in Hyde Park in London? My warmest feelings and, if I may say, blessings are with you. Her Highness returned a month ago to India to look after my son, who, I wish, took better care of himself.
5. I have not travelled about much this time, and the weather has always been rainy. The cold is just beginning to fall; and I like the cold so much that I believe it will set me up.
6. I am writing to your mother in answer to her letter, in which she kindly gave me your address, to which I post this letter. I hope it will reach you safely and find you all well and happy.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Major Bremner
Assistant Political Agent,
Chitral N.W.F.P.*

1951

PARIS,

11th December 1924.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

This is a letter dictated to me by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. It was not possible to obtain His Highness' signature on it, and be able to post it in time to catch the mail. I am, therefore, sending it over my signature.

2. Her Highness and other Khasas must work their expenses in consonance with the spirit of separate allowances and arrangements made and expenses incurred personally from the existing arrangements. Her late trip to Jaipur etc. was really a pleasure trip and according to the present arrangements of her pocket money, I believe it ought to come out of it. But the Khangi Officers will not have the courage to point this out correctly. I fear, in some respects at least, officers lacking moral courage and sense of duty do not carry out orders. Government and others lack tact and sense, and cause unnecessary inconvenience to the Khasas. The way to correct this is to punish those that use wrong discretion. Her Highness should not take a lot of staff and Khasas with her, and, instead of Khasas defraying their own expenses, make the State pay for them. This is against the spirit of giving separate allowances, Her Highness ought to understand this, and not expect to be told. I point this out, not because I am unfriendly to the members of my family, as they may probably think, but unless the spirit of arrangements is properly observed, it is impossible to expect obedience and discipline. I write this hurriedly, and I may not have expressed myself in the best way possible.
3. His Highness is in the best of health. His Highness may go to South of France very soon. With my dutiful respects.

Your most obedient servant,
Y.V. MODAK.

To,

*H.E. The Dewan Saheb,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., C.S.I.*

1952

PARIS,

18th December 1924.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I am not satisfied with the contents of the letter of Mr. English dated the 11th November. I am afraid Khaserao, with all his qualities, may have made too much of the boy or treated him as a growing young man and not controlled him enough. Officers of State and women specially should not be allowed to approach him without the definite sanction of the Guardian, who, in questions of difficulty, should fully consult Mr. English and help him to carry out his duties as a tutor and practically a Guardian with the Indian Gentleman. I fear that as time goes on, no body will dare to guide Pratapsinh, and that will only do harm to the future of the boy. Shirgaonkar and the staff of the Prince should have nothing to do with politics and parties, but should solely do their duties without unduly associating with people outside.

2. I should like the Resident Mr. Kealy to examine the progress of Pratapsinh, and, if possible, of the other children once a month, and see that their training is fully attended to during my absence. The goal that I have fixed for his examination is not to be changed; and I am sorry that Pratapsinh showed lack of courage in facing the test. It is his duty to study well, and behave in a manner beyond reproach.
3. I was sorry to hear the accounts of Sondurkar's visit to Baroda; and I do not think Shirgaonkar's explanation appears satisfactory. Vasantrao Dhaibar had no business to have introduced or allowed these people to approach the Prince, and especially at this age of his. I cannot look upon Vasantrao such a fool as not to understand this; and his mother, too, should have exercised better supervision. Their visits to Lalbag should be rare and with the permission of the Guardian only. I hope these wishes of mine and other sensible things are being properly attended to. Unless you have reason to the contrary, show

this letter to the Resident and to Messrs. English and Shirgaonkar.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.*

1953

RUSSELLS, WATFORD,

26th June 1925.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Your letter about the extension and development of our Legislative Council was placed before me.

2. Except for the sentimental desire to be in the running with what takes place in British India, I see no real necessity for changing what exists in Baroda. Even what we have done hardly renders substantial help to the State. The knowledge brought to bear on questions is no higher than we used to get it in the absence of the Legislative Council, nor has the Council really strengthened the hands of Government. After all, do not let us forget that the affairs of Government in an Indian State are of a routine kind and of a municipal nature. Its legislation and many other measures are often an imitation of British Government.
3. We have no Frontier Wars and not often famines to upset our financial equilibrium. According to my opinion, even annual budgets requiring so much time and trouble in preparation are scarcely necessary. We are timid or too cautious to undertake the responsibilities. Our nature is to sacrifice true progress to peace and ease. The difficulty really is to make people understand the direction, in which their interest lies, and to be prepared to stand unfavourable criticism and even sacrifice in carrying out measures of social and moral import. We are too stagnant to move quickly.
4. People demand rights and the surrender of power by Government, while they themselves are unready to

sacrifice even the least thing to better themselves or other communities worse off than themselves.

5. Indian Princes and their Governments can, in these days, be easily checked; but even their Legislative Councils, and their bureaucracies, jointly or separately, cannot help them in times of real difficulty to remove the causes of trouble and worry. This may not necessarily arise for want of good-will.
6. For all these reasons, I am disinclined to hurry changes in the present system.
7. Even this system requires to be more boldly worked. Some of the members of the Legislative Council occupy positions almost hereditary. I should not allow the same member to be returned more than twice consecutively. The powers retained by Government allow of this, but it requires tact and courage to exercise the right.
8. I should like you to show me, in the event of copying the British system of representation in its entirety, how many more members we should have and what further interests they would represent.
9. After writing this, Mr. Desai tells me that the information asked for in the last Para has been submitted by you, I thank you.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.*

1954

HOTEL ROYAL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,
14th July 1925.

MY DEAR MR. SPIELMANN,

I have been here since nearly a fort-night, and in ten days more my treatment will be over. I have not yet settled whether to go to England after it or somewhere else. If I do return to England, I hope I may have the pleasure of meeting you. I hope you have now quite recovered from your illness and that Mrs. Spielmann is better. Please

give my kindest regards to her and I request you to accept from yourself.

2. I have not as yet got my statuette from Mr. Pollock, and I do not know when it will come. I should like Mr. Derventwood, who did my statue on horseback, to undertake to make a new one. Kindly fix with him the terms or with any other man you wish to propose for my final approval. I may give the sittings either in England or on the continent, and the terms must provide for that contingency. The statue may be of the same size as Mr. Pollock did or life-size. If I get one of the size that Mr. Pollock did, it may have to be done any time into a life-size, which the artist must be prepared to do on rational conditions.
3. Can you also recommend to me a good reliable painter, in case I want a good likeness of myself made? How many sittings will I have to give and what will it cost, frame and all included ? Recommend more than one man with your opinion and their conditions. Without undue haste, I wish you to loose no time in finding out proper man. If there be good men in Paris, you may recommend them.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

M.H. Spielmann Esqr.

1955

JAYA-MAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
20th November 1925.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I was glad to learn from my Dewan that you are shortly to honour Dwarka by your visit. I hope you to be my guest at Dwarka and Baroda. I hope to have the pleasure of receiving you at Baroda. It will be such a pleasure to see you. I hope your mother and others of your family will also be with you. My invitation is also extended to them.

2. I saw your brother a few times in Europe some months ago. He looked to have improved in health.

3. I have an Indian artist of repute with me, educated in Europe. He is a sculptor. I should suggest you to try him for some busts. It will be very good, if you have a statue made of yourself, your mother and other people you are interested in. His name is Bose.
4. I am asking him to send to your Secretary general information about himself and his work. If need be, your Secretary can correspond with him directly. I wish you to press in no manner whatever, though as a friend, I should say, do not lose the opportunity without thinking, I hope you will not misunderstand my object.
5. I am very much better in health. With my kindest regards to you, to your mother and other members of your family.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Mysore.*

1956

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
3rd December 1925.

MY DEAR BAPUSAHEB,

I am now comparatively free. I should like you and your wife to pay me a visit and stay for about a fortnight.

2. You will be very sorry to learn that I lost my nephew. Vijayasinh, the son of Avchitrao Kaka, to day. It is sad that this young man of 28 years should die, having a little son of five years, so soon after his father. Drink seems to have killed him. Drink seems to be such a curse that one does not know what to do to prevent it. The means such as these are, people have not got moral courage to take advantage of them.
3. Pratapsinh is doing well. Kindly give my Ashirwad to my grand-daughter and her children. Kindly let me know some days before your arrival, so that every thing may be ready for your comfort.

4. I have sent to-day a letter of invitation to Maharaja of Kolhapur to visit me with his family. I do not know what reply he will send.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Rajasaheb of Sawantwadi,
Sawantwadi.

1957

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
12th December 1925.

MY DEAR ABA,

Thanks for your letter dated 25th November 1925. I am extremely busy and find very little time to answer your letter in full. About the doctor and the motor car, treat it as your private affair. You may deal with it, as would be convenient to you.

2. Please bear in mind that all official matters have to come in the proper official channel, otherwise conflicting orders will be given and much inconvenience will be caused by such orders to the people concerned. You must see that this does not take place.
3. Her Highness and all the members of the family including your father and sister are doing well.
4. I find the climate rather warm and relaxing. I am going out in the districts for a few days.

I hope this will find you well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Sitaram Sampatrao Gaekwar.

1958

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
15th December 1925.

DEAR PROF. HADI HASAN,

I take this opportunity to thank you for all the information you kindly gave me about the Muslim University.

2. I am much pleased to know of the useful work your University has been doing, and sincerely wish every success and prosperity to the Institution.
3. I would like to pay a short visit to the University and get first hand information about the excellent work being done here. As, however, I have returned to my capital after a long absence, important questions of administration have been keeping me so busy; and I am sorry to have to defer that pleasure to some suitable opportunity in future.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Prof. Hadi Hasan,
Muslim University Aligarh.

(His Highness had received an invitation to attend the Jubilee Celebrations of the Muslim University to which this is a reply.)

1959

SAOLI (BARODA DISTRICT),
16th December 1925.

MY DEAR MR. SPIELMANN,

I am touring in the districts and studying the administration. The real people have no unusual grievances; but there is a class, who busy themselves in creating grievances. These so called politicians, if I may use that big word, are notoriety, and, therefore, invent and exaggerate defects or entertain impractical ideals, which they do not understand themselves. However, I shall not worry you with this. My object in writing is to wish Mrs. Spielmann and you and yours the compliments of the season.

2. I am sending her a small present, which can be transformed into any shape she pleases. I am sending her a cheque of £ 150 (One hundred and fifty). Do not be surprised, if it reaches you a bit late I hope the coming year will be better for your wife.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
M.H. Spielmann Esqr. London.

1960

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

19th December 1925.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

- I thank your Highness for your letter of the 17th September last and for sending Mr. Jagtap to explain to me the details of the progress of the Shivaji Memorial. It is very kind of you to offer me Vice-Presidency of the said Memorial Committee; and it would have given me the greatest pleasure to have been able to accept it.
2. I, However, feel that I should make myself free from worries as far as possible, and, therefore, I have to decline the high honour with regret.
 3. My best wishes for the speedy accomplishments of the laudable work before you.
 4. With kindest regards and with blessings, I am,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur,
Kolhapur.*

1961

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

27th December 1925.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

- As you must have read, I returned from Europe about a month ago in better health than what I left India last time; and I have been very busy since my arrival in looking into things, and receiving friends.
2. Your mother came here a couple of days ago; and, in course of my conversation, I learnt that there had been some differences between you two. She seems to be very unhappy and is left without any support from you. If it be true, I hope you will not take in a wrong and unfriendly sense, if I were to say that she is being related to you as she is, that you should look after her comforts and treat

her with dignity by paying rational amount of allowance. She does not seem to be in good health, and worries of this kind will only make her worse. I am telling her that I have written to you about her.

3. I hope this finds you and your son in excellent health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

H.H. the Maharaja of Dewas (Sr.)
Dewas (Sr.)

1962

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
20th January 1926.

MY DEAR RAJASAHEB,

I am obliged to you for your kind letter of the 9th instant. I have decided to drop the idea of engaging the services of Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari for the present. I am glad you also agree in that view.

2. I enclose a copy of the reply I have sent to Lord Goschen. It is only right that I should clear up the position. I did not propose to engage Mr. Krishnamachari as my Dewan immediately. I should have waited to see how suitable he would have proved for that post.
3. I am grateful to you for all your good office. Her Highness the Maharani is at Delhi; and I am going to Malegaon shortly to open an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibiton there. With my kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Sir Vasudeo Raja Saheb of Kollengode.

1963

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
24th January 1926.

MY DEAR THAKUR SAHEB,

I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 20th instant and for the sentiments it contains.

2. I have been very busy with the celebrations of the Jubilee and the Viceroy's Visit. Both these functions have passed off well.
3. To-morrow I expect the Maharaja of Mysore, who will stay here till 28th. My friendship with him and members of the family is of a long standing. Owing to my health and visits to Europe, I have not seen him for some time; and I am, indeed, very glad to welcome him to Baroda, on his way to Dwarka
4. Some day I should like Your Highness very much to visit Baroda. I should have asked you now; but I am, indeed, very busy. I hope Your Highness and all yours are perfectly well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

H.H. the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi.

1964

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE BARODA,

10th February 1926.

MY DEAR RAJASAHEB,

- Thank you for your letter of the 7th instant from Madras, I have not taken your second alternative suggestion in an unfriendly light. The expenses by the second alternative are not justified by the existing circumstances; and hence I had to decide the matter as I have done.
2. Yes. I have written to Lord Goschen. He was very kind in his correspondence.
 3. I have just returned from a little trip outside Baroda visiting, in the course of it, Ajanta caves, Malegaon and Bombay. The Ajanta caves are a wealth of Indian Art; and Indians cannot be too proud of it. There is a nice Rest House of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government; and if you have not visited the place, I would strongly recommend your spending a night or two in inspecting the paintings there.
 4. I hope you and all yours are in the enjoyment of very good health.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Sir Vasudeo Raja Saheb of Kollengode.

1965

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

20th February 1926.

MY DEAR LORD GOSCHEN,

I am thankful to you for your kind letter of the 12th instant and for all the trouble you have taken in the matter of securing R.B. Krishnamachari's services for me.

2. Under the circumstances mentioned by you, I accept your suggestion and have dropped the idea of taking up Mr. Krishnamachari for the present. At the same time, it is only proper to clear up the position, so as to leave no ground for misapprehension. I had no idea to engage Mr. Krishnamachari as my Dewan immediately. I would have preferred to see for some time how he suited me before I raise him from the position of Chief Secretary.
3. All the time, I am grateful to Your Excellency for your kind help in the matter. I am,

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.E. Lord Goschen,
Governor of Madras,
Madras.*

1966

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,

17th April 1926.

MY DEAR MANUBHAI,

I have read "The Outlines of a Scheme for a University of Baroda" written by A.G. Widgery, and have been favourably impressed by it.

2. I am desirous of starting a University at Baroda, and wish that full details as to costs etc. shall be submitted to me by a special Commission to be appointed for the purpose. The commission should be selected in consultation with Mr. Widgery.
3. Without wishing to hasten the Commission unduly, I would like to have the details at as early a date as possible.

4. I should like to know fully the merits and demerits of working the scheme in conjunction with Bombay or any other University.
5. Until the matter is finally disposed of, nothing should be done in opposition to the outlines suggested by Mr. Widgery.
6. A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. Widgery for his guidance.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.

1967

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
27th April 1926.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Thanks for your letter dated the 9th April 1926.
2. As regards para 1, I have read the cutting from the "Times of India" sent by you. I do not think that you and the Indian Princes really understand the basic principles involved in this matter. The Indian Princes were wrongly elated and thought themselves raised to a higher position than they really occupied, when the Maharaja of Bikaner was asked to be present on the occasion of the signing of the peace of Versailles. He was chosen and sent by the British Government; and no approval of the Indian Princes to his delegation was obtained.
 3. Government have to adopt different measures at different times to suit the circumstances; and the British Government might have found it expedient to appoint the Maharaja of Bikaner as a delegate to do as they did. The appointment was not the outcome of the labours and endeavours of the Indian Princes.
 4. The whole subject of your letter is so complex and delicate that I cannot express my views fully from this distance for fear of being misunderstood.

5. The Indian Princes including the people either under their charge or outside must learn to understand the real facts of life and how they affect us, instead of living in a world of sentiment, which is often the case with ignorant people.
6. With all due respect to yourself and the Maharaja of Bikaner, I think you do not fully understand the real facts of the case. If you did, you would fling away your tribal and family traditions and gather strength in fuller sentiments by seeking to promote wider and national interests.
7. In para 4 of your letter, you refer to the feeling about Indian States and the absentee Maharajas. You must also remember that there is another side to the shield. If members win, it is no proof that the victory is necessarily a moral one. The causes of victory are many; and it is not always the right people who win.
8. People want good heads, medical relief, education, sanitation, and efficient administration and similar other advantages of a progressive epoch; and they should not whine, if they are asked to pay for them. If they want all these amenities of life, which the present times have made available, why should the Indian Princes and the rich alone be denied the advantages accruing from travel and so journ in better climates, with the consequent result of a peaceful and good Government? I think holidays are a very good thing; and, sometimes, people should be compelled to take holidays in the interests of good work. I wish our people took more holidays than they do.
9. You also gave me a list of Princes about to visit Europe. You do not however, complete the list by giving the names of private individuals, such as merchants, traders and the well-to-do, that are coming to Europe in increasing numbers every year. This is a natural consequence of the increased facilities in travelling, peace and knowledge. How many more Hindus now visit Benares and Prayag than they did before? However, you are intelligent; and I am writing this only to point out the other side of the question. We should never be carried away by the number of talkers, but must do what is best in the circumstances.

10. In para 5 of your letter, you refer to a canard about Baroda, a copy of which you have sent me. I laugh at it.
11. As regards para 7, I think the agitation going on in Baroda is worthless, and a strong Minister would take steps to stamp it out. I see no retrograde tendency in our policy. I think you are influenced a little too much by some people. You all want butter, but nothing bitter, though it may be healthy for you. If we are weak, this agitation will go on increasing, and prove a source of real trouble.
12. Regarding what you say about the Bombay Chronicle in para 8, I thank you for your thought. I must think over the matter. I may say, however, that if there are any shortcomings in our administration, I shall always be willing to set them right, instead of purchasing silence from critics. I believe that the Baroda Government is not bad, and the Maharaja's absences are, in no way, criminal, provided he leaves behind him decent officers to carry on the administration on lines carefully laid down and found successful from experience.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.*

1968

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
23rd May 1926.

MY DEAR MR. SPIELMANN,

Many thanks for your kind letter which, owing to reasons of health, I could not answer earlier. I am now well and require a change from Paris to a better place, where one can get sun.

2. I shall do my best to pay a visit to your wife while in England. Kindly give her my kindest regards.
3. If there is no reason for delay, I should like to finish the medalion or whatever you call it. It is to encourage men of literature. The decoration should be pretty, but not expensive. I remember you talking that it was to be

something like the English decoration of merit. Unless you find it difficult, send me the necessary particulars and shape and cost of the order, and ask for my wishes on such points as you consider necessary, and let the whole matter be finished.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
M.H. Spielmann, Esq.

1969

PARIS,

3rd June 1926.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have received your letter sent from Mahabaleshwar, in which you refer to Sir Henry Lawrence. I have also received your telegram, informing me of the result of your interview with Sir Henry. I have nothing to say about this matter.

2. Since my coming here, except for the first few days, I have been indifferent in health, and have been suffering from time to time from attacks of gout, which has interfered with my regular life and exercise. In a spirit of desperation, I wanted to try a change of air, and had made my preparations to leave Paris this evening; but I have had to cancel my project, as I find that I am not well enough to undertake the journey. All this need cause no anxiety, as the attacks, though troublesome, pass off after some weeks. I shall see and let you know how I continue to go on.
3. I hope you all work vigorously, intelligently, boldly and with wisdom, and watch the interests of the State, and see that its prestige is kept up and that defects in the Administration, if any, are removed in time.
4. I am glad that Pratapsinh has passed his examination; and I wish that, till I settle definitely his future, he had better attend the Baroda College and get some experience of the life of that institution. Out of College hours, unless the work proves too heavy for him. I should like him to

acquire practical knowledge of the measuring of fields and mapping them out and also learn village accounts.

5. I am sending a present to Mr. English for the successful results he has achieved in teaching Pratapsinh and I wish you to hand it over to him with my thanks. Please also give two month's salary as a present to Mr. S.V. Pendse.

Yours sincerely,
(SD). B.V. DESAI*

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I.,
Dewan, Baroda.

* The letter was dictated by His Highness; but as he was suffering from gout in the fingers of his right hand, he asked Mr. B.V. Desai to sign it on his behalf.

1970

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,
15th July 1926.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I am glad to receive your letter. I could not answer it, as I was not able to write owing to an attack of gout.

2. I am indeed very glad that you have passed your examination; and I like your spirit to learn more.
3. I send herewith a copy of a letter I have written to-day to the Dewan, for your information. I wish you to carry out what I have directed, without paying any heed to what he may tell you.
4. I can say from my practical experience that acquisition of the knowledge of the subjects mentioned in that letter will be of great use to you, provided you learn them well without cramming.
5. I trust you will carry out my wishes and advice. I shall not write any further.
6. Take care of your health, behave well and attend studies assiduously. Give my love to Indumati and Laxmi Devi.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD.

To,
Prince Pratapsinh Gaekwar,
Baroda.

1971

HOTEL ROYAL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,

15th July 1926.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have read your letter, dated the 25th June 1926 about the education of Prince Pratapsinh, in reply to which I have sent you the following telegram:-

"Let Pratapsinh follow usual college curriculum. Mr. English to take college classes attended by Pratapsinh. Letter follows. 13-7-26".

2. I think a little more education than he has already received in Algebra, Euclid and Trigonometry will certainly not do him any harm, but will help to develop his mental and reasoning powers, which is of much importance.
3. I only wish that these subjects should be taught in an intelligent manner and not crammed.
4. All young men, and especially, the children of the rich have to be pointed out the importance of education and how, at a certain stage, it is necessary to take trouble to acquire it.
5. After doing this, if a person shows an inclination not to learn, it will be his own concern, and if any loss accrues from it, it will be his own fault.
6. I have written that out of college hours, Prince Pratapsinh should learn Survey and village accounts. These two subjects should be taught in a practical and intelligent manner, if he has time to do it. If he cannot attend both Survey and accounts, let him do the practical portion of the first, which is very easy.
7. I am writing to the Prince independently.
8. In due time, all the subjects referred to by you will have to be well taught. But there is no reason to be in undue hurry.
9. Let the Prince learn English and the subjects of the College curriculum well without cramming. All this will help him to comprehend, with ease and facility, the higher subjects that are to follow.

Yours sincerely,
(SD.) B.V. DESAI*

To,

Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., Dewan, Baroda.

* *(Signed on behalf of His Highness.)*

1972

LONDON,

18th August 1926.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I saw Mr. Turner, the newly appointed Professor of English. I hope he will prove a success. He is a great athlete and has been trained in Physical Culture, and has trained many men in the Army during the war. I wish that we should utilise this knowledge of his. Therefore, when he joins, in consultation with him take steps to train some men in the Army, the Police, and, if possible, teachers in the Training School. Also persuade the pelwans to go through the course, so that we can utilise them more profitably. Besides this, I should also like him to give Physical training to my grand-children. Kindly do the needful in the matter, and in doing it, do not add much or unnecessarily to the expenses of the State.

2. I wish sports among the people should be systematically encouraged by holding competitions amongst people of different institutions and districts. For all this, the people must bear all the financial burden, though the State may help them, to some extent, by giving prizes etc.
3. In India and the Indian States especially, people want all the latest reforms and comforts at State expense without touching their pockets. This is not right, and you as officers must not encourage this wrong attitude.
4. Please issue a general hint to the Khangi, Public Works and other departments concerned, that in dealing with properties, houses etc. they should be so constructed or altered that they should be always saleable in the market, and, therefore, they should have such dimensions as would suit people to buy. Building large houses or Palaces is not at all convenient, as they cannot be sold. If more accommodation is required, as is likely to be the case, an attempt should be made to build different houses within a convenient proximity. This is not an exhaustive note in any sense. There might be better ways than here indicated; and it is the duty of officers to point them out

to Government before it has spent money in laying out such concerns. It is expected to them as good servants to point this out to the Khasas at proper times. I wish that no constructional changes of importance are made in places of my residence without my previous approval.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.*

1973

LONDON,
17th August 1926.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Dr. Modak has just handed to me your letter dated July 2nd.
2. I should always like paragraphs of your letters numbered as it makes easy for me to reply. I am hastening to answer some of the points contained in your letter.
 3. Referring to para 3 of your letter about Messrs. Ghatak and Kapadia, the points are so clear that even a child can see that these temporary expenses need not be continued unless the result of their work justifies it. I am sorry that you should have placed such clear and simple matters for discussion before Dharasabha, and thus invite unnecessary and superfluous comment so late. The appointments themselves were intended to be temporary, and it is your Duty to ask for orders, in due time, after submitting to me proper information. You and the Council have failed in your duty by not asking for orders earlier.
 4. At times, I am not given full information to decide certain points of view. For instance, the views of Mr. Ghatak on Khangi Budget and should have been personally discussed in the Council with him and his opinion forwarded on to me before I was asked to pass final orders. It causes unnecessary trouble to me to have to give orders on such trifling matters. I do not think that you show sufficient

consideration to such highly placed officers. Even these differences of opinion should be discussed in their presence by the Council before His Hiness' orders are asked.

5. Reference to para 4: I have already given my instructions, so I need say nothing more. There is time for Pratapsinh to study further; and therefore, there is no hurry to give lectures in Political Science etc. just at present.
6. Reference to para 5 regarding Dhairyashil: you are asking me too many small things and expect me to do wonders, in a sense, by constantly changing my orders. I had wired Dhairyashil to go away from Baroda to a hill-station or to some other cool place for the benefit of his health. You, in consultation with Her Highness, ought to arrange many things without reference to me. Her Highness is intelligent and has the interest of the boy at heart. You and Her Highness must realise that the boy has been spoiled so far that it is difficult, if not impossible, to set him right. If I am severe or do not supply him with money, Her Highness and others think that I love my money more than my children. The surroundings have not been favourable to improve him or my other children.
7. I do not wish to write more; because even a casual remark in the letter may be misconstrued. He has no business to complain that he is not given control over his past savings. He deserves to have no more money.
8. Orders regarding Messrs. Ghatak and Kapadia will follow.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.

1974

LONDON,
30th August 1926.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I wish you to draw up a memorandum on the Finance powers of the Dewan and the Council, containing the following points:-

- (1) How often the Finance powers have been used by the Dewan and the Council together with a statement showing the nature and amount in each case, say, during the last five years.
 - (2) Having regard to the average ability of offers available and the past experience, whether these powers should be increased or whether any restrictions should be imposed on them with special notice as regards investments and direct or indirect help to industrial concerns.
 - (3) These have not been defined in the present Rules of the Executive Council. It should be done now in define terms.
 - (4) With regard to these, the opinions of the Heads of departments should also be invited and incorporated.
2. Any restrictions that may be ordered to be imposed are not due to any suspicion or distrust; but rather as a matter of expediency, due to unfortunate experiences in the case of State Investments in the past.
 3. I have been informed that the State has suffered additional losses in the Dwarka Cement Factory. I shall be glad to know the following points in this connection:-
 - (1) Were the other debentures bought for Rs. Six lacs and a quarter and it is a fact that this extra amount has been unnecessarily wasted?
 - (2) In the original investment of 10 lacs for first mortgage debentures, why did the Political office take the matter out of hands of the Commerce department and further why the execution of the document was not arranged through the usual channel of our Solicitors and the Legal Remembrancer, instead of leaving it to the Solicitors of Sir Vithaldas alone?
 4. You with the Accountant General, will please submit all these matters in the form of a Tippan through the Council with such complete information as may enable me to pass orders without further queries. I wish, in short, to review and revise the Finance powers.
 5. The object of adopting the practice of "Periodical Letters" was to allow me to know the diverse opinions on State Questions and learn from them whatever was useful and for the benefit of the people. The officers ought to realise

their responsibility and the Statements they make ought to be made, without forgetting their duty as officers and gentlemen to tell the truth and, thereby, help me in the guidance of State affairs. The object merely of saving their skin at the sacrifice of the legitimate interest of Government cannot be said to be right.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt. C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.

1975

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
5th October 1926.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- I have received by this mail four confidential letters intelligently marked, (1) Foreign, (2) Domestic, (3) Personal and (4) Home Department, for which I thank You.
2. It is not convenient for me to correspond on many of the subjects touched in them.
 3. If in any of my letters or orders I have unnecessarily made severe, unfavourable or unjust criticism, I should indeed be sorry, and I am willing to set my misapprehension right.
 4. I cannot but recognise the great assistance that my Minister and the Council are giving me; and I hope they will always continue to do so. It is my pleasant duty to recognise their merit with gratitude. I should be failing in my duty, if I did not, sometimes find out their shortcomings. I am always willing to be fair and set my judgment right, if things are properly explained to me. For the present, I would request you to suspend your judgment and get my misapprehensions corrected at due and convenient time. I am liable to err; but I am always willing to correct my wrong judgment.

I have sent you the following cables in code to-day:-

"With the concurrence of the Council Sterling Castle may be bought up up-to a lakh of rupees for the State. I think the property is suitable for Maharaja to have,"

I think there is some misunderstanding about Mr. S.R. Shinde. The following was the cable sent to you about him:-

"As there is not sufficient work for S.R. Shinde as Secretary, he should, in addition, acquaint himself with the Khangi Administration beginning with accounts."

5. However, what you have done about him is exactly what I wished. Several names of people should be proposed to succeed him in case he is relieved. Young men like Shinde cannot be allowed to have soft or light jobs all the times. It is neither fair to the State nor to themselves.
6. As regards domestic affairs, people, who are on the holiday, should not be unnecessarily bothered about them. They should be dealt with in a proper manner and at the proper time.
7. For the present, no alterations or changes should be made in the bungalow occupied by Shakuntala Raje. I shall decide this question on my return.
8. I hope this will find you well and happy.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I.
Dewan, Baroda.

1976

BARODA,
4th December 1926.

MY DEAR ANGRE SAHEB.

Many thanks for your letter dated the 29th ultimo.

2. I congratulate you on your having published your book "राजकुमारांचे संगोपन आणि शिक्षण."
3. As I have not read the book yet, I cannot tell much about its merits, but by publishing your views you have rendered useful services to the Princes and the public, though some may differ from or disapprove of them.
4. I hope you will continue your interest in such important subjects and will, by collecting more details, be able to publish still more interesting volumes.

5. I hope this finds you and all yours well.
6. With my Ashirwads to all of you,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Sardar Chandrojirao S. Angre,
Gwalior, C.I.

1977

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

1st January 1927.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

Many thanks for your kind letter dated the 15th December 1926 and the greetings it contained. I hope you have received to-day my wire. I was sorry not to meet your son here on my return. He is, I hear, gone to Mhow near Indore to study something. I did not avoid your meeting in Europe. On my part there was no reason. On the contrary, I often thought of you and how I could manage to meet you. I even thought of asking you to meet at Mars; but I thought I should be troubling you too much. I might have stayed at Mars. My plan was uncertain. I would never try to miss you meeting.

2. I have been suffering from looseness of stomach since my last attack in Paris; and I began to feel its results just about the time I was thinking of leaving for India; but I thought it was due to the worry of deciding to go to India; but I feel the effects here more weakening. I have to go to W.C. from four to six times in a day, and sometimes, even during the night. This is too much. Last time that is two days ago, Dr. Modak told that the analysis showed that I was not able to digest the fat portion of my food. I suffered from this three years ago; but then I got better.
3. Sir Manubhai has retired from to-day. I am sending a book* confidentially, which will give the true cause from my point of view why I had to let him go. The other volume will be forwarded to you in due time when it is ready.
4. Her Highness has been away as yet from Baroda due to indisposition. I went to see her at delhi, where I met

- Lord Irwin and my daughter, who happened to be there.
5. I hope this will find you both well. I hope the new year will bring you both happiness.
 6. My grandson Pratapsinh has been betrothed to the young daughter (13 years) of Sardar Ghorpade of Kolhapur. The marriage is not to take place yet. I will, thus, gain a little time to educate further the little girl, who has already studied the Marathi 4th standard and the English 3rd.
 7. With my kindest regards to you and Mrs. Meade,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Col. M.J. Meade,

* Report of the Villiers Investments Enquiry Committee.

1978

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
25th February 1927.

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

- I have duly received your letter dated the 1st instant.
2. I thank Your Highness for your kind reference to me.
 3. I am glad to hear that Your Highness is anxious to provide means of irrigation to improve the condition of your ryots in view of the uncertainty of rain-fall. Such irrigation projects are required to be properly drafted and examined before their construction is taken in hand.
 4. Your Highness wants my Chief Engineer to assist you with his advice in respect of the details of the irrigation projects of your State. I am, therefore, instructing him to go over to Palanpur, whenever Your Highness wants him, for a day or two; but I am sure Your Highness will realise that, in view of his own official duties, he will not be able to go frequently. Of course, I have no objection to Mr. Gurtu giving directions to your Engineer, whenever he asks for them, either personally or in writing.
 5. I should like Your Highness to oblige me by giving Baroda State as much facility as lies in your power to promote and complete its irrigation schemes that it may have undertaken or which require completion. I have asked

my Chief Engineer, Mr. Gurtu, to explain the question to Your Highness; and I confidently trust that you would kindly help him.

6. I thank Your Highness for your kind inquiries about me. I have recently had an attack of gout again, which has kept me in bed for about a week.
7. I trust this will find Your Highness quite well.
8. With kind regards, I am,

Your Highness' sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Nawab of Palanpur.*

1979

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
22nd March 1927.

MY DEAR BAPU SAHEB,

I thank you for your letter of 19th March.

2. I hear one of your Mankaris is here to have my reply. The reply is that the house does not belong to me in any way.
3. You can correspond with Mr. Sethna whose address is R.D. Sethna, Esq. C/o Mahomedalli Ahreze, Esq. 101 Champs, Elysees Paris. If need be, you can tell him that I wish you to correspond with him. But I think it will be more convenient to you and, to save time, better to look out for another house.
4. I can well understand both of you not being able to come to Bombay; and Laxmi Devi is wise in sparing herself the trouble.
5. I hope her confinement will pass off well. Kindly wire to me in due time about her safe delivery and satisfactory progress of health.
6. I was not able to answer the letters of my grand-daughter owing to ill health. My health is at present better, though I cannot walk about much or take any exercise, which fact tells upon my general health.
7. Princess Laxmi Devi had asked me whether I wanted to send one of the Shetland ponies to her daughter. I had

- bought those with the object of sending her one; but, unfortunately two of them have died, and the number being reduced, I am not now able to carry out my wish.
8. Pratapsinh is likely to join the Deccan College; and while he is in Poona or any other place, I wish you to be a sensible friend to him, and see that he studies well and behaves properly and is surrounded by decent people. Sometimes, you may have to take more trouble in connection with this than it might ordinarily be required; and I wish you to take this trouble as you are a good friend; and the boy is of such an age that we should do all that is possible to influence his future favourably.
 9. My health not being so good as one would desire. I have now to leave things more to the good officers of friends like yourself and good sense of Pratapsinh himself.
 10. I have engaged a new English gentleman Capt. Bremner to look after him; and I am sure he will be a good elder brother and a friend to him. I have known him for sometime, and I trust him to do well that is wise for the good of the boy and the State. If necessity arises, I have asked him and Pratapsinh to employ another Englishman to work as a teacher, as I am anxious that every opportunity should be given for the mental development of Pratapsinh.
 11. I have shown this letter to Capt. Bremner, so that when he sees you, he will know who you are.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi.*

1980

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
25th March 1927.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,

Thanks for your letters and telegrams, some of which I have not yet answered. The unanswering was not due to forgetfulness or to unkindness to you. My health, pressure of work, worries and consequent slackness is the cause

again. I feel that you were intelligent and indulgent enough to divine the right cause. Notwithstanding, I recognise my duty to you and, therefore, send this letter with Major Sadekar Pawar, who will wish *bon voyage* to you and to yours.

2. I have asked Major Parab to wire to you to live in the Paris House, and I hope he has instructed all people connected with the house to avoid any inconvenience to you. Further I have told him to supply you with copies of his instructions to the different people concerned to assure that everything was done and, thus, enable you to act independently without any hesitation. I hope this has been done.
3. I hope you will come and stay with me at the Paris House when I happen to occupy it. I bought the house because your mother expressed to possess one there. I have also consulted my own wish and convenience, though people will attribute many such causes as never entered in my simple brain. The House is small, and you should not be surprised, if you find it not quite commodious.
4. You can spend the money present I gave you, as you will please.
5. Please remember me to the children, whom I am looking forward to see in Europe.
6. As Sadekar Pawar will give you all our news, I propose to say nothing about it. I will leave with your mother on the 9th of April next. with all my love and good wishes,

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Cooch Behar.

1981

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

27th March 1927.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I should like you now to begin to learn Gujarati and Marathi, so as to know those languages well enough for work and as an educated man. If you will work regularly

everyday, you will probably have finished a good deal of the study of those languages during the vacation.

2. Mr. Vaishnav, who taught you Gujarati as a child, will be a good teacher. But Mr. Desai of the education department, who has studied Padagogy, may also do. He being younger, may be more useful to teach and for other work-travelling etc.; but I have not come in personal contact with him, though I have heard him well spoken of. I can spare either of them.
3. If Mr. S.V. Pendse cannot be spared, what other man would you suggest in his place as Marathi and Sanskrit teacher?

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar,
Baroda.

1982

JAYA MAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
8th April, 1927.

DEAR LORD IRWIN,

On the eve of my departure to Europe, I am writing to bid you good-bye. As I have been suffering for some time from gout, and also have been exceedingly busy with my Administration I had no time till now to do so.

2. I have read with deep interest the account of the various visits you have paid to different States. They must have been very interesting, but also, no doubt, very tiring. I trust that neither Lady Irwin nor yourself are suffering from the strain of them.
3. I regret that no opportunity of meeting Lady Irwin has at present offered; but I sincerely trust that, that is a pleasure only deferred.
4. I have been looking closely into the question of the Military Re-organisation scheme. I have considered it well, but yet find it difficult to fall in with the scheme.
5. I feel that if it be fully enforced, it will produce many difficulties; and the States, from their position and limited

resources will find it hard to procure the means to meet the expenses of maintaining the high and varying standards required by British Officers from time to time. The close contact of the British officer with the internal administration of the State may, too, unwittingly lead on the trouble, and be a source of worry to the State and also to the British Government.

6. I believe the best way would be to trust the States and give them power and facilities to improve their own position.
7. I am confident that this free expression of my own view on this important question will be understood by you in the right spirit; for you know that I have made it my earnest endeavour at times to co-operative with the British Government to the best of my powers.
8. I trust you will not mind my mentioning all this in a private letter.
9. With my best wishes for the success of your schemes for the welfare of India, and my kindest regards to Lady Irwin.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. Lord Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.*

1983

JAYA MAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
9th April 1927.

DEAR SIR LESLIE,

I arrived here yesterday and leave to-day for Europe. Had I more time to spare I should have personally met you and said good-bye instead of by means of this letter.

2. I hope you and yours will have a happy time.
3. I have written to Mr. Hatch that I cannot engage him. The salary will be too high for my present purpose.
4. I thank you for your trouble in this matter.
5. I have asked my Minister to call on you to make your acquaintance. He is a very nice gentleman and an able officer.

6. I will try to let you have my Bombay house for the Viceroy for his next winter visit provided I am not likely to require it for myself, which is not probable. However, kindly ascertain this in due time to avoid inconvenience. I have mentioned the fact to my Minister.
7. With my compliments to you both,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson,
Governor of Bombay.*

1984

"**S.S. RANCHI,**"
20th April 1927.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

I have an impression that I had a letter from you long time ago, which I have not yet answered and for which I owe an apology. If my impression about having received a letter be wrong, I have no doubt that you will find no fault for thus writing to you.

2. Owing to much work, gout and lazy habits, I failed to write upto now, though I always intended to do so. We have had a beautiful an enjoyable voyage upto now, though I always intended to do so. Except for a day or two, the Red sea was unusually cool. Aden with its rain was delightful. The roads were wet, and the depressions in the land along the road etc. were full of fresh rain water. The tanks were being filled, to see which many people had flocked.
3. In two days, I shall reach France and start by the evening train for Paris, where I have a house and which we all shall occupy for a few days before I go out of Paris for a change or water-cure. Afterwards, I am thinking of going to England, where I am looking forward to see your aunt, an old friend of mine. I hope you will visit me at Baroda during one of the cold weathers, when I happen to be there. Is your daughter with you in India? I hope you will bring her and her mother also. I hear Lady Birdwood has

gone to Europe via Baghdad. I should like to hear of her impressions, and whether she would recommend me and Her Highness to return to India next winter by that way. Will you give her my compliments? Your letters to me will reach me, if you address them to Thomas cook and Son, Paris, Avenue de Opera.

4. I hope this letter will find your Excellency in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirit.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. Sir William Birdwood,
Commander-in-Chief of India.*

1985

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
5th May 1927,

MY DEAR DEWAN,

As you know we arrived here on Saturday the 23rd April after a pleasant voyage. Yesterday not having slept well, I was feeling poorly, unpleasant thoughts being the cause of the disturbance, probably due to indigestion. It is strange however, and none the less true, how unpleasant and depressing thoughts get hold of one, when in a lowered state of vitality. To-day I am feeling much better.

2. I have asked Ambegaokar to write to you and to others on several business matters. I have sometimes to write these, in order to prevent my mind dwelling upon them. I often can control them; but when that is carried too far, they begin to weigh heavily upon one; so it is much better to express them and so relieve oneself.
3. I am reminded of the fiasco of the Villers Investments by various things. I remember how one morning, when I was descending the stairs as usual after my breakfast at Suvretta House, St. Moritz, in 1923, my Secretary Mr. Nanavati, very cautiously and in a gentle manner told me that we had lost some money in the Villiers Investments. On my asking him how much we had lost, he replied about 20 to 25 lacs rupees. I was then just

beginning to recover from combined attack of gout and Pneumonia, and anxiously watching the removal of my son, Jaisinhrao, from Berlin to Paris, who unfortunately died on the way before reaching Paris. Within a couple of days, I heard the sad news of my son's death and although requested by Her Highness not to go down to see the last remains of my son, I ventured to go to Paris. I waited for more and definite particulars, but practically in vain, until I appointed the Commission under Mr. Ghatak.

4. One of my chief objects in employing Mr. Ghatak, an independent man, was to look into this matter and the other investments and financial interests. This point you will find no-where written.
5. I remember telling to Sir Manubhai to get a firm of chartered Accountants to go into the accounts and to report. The firm of Bilimoria, in which is his son-in-law, was employed; and he made a report on the matter. I trusted the Dewan to do what was necessary on the submission of the report.
6. This is the first experience I have had in my life of this kind, to what length man can go in such circumstances. I also remember asking Datar and Randle long before this, to go and see the properties for themselves, so that Recommendations were made on reasonable grounds. I also remember asking Shirgaonkar, when he was made, I believe, Ag. Accountant General, to go to Calcutta, and examine and report on the investments. I do not remember, at this moment, his report and what I wrote and said about it.
7. When Datar was appointed Sar Suba, I wanted and expected that his connections with the investments would cease, and that a fresh officer would handle the affair; but I had to insist, later on, on Sir Manubhai that Datar's connection should cease; but Datar stuck to it longer than I wanted. In my opinion, they have attached undue importance to the letter, casually written in the ordinary course of routine correspondence. The matter was so grave that, at least, by common-sense, it was not wise on their part to make the matter so exclusive as to allow no other officer to look into it.

8. The Khangi Karbhari could have rightly pointed out the great power I was giving to these two officers and Mr. Randle. I hope, in future, officers will not be so indifferent in watching my interests and those of the State. No administration or no one's interest can be safe, if officers and the public, to a legitimate extent, show such an appalling lack of common-sense and interest. However, it is easy to be wise after an event; wisdom is made up of past experiences, provided they are wisely used to prevent such mistakes in the future. Do our rules require correction or better wording than at present, to prevent any such occurrences?
9. I have noticed that certain people of high rank or high social position, will talk of patriotism and high ideas, and so induce one to invest money in concerns that may not be sound; so be careful yourself not to be led away by any such methods.
10. However, I want you to do all that is possible for the future and to see that the interests of the State are well-guarded, in which, of course, all departments are included. See that no influences are allowed to interfere with a sound financial policy, and the realisation of Government dues and aims.
11. I am just jotting down these few points extempore. One of the points in connection with this matter is that these officers and people concerned should not be allowed to go scot free for their neglect and lack of responsibility in the performance of their duties in these matters.
12. What has astonished me most in this matter is the negligent manner in which these investments have been carried out and looked after. The Khangi and these officers, who paid the money, ought to have seen that they got a rational return for money, and warned me also as my advisers and officers that I was probably trusting too far comparatively unknown people with such large sums of money.
13. The duty of the officers responsible was to help and safeguard me rather than to take advantage of any weakness, slips or ignorance in such matters. In future,

every sensible precaution should be taken to prevent such undue advantages being taken.

14. I have written this letter to you as the best means available in lieu of a personal interview.
15. I hope this will find you and your family in the best of health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur (now Sir) V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

1986

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
17th May 1927.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I was glad to read your letter of the 29th April, and to know of your tour in the Kadi district and in Dwarka.

2. Ambegaonkar told me that he was already on the point of posting his weekly letter to you. One of the objects of this weekly letter is to put the Ministers or the officer concerned in a position to help His Highness, if possible and when necessary.
3. It happens at times that the object of measures and customs is forgotten in course of time; and people follow them unintelligently, or neglect them. This applies to office matters just as much.
4. I have asked Ambegaonkar to write to you that you should publish the Executive Council Rules in the Adnya Patrika for the information of the people concerned. I understand that by doing this, it is not likely to cause any inconvenience. I do not consider that the Council form of Government is the best; if the Raja can himself work with the Ministers directly, so much the better. But in all institutions we have to take the weaknesses of human beings into consideration. Whether a king or not, he is heir to the weaknesses of flesh. He is apt to fall ill, and to render himself more or less incapable to apply to his duties with equal vigour.

5. The ignorance of life and politics amongst the generality of our people is so great that they expect Rajas to possess unnatural powers and a physique that is superhuman. This only shows the folly of the general public, and the belief, which is more to be found wrong. In all institutions, one should provide as far as possible against human weakness. A Raja or a person in High position, should have just as much ease and leisure as any ordinary person, if not more, to keep him fit to render properly his high and reasonable duties.
6. In our Indian States, we do not make provision for such occurrences; and the British Government is obliged, at times, to dictate to them what to do, when such difficulties arise. In case of minority brought on by the Ruler being under age or rendered incapable to attend to his duties by illness or other causes, a provision should be made in our rules, which will automatically come into force, when such a position comes into existence.
7. I believe, under the present circumstances, all we can do is to increase the number of our Councillors. Upto now, our Councillors have not exceeded the number of five In case of minority, it will be enough, if we increase the number by three more.
8. We have a custom, when His Highness is away from Baroda for a long time, to have Sardars to guard the throne, which means the State. These Sardars were men of power and position, with troops at their back, to compel people to listen to them. Now, circumstances have changed. The Sardars are not in a position effectually to watch the interests of the State with the aid of their attendants. So, we have to create an institution, which will carry as much weight as possible, in the existing circumstances, to watch the interests of the Maharaja and the State.
9. I have noticed, though I have remarked against it from time to time that in our State some imaginary heads of expenditure are created. For instance, I had set apart a sum of ten lacs of rupees for charigable purposes. I did this because I did not care to charge the State with the expenses of Indumati's marriage, as the Khangi had sufficient funds to pay for it. In course of time, it came to

pass that the Minister and others began to spend out of the money, as if the usual financial precautions and sanctions were not applicable to this fund. This was wrong. Unless positively directed on full information all funds in all the departments are not to be made exception to the general rules and laws of the State, and the great law of prudence and common-sense.

10. The principle of caution and the wise rules and regulations to prevent waste and wrong use of money apply to the Khangi as much as to any other departmental item of expenditure, and therefore, if the item of expenditure belongs to the Khangi, Hatkharcha or Devasthan, it does not follow that the money should be spent with less caution and care. As far as possible, allow no multiplicity of heads of accounts, and thus, avoid confusion and worry.
11. The Minister and the Council must strictly adhere to, and act according to the orders given, and not go beyond them. If these orders require modification or fresh powers are wanted, It is better in the interest of administration that after giving the information, modified orders or fresh powers should be definitely demanded. Otherwise, the task of controlling becomes difficult or nominal. If defects are removed from time to time, all the difficulties could be embodied in the rules, and the system could be made comparatively perfect.
12. Ambegaonkar tells me that he has already written to you in connection with important matters being discussed in the Council, and cited the instance that happened at the auction sale of the Dwarka Cement Factory in Bombay. I think that this was not a right procedure; because there was no solid reason why the other Councillors should not have had the opportunity of learning the view of their colleagues and giving their own opinion.
13. A quorum of the minimum number must come by unavoidable causes and not brought about by manipulation or avoidable reasons.
14. If the principle is not observed, important measure can be passed by mere manipulation.

15. Is it not strange that such simple facts should not have struck to the members of the Council, who disposed of the question of the purchase of the Cement Factory in Bombay, notwithstanding the fact that the State was not very willing to buy it, owing to want of confidence in its own powers of managing it successfully? My information is limited, and my impressions, in the light of more and correct information, are liable to change.
16. I hope you have not forgotten the need of changing the Manager of the Bank of Baroda, if not dismissing him for the manner, in which he counselled the State in matters of Investment and for the gross neglect of his duties as Director.
17. Not to take note adequately and quickly of such misconduct is to encourage others to behave wrongly in disregarding one's duties and responsibilities, besides lowering the prestige of the State.
18. Please act quickly, and do not let grass grow under your feet. The Bank requires to be remodelled, if not a new one to be started, in which the State may invest largely.
19. You must be careful to see that the casual remarks of mine do not go out and create mischief to affect the interests of the innocent. The members of the Bank or its employees may turn these views of mine to their selfish ends.
20. Unless you press hard, Sir Lallubhai will try not to come to close quarters, and will delay the disposal of these important points.
21. As you know, I am not at all pleased with the manner in which our railway administration has been working. Personal equation has attracted greater attention than the solid and financial interests of the Railway administration.
22. When we decided to take the railway administration in our hands, it was decided that with necessary modifications, we were to avail ourselves of the British experience, rules and regulations pertaining to this portion of the administration.
23. Later on, I had to put Sir Manubhai, the Dewan and Mr. Ambegaonkar on special duty to expedite decision on certain points, so as to finish the work of the railway

administration, in putting it on a sound basis and without allowing any question to pend.

24. If the head of the department be competent, such special measures ought hardly to be necessary. Mr. Houldcraft has not done well as a Manager; and it would be better, the sooner we get rid of his services in that capacity.
25. I have never gone in for investment on speculative lines, nor do I desire to do so in the future. In short, in this matter, I trusted my Minister and advisers,- I find-too much. I had no inkling to suspect or doubt their wisdom or honesty.
26. I may have addressed to you a few words in connection with this important matter, warning you to be careful against speculative investments. At the same time looking out for sound investments, which may bring in a higher rate of interests.
27. At one time, when Mr. Dahyabhai was our Accountant General we used to deposit with different Banks different sums of money, which brought in, without any risk, a higher rate of interest than we are likely to get by the new methods. Please ask the Accountant General to prepare a short note giving the history why this arrangement has ceased, and whether we should not take it up now.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Rao Bahadur (now Sir) V.T. Krishnamachari
Dewan, Baroda.*

1987

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
18th May 1927.

MY DEAR LORD CREWE,

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give a general introductory letter to my Secretary Rao Bahadur G.B. Ambegaonkar, to any of the French Ministers, who, in your opinion, would be able to help us, from time to time, in giving us useful and valuable information about the working of the several departments.

2. I am likely to require a French professor for my college at Baroda, and should also like my officer to pick up some definite knowledge of the Police organisation here. Besides, an introduction to a responsible Minister would be generally useful.
3. I trust you are doing well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. Lord Crewe
His Britanic Majesty's Ambassador in Paris.

1988

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
19th May 1927.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have already sent a letter to you this week, which I trust, has reached you.

2. I am writing this second, just to tell you that it gave me great pleasure to visit the Maharani High School and the Male and Female Training Colleges at Baroda before I left for Europe. We have many useful educational institutions in the State. But we ought to make the most of them by getting good results of the expense incurred on them.
3. The buildings that I visited were airy, commodious and clean, and the teachers were most zealous in their work. I hope they are always so.
4. I feel that my time is taken up too much at desk work, and that I have not sufficiently been able to visit these useful institutions, and encourage them. It is not possible that I can do all, but still there is much of the desk work that I may be relieved of, to allow me more time to visit and encourage oftener such useful and important institutions; for as you know, this is more the work of the Raja. However, it is only proper that most of this paper work should be done by my Prime Minister and the heads of departments who should do it well. The object of keeping the officers and different establishments is to relieve the

Raja from work, which must always be done satisfactorily by the officers.

5. We have many schools, in the State; but I am afraid that, as mentioned in Mr. Govindbhai's report, full advantage is not taken of the institutions by the people; and the little compulsory education that is forced on them by the State, does not last throughout the life of the student, but only for a couple of years. This may mean that we are wasting lot of money. If this be done, we should not hesitate to restrict the expense incurred on them. It is our duty to see that we have such schools only that are properly being taken advantage of, and that the staff of the school is competent to discharge their duties.
6. I should not open or maintain many schools that are now manned by properly trained teachers. In the same way, if there is only one teacher in a school, who cannot do this work efficiently, it should also be considered whether in proportion to the expenditure, the existence of the school is justified.
7. I should recommend these institutions to be visited from time to time and the teachers to be encouraged by giving them all rational facilities, and taking note of their good work, and by bringing it to my notice when necessary.
8. I gathered in the course of our conversation that there is too much centralisation in the head office of the educational department, and that things are not made to act automatically to a reasonable extent. I do not know how far this is correct; but I should ask you to have a talk with Miss Needham and the heads of the training colleges, and see, if they have any reasonable suggestions to make.
9. I was also pleased with my visit to the Male training college; and the Principal seemed to be a nice man and taking much interest in his work.
10. These are my ordinary remarks; but it is the ordinary things in life that people fail to take note of, and they have neither courage nor strength to do away with the incompetent hands or unnecessary institutions. Our people have a very soft heart, and they are apt to be frightened by clamour and talk, however, ill-founded it may be, and therefore, the higher officers have to put on

a screw, and see that the subordinates do not fail to perform their duties in a fearless and straightforward manner. As a matter of fact, it has surprised me much how timid our officials are; and this fear is gradually increasing, which must, in time, undermine the strength of the administration. Under various pretexts, they try to justify their weaknesses; but the superior officers must not allow them undue weight.

11. I hope you will attend to these and similar other matters, and do all that is necessary.
12. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Rao Bahadur (now Sir) V.T. Krishnamachari
Dewan, Baroda.*

1989

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON, S.W. 1,
2nd June 1927.

MY DEAR LORD BIRKENHEAD,

On consideration, I find that it will not be convenient for me to go to Geneva to attend the meetings of the Internal League to represent India. I thank you for asking me.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Lord Birkenhead,
Secretary of State for India, London.*

1990

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
3rd June 1927.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I have great pleasure in acknowledging Your Highness' letter dated the 10th April.

2. It is true that we shall have accomplished a very essential measure of social reform in our order, if we succeed in doing away with the existing system of Baratwaras and Rukhsatanas altogether, and I am, therefore, entirely of Your Highness' opinion.

3. I have been trying to introduce a similar reform, as far as possible, in my own State. Many of our old customs require to be modified and revised, though I may say that some people, who do not approve of this idea, may be too conservative and not inclined to make a change. However, I trust that many other States will also introduce this much needed reform.
4. I stayed for a month at Paris, and came here on the 23rd May. We intent staying here for some time, and after which I propose to go to Evian for a change.
5. I trust that Your Highness is enjoying excellent health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir,
Kashmir.*

1991

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
29th June 1927.

DEAR LORD GREENWAY,

I shall be grateful, if you will kindly let me know whether I could conveniently leave Europe for India about the end of September via Persia and Baghdad, and if so, whether the climate there would be quite good at that time. Could you kindly suggest some itinerary for me? This will enable me to fix my programme for the ensuing cold weather. I am sorry to trouble you; but I hope you won't mind it.

2. I am glad to renew my acquaintance with you. I trust you are enjoying excellent health. I am leaving tomorrow for Evian, where I shall remain for three weeks for the treatment. At the end of the period, I shall probably return to England on my way to scotland. I hope this finds Lady Greenway and yourself quite well. With my kind regards to both of you. I am,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Lord Greenway, Kent.*

1992

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

30th June, 1927.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have thank you for the several letters that you have sent me, and for the information they contained. I am glad you had been to Dwarka and seen the country.

2. It is not necessary nor possible that I can always advise with profit. You have yourself worked in different capacities, and have plenty of experience. You know very well the institutions of a Government and what are its peculiar points of strength and weakness. The weaknesses have to be specially studied and guarded against from being unduly taken advantage of.
3. Government, as you know, is a machinery, and it lacks the interest, which one has in one's own private concern. State, if the general civilisations of the public and of the service be fair, ought to be fairly protected from undue losses and dangers.
4. Find from my observation that things have a tendency to become slack, as the responsibilities from the officers concerned are not adequately and timely exacted. You ought to study our men in the service and treat them, in time, according to their merits. A thing of this kind has a great effect in improving the service, and in encouraging the men to do their best for the State. The material in our service is not bad, and the men are anxious to give satisfaction. The superior officers have to take intelligent interest in their subordinates and in the manner they discharge their duties.
5. A timely warming and a word of encouragement with a good example serve as a stimulant to good service. Some of our superior officers ought not to hesitate to communicate their impressions to their subordinates, who, in time, are expected to fill up the high posts in the State. To find fault with them, without explaining to them why they are, wrong is not fair.
6. As an instance, K.B. Desai, one of the Naib Subas, was found fault with for taking undue help from labourers in

building his house. I had a talk with this officer in the presence of Mr. Ambegaonkar. I was given impressions about his supposed misconduct, about which I casually spoke to him, but the impressions were not corrected by quick and timely enquiry; and only vague allegations and unprovable impressions about him were entertained by high officers, which prejudiced his interests. It is not fair. To point out faults to others is not always pleasant; but it has to be done as part of one's duty, and as a true mark of sympathy to the subordinates.

7. I inquired of the Sar Suba about these impressions entertained against K.B. Desai; but Mr. Ambegaonkar, who is sitting by my side, tells me that the Sar Suba reported that there was nothing against Desai, and yet the highest officers gave me impressions about him and his work, which were not only not fair to him, but probably these wrong impressions have done him harm.
8. I have a case of Bartake before me, and have had the advantage of discussing it with Ambegaonkar, who has disposed of some of the cases of the subordinates of Bartake, and he gives me an impression that Bartake did not inquire into the condition of the subordinates as vigorously as he ought to have done. I have wired to you to the following effect: "Bartake should go on long leave." Taking all circumstances into consideration, I think we shall have to let Bartake retire from the service. However, there is plenty of time before his leave is over; and if I change this view of mine, there is yet time to communicate to you before he rejoins the service. I am writing this to you quite privately; but you may inform him this much that if he finds an opening anywhere else during the period of his leave, he can accept it by giving Government a month's notice.
9. I have not yet heard from you what you have been able to do about the Baroda Bank, and, specially, about removing the Manager who, as you know, did not discharge the trust put in him and accepted by him. To allow such misconduct will have a very prejudicial effect on the general public; and it is for that reason that I am anxious to deal with him adequately. Has anything been done to

strengthen the constitution of the Bank, so as to safeguard the interests of the State and of the General Public ?

10. I find that Mr. Datar, who looked after the investments, never sent or was asked to send his diaries or reports of the work he did in the different capacities or , specially, as Director of some of the companies, except when the diaries happened to be attached, as I understand from Ambegaonkar, to the Bhatta bills. This seems to be very strange. The Dewan or others ought to have seen that regular reports or diaries were sent from time to time, to responsible men, whose business it was to criticise them, and to take steps to correct any defects that may have been found.
11. I hope, as Ambegaonkar tells me, that a provision has not been made about this that diaries are sent to the Councillor in charge of the particular portfolios. I think we might do a little more than this and centralise, to a great extent, the work and information, at least, in one place where all information can be available. In the absence of a better thought, I propose that these diaries and reports should come through the Accountant General, व्याजमहाल to the higher officers, who will examine them two or three times, and see that the directors and other officers concerned are doing their duties properly, and that if any defects are found, steps are taken to correct them in time. This very principle should be made to apply to other subjects also, unless decidedly unnecessary.
12. As a rule for most of Government work, we have more than one officer to supervise the work of a person, who does it, in the first instance. At least, in matters of investment, we should not have a lesser number of officers to superintend this difficult work of investment. Men are apt to err, and Government machinery is slow and differed, and more than one supervising officer is generally advisable. I am astonished, as I said above, why this should not have struck the authorities before.
13. The Minister should never burden himself with overwork, but see that there are sufficient and capable officers to attend to the different interests, and, thus, the Minister should have plenty of time to supervise and control their

work, and see that the orders given and corrections made are carried out in time.

14. I have already tried to impress on my head officers that it is not fair to the interests of the State that they should overwork, which means they cannot be just to themselves, and in turn, not be able to do justice to safeguard the interests of the State. In the long run, it is not really economy to the State; but such a thing can only serve as an excuse for neglect of duty. I am ready to carry the theory even further to the lower officers than merely to head officers.
15. My health is better, but certianly has not yet improved to the extent it should. The looseness of my bowels still continues, and this tells on my strength. I am leaving for Evian to-night.
16. I hope this finds you and all the members of your family in good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.

17. I fear that much money is wasted on the creche establishment in Baroda. Perhaps, I am wrong; but if it has to be kept up at all, it should form part of the orphanage, instead of being attached to the educational department; and as the children are particularly young it may be attached to the hospital for purposes of supervision and control. I have, however, had doubt as regards the utility of this institution, since an efficient machinery to carry it out will not be available.
18. I understand that the Dewan has been giving presents to institutions like the Vasista Ashrama of Ahmedabad from out of the Devasthan fund. The powers of giving such presents must not vary, as a rule, according to institutions; but whether powers are given must be mentioned in the general statement; otherwise, officers are apt to exercise these powers with only nominal supervision and practically escape control. If, therefore, there be anything like this, these powers should be considered to have ceased. Should they be necessary, a statement with necessary information should be submitted for fresh orders.
19. If there are defects like these, the Accountant General and other officers must bring them to the notice of Government, and get them corrected to facilitate smooth working and supervision. Kindly give a copy of this note to the Accountant General and other officers concerned.

20. These matters are of such a nature that they have to be attended to in the usual routine of work, instead of my taking the initiative to suggest them.

S.R.G.

To,

*Rao Bahadur (now Sir) V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

1993

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,

30th June 1927.

MY DEAR COL. BURKE,

I am sorry I have not been able to write to you earlier, though I several times thought of doing so. I have had a pretty busy time in Europe ever since I arrived here. Though my primary object is to have a sort of rest and to undergo the treatment that the doctors generally prescribe for improving my health, it is impossible not to attend to innumerable engagements either by courtesy or through peculiar circumstances of one's position. These and other affairs of my State have kept me sufficiently busy through out of Baroda.

2. I must, however, at the same time, confess that I have not forgotten my usual exercises, such as riding or long walks; because these have always kept me fit. I thoroughly enjoyed my riding in the beautiful forests of Bois-de-Bologne at Paris or in the Hyde Park, London for the beautiful natural surroundings do not fail to have their own salutary effect. I spent about three weeks in London, during which time, I had the pleasure of paying a visit to Their Majesties and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. During this period, I was glad that I had the pleasure of meeting several old friends of mine once more. It was as much a pleasure to me as to them. I met among others the Earl of Haig, Lord Lamington and Col. Meade, who was long connected with the Baroda Residency. I have now come to Evian under medical advice, and have started taking the waters. This is really a delightful spot on the French shore of Lake Leman, and is one of the prettiest places. Our Hotel commands a beautiful view of the lake in front and the hills surrounding; and the several interesting

places like Laussane and Geneva afford ample opportunities for a pleasant picnic.

3. I needed rest and treatment badly; and I hope that my staying here will do me some good. The treatment is settled to last three weeks; and in addition to taking the waters, there are baths given on scientific principles, and I hope they will tend to give the desired effect. As yet I am on strict diet, and I am not able to eat properly for fear of digestive troubles, while my bowels also are not as right as they ought to be.
4. I was glad to hear from my Dewan about the satisfactory condition of rain fall in Baroda, and I hope that the quantity of fall required would not fall short. It has been a source of great anxiety to me; for on it depends the happiness and prosperity of the people to a great extent. I have spent large amounts on boring and irrigation and the lake to combat, as far as possible, the discomforts likely to attend a scarcity of rainfall. But it is always difficult, as you know, to fight with nature.
5. You must have experienced very warm weather in Baroda; and I hope the change brought about by the monsoon would be welcome.
6. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb is also here, and is doing well. The doctors do not advise the Evian waters for her; but the baths, I believe, will do her good.
7. I may add that it will always give me great pleasure to hear from you now and then. I trust that this will find you and all yours quite well and happy.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Lt. Col. Sir Richard Burke,
Resident, Baroda.

1994

EVIAN,
20th July 1927.

MY DEAR INDUMATI,

I received the Dewan's wire asking whether you could go to Poona; and I have sent a reply, to say that it is not necessary.

2. I think it is highly desirable that our people should not unnecessarily create artificial wants. The desire to go to hill-stations and other places should be prompted by reasonable motives. It is not proper to merely imitate others.
3. Considerations of health and overwork necessitate a change; but merely to spend a month or two outside without any object is a sort of luxury, which is neither desirable nor necessary. I should advise you to spend your time usefully by reading some nice books and, at the same time, take useful exercise, that would be beneficial to your health.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Her Highness the Maharani of Kolhapur.*

1995

LAUSSANE,
29th July 1927.

MY DEAR UDAYSHINH,

I was very glad to read your nice letter from Poona and to know of your progress. Did you write that letter all by yourself? You must always cultivate the habit of doing things by yourself as far as possible and you will see that the progress you make will be rapid. Write to me often; and I shall be happy to know how far you advance in your health and study.

2. I hope you are improving in your health also. Be regular in everything that you do. Regularly and punctually are two good elements for success in life. "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do to-day" is also a very important saying, which means a great thing. Little children are apt to be lazy and to put off things. Do not do that. This is my advice to you, your brother and sister.

3. After spending three weeks in London, we went to Evian. I hope you are all doing well, and that you are enjoying your usual exercises and games etc., better. I enclose a card each for your brother and sister.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Rajpautra Udaysinh Gaekwar.

1996

LAUSSANE-OUCHY,
3rd August 1927.

MY DEAR LAXMI DEVI,

Thank you for your kind letter. I was glad to receive it and to know that you are all well.

2. You must tell Pratapsinh to write to me, as I have not heard from him directly since I left India. I hope everything is getting on well in Sawantwadi and that your husband has no cause for worry. Will you give my kindest regards to him and let him read this letter?
3. After finishing the cure at Evian, I came here, but have unfortunately been laid up with an attack of gout. I am under treatment, and hope to be well soon. There is no cause for anxiety.
4. I have heard of floods in Baroda and considerable damage to life and property. The reports were a bit exaggerated in the news papers here. I have ordered relief measures and hope that conditions will soon be normal.
5. Your daughter must have grown up now. I hope she is able to walk.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Ranisaheb of Sawantwadi,
Sawantwadi.

1997

HOTEL-BEAU-RIVAGE, LAUSSANE,

3rd August 1927.

MY DEAR DHAIRYASHIL,

I was very sorry to hear of your illness, and have been anxiously watching the reports from the doctors. I am afraid much of the trouble has been aggravated by your sedentary habits. You ought to indulge in active games as usual, and help to carry out the doctor's instructions. Of course, it is not necessary for me to impress upon you the necessity of such a course, as you are quite capable of understanding your own responsibilities. I hope you will soon get well again. Write to me and say how you are.

2. I finished my cure at Evian and came over here; but unfortunately, I have been laid up with an attack of gout again, and have been in bed for the last four days. The attack of gout was quite unexpected. In fact, upto the previous day I had my usual excercises, and was not prepared to meet this old friend again. I hope to be better in a week's time.
3. How are the children? Please remember me to them and give them my love. I hope this will find you and Vimla Raje quite well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwad.

1998

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, OUCHY-LAUSSANE,

4th August 1927.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

It was very kind of Your Highness to have sent me a telegram enquiring after the recent floods at Baroda. I very much appreciate the kind motives, which prompted Your Highness to send the message; and I hope that the reply sent by me has also duly reached you.

2. So far as I can gather from the papers and the telegraphic messages I have received from my Dewan, the floods seem to have been unprecedented in the history of Baroda. Of course, the newspaper accounts here were a bit exaggerated as usual.
3. I was at Geneva, when I read in one of the Swiss papers for the first time that the Ajwa reservoir had burst. I was sorry indeed to read this, but at the same time guessed that it might be an error on the part of the Reuters and my conjecture proved true, as I learned that the reservoir was quite safe and that it had only overflowed. It is wonderful to think how newspapers try to give colour to events, without in any way taking any responsibility, little imagining how their reports might influence people. Of course, like poets, newspapers also seem to indulge in license, which shields them.
4. For some days, Baroda was under water and several old houses in the city must have naturally collapsed. I am sorry to think of the misery it has caused and the consequent loss of life and property. This is what is called an act of God, over which we can exercise no control.
5. I have immediately ordered relief measures to alleviate distress as far as possible, and trust that conditions will soon attain their normal form.
6. I understand that Your Highness is in Vittel for a change. I hope the change will do you good. Whilst at Evian, Her Highness and I had the pleasure of meeting Your Maharani Saheba; and we were glad to see her doing well.
7. After finishing the cure at Evian, I went to Geneva, for a couple of days and then came over here. My original intention was to stay here only for a couple of days; but all of a sudden, my old friend, the gout, made his appearance without any notice, and I have been laid up in bed for the last six days. Up-to the previous evening, I had my usual exercises, which I always take regularly, and was surprised to get up the next morning with pain in foot. I am now getting better, and hope to be well within a week's time.
8. I had intended to visit Vevey on the 2nd instant to witness one of the National Swiss Fêtes, for which preparations

seem to have been made on a grand scale. I should have been glad to see some of the demonstrations of the old Swiss life, but instead lay in bed with some interesting magazine, which enabled me to pass the time unnoticed. The magazine referred to is the Review of Nations, published at Geneva, and there were very interesting articles like "the Spirit of Asia", "Islamic Culture" and other kindred topics.

9. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb is at present at Bad-Nauheim in Germany. If I feel better I may go to that place just for a little change.
10. I hope this will find Your Highness and the members of your family quite well. Please remember me kindly to Your Maharani Saheba and say how delighted we were to have met her at Evian.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

H.H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

1999

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, OUCHY-LAUSANNE,
7th August 1927.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I know that Your Highness' Jubilee is coming off during this month; but I am not sure about the exact date. May I take this opportunity of congratulating you on your success as a Sovereign of Mysore, and I am sure those who are increased in you and your State, can have no better Ruler than yourself.

2. I consider myself a member of your family and perhaps an elderly member; and as such I give you my heartiest blessings, and wish you long life and a happy reign.
3. I am sending you a little present of buttons of my thought for you, which I hope you will guard and use to remind you of me. The buttons will be dispatched as soon as they are ready.

4. Will you kindly remember me to your mother, brother, wife and sisters?
5. I am doing well just after a mild attack of gout, which came after my cure at Evian. I have been suffering for a year or less from a sort of diarrhoea, which has been telling on my strength, and every attempt is being made to cure it, but without much benefit so far. But I yet hope to be successful in curing it.
6. Her Highness had gone to Bad-Nauheim for treatment. She is doing well and will soon join me.
7. I often think of you and Mysore.
8. I hope this will find you and all the members of your family in excellent health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Mysore.

2000

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
12th August 1927.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I have not heard from you since I came to Europe. I was glad to hear about your movements, but would have liked, if you personally wrote to me about your health and studies. So give me some details about the kind of life you are having at Poona, what sort of people you meet and the progress you are making. Do you find much difference between the education imparted at the Baroda College and at the Poona College; and what are your ideas about the quality of education and the college Professors? It would be interesting to know your impressions.

2. Education is a great thing in life-the education of the mind and that of the body but both must be properly understood and the right sort of education will do you good in the long run.
3. I had sent you a wire to go to Baroda for a few days only on account of the floods, so that it might cheer up the

people a bit; but as things are settling down, you need not disturb your study by going there.

4. I have just returned to Paris from Laussane, having had my three weeks' cure at Evian; and I am just getting better after an attack of gout, which kept me confined to bed for over a week. I hope this finds you quite well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh Gakewar, Poona.

2002

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
13th September 1927.

DEAR LORD IRWIN,

I thank Your Excellency for the message of sympathy, which you so kindly sent to my Minister at Baroda during the recent flood disaster. I have seen many floods at Baroda during the last fifty years; but the present one is unprecedented in the history of Baroda City and province. Unfortunately, such disasters are so sudden that it is practically impossible to guard against them owing to the natural line of the country.

2. I received the first news of the calamity, while I was at Geneva after undergoing my cure at Evian, from the newspaper, which reported that the reservoir at Baroda had burst, and that thousands had lost their lives.
3. Knowing the climatic conditions of my State, I thought the report was grossly exaggerated. I cabled to Baroda immediately and received the information four days later, when communications restored, that the reservoir was safe, and damage and loss of life much less than the reports led one to believe. Nevertheless, the extent of the damage is considerable; and my Minister is doing all he can. Although there is ample provision in the State rules and regulations for meeting such emergencies, yet I again instructed him to give generously every relief to the distressed as far as possible. I hope that with the hearty co-operation of my officers and people, things will assume their normal aspect in due course

4. I was unfortunately laid up, for a few days, with an attack of gout at Laussane. When I got better I took a trip to Scandinavia under medical service, as I was in need of abracing and cold climate, but unfortunately without success. I am at present in London, and since the weather has become colder, I am feeling much better.
5. For sometime past, I have been suffering from errors of digestion, which has weakened my general health; however, the trouble seems to be functional only, and I hope to be free from it in the near future. I should like to benefit from an European winter; but up till now, I have found it difficult to do so, and now with my age and weakened health, I cannot take any risks.
6. I was most anxious to have the honour and pleasure of welcoming Your Excellency, Her Excellency Lady Irwin and the members of your family in my capital in December; but I have thought it prudent to defer the pleasure for some time, owing to the great calamity and consequent devastation caused to the State. When affairs will have assumed their normal aspect, I hope you will honour me with a visit, to which I am most keenly looking forward.
7. Before concluding, I should like to refer to the Kathiawar Ports of my State. In regard to these, we have old treaties and engagements dating back to 1817 and 1865; and my request is that the rights, which my State enjoys under these, should be preserved. I am sorry to say that in the arrangement recently made, our rights have been infringed. I shall be obliged, if you will kindly examine the question from this point of view. It is to the Viceroy that Indian States have to look to for the preservation of their treaty and other rights. I am confident that you are anxious to uphold our rights. If you will kindly allow my Minister an opportunity to explain the position of Baroda, I shall be very grateful.
8. I hope this will find Your Excellency, Lady Irwin and all the members of your family in excellent health. With my kind regards. I am,

Your Excellency's sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

2003

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,

28th September 1927.

MY DEAR CAPT. BREMNER,

I hope you have received my wire to you of the 26th instant, a copy of which I enclose herewith.

2. As I have already told, I have yet fixed no date or month about Prince Pratapsinh's marriage, through I have betrothed him with his consent-an unusual course in our society.
3. Before the young lady was fixed upon, several girls were seen and amongst them, the chosen girl was considered most suitable. She was seen by Pratapsing himself, by his siste, myself and others, by a medical man and Lady doctor available in the service; and with the approval of all these, the girl was fixed upon.
4. She will not be married in contravention to the Law of Baroda; but I cannot say whether the marriage can be delayed as long as you say, though personally I should like it. However, I need not write much about it from here and at this stage.
5. You do not know the wrong but peculiar existing difficulties in our so-called society or rather caste.
6. I ordered my officers to have the estimates of marriage expenses prepared and submitted. From this they and the public have been imagining that the date of marriage is fixed; but they are to be treated as *Gups*.
7. I am anxious that Pratapsinh's thoughts from his study should not be diverted.
8. The State is bound to carry out sensibly all that has been agreed to you; and I am indeed surprised at its failure. Instead of taking things quietly, you will be only acting wisely, if you insist upon the Dewan to remove the difficulties and fulfil the conditions of the contract. This is so obvious that even in the interest of the State, you must tell the Dewan to do the right thing.
9. My health is better, though the power of digestion is not yet quite normal. I have been riding here a fair amount and as yet I have stood it fairly.

10. I felt tired in returning from Sweden and stopped here for rest longer than I had anticipated.
11. I am now thinking of seeing a bit of hunting before I return to India.
12. I do not forget the calamities floods and their consequences nor am I so absorbed in pleasure that I forget my people. It is in their as well as my interest that I should stop a bit longer and gain health, though I may not get sufficient time to get well thoroughly. This has been the case from the very beginning of my trips.
13. Please give my love to Prince Pratapsinh and remember me to Shivraj Sinh.
14. I have only received two letters of yours upto now, which I already answered by wire and by letters.
15. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Captain Bremner.
Guardian to Prince Pratapsinh Gaekwar.*

2004

HOTEL HANS CRESCENT, LONDON,
29th September 1927.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Many thanks for your communications. I am glad that affairs are being well looked after by you in Baroda.
2. My thanks are due to you and to your colleagues for this. My health is much better. The indigestion trouble is a good deal less since the setting in of the cold weather, though it has not yet completely cure, which, I think, will be accomplished. I am riding a good deal more than before, and I have stood it well yet to my astonishment.
 3. Will you kindly give my regards to Col. Burke, and thank him on my behalf for his letter, which I shall answer in due course? I have answered it to-day. I am trying to experience a little bit of English hunting, which I ought to have done to a fair amount before, but failed owing to ignorance of its delight.

4. I have bought a couple of good horses for this purpose. I am also buying a few race horses to serve as a diversion for me, of which a man in my position is often in need of, owing to work, worries and isolated position.
5. Will you kindly remember me to your wife and daughter, who I hope, are well?

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur (Now Sir) V.T. Krishnamachari.
Dewan, Baroda.

2005

LONDON,
6th October 1927.

MY DEAR MR. SEDDON,

Many thanks for your letter of two days ago. I generally concur with your views, though I cannot say how far I shall be able to carry them out, owing to the recent floods etc. However, I shall try to give effect to the nature of your suggestions. If I happen to be here, I should like to see the Congress one of these days.

2. I shall invite you and Mrs. Seddon to lunch, which I hope you will be able to accept. The flood relief work and other affairs in Baroda seem to be going well. The Minister, Govindbhai and others are doing all that is possible. No one can satisfy all aspirations. I shall send some contribution to the Conference Fund. With all kind wishes to you both,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
C.N. Seddon Esqr.
I.C.S. (Retd.)
Oxford.

2006

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,

12th October 1927.

MY DEAR GOVINDBHAI,

Many thanks for your letter of the 22nd September, I have to repeat a word of praise for the interest you are taking in the administration and hope you will continue to do so.

2. You can understand that so much of the welfare of the State and myself depends upon yourself and your colleagues.
3. It is not necessary to repeat that the best rule in life is that all parties concerned should be frank to each other, and ready to make suggestions for improvements, either entirely new or in removing defects in the existing system.
4. If I don't write in answer to your communications, do not misunderstand that His Highness' interest has lessened.
5. If my orders on any points are wanted, they must be expressly asked for so that no mistake can occur.
6. If any orders or communications of mine are not clear or are defective, you should get them set right.
7. These are matters that ought to be understood by all intelligent people. I repeat them here to emphasise that Rajas are human beings and are apt to err as much as, if not more, than ordinary individuals, owing to their peculiar circumstances and distinctions. The Raja's welfare has really to be guarded by his trusted officers.
8. I hope all the members of your family are well, and that this finds you in good health and spirit.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur G.H. Desai,
Naib Dewan, Baroda.

2007

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,

12th October 1927.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have read your two letters of the 23rd September with interest. Ambegaonkar has also shown me the letters he received from you and the enclosures.

2. From all of them I get an impression that you are active, and are taking right interest in the welfare of the administration.
3. As you can well understand, so much of my welfare and that of the administration depends upon the way you do the work, and supervise that of others.
4. I am anxious to help you in every possible way, and you have to ask for it definitely and in a business-like way in any direction you may require it.
5. You know you are the head of the Administration, and have to watch over the working of all the departments, whether they are directly placed under you or not. You must have a good eye on the Khangi department, and see that everything there goes on well, and, especially, the financial interests are well-guarded.
6. Some people or officers may try to discourage you from supervising the working of the departments, as it may not suit them or from any other motive. But your clear duty is to watch, and safeguard my interests; and if there be any orders of mine, which militate against this, you must get them corrected.
7. You may have to act in a manner, so as to show that the Khangi and all other departments are on a different basis, but short of sacrificing my true interests.
8. Do not allow extravagance or bad practices to continue in Khangi, simply because we take it a bit different from other departments.
9. Sir Manubhai is not right in making an excuse for bad investments in the Khangi department, that it was not under his direct supervision or that the Khangi Karbhari resented his interference and-I go a step further for the sake of argument-that even some of my orders discouraged

him from doing so. An officer of high position could not afford but bring to my attention the necessity of correcting the defects that may have existed in the matter of finance or their investments.

10. People are not going to thank those, who correct their shortcomings. In the performance of one's honest duties, one may have to offend others, and even positively prevent them from gaining illicit benefits.
11. These principles are so clear that it is redundant to repeat them and bring them to the knowledge of a man of common-sense, and specially one versed in the complicated human affairs.
12. I think that the fault of Sir Manubhai was that he overloaded himself with so much and such work as he would have been wise to leave to others. He ought to have done less work himself, and supervised the working of others, and have watched really the important financial and true interests of the Khangi and the State.
13. Most of the careless investments were started in his time, and he took or allowed others to take undue advantage of a letter written on my behalf by my then-Secretary.
14. It was his duty to point out to me that I was making a mistake in entrusting such large financial interests in the hands of Mr. Datar and others and in reducing the precautions that were taken in the matter of State interests.
15. Except from a certain point of view, the Khangi and the State interests are the same to me; and let us not make any invidious difference in any common interests in them.
16. There is a class of people, who without understanding things properly and fairly, try to do this by making themselves out to be progressive, if not radical.
17. The state of things in England and India is totally different. The growth of these ideas and the circumstances, under which they rose in Europe, are different, as are the characteristics of the people. However, I need not dilate on this, as it would be irrelevant to do so. The Indian system has its own advantages, and has grown under its peculiar atmosphere, and one must think well before it is irrevocably cast away.

18. I can also say a few words of being cautious in not imitating too closely the British system of legislation. In Europe, things move more quickly, and the legislature has to keep pace with the progress of the people, whose wants grow rapidly and change quickly.
19. In India, people are stationary. They don't like to change, though it may be to their interest to do so. If the people were really progressive, they would set first their social house in order, and then demand political rights, which except the few instructed in the western language, the majority are not able truly to understand.
20. The new changes in British India, instead of cementing social unity, are tending more to excite communal and caste prejudices. Is there not a different method than this ?
21. However, as I have said above, I had better not expand on this subject.
22. My health is very much better, though my digestion troubles are not yet completely cured. The periods of disturbance are getting less and of shorter duration. I now ride and hunt for two or three hours without any ill effects, and I am delaying my departure to gain a bit more the advantage of winter and to experience a little the pleasure of a chase in England, which I ought to have enjoyed long ago to my heart's content.
23. Some unfriendly and ignorant people will interpret this and other actions as proving my lack of interest in my State; but I can only say that they are entirely wrong. Though you may tell this to some people, they have such an exaggerated idea of their own opinions and inclinations that they would run this down without a moment's thought; because it does not suit their own personal convenience. In other words, they think more of themselves than others.
24. I hope this will find you and all the members of the family perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari, Dewan, Baroda.

2008

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,

3rd November 1927.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I am inclined to drop you a few lines.. I have received a letter dated the 26th September from Mr. Gurtu, in which he has expressed himself frankly. I think I always like officers to be frank and speak out, and when they do so, it is the interest of the State also to see that their interests do not suffer.

2. The superiors must also command their confidence, and do all that is rational to deserve their trust. When matters are written confidentially they must, in the absence of good grounds, be treated so.
3. All offices have men interested in letting the confidential matters ooze out. It pays them, or they are fools enough to let the news go out, sacrificing, at times, the interests of the State or other people.
4. I hope our offices are recruited of good material and that the men have sense and morality enough to treat matters confidential, when they are so.
5. My experience leads me to think otherwise. However, this is an impression formed with but limited experience and contact.
6. From Mr. Gurtu's letter, I find that the position of the P.W. Secretary, as at present occupied by the Architect Talwalkar, is anomalous; and my orders on it have been either given without understanding the question fully or misunderstood.
7. Whatever the cause may be, the P.W. Secretary was to be the Secretary to the Chief Engineer, to save the latter from attending to lot of routine work, so that he may have enough time to supervise the working of the subordinates and the real important questions of the department.
8. At one time, one Mr. K.D. Dalal occupied the position of the P.W. Secretary to Government; but for various reasons, later on, this was changed. By the way they are acting at present, it looks as if this old post of P.W.

Secretary has again been created, which is not right. I have simply given the Chief Engineer a higher man than Executive Engineer, who is at present his personal Secretary.

9. Talwalkar as Architect, I believe, has not enough work, and, therefore, he might, with advantage work as Secretary, exercising higher powers than an officer of an Executive Engineer's rank. If Talwalkar has also to travel as superintending Engineer and has no time, then of course, the order may have to be changed.
10. I have an idea, which I have not yet expressed, that if there be sufficient work of importance, we may create, in future, a post of Chief Secretary to Government, P.W.D. having a position in the Council, and who will look after all P.W.D. affairs, including Railways.
11. It is partly with this object in view that I have mentioned in connection with the employment of Mr. Cook that he may have to serve on the Council.
12. Mr. Gurtu's letter, which you may ask him to show you, deserves a study from various points of view; and I hope you will encourage and help him to do the right thing.
13. In a Government system, where promotions and prospects are settled, it is apt to happen that even comparatively less able men are apt to rise higher than they would, under a close and personal supervision.
14. Administrators have to see that this evil is not exaggerated, and really unfit men, who shirk responsibility etc. are soon corrected even by removal or retirement.
15. You have had a good experience as a practical administrator, and it is hardly necessary to say more.
16. We, in some Indian States, are apt to be too soft or what some of the interested ones (wrongly) call constitutional (which is not really the case, as it lacks interest and common-sense in guarding interests, which they are expected to protect).
17. No honest men and men of self-respect will tolerate or encourage such a lesser-faire, as it must demoralise the conduct of public men.
18. You have already by now received my wire about the affair of Talwalkar and Sons. Amongst other things, what annoys

one most beyond expression is that I should have been kept so ignorant of the whole progress of the affair. Can unworthiness of men go further?

19. A confidential selection of the case should be made, and got printed for future use.
20. Her Highness has also lost her private money in this affair, which loss, in a way, she has tried to make up my making me or the Khangi department pay.
21. The family interests, it seems, are getting too divided, and cause some inconvenience.
22. This has to be minimised, if it cannot altogether be put a stop to.
23. The amount of Rs. 300, which is at present being paid to Sampatrao, should, until further orders, be paid to him from the instalment, that is being taken in liquidation of his debt. The instalment will, thus, be reduced to that extent.
24. About building houses, my general policy is that the open plots in the crowded parts of the city should not be built upon. They should be kept as open squares for improving the health of the residents of locality. Suitable sites or plots outside should be selected for building purposes; and necessary facilities may be given to people to occupy them. You must decide the matter on its own merit.
25. I have strained my muscle, while hunting, which has made me unable to ride for the time being. I am being treated, and hope to be soon well within a few days.
26. Trust this finds you and all the members of your family quite well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.

27. It seems to be forgotten that the full title of the Railway Manager is "Engineer-in-Chief for Railway and Communications." Mr. Cook must be told this; and until the designation is changed, he should know that his duty is to see that the policy of constructing roads is being wisely developed. He may find it difficult to construct the roads; but in that case, he must get the duty transferred to some-body else. It is an important duty.

S.R.G.

To,
Rao Bahadur (now Sir) V.T. Krishnama Chari.

2009

BARODA,

20th January 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank you for your telegram dated the 14th instant about information to be furnished to Col. Haksar. I am asking my Minister to do the needful.

2. In a private and confidential letter to me, H.H. the Jam Saheb has requested that all important facts may be placed before Sir Leslie Scott, who has been engaged for appearing before the Committee on behalf of Indian Princes. I have sent him the following letter, which it might be useful for you as a Chancellor to know.

Your sincere friend,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala.*

2010

BARODA,

20th January 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank you for your letter of the 16th instant.

2. As I told you in Bombay, I have not yet decided on the line I shall adopt in regard to the presentation of the case of my State before the Committee, and am having the necessary information collected for the purpose.
3. I am still considering the question of the best means of presenting my case, and whether, as proposed by you, I shall utilise the services of Sir Leslie Scott and the other lawyers, whose names you mentioned.
4. I have received a telegram from H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala, in which he asked me to place information at the disposal of Col. Haksar, officer on special duty.
5. You will agree with me that, in matters of common interest like this, action is best taken through the constitutional channels and after full consideration with all those

concerned. Without such consultation, it would not be fair to bind others in any action that may be taken. Baroda has not so far been consulted in regard to any action proposed to be taken on behalf of the Chamber of Princes.

6. If, after a full consideration, I decide to avail myself of Sir Leslie Scott's services, I shall let you know later on.
7. I am informing the Maharaja of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, of the purport of this note, so that there may be no misunderstanding.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

H.H. Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji of Nawanganagar.

2011

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
4th February 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank Your Highness for your telegram No. 19 dated the 20th January. I have also since received your letter of 27th.

2. I have not yet received any of the material collected-the Haksar-Rushbrook-Williams report and the legal opinion and other papers or any statement of the provisional policy or policies-which is proposed to consider at the meeting; and until I receive this, I shall not be in a position to come to any decision.
3. I have written to you about the connection of the Hon. Sir Leslie Scott in this matter. We have not been consulted about this, and do not know what the exact position is. I am, of course, most anxious that the interests of our order should be safeguarded, but this is best done by every body concerned being freely consulted before-hand, and given ample time to consider all the material collected. Your Highness will easily understand why I am unable, on an important matter like this, to take any decision, without being in possession of all relevant material.

4. I shall try to be present at the informal meetings; but it must be understood that this will not commit me to any special line of action.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
Patiala.

2012

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

15th February 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

Since I wrote my letter of the 4th instant, H.H. the Jam Saheb and the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Scott have seen me here, and I have had several conversations with the latter about the scheme referred to in Your Highness' telegram of the 26th January. Sir Leslie Scott left Baroda last night.

2. I hasten to write to you about my attitude, so that there may be no doubt about it.
3. I may say at once, I have not seen any reason to change it after the conversations I have had.
4. In my view, the proper course for us is this- we should first get all material necessary for our case collected, and sift and examine it carefully. This has not yet been done. It is only after this is done that a scheme should be prepared. to put forward any scheme now, provisionally or otherwise, would be premature, and, I am afraid, prejudicial to our interests.
5. It may be that after examining the material collected we may decide that it would be wise for us merely to state our case, leaving the committee to devise remedies for the existing evils.
6. All these aspects should be considered among us before we decide on asking a lawyer to prepare or put forward any scheme even tentatively.

7. You will understand, therefore, why I find myself unable to accept any scheme at present even provisionally. I have written all this to make my position clear. In a matter of importance like this, it would be hardly fair to leave you as Chancellor in doubt about it. I prefer to retain complete liberty of action in all matters relating to the preparation of my case and its presentation to the Committee.
8. I hope you are enjoying good health. I expect to be able to meet you in Delhi, when I go there.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
Patiala.

2013

RAJPUR ROAD, DELHI,
19th February 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank Your Highness and other brother Princes for the kindly thought that has prompted you, to propose that I should read the speech, thanking His Excellency the Viceroy. I appreciate it as a compliment. But as you know I am in weak health, and the least exertion tires me. Further, my throat is hoarse, and doctors have advised me to speak as little as possible. If, therefore, I decline to read the speech, it is with much regret and entirely on grounds of health that I have to do so. I hope you will understand this, and excuse me.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
New Delhi.

2014

15, RAJPUR ROAD, DELHI,

20th February 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

At the informal Conference the other day, it was stated that the Princes, who desired their cases to be represented before the Enquiry Committee by the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Scott, should intimate their desire to you.

2. I have already explained to you my views on the subject.
3. I have considered the subject carefully again. I think it undesirable for the Princes to attempt to put forward any scheme—even provisionally—before the necessary material is collected, by the newly appointed Director, and all the information is considered by the Princes. To put forward even tentative proposals now, might prejudice our case, instead of assisting it.
4. We should do well, I think merely to place before the committee the difficulties of our position as clearly as possible, and leave the Committee to prepare a scheme. When such a scheme is prepared and circulated, we shall be in a position to say how far it suits us. This will place us in an advantageous position, which we shall lose by agreeing to put forward a provisional scheme on insufficient data, and without knowing what the changes in British India are going to be. I may also say that, in all such matters, there should be full consideration with all Princes before define steps are taken.
5. I shall be glad, if these views of mine are considered by my brother Princes before they take any steps.
6. I do not intend to associate myself with any scheme, that may be put forward at the present stage.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD.

To,
*H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
New Delhi.*

2015

15, RAJPUR ROAD, DELHI,

25th February 1928.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

In your speech at the Chamber of Princes on Tuesday 21st instant, in which you reviewed the work of the previous year, you touched on a subject, in which I myself take particular interest i.e. the formation, at Delhi, of a club for Princes.

2. I shall be grateful, if Your Highness would be good enough to inform me how far the scheme has progressed. I consider the idea a good one, and you may count on my support.

Yours Sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
New Delhi.*

2017

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

6th March 1928.

DEAR MLLÉ. LUX,

I have received your three letters of the 1st, 7th and 15th February, and thank you for them and for their contents.

2. I am sorry you have not been well, but hope you will be alright by the time this letter reaches you.
3. I had been to Delhi for a few days, and from there I went to my districts for a couple of days, where I had a nice time and plenty to do, though the weather was hot. I laid the foundation-stone of the water-works of a town, and opened a new railways, which the people were delighted to see.
4. My health is well; and I take care of it as much as I can, though I find tremendous work and many things to occupy my attention.

5. My grand-son Pratapsinh has just returned from Poona, and will appear for his Intermediate Examination about the middle of March. My other grand-children are doing well.
6. Her Highness is well, and playing tennis every day. I played with her last two days, and beat her once, which created some excitement, as I had not played for a long time.
7. I am well enough to go on horse-back, and I have my usual morning and evening walks. To-day we have elephant fight, where I am going about 5-30 p.m. and I have, therefore, to finish this letter rather in a hurry; but I could not help and write to you a short letter, as it will interest you. I am getting it typed, so that you may be saved the trouble of reading my hand-writing.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Mademoiselle M.L. Lux,
6, Rue De la Voie Verte, Paris.*

2018

BARODA,
12th March 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARANA,

What with the Holi, my birth-day festivities and the arrival of the Butler Committee, I found no time to write a letter to Your Highness in answer to your kind telegrams. As I told you, I am pressed for time, and I hope I shall be able to shoot some tigers during my short stay there. It is beginning to get rather hot here; and I hope Kotah will not be worse. I hope this finds Your Highness perfectly well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharao of Kotah,
Kotah.*

2019

BARODA,

21st March 1928.

MY DEAR MR. CRUMP,

You will kindly excuse my slackness in answering your letters (dated 9-1-28 & 16-3-28). I have been too busy, and also partly slack, though I had not forgotten the letters, as I often think of you more than you imagine.

2. I shall be glad to buy two hundred copies of your book called 'The Lady of the Lotus'.
3. You can have Jaysinh Villa unless any member of my family is going, of which fact the Khangi Karbhari will let you know within ten days of this letter.
4. I am sure many were sorry to see you depart from Gwalior.
5. I am sure you will like Mysore.
6. Kindly, besides accepting yourself, convey my kindest regards to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.
7. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

L.M. Crump, C.I.E.

2020

BARODA,

21st March 1928.

MY DEAR KAMALA DEVI,

Arrange through Mr. Gokhale that the Princes and their sister should cease learning Urdu for the time being. Later on they will have to learn it.

2. The time, thus saved, should be well utilised.

Yours affectionately,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Princess Kamala Devi Gaekwar, Baroda.

2021

KOTAH,

24th March 1928.

DEAR RANI SAHEB,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant in connection with the All India Child Marriage Abolition League.

2. I am in full sympathy with the movement; and I am spending money for the object in my State.
3. Under the circumstances, I am sorry I cannot promise financial help; but as a mark of sympathy with the work undertaken by the league, I am sending a sum of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in lump.

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Her-Highness the Rani Saheb of Mandi,
Mandi.*

2022

KOTAH,

24th March 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I am here on a tiger shooting expedition. I shall be here for a week.

2. I have bought a pony in England; and it is at present in Baroda. The pony is pretty, and will suit your age and size, notwithstanding the fact that you mount big horses, of which you have many. I wish to give this pony as a present, if you will kindly accept it. Show this letter to your mothers, and reply to this note with their approval.
3. If you are allowed to have the horse, give all the details about its despatch etc.
4. Think and consider whether you will have some cool place in Gwalior like Ujjain or Sipri. I advise strongly to select an agreeable climate for the life and comfort of the beast.
5. How are your studies going on? I hope this finds you and your mothers well and happy. I should have written this

long ago; but I have been too busy, and could not command sufficient leisure and energy to write this before, though the subject was in my mind.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior,
Gwalior.*

2023

KOTAH,
27th March 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank you for the circular letters No. 1, 2, and 3 dated the 27th of February.

2. There are two proposals contained in these letters. The first is about the constitution of a Secretariat for collecting materials for the case to be put up before the Butler Committee. The second is with regard to the engagement of the Hon. Sir Leslie Scoot to prepare a scheme for defining the future relations between the Government of India and the Indian States.
3. As regards the first of these proposals, I think the Chamber should have a permanent Secretariat to do its work, not only for the Butler Committee, but also for all questions, that come up before it. If the Chamber of Princes is to do useful works it should have an efficient Secretariat permanently attached to it, and paid for by regular contributions from all the members, instead of by donations from some individual members.
4. As regards the second, my views are well known to you. In the first place, the Hon. Sir Leslie Scott should not have been invited without previous consultation with the members of the Chamber. Secondly, it was understood in Delhi that the Chamber of Princes, as such would not be committed to the arrangement with Sir Leslie Scott. In such important matters, without the formal consent of all the members of the Chamber, the Standing Committee or the Chamber should not be associated with this

arrangement. In other words, he correct position should be that he is retained by the Princes, who invited him and those who may hereafter agree to be represented by him, and not by the Standing Committee as such. I have already given my reasons for not joining the movement at present; and I need not repeat them here.

5. The powers of the Standing Committee to bind the Chamber of other members should be strictly defined, so that there may be no misunderstanding for the future.
6. I shall be glad to know approximately what the cost of the secretariat would be. I think it desirable that this cost should be distributed amongst the members in some reasonable proportion, instead of calling upon members to pay donations.
7. I am afraid I shall not be able to attend the meeting of Princes to be held in bombay on the 19th of April.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.

8. Owing to health, my movements will be uncertain, and in order to avoid any inconvenience to all concerned, I request that correspondence should, in every case, be addressed direct to my Minister at Baroda.

S.R.G.

To,

*H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala.*

2024

KOTAH,

28th March 1928.

MY DEAR MR. MEADE,

I write this to express my deep sympathies in the loss you have suffered in the death of your good mother.

2. In such occurrences, we can do nothing, but put up with courage and fortitude with the inscrutable decree.
3. I hope your wife is with you, and that you are having a good news from England of your father, brother and son. I

have just despatched a letter to your father. I shall be glad to welcome you to Baroda. Try next cold weather to pay me a visit with your wife, whom we should like to know personally. Let me know how you are getting on, and how is your health.

4. I leave in the morning of 30th March for Sipri in Gwalior for a few days before I return to Baroda.

Your Sincere frient,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
R.M.J. Meade. Esqur. Tonk,
Rajputana.*

2026

BARODA,
7th April 1928.

MY DEAR MR. WIDGERY,

I thank you for your letter dated 14th March 1928.

2. I have returned to-day from an excursion of a fortnight in the States of Kotah and Gwalior, where I had a very pleasant time and tiger-shooting. I shot, in all, six tigers. The arrangements were superb and in such circumstances, tiger-shooting is indeed a child's play.
3. I was interested also in studying the nature of the country and the administration of the two places. They are well run States, and reflect great credit on their rulers.
4. I have been waiting to hear from you, but did not write, as I thought everything will come before me in due time.
5. I am now preparing to start for Europe owing to the summer. I leave the State with reluctance, as I take much interest in its progress and welfare, and as also my health has been better than usual.
6. I hope to meet you again soon.
7. Please remember me to Mrs. Widgery; and I hope both of you will accept my kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Prof. A.G. Widgery.*

2027

BARODA,

8th April 1928.

MY DEAR SON,

- I am in a hurry, so excuse the short note.
2. I thank you for your yesterday's letter.
 3. I should like to have a quiet talk with you on the subject and about yourself. You must know that I am your friend, notwithstanding many faults and defeats. The position of an Indian ruler is not as easy and comfortable as many people imagine. The position is rendered worst, when the members of a family and public do not understand true facts, and cannot judge correctly. A State does not depend on one individual, however able he may be; it has to be supported by others.
 4. Do you need the services of captain, who is with you and also works partly in the Military? Divided contract is generally undesirable. He was kept, though you may think unnecessary, to help you. If you don't want him and think that you will be able to look after yourself, he can be immediately relieved of his duties with you. Please let me know your wishes soon. Kindly send me back this note for a few minutes after you have done with it. I have not re-read it being in a hurry, so kindly correct mistakes.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar,
Baroda.*

2028

BARODA,

10th April 1928.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

- Thanks for your letter dated 29th March 1928, which was handed over me the other day.
2. I have asked Col. Parab, the Khangi Karbhari, to send two hourses to Gwalior. I hope they will arive there in a safe condition.

3. Chabuk swar must try them both several times, and make sure that they are safe for you and your sister to ride.
4. I bought them in England, but had no chance of riding them. In India they came, but owing to my health and the climate, they have not been given much work. As usual, our people take too much care to avoid any accident to the Khasas; and owing to my health I had not ridden them yet.
5. I hope they will prove useful.
6. I enjoyed my trip to Gwalior very much; and I hope we shall often meet.
7. Next year, you must come, and stay with me; and you will find great fun to play with Prince Shiwaji Rao's children, who are of your age.
8. Please give my kindest regards to your mothers and sister, and thank them for all they did to make my visit enjoyable.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior.*

2030

JAYAMAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
12th April 1928.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

I write this just to say good-bye to you for the present. I am sailing for Europe on the 14th for change and rest. I must say that on the whole, I kept better health this year in Baroda than in last year. For the last one week, however, I have been laid up with an attack of gout, and I am not unable to walk. I hope the sea-voyage will set me up. I am sorry to have to leave just now; there are so many questions in my State, in which I am deeply interested. But I cannot afford to take risks with my health at this stage.

2. I have been devoting much thought to the training of my grandson, and have laid down a course of general education and training in administrative work for him. I should like to employ, as his companion, Mr. Carless,

who is a District Superintendent of Police in the United Provinces. I am applying for his services formally. I shall be glad, if orders can be passed as quickly as possible, so that the training may commence at once.

3. I hope you will allow me to remind you about the questions relating to my State, which I mentioned to you, while in Delhi. I shall be glad, if My Minister can be given an opportunity of personally explaining them to your Secretary before they come up for final decision.
4. I hope you are in the best of health.
5. I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting Lady Irwin in England.
6. With kind regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. Lord Irwin,
Viceroy of India,
Simla.*

2031

JAYAMAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
14th April 1928.

MY DEAR SON,

- I am writing this to say good-bye to you.
2. As the villages have been given to you now, you should begin to manage them yourself according to the State revenue system. This will give you useful work to do.
 3. Your position is not merely one of rights. It has obligations also. One of these is that you should not mix yourself up in movements, which are inconsistent with your duties to the Maharaja and the State. Some people, who have their own ends to serve, will seek to use your name, and set you up against the policy of Government. But in all this, you must be careful not to compromise yourself by joining. On reflection you will see that the appeal to Sardars you issued the other day is not consistent with your position.
 4. I hope you will take this advice in the proper spirit, and act up to it. It is only meant for your good.

5. My intention is that you should assist in the administration. If you are prepared to be sensible, and to do your duties strictly according to the rules, I shall appoint you Councillor for some department. If you agree, you may write to the Dewan.
6. I hope all of you are well.
7. I want you to go thoroughly through the fixing of the budgets for the different departments.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar.
Baroda.*

2033

S.S. "RAZMAK",
23rd April 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Major Grimble spoke to me to-day on the subject of Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanawati coming to England for the purpose of settling direct with those concerned various matters in connection with shipping and Okha port.
2. The proposal seems to be a sensible one, and may result in great benefit to the State. I am surprised that he has not put it before the Council in the usual way ere now, instead of asking Major Grimble to mention the matter to me, as if there was something very delicate about it.
 3. My principle is that such matters should go through the regular channel; otherwise not only would mistakes arise, but I should be troubled by numerous persons at old times on the same subject. Again, these persons may prove to be irresponsible, and not fully qualified to deal with the subject-let us cite the Villiers' affair for instance.
 4. This is not one of the reserved matters for His Highness' orders; and the Council could have dealt with it in a manner they considered necessary. I find there is a tendency on the part of the people, instead of studying the powers and functions vested in the officers of institutions in charge of the Administration, to wait or

run up to His Highness without adequate reason, and to make His Highness' absence an excuse for doing nothing. This is wrong, and cannot be accepted as an excuse for not taking the right action.

5. We boast that we are more advanced than formally. In the old days in the East or in India, when the General was not seen on the battle field, or if he was out of sight in changing from one elephant to another, the soldiers bolted, and did not know that the responsibility of command (as a result of the organisation) fell on the second-in-command.
6. His Highness has organised his administration in such a manner that interests concerned should not rationally suffer, if he does not himself attend to work.
7. If interests do suffer, let us trace the defects, and try to set them right, instead of folding hands and sitting idle.
8. Officers must act, and get things to move, and correct defects, when found. An officer of Mr. Nanawati's standing (whose intentions no one is inclined to question) does not require to have this pointed out to him.
9. Kindly give him a copy of this letter; and I trust that matter will be taken up forthwith, no further time being wasted.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2034

HOTEL NUAILLES, MARSEILLES,
26th April 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

We reached Marseilles this morning after a voyage, which proved warm for a day or two and a bit rough for a few hours on a night.

2. My being engaged to the last moment of my departure has proved not very beneficial to my health.

3. My principle laid down is that all my work ceases a week before I leave for a long holiday. People are so apt to press their requests at the last moment trying to take advantage of the hurry and scurry or of the tender emotions, when leaving home.
4. It is often a great waste of time and energy to work with a number of persons, specially if each is new to the work, or has to be specially familiar with certain aspects of the work on hand.
5. I wanted Mr. Rice to study facts with Ambegaonkar, and lay the notes for my final approval so far as possible. Sleepy Ambegaonkar ought to have examined that facts were there and correctly stated. I only wanted the English of Mr. Rice, most of the other being supplied by him, instead of which he proved indolent, which annoyed me. I wanted to raise certain enquiries after I had patiently finished my own notes on the Villiers' affair. But I could not finish them as I wanted. However, I am sending a few fresh questions, which, I hope, you will attend to in a sensible manner.
6. I suggest that definite questions should be noted for being asked, so as to save time and rambling from the real point at issue. However, you can use your knowledge to improve my suggestion.
7. Datar or a person like him should have kept records more properly and with authorised subordinates than as he is said to have done. Regular diaries from our different directors of companies etc., should be submitted, or ought to have been submitted for scrutiny and approval of work done. This should be now, at least, well laid down. Govindbhai, as our Director in the Baroda Bank, should submit his report regularly, and obtain the expression of Government about his task. The Dewan should see that all work is properly done and not allow himself to be engaged so much as to neglect his work of supervision and drive. This applies to me much more.
8. I must change my present mode of working and revert, to a great extent, to my old method, with the difference that the quantity need not increase. I find that my not coming in contact with the real heads of departments

like the Sar Suba, the Khangi Karbhari, the Barkhali and Survey heads and the Senapati etc., keeps me more ignorant, and lessens the chances of correcting these officers, who, after all, are not very highly educated in the sense of duty. They require constant guiding and telling. It is for this that they should attend the Council as often as they sensibly can, and explain their papers and obtain instructions. They will learn by this how the people look at their work. This teaches and inspires them. I would certainly insist on their coming, when policies or important principles are settled about their work. Again remember, they presented to be so humble and submissive to escape responsibility.

9. I read your recommendation about Shakuntala Raje's trip to Mhow for her health. I should not waste the time of the council in such small routine matters of the Khangi, which are to come up to me. Final disposal of the questions by the Council is more useful than recommendations, which, of course, have to be made, and do, in complicated and important matters, help me. Do not hesitate to give me the benefit of your experience, if I can improve in any way.
10. I wish you and the Council to study, and tell me whether I am being properly and sensibly kept informed of the progress of the State, and mention ways and means to improve it or wisely lessen unnecessary work. If I am doing too much, tell me definitely, in what way the change and of what kind it should be. I wish to make a note on the subject and let Ambegaonkar prepare it (if one is not in existence already) and submit it for my approval through Council. Consult in this the heads of departments and their assistants. I have written this long letter, and treat it simply instead of finding defects and drawbacks. It is a friendly and casual letter, wishing you to look after certain matters but not avail of its long and weak thoughts. Officers are to help, and not work prejudicially to my interest or to that of the State. If my thoughts are wrong, that fact should be pointed out before harm comes. This is so evident, and yet people do the reverse of it at times, which is very wrong.

11. Tell Mr. Rice to keep a good descriptive diary of the places and persons he sees in the State. All this will be sueful to me in many ways. Tell him to study the mentality of the people and officials for their delectation. For long I shall write no long letters, but rest healthily. I have disposed of all my work. The trip has done me much good. I think it is better for me to take several sea-trips in a year, if possible, provided the seas are not relaxing.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2035

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARK MONCEAU, PARIS,
24th May 1928.

MY DEAR GOVINDBHAI,

Many thanks for your letter of the 3rd instant and for the expression of your views about the two questions. Referring to the Insurance scheme, it seems that :-

- (1) In the case of smaller servants, their income is just sufficient for the maintenance of their family, and to compel them to agree to a deduction will be tantamount to curtail that which they require.
- (2) During my recent inspection of the regiments, some of the rank and file showed their reluctance to these deductions;
- (3) If, however, as you say, these smaller servants are now convinced of the good of the system, they themselves can probably make their own savings; to look after one's own affairs is much better than the State doing it on their behalf. As a rule, I do not believe much in State management;
- (4) The Accountant General's Notification dated 26th April 1928 though a bit wordy, clearly provides for the refund of the premium paid. Certainly, Government would not want the money paid by them;

- (5) I have my doubts whether the State and its officials are capable enough to work out the scheme satisfactorily. The Villiers' affair has rather served to strengthen my fears;
 - (6) However, if, after some time, we find that the servants wish to have the insurance scheme again the state is not prevented from restarting it.
2. It was in consideration of the view then expressed by you (and now reiterated in your letter) that the Portfolio system was then adopted. And even now nobody disputes that it has a value of its own. But this need not mean that the system now introduced (i.e. concentration of Dewan powers for all or several departments in one hand.) has no merit at all. We must be open-minded enough to acknowledge that it has its own conveniences and particularly for a small State.
3. This system does not affect the Portfolio system except by deducting actual disposal of some work in Dewan powers. This reduction of work may give the Councillors more time for the study of higher questions affecting the State, and for more efficient supervision and control over the departments, of which there is much need.
4. This system may not be liked by some; because it will restrain them from individual exercise of 'power'; but that is a small matter. People actuated by higher motives than mere show of power can easily put up with it. And again, does not the present distribution of powers make these higher officers look to smaller matters, which could conveniently be left to a few or even smaller men? That can be avoided by fixing rules and principles, and letting a few or even smaller officers to work them out.
5. However, we should, with an unbiassed mind, watch the results for some time, after which we can reconsider it, if necessary.
6. At my desire, a provision has been made- Mr. Modi tells me- in the rules of procedure for the adoption of either scheme (portfolio A; and without Portfolio B) at any time, without disturbing the normal arrangements of the Central administration.
7. The above line of thought also applies to the work expected of His Highness. He is made to go into too many small

matters, and also of an unimportant kind. The great thing is that even in important and complicated matters, as far as possible, rules and principles should be laid down, and a few or even smaller officers should be made to work them out. If the officers properly exercised their powers of supervision and control, I ought, in fact, to have little to do; and that was the object of instituting the Council. If the Council does not substantially relieve His Highness from work and worry of State administration, and watch all his interests efficiently, we shall have to say that it has failed in its object. However, I do not wish to write more in this private letter.

8. I hope this finds you and all yours well. Kindly remember me to your colleagues.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur G.H. Desai,
Naib Dewan, Baroda.*

2036

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
11th June 1928.

MY DEAR DAMAJIRAO,

Yours dated 21st May to hand. Your remarks do not apply to the deceased members of the Gaekwar family; they are confined solely to almost all those, who are living.

2. What I find is that though the total expense to the State on their account is large, they make no attempt to render anything in return by helping the Maharaja in any way whatever. But, on the contrary, in the event of an occasion presenting itself, where their help or co-operation is needed, this if given at all, is given grudgingly. Such an attitude was not anticipated, when Nemnooks were given and later on augmented.
3. The State, on the very nature of things, cannot tolerate such an attitude, and, if tolerated for the present, cannot continue indefinitely.

4. The family goes on increasing, and the income of the State, after all, has its limits; and the State has to adjust and readjust its expenditure according to its many needs.
5. I do not think that you, as a relation, are behaving in a manner as would be helpful to me or the State; and after all, this is happening in the life-time of the first member of the branch of your family. Therefore, I do not share your views expressed in your letter that I should take a lenient view of the matter. I consider that you should do something in return for what you receive, which when weighed from an Indian point of view, in some cases, may not be a very inconsiderable amount. In some cases, it is the equivalent of the pay of the heads of some departments.
6. I trust that you and your family are well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Damajirao V. Gaekwar, Esq.
B.A. (Oxon)
Baroda.*

2037

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
12th June 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have read your several letters with interest, I am arranging to have a talk with Sir John Ellerman of the Steam-ship, and shall let you know the result.

2. Mr. Ambegaonkar must have shown you the cable about asking heads of departments etc., to indent for additional powers and facilities. The confirmation of the same is being mailed to-day. When the officers concerned have formed their views, they will be expected to send in their proposals in due course. I authorise the Council to dispose of them on my behalf.
3. Although sanction has been given for the work of Delhi House to proceed as far as the first floor level, I wish that I be informed, when plinth level is reached, in case I may

have fresh instructions to give with the object as soon as the work has advanced to plinth level; the fact should be notified to me by wire.

4. I came here on Wednesday the 14th instant. On the 6th I had been here for the Derby flying from Le Touquet to London. That was my second experience of the aeroplane, and it proved interesting. Her Highness and myself are both in enjoyment of good health.
5. Please remember me to Mr. Rice and your other colleagues. Hope this finds you and all yours in the best of health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2038

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
21st June 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I thank you for your letter of 31st May from Castlegrave, Simla.

2. I am sorry the disposal of our political questions is dilatory, and the officers of the Government of India do not find sufficient time and interest to handle them quickly.
3. In our own political office too, great promptitude and persistency in achievement of object are essential. I think the assistants to the Ministers ought to be stronger than they seem to be. Were they so, some of the mistakes made in the Dewan's correspondence, the delay in the preparation of selections etc., would not have been allowed to occur without adequate protest. I should like your assistants to explain things in the light of these remarks (in the time of Sir Manubhai, such mistakes were committed in political correspondence-two three managers and assistants of the time should be asked to give their explanation as to why they failed in bringing things to the notice of the Minister).

4. In Indian States and especially in those that they consider themselves great and important, and where the machinery of Government being too complicated and extensive, the personal element of the ruler is less felt, the officers are apt to sleep unduly. The sense of duty and application being weak owing to lack of earnest interest in the welfare of the State, Much driving force is required, which, in private affairs, would be considered necessary.
5. Old customs, traditions and history being lost sight of and undigested ideas being shoved forth, are causing much confusion and uncertainty in the control of affairs. One has to bear these things in mind, clear one's course and see that the object is achieved within a measurable time. This a person of intelligence like you, can easily see without my mentioning it.
6. So far as the Villiers' affair is concerned, you must study it from all points of view. If the working of our system is found to be defective or the method of procedure is wrong, it should be set right for the future. It is not convenient for the Raja to make a personal cause of affair and persist in it instead of dealing with it as an ordinary administrative question. Servants, whose duty ought to have been, by common-sense and law, to safeguard the interests of the State, should be held responsible for not having done it. The matter should not be made public unnecessarily. Matters are not kept sufficiently confidential by our officers, which renders efficient Government difficult. Many things are published, which it would be convenient in the interest of the State not to do so. This is one of the subjects we better personally discuss, when we meet next.
7. I think some of the financial aspects of the State need not be made known to all. The old Rajas were jealous in seeing that the financial condition of their States was not known by all; and I cannot say that they were altogether wrong in this. Now-a-days owing to circumstances, we are carrying on a peaceful sort of Government like a minicity. But were circumstances different, and peace not so prevalent and the position of

the State rendered less weak, they would not risk to disclose certain aspects of their finances. A certain amount of Secrecy in administration is necessary in keeping it up properly.

8. I am glad that Dhairyashilrao and Pratapsinh are doing well. Hope this finds you and yours in good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2039

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
26th June 1928.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

It was with extreme regret that I asked Your Excellency last year to cancel your intended visit to Baroda owing to the floods, which overtook us; I hope, however, that Your Excellency will give me the opportunity of welcoming you, Her Excellency Lady Irwin and the members of your family to Baroda in January next, if that will be quite convenient to you.

2. I am feeling very much better in health since my arrival in Europe, and think that the cool weather, which we are now experiencing will be most beneficial.
3. Her Highness joins me in warmest regards to yourself and Lady Irwin; and we hope both of Your Excellencies and the members of your family are well. I remain,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. Lord Irwin,
Viceroy of India,
Simla.

2040

HANS CRESCENT HOTEL, LONDON,

27th June 1928.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

Many thanks for your letter dated the 19th April, which reached me here on the 15th May.

2. I am very grateful to Your Excellency for having given to my Minister an opportunity to talk over questions relating to Baroda with your Political Secretary.
3. Last year, I had, owing to unprecedented flood disaster, to defer the pleasure of Your Excellency's visit to Baroda. I am most anxious to have the honour and pleasure of welcoming Your Excellency, Her Excellency Lady Irwin and the members of your family to my capital in January 1929, and shall be very pleased, if Your Excellency will find it convenient to include Baroda in Your programme this time. I hope Lady Irwin might have, by this time returned to India.
4. My health in general is good, though, at times, there is a disturbance in the digestive system, and the doctors have advised a rest-cure at Evian or some other suitable watering place. I hope this finds Your Excellency in the best of health. I am,

Your Excellency's sincere freind,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

H.E. Lord Irwin,

Viceroy of India,

Simla.

2041

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

2nd July 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Thank you for your two letters of the 15th June-one Typewritten and the manuscript.

2. Referring to the manuscript, I wish you to do everything, that is possible, in connection with it, and, after

completing everything about it, ask me, if any orders of mine are needed. I hope you will be earnest and active enough to see that no time is allowed to be wasted. In an Indian State, at times, more pressure and earnestness are required than one thinks necessary. You are sensible, and I shall say nothing more concerning the letter.

3. One other point I wish you to note is-let our Solicitors Messrs. Little & Co. study throughly the constitution of our Bank, so that they may be able to advise us concerning any matter without loss of time. I wish them to point out any weaknesses that may exist in the present arrangement, and how to rectify them.
4. Without weakening the position of Baroda Bank, I should advise you not to invest all our money or the money of others at our disposal, such as money of minors, institutions etc., in Baroda Bank, but invest them in other safe Banks like the Imperial Bank of India and other equally sound-I cannot mention their names, as I do not know any.
5. When I write in such matters, you must remember that I may not know fully about these things. Therefore, my wishes should not be carried out in a manner, so as to produce harm. But I should be consulted by giving full information, and then ascertain definitely my wishes, if necessary. You are then to watch my interests, and safeguard me from mistakes due to ignorance or to any other reasons.
6. Kindly remember me to Ambegaonkar, and tell him that I have received his letter. Kindly read this letter to him also.
7. Make full use of Mr. Dinshaw, a copy of whose letter to Mr. Sethna, I send you for your information.
8. I thank you for what you are doing for Pratapsinh's education.
9. I was recovering after my fatigue by my stay in Paris. But I went to London for a few days, and there the climate did not agree with me. I have gone back in health, but hope to recover again after a few day's quiet stay. This time the recovery has been slightly slow, as I have probably not been sufficiently free from thinking of business. I will

try to follow your advice, which I appreciate, and thank heartily for it.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2042

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
5th July 1928.

MY DEAR COL. BURKE,

I thank you most gratefully for your very kind and friendly letter of 12th June 1928.

2. I appreciate all that you say, and will try to follow it, as it contains much truth and wisdom.
3. This time my recovery is rather slow; but still I am better than I was at Baroda. Altogether I am free from gout, though I should like less to think of Baroda and more of other things.
4. I had been to England for a fortnight, and just returned the day before yesterday, as I found that England did not quite suit me. I found lot of electricity in the air, found myself a bit nervous and my stomach out of order. Even in a few hours of stay here, I am feeling calmer and quieter, and the house is so comfortable. I go back to London on the 5th to fulfil a few engagements, and then return here again.
5. As for my grandson, I share your views, and I hope the Government of India will give me soon the right sort of man. The dangers with the young princes are so great that one cannot be too careful to see that no room for harm is left. The society and their surroundings are so ignorant and lacking in patriotism and knowledge to see in what lies the true interest. After all, one can but do his best, and leave things to luck. I shall try to find out the where-abouts of your daughter, and ask her to come and see us, if possible. I am glad you are having good news of her.

6. I shall be back to Baroda for the reception of the Viceroy.
With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Col. R.J.C. Burke,
Baroda Residency.*

2044

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
10th July 1928

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I returned here from Paris for keeping a few social engagements not of much importance. While in Paris, I was feeling well, and I hope my visit to London this time will not prove unpleasant as the last.

2. I have heard from the Accountant General that he has proposed that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the Railway and Port Okha administration, with a view to gauge the expense we have incurred, the income we are getting and the future requirements. The Accountant General will tell you more fully the object of his recommendations to which I have roughly alluded.
3. His idea can, in no way, do harm, but may probably do good in drawing attention to the important question. Therefore, you can ask him to discuss the matter with you, and do the needful. The time has now come that you should not undertake to construct new lines, but improve the existing ones and the administration of the department.
4. Mr. Rice has given me his views on this subject in one of his letters, which seemed to me very sensible. According to my plan and estimate, we have constructed as many lines as are now necessary for our own State. If I am constructing or thinking seriously of constructing a few remaining lines in the Navsari Prant, it is only done to complete the net-work of railways to avoid the construction of roads. However, we can even seriously consider whether to construct these lines or not, if they are not going to pay.

5. Please thank the Accountant General for his interest and the sense of duty he exhibits by making the recommendation. It is his duty as a financial officer to see that all our concerns are worked in a manner, so as to be financially successful. It is obviously the duty of the heads of departments of the officers holding independent charge to draw attention of the Government to any defects in the administration whereby either the prestige or the financial interests of the Government are likely to be affected, and should suggest an enquiry in such matters, so that the whole question would be thoroughly investigated, and the measures for remedying the defects could be undertaken in due time before much harm is done.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2046

LAUSANNE, PALACE, BEAU SITE,
20th July 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- I am here just for a day to consult my old Dr. Jeanneret. He has advised me to go to Burgenstalk. As a patient, I am in agreement with his views about my health. I am suffering at present from nervous depression, to set right, which, repose and freedom from worries and care, and sympathetic surroundings are necessary. I am mentally too sensitive; the least thinking affects me, and produces the result. Others, unless very intelligent and sympathetic do not realise this, and are even inclined to ridicule it.
2. I write this to you, not because that I wish to sing the song of my health, but to let you know as a friend how things are. My interest in affairs is keen, and I have to moderate it, trusting you and your colleagues to act in all matters sensibly and as men of prudence, trust and confidence, and see that all the interests are watched and safeguarded.

3. You are not to take advantage of the shortcomings of the rule, policies and orders, which we have to set right, if they are in need of.
4. You are my friends and co-adjutors, and as such, you have to minimise evil effects of things, and promote, in every possible way, the interest of the State as well as myself.
5. This attitude and position can be clear to any intelligent and honest man; and I have no doubt that it is to you all. But I write it, not because that I feel that you are ignorant of it, but as an ordinary passage of this letter. You have a responsible position, and with its due recognition, I shall always support you.
6. You must look after the training and bringing up of my grandson, who must be ready to perform the growing amount of work. But do not let him get vain ideas of his position. He is the first subject of the State, and must show it so by his behaviour.
7. As Her Highness had been wishing, in a way, for the separation of Mademoiselle Lux, I have done it, for the time being, with some regret. She was very kind to me, and sympathised with many of my difficulties and weaknesses. She advised me about many bold things as a real friend. I have now to see whether I can get a suitable person to take her place, and be a sort of companion to divert my thoughts from the dull life that I have to lead.
8. I will now refer on a few matters concerning the State and Khangi Budget of this year, through which I have gone. Though certainly not critically.
9. Remember, and I wish it to be impressed upon all your colleagues and other officers that since matters or questions of work come through so many hands and offices that I naturally trust them more than if they came only through few hands and offices. These gentlemen and officers, if not working prudently, can do a great amount of harm, as they have done in matters of investment to their discredit.
10. I trusted, in this respect, the State organisation, the Ministers, some of whom, I thought, at least, would raise alarm in time, and point out vividly that the State interests were not being well guarded.

11. My old clerks and officials were not imbued with the present ideas of excuses, and would have certainly dared to come up to Maharaja, and to tell him plainly to make an inquiry into what they were complaining.
12. I may tell you a story : I had a Brahmin priest named Deo, short, old, well-versed in Sanskrit literature, a man of common sense and knowledge of life, who told me some of the weaknesses of the new system. The same defects were pointed out to me intelligently by a mohamadan gentleman called Chhotesaheb Hakim, who was a polished man, and had studied his medical science, and was well-versed with the interest of the State. I keenly felt and appreciated the truth and the wisdom of their remarks. The defects, they pointed out, were due to the system and to the new undigested and rather inapplicable ideas and theories, viz. that the interest of the Raja is not identical with that of his Raj.
13. The correctness of the theories and ideas depend upon the state of the society. The form of Government does not matter much. People in Indian States are not yet sufficiently corporative and able to look after and to protect the legitimate interests. Really intelligent people can be a source of strength to a national government in a compact homogeneous society, versed in its old traditions and having define aspirations for the future.
14. However, I will now turn back to my matter-the budget. I have made certain remarks on it, and they may help you to think of others. The budget has been well prepared, though I think it can probably still be simpler. However, I cannot remark on it without confidence without studying its details.
15. I should be very reluctant to undertake extensive roads or railways, unless it is certain that they would pay, or would be beneficial. A proper scheme for each road should be made, a traffic survey made, etc., and then after calculating the cost, the scheme should be undertaken, and carried out within a certain number of years.
16. We have constructed many rialways, and we should now not undertake any, unless they would decidedly pay.

17. Just as we make a traffic survey for the construction of railway line, a similar policy and thought of general principle should be laid down for the guidance of subordinates to prevent them from laying ill-considered schemes of road construction, or being carried away by impulse or love for cheap popularity by recommending roads, which may not be justifiable, taking the amount of traffic and the income likely to come from it, in comparison with the cost incurred in constructing and maintaining them in good order.
18. In Indian States, things are apt to be neglected; so we have to bear this in mind in carrying out expensive scheme.
19. Referring to the Khangi Budget, I may say that there are some defects in it, and the policy does not seem to be understood, in several respects by the officers of the Khangi.
20. It is not wise nor satisfactory that person or institution should spend all the income it receives, without sufficiently laying aside for a rainy day. If Raja is really expected not to draw anything except what is fixed in Khangi budget, the amount must be large enough to maintain his family properly, to perform all the ceremonies pertaining to the household, and to enable him to make good provision for his children and other members depending upon him, as well as it should provide a sum by calculation, so that Raja may be able to retire like any other ordinary officer after certain period, which would roughly be that, which entitles the officers to receive pensions, and all this must be done without upsetting the smooth administration of the State.
21. Too much division has its evils. It eliminates common interest, and promotes, perhaps, unduly individual interest. There is likely to be a tendency for a household within a household. Is this not a tendency in our palace?
22. I need not repeat that in the Khangi as well as in other departments, there is a tendency to spend all that is provided in the budget. I doubt whether the Khangi is saving as much as it used to do, when I closely looked into its affair. Every demand was scrutinised before

sanction. Latterly I have not been able to do this. The laxity like this must not be allowed. It will lead to needless large expense. Make comparative statement of the savings effected during the last five years and five years preceding them.

23. With an inefficient body of public servants, it is likely to happen that forms will be stuck to, but spirit will be lost.
24. I notice at times how mechanically our officers work. They pass orders without going into real merit. A rule or a principle, once laid down, may become out of date; circumstances may change, and different principles may be justified, or the same rules may be applicable with emphasis. But how many officers have these things in their brain and sufficient interest to apply them?
25. The Minister, Councillors, and other high officers have to keep his always in mind, and insist on their being carried out by their subordinates. This would be the result of an honest and intelligent supervision. In certain matters of expense, constant demand is made, which is wearisome.
26. I feel doubtful whether the principle of pocket-money is properly applied. The pocket-money system was intended to fulfil certain objects. The present practice apparently seems to be different, and requires modification; but I cannot say more about it without studying details. Details are not always intelligently drawn up, or principles clearly enunciated from the information available. This destroys peace and happiness of the family to secure which all these arrangements are intended. We must have some of our best officers as the head of the Khangi department to regulate its expenses, and to see that a satisfactory result is produced by the working of the department. There is no real interest or sense of responsibility, no sacrificing devotion or telling appreciation of work done.
27. Promotions and appreciations are getting too mechanical, which is doing harm and discouraging showing of individual merit. In several respects like pension rules etc., we have more or less copied the British, but without modifying them to suit our peculiar circumstances. With my experience, I am not prepared to say whether some of the old practices were not better, though individual

attention was required in its proper execution. In some respects, it would be better for us to go back to old with rational modification.

28. Accounts are kept to exercise certain control on expenses. Now they are so unintelligently and foolishly worked that they cause more inconvenience to the master, restrict his liberty and discretion, and give room to unprincipled subordinates to look into the private affairs of their master. This goes on, because there is no proper supervision, proper control and sense of morality on the part of superior officers, and, thus, their standard being weak renders the subordinates still worse.
29. I am inclined to think that we are spending by 10 or 20 lakhs more in the Education department than close and intelligent supervision will justify. If there are no competent teachers available, it is useless to open schools or to increase their size. If people are not prepared to take full advantage of the schools opened, it is useless to insist on their maintenance. Closing of some such schools will stimulate interest in education. Do not go on multiplying communal schools, unless they are absolutely necessary. The tendency in the Indian States and particularly now is not to be strong. Let village compulsory schools be part of village service, as was the case in the beginning, and change, later on, in the more expensive one, making them into regular graded pensionable service. I am giving these notes, not as orders, but points, on which you should pay due attention, and reduce extravagance and unnecessary expenditure to do which would require energy and strength of character. We are spending much on compulsory education. Therefore do not attempt to open technical schools of different sorts, which may be good, but may involve more financial cost at the sacrifice of other developments.
30. Mr. Dandekar wrote to me in one of the monthly letters that decent accommodation was needed for the judge and the clerical staff at Amreli. The house kept for me, which was old residency, and its outhouses may be used for fulfilling part of the requirements, if they be legitimate, as I seldom use it, and it is lying idle. Even some offices

may be removed there to reduce the congestion in the main building.

31. However, this is only an idea and I mention it to you. You are at liberty to utilise it, if wanted.
32. Demands for accommodation for several places and several officers are made. Whole stock of the requirements with their cost should be taken and policy fixed, at which rate and in what way it has to be carried out. This will save waste of energy, and will maintain continuity of policy. One can go on giving such accommodation; but bear it in mind the income side of the State and the expense of administration one has to bear in certain proportion.
33. Administration is an affair of business, and we cannot always go on providing luxuries. The younger generation of officers are apt to forget this.
34. I am afraid that I have written so much that you will be worried in reading it. Sometimes, ideas surge in my brain, and it is good to express them as suggestions only.
35. Administration is an art and science, and if properly understood and well applied, the administration of an Indian State ought to be perfectly smooth without much interruption or financial difficulties and without much waste of energy in making budgets.
36. I should like the Accountant General's department to draw up a note giving general information and history about Nemnooks which Maharaja Khanderao had drawn up about the requirements of each village.
37. A system of fixing Nemnooks sensibly applied will save much calculation, which is involved in making our budget, and in which tables are multiplied without much object. There is an observation for thought.
38. I have come to Burgenstock just now, and will now close this letter, as I want to go out for a walk.
39. I hope this finds you and all the members of your family perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur,
V.T. Krishnamachari, Dewan, Baroda.

2047

PALACE HOTEL, BURGENSTOCK,

8th August 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Thank you for your letter of the 27th July. It is so sensible that I have no remarks to make on it. I have also read your second typewritten letter of the same date. Thanks for the information contained therein.

2. My health has certianly not improved as it ought to have been. The weather has been unusually hot here, and, indeed, the heat of Europe is more trying than the heat in some parts of India.
3. I have no doubt that so far as my health is concerned, I feel that it would be the wisest thing, if I could pass the winter, without worry and disturbance, in a bracing climate. However, I shall say nothing more for the present.
4. I am sorry you are suffering from insomnia. You should not miss your exercise. Your health is of greater importance, and I hope you will continue to take care of it.
5. Concerning Prince Pratapsinh, I should like to remark that you should prepare him, as soon as possible, to take proper interest and responsibility in the administration of the State. With this object in view, you will do everything possible to achieve it. At present, he is studying, besides other subjects, (1) Marathi, (2) Sanskrit, and (3) Gujarati. If the teachers are not supervised, they are apt to continue the lessons till the person dies.
6. Gujarati being needed for our current work, Pratapsinh must naturally get sufficient knowledge of it. He has been studying it for some years, and he will have many more opportunities of furthering his knowledge. If he has got good practical knowledge of Gujarati, well and good; and the time thus employed in learning it, may be usefully employed in studying other subjects of administration.
7. Marathi, too, as he has been studying for some years, and if he has learnt to read Modi fluently, I should save the time given to Marathi, and let him employ that time in learning something useful.

8. Sanskrit being common to Marathi and Gujarati and being a language of importance, I should say, let him continue studying it for some time.
9. You must make him to through all the lectures on different subjects that were given to me before I assumed the reins of Government, and make sure that he has understood them.
10. As remarked above, I am anxious that, besides increasing his stock of general knowledge, he should be prepared to work in the administration with seriousness and responsibility, so as to lighten my task. I feel the need of it more, as the time goes on.
11. Will you kindly show him this letter and tell him that he should write to me, which he has not done ?
12. Trust this finds you and your family quite well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.

13. Col Burke has worked in many States and with many Rajas and you might draw on his knowledge so far as it may be useful in training Prince Pratapsinh. Kindly give my regards to him.

S.R.G.

*To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2048

PALACE HOTEL,

DEAR SIR,

I am writing to ask, if you will be good enough to submit to His Majesty the King Emperor a copy of each of the two volumes of my speeches, which have been edited by Mr. Alban Widgery, with the request that His Majesty will honour me by graciously accepting same as a gift.

Yours truly,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
The Private Secretary to H.M. the King Emperor,
London.*

2049

PALACE HOTEL, LAUSANNE,

29th August 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have read most of the explanations given by the different officers (Messrs. Aloni, Jethabhai Patel, G.K. Ambegaonkar and Khangi clerk Lele) in connection with the Villiers' affairs. They follow but the usual hum-drum reasoning.

2. I reserve my observations. With heaps of men in the service expressing all devotion and loyalty, but failing in practical assistance-what is the value to be attached to such a state of things? It seems that a raja or an institution of Government is much worse off than a private individual. The direct point I want to raise now is, what does the Council propose to do to prevent conduct like that of Mr. Datar and Sir Manubhai, the Dewan, who practised undue secrecy and kept no records of what they did?
3. I wish them to think of it, and take all such steps as they consider legitimate to meet such an unusual and unexpected emergency.
4. The subordinates or colleagues have not shown the least interest or inclination to look after the interest of the State- a state of things difficult to believe at first. Are they honest and faithful servants of the State and Maharaja or are they the slaves of officers appointed for the time being to safeguard and watch, to promote and confirm the interest of the State and Maharaja? No superior officer or subordinate complained that things were not regularly recorded or information kept up-to-date in proper form by Mr. Datar. Who was responsible in failing to divulge that the records were not properly kept? I think the Minister failed to keep proper supervision. I think the office of the Minister and that of the Accountant General have assumed undue importance and that their importance must be reduced by redistribution of work and responsibility.
5. The Minister has become an autocrat under the guise of an obedient servant. I wish to refer to no individual; but I fight against the existing practice centralising all power

in the Minister. Should he not divide his power and give some of his financial authority to another like the Fadnis in old days, who should not be his servile subordinate but rather a colleague.

6. The functions of the Accountant General have been ill-understood and performed, if they will see the trend of many recent orders and changes pertaining to the Accounts department. It will be found that the Accountant General has been gradually given an independent and important position; at the same time an attempt has been made to deprive him of executive work which is inconsistent with his position as a final controller of State expenditure.
7. It passes beyond my comprehension that men like Jethabhai Patel and men of experience of Aloni and Ambegaonkar as well as different Khangi Karbharis and their assistants could not see that we were breaking some of the most important principles of safe finance, concentrating unduly all power of incurring expenditure and that of checking it in the same man without adequate and palpable reasons.
8. Mr. Datar had not shown himself as a man of exceptional merit to deserve such unlimited confidence. Certainly officers, who took interest in the State and Maharaja, could have divined this and would have raised a word of protest or warning of friendly suggestion.
9. I appointed Mr. Aloni to succeed Mr. Datar; because the latter continued too long in the same post. Sir Manubhai did wrong in not giving effect to the order immediately. I had to press Sir Manubhai to carry out the order of depriving Mr. Datar of the power of investment. I had no reason to think that my order was not carried out, but remained unexecuted, it seems, for nearly two years. If Sir Manubhai as Dewan neglected to carry out the execution of this order, was there no office or officer to bring this neglect to my notice? Again when the mistake was found out, none of them showed any interest or curiosity to push on the inquiry with rational rapidity.
10. Certainly this state of things can but command little respect, and cannot but draw contempt on those that were responsible to safeguard the interests of the State.

11. We glibly talk of constitution, limiting the powers of the supposed arbitrary Rajas; but what do we think of the morals and integrity of the officials and society, who ought to be interested in the welfare of the people in the absence of the Rajas?
12. In continuation of para 4-In this connection, I am anxious to know what method is adopted in other departments, where matters of a confidential nature are dealt with. It is very obvious that precise records must be kept. If these confidential transactions are kept in the brain of one man, chaos must result; and I want you to make careful inquiry as to this question.
13. Since writing this, Dr. Chandrachud tells me he has received some communication from you on this subject, which I shall read at my leisure.
14. Mr. Datar and Sir Manubhai's conduct in keeping things so confidential was beyond ordinary commonsense, and again there was no reason for such a secrecy. They had nothing special in them to merit more confidence of mine than others. I never expected that the Khangi Karbhari would allow himself to be dropped out, as he was ex-officially indispensable, as money was to be drawn from Khangi.
15. Again practically all officers base their explanations on an Anantim order of mine sent by Mr. Nimbalka, as I was not well and wanted rest from work. Certainly no work can be called satisfactory which lacks the exercise of commonsense and intelligence as well as interest in the work concerned. If I may remark freely, I consider the explanations of the different account officers as worthless and not worth of much note. As men of intelligence taking interest in the welfare of the State, they could have acted differently and brought the weakness of the State of affairs to notice. Was the conduct on the part of Datar and others a plot or was it a mere mistake? Including Shirgaonkar and others, they have not acted as honest men, which they pretended to be.
16. There is an order in the State records that whenever an officer takes charge for a time of an office, he must look into the important concerns of the department, and see

how they are conducted with a view of correcting any mistakes that may be found in the existing procedure-this is a matter of commonsense and interest-and it is not possible that there will be rules for everything. To demand rules for everything is to evade the performance of one's duty and to refuse to take responsibility, for which defect alone, an officer can be dismissed as being unworthy of his post.

17. However, I do not wish to say much at this moment. Let me tell you again that it is the officers at times that exaggerate or accentuate the secrecy or seperation of certain questions. They are interested in creating ideas of suspicion and fear, in order to push forth clearly their own interest or to exaggerate the value of their services. In the same way, it is a trick often practised in States of multiplying heads of accounts and then using their authority wrongly. There could be no complete rules to provice all possible contingencies.
18. I am sending you confidentially Prince Pratapsinh's letter of 10th August 1928. His tendency as displayed in it has to be discouraged. People in our position are surrounded by various characters and men of different interests, who try to guide and rule as they wish instead of their being governed by the real master. The position is difficult, and it is only rarely that one can pass through it without experiencing undue difficulty.
19. Thanks for your letter of the 10th August. You seem to be acting wisely, judging from the contents of the note.
20. Trust this finds you and the members of your family quite well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2050

HOTEL CAMPBELL, PARIS,

17th September 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

The Police Commissioner complains in his letter of the 24th August that he finds it very difficult to carry on the work of the department in the absence of Major Acquino, as there are few efficient hands in the department.

2. I think, difficulty like this ought to have been discussed with the Minister and the Council and all that is possible to do should have been done on the spot, instead of mentioning the matter in his monthly letter. I do not say that he has demanded orders nor that he has done anything wrong in writing the letter, provided he has done all that was possible with the Minister and local officers to get over successfully the difficulty caused owing to the lack of officers.
3. I may repeat unnecessarily a point of commonsense that no department should remain in the position of lacking efficient officers. Every department should have a number of men ready, on whom they can draw in case of emergency.
4. To no other department can this apply more than to the Police department, which is one active department of the State.
5. Show this letter to the Police Commissioner; and you should all combine to fulfil this right principle of commonsense. I write this, not because I am angry or out of temper with the Police Commissioner but simply to encourage you all to do all that is necessary, instead of waiting for orders in such matters. I think the Prince's case is of such a nature that the retention of Major Acquino has, I doubt, any real effect. So, unless you think to the contrary, let him go back to the Police or have another efficient man to take up his place.
6. Public administration must not suffer, in any way, for fulfilling individual conveniences, even of Royalty, if possible.

7. I had asked Dr. Chandrachud to write this which he tells me he has done, but we all differ in our mode of expression, and I have taken this opportunity to repeat the matter merely to soothe my feelings, without wishing to criticise whatever he may have written. I have told Dr. Chandrachud to sign this letter for me, and send it to you.
8. My health, I wish, was better. I am apt to go up and down, which is not a sign of sound health.
9. I hope this finds you and all yours in sound health.

Yours sincerely,

by order

R.B. CHANDRACHUD.

*To,
Rao Bahadur, V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2051

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
20th September 1928.

MY DEAR LORD BIRKENHEAD,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 20th August, in which you tell me that you hope to be in Baroda about November 26th.

2. I had hoped to have the pleasure of seeing you again at that time; but since receiving your letter, my plans have become very uncertain. I am now experiencing my second attack of gout, which I am endeavouring to shake off. My medical advisors are very dubious as to the advisability of my undertaking the voyage to India early in November. In this case, I shall have to postpone the marriage of my heir, Prince Pratapsinh, until some time in January.
3. As you know, we have had a very abnormal summer in Europe; and I am afraid I have not derived the benefit which I had hoped for.
4. I am extremely sorry that I shall have to forgo the pleasure of seeing you again in November. I wired you a few days ago as to the improbability of my being in India at the time you proposed being in Baroda.

5. With many regrets and hoping you and Lady Birkenhead are well.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Lord Birkenhead,
Secretary of State for India, London.*

2052

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

20th September 1928.

MY DEAR SON,

Thank you for your letter dated the 30th August. I have read your remarks about the Cement Factory at Dwarka. When there is a Council consisting of various men of different nationalities and castes, and men, whose characters, to start with, are beyond suspicion, it is difficult to say what more one can do to ensure a transaction being carried through honestly. A Maharaja has a limit to his energy and to his intelligence.

2. It is the general sense of morality of the community and the sense of partiotism and honesty that must serve as a check in public affairs. If that be absent, it is impossible for an individual, however highly placed he may be, to control things effectually. However, I shall see into the matter when necessary.
3. Referring to yourself, I may repeat again a truth, which is unpleasant and is strongly resented by you. The fact is, you have been of no assistance of use, whatever, to your family or to the State; on the contrary, you have been a source of anxiety, worry and degradation. Here I have been working for nearly two generations without any of you being of the slightest assistance. Forgetful of this fact, you still go on expecting money without meriting it. Why should you not work and earn money, instead of depending upon the State to supply all your wants? The

State has done much; and there is a limit to its resources.

4. I hope this finds you all in good health.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar, Baroda.

2053

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

27th September 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Thank you for both of your letters dated the 7th September-one typewritten and the other in your own hand.

2. I wrote to you last week about the letter that I had received from the Police Commissioner about his difficulty in managing the department without the services of Major Acquino. I then wrote that it would have been wiser, if the Police Commissioner would have brought the matter to the notice of the Minister-in-Council, and got the matter set right on the spot.
3. I also want to refer here to the letters received here from the Accountant General dated the 13th July and the 16th August, in which he had suggested the appointment of the Committee for investigating the Railway affairs, the appointment of a Railway Manager and the postponement of the Anawal-Mahuwa line.
4. Would it not be more convenient, regular and more just to the Council, of which he is a member, if all matters bearing on the subject of discussion are laid before the whole body, so that they may be able to come to a decision subject to His Highness' sanction, if necessary. The member dissenting has always the power of writing a note of dissent. Such action saves unnecessary work and references to the Maharaja.
5. Instead of following this commonsense procedure, matters are represented or communicated independently, which forces His Highness unnecessarily to think or dispose of the same matters twice, though it has been settled that

unless matters are properly represented, His Highness cannot be expected to pass any orders.

6. This naturally gives him work for nothing, and only disturbs his peace of mind.
7. Certainly officers and men of intelligence are expected to think of the convenience of His Highness and others, and to save time and trouble.
8. This can well do, if they only take more responsibility themselves, use of commonsense and initiative, and only ask for orders, when they are really wanted.
9. I do not like now to give lot of orders and instructions, which officers and men of education and commonsense are expected to understand without specific orders.
10. Asking for orders unnecessarily and receiving them does not justify the wrong decision of an officer, for which he will be always held responsible.
11. I know by my long experience that officers unnecessarily ask for orders just to cover their own defects, and to avoid taking proper responsibility for which they are paid.
12. Will you kindly circulate this letter amongst different officers upto Suba's grade?
13. You will find in the voluminous records of the Villiers' and Tawker's enquiries that one of Mr. Shirgaonkar's excuse was that because His Highness was ill he did not inform him of these two facts to save him from worry and trouble.
14. An excuse like this is certainly not worthy of consideration or weight.
15. The administration of any department or State cannot be allowed to draft indefinitely without some one being responsible for it.
16. The Raja is not to be treated like an ordinary individual. If, for any reason, he cannot attend to work, the Minister, the Council or any other reasonably responsible officer concerned is to be reported to, and definite orders obtained.
17. For example, an army, which loses its general, cannot be left without a leader. The Command automatically develops on the next senior officer. This is a rule justified by experience and commonsense. The same principle applies to a civil administration.

18. Mr. Shirgaonkar, if he really wished to take interest, should have laid matters fully before the Minister or the Council, and asked for definite orders and guidance, instead of acting as he did.
19. Individual sentiments or views cannot be allowed to operate against the solid interest of the State.
20. If you think it necessary, kindly fix a general principle to this effect, and issue same.
21. Example is better than precept. Exaction of responsibility is a more effective way of teaching than mere issue of orders.
22. You with your colleagues may take what steps you may consider necessary in this connection.
23. So far as I am concerned, I do not accept the excuse nor will I permit it in future.
24. Trust this finds you and all the members of your family in the best of health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2054

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
1st October 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Many thanks for your letter dated the 14th September.
2. Referring to paragraph 2 of your letter concerning Prince Pratapsinh, I am glad that his education is being carried on some settled line. The great thing, in such matters, is not to waste time, and to see that whatever the person learns, he learns intelligently and without, in any way, cramming it. Pratapsinh should not be made to cram, but should understand things with intelligence and commonsense, and apply the knowledge to practical affairs.
 3. Do not make him learn in a manner, so as to create disgust or get fatigued of the work. It is often better to

make a person actually work than make him listen to a lot of talk without practically doing the work. When he has learned the Revenue subjects, as you indicate in your letter, I propose at an early opportunity that he should actually work under the Survey Superintendent in settling a few villages, or attend the revision settlement of a taluka. This will give him confidence, and make certain what he has learnt.

4. When he has finished the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, and got some idea of evidence etc. let him work as a third-class magistrate with Patkar.
5. Please treat these as suggestions and not as definite orders, but stick to them unless you find it wise to differ from them. I am anxious that he should soon take up work seriously in the State, and help me.
6. About Major Tate, I am taking no action at present. I think we might be able to find some other person. Till then you are to go on looking after his training, as you are doing now.
7. I sanction your recommendation regarding Mr. Burrow, who is a good and valuable servant of the State.
8. With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter regarding Prince Dhairyashil, the following cablegram has been sent to you:-

"Read yours fourteenth September. Prince Dhairyashil's Tippen coming independently. Without necessary opinions and information, cannot decide."

It is selfish on the part of people to submit incomplete or irregular complaints.

9. The intervention of the Khangi Karbhari in the matter of payment of his allowances from Memnuk and Jahgir, seems to be unnecessary, judging from the information available here.
10. Please remember that this has nothing to do with the relaxing of control, which can be dealt with after you have submitted necessary information and opinions, including that of Her Highness, as most of the steps were taken with her knowledge, and she may have to manage the affairs on my behalf in future, as these things tire me for nothing.

11. If Dhairyashil is incapable, declare him as such, and appoint a responsible person to look after his affairs.
12. Really speaking, these things are so simple. Face the real fact instead of avoiding it; but it is a mistake, in the long run, to shun the reality, which I and others sometimes do, out of a feeling of deference and softness, which I ought to subdue.
13. I find that this does not pay in the long run. An abrupt and sudden decision pays more than "a soft answer, which turneth away wrath for the time being only," and especially where the people's high sentiments are not sufficiently developed.
14. I will give you an instance : Nanasaheb Shinde, at present Police Naib Suba of Kadi, at one time, was a rival of Bajirao Ghatge for Police Commissionership. I declined to appoint him as Police Commissioner, but put it to him in such a polite manner that he did not understand the drift of my conversation. After waiting long, he asked me again when I told him that I had already indicated to him my decision; he was surprised that he had not understood it.
15. If my officers and friends only sometimes tell me (with the object of aiding me) of my difficulties, I would willingly endeavour to correct; but unfortunately, in the absence of friends, one does not know one's defects. The friends do not serve as mirrors, through whom one may learn about one's defects and the results of one's actions, so as to correct oneself.
16. The Rajas and high personages are looked upon as abnormal beings, which only shows-if I may put it the folly on the part of the others. We are all human beings, and in the affairs of life, we have to help each other in various ways, however high one may be placed. This remark may be a platitude, but is a matter of common sense.
17. Trust this finds you and all the members of your family quite well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.

18. I received your telegram dated the 22nd instant this morning concerning Prince Dhairyashilrao. Have the whole matter

discussed even with Prince Dhairyashil, and keep it ready or send it for orders if necessary. Dhairyashil or probably others take advantage of relationship without fully ascertaining facts and going through settled course, which is not always convenient. Please read this over to Dhairyashil.

19. Dhairyashil, with good intention. wrote to me that there was something fishy in the recent arrangements of the Cement Factory. Ask him to study the papers and discuss with you and the Council, if necessary, what is fishy about it, with the view of possible correction and setting his doubt right. S.R.G.

To,
*Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2055

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
21st October 1928.

MY DEAR LORD BIRKENHEAD,

I have hesitated to write to you regarding your retirement from office until I could be quite certain that the report was not due merely to Dame Rumour, who is always so busy where our public men are concerned.

2. Now that I can safely assume that you are going to retire, I should like to convey to you my regret that you will no longer be at the India Office, where you have to ably administered the affairs of India during the past four years. They have been strenuous years for you; of that I am certain; and I sincerely hope that the new life, which you are about to take up, may prove to be a prosperous and happy one.
3. I trust we shall not lose sight of each other in the years to come; and I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you often on my visits to Europe.
4. Will you kindly convey my warmest regards to Lady Birkenhead and your daughter?
5. Believe me, my dear Lord Birkenhead,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*Lord Birkenhead,
Secretary of State for India, London.*

2056

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

3rd November 1928.

MY DEAR SIR WILLIAM,

Very many thanks for your letter of the 9th October which I hasten to answer, in order to let you know that, of course, it goes without saying, you will be a State Guest during your stay in Baroda.

2. I, too, am very disappointed to think that I shall not see you in Baroda, it would have given me great pleasure to meet you again, and have some interesting talks.
3. As an old friend of many years' standing, I shall appreciate it much, if you will make a point of seeing my heir; I am asking you this not as Commander-in-Chief, but as a friend, who will give me his impressions of his meeting with Pratapsinh.
4. I am leaving Marseilles for India on the 14th December, and trust that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you at Pratapsinh's marriage on the 4th of January.
5. My kindest regards to you and your wife.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir William Birdwood,
Commander-in-Chief of India, New Delhi.*

2057

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

7th November 1928.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

Since last writing to you, I reserved passages on the steamer leaving Marseilles 14th December and should arrive in India about 29 of that month.

2. I find that my stay in Europe this year has not benefited my health to the extent I would have wished. We have had a very abnormal summer as you know, and it has been difficult to get away from the heat.

3. I trust that cold weather will set in before long, so that I can get the benefit of, at least, two three weeks of bracking climate before leaving for India.
4. I have settled on the 4th of January as the date of the marriage of my heir; this is a convenient date; and preparations are now being made for the event.
5. It is unfortunate that I shall not be in Baroda this month to meet my old friend the Commander-in-Chief, who is carrying out an inspection in the neighbourhood. I have given instructions that he is to be treated as a State Guest.
6. I hear regularly from Baroda, and my news tells me that things are progressing satisfactorily.
7. With kindest regards to you both.

I remain,
Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. The Lord Irwin,
Viceroy of India, New Delhi.*

2058

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
8th November 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have not written to you myself for some time. Since the beginning of the cold weather, during the last six weeks, my health has been growing better.

2. I have been free from the gouting sensation I used to have in my feet, which prevented me from taking my regular walks and exercise, and I was looking forward to better it, still by spending sometime in a real bracing climate for the winter.
3. I read your weekly letters regularly, am glad to find from the reports that on the whole, things are getting on well, for which you and your colleagues deserve credit.
4. I hope you all take intelligent interest in the welfare of the State, and do not fail to correct any shortcoming, that may come within your observance. I am anxious to make the administration as efficient and faultless as possible.

5. All governments, for their efficiency, have to depend on the agency they employ in the form of officers and servants.
6. I am anxious that the men in the service should be encouraged and note taken thereof, when they do good and render exceptional service, and a return made to them in a reasonable time and manner, so as to encourage further efforts, at the same time encouraging others to emulate them.
7. This is not an easy thing, and is often neglected in our service. To do this properly means that the high officers must keep in touch with the men and their work, understand and rate properly their difficulties and the chances of doing good work.
8. Again a word of approbation or reproof has to be said at the right moment and in a right manner to produce the desired effect, taking into calculation the training and sensibility of the men in question.
9. Governments have to deal with men; and governments cannot discharge their duties efficiently unless they understand human nature and human affairs well.
10. It is for this reason that rulers have to be kept informed intelligently of all affairs and transactions. To act against this principle and keep them ignorant is to weaken the administration.
11. Sometimes, people, out of fear, ignorance, and other motives, are inclined to do this, and this has, therefore, to be systematically checked in such a manner as to serve as a deterrent to others.
12. I have engaged Mr. Aitken in the Baroda Service; and if he proves satisfactory, I hope he will become a permanent servant of the State.
13. A few English officers, provided they are well chosen and are good men, ought to be strength to the administration and an incentive to further progress.
14. I believe in the mixture of races in the right proportion in the service of the State. Even amongst the Indians, I should have men of different castes and climes, so that we reap the advantage of their several virtues, at the same time avoiding their vices.

15. A mixture also prevents combinations and cliques, giving each group represented a certain interest and pride in the State and its administration.
16. I wish that several of our important rules if not already put in English, should be translated in that language, which is of more use and is more understood, especially by men not knowing the language of the Baroda State.
17. I expect, amongst other advantages we shall reap from Mr. Aitken, that he will be able to pur these translations into correct and exact English.
18. The translations of our rules and codes into English must be systematically undertaken, as even Indians find it easier to understand what is expressed in English than in Indian.
19. About the time Sir Manubhai left the service, the Council Submitted me a proposal to give higher pensions than our old rules permitted. I believe I have sanctioned this proposal only partially; I should like the subject to be resubmitted to me for my reconsideration.
20. Formerly, there was an independent Police Naib Suba for the City, but I, in the interest of economy, abolished that post, and amalgamated the City Police with that of the Baroda District.
21. On the experience I have gianed, I think it would not be unwise to revert to the old division of work i.e. to have an independent Police Naib Suba for the City. If required in the interest of administration, he may be partially kept subordinate to the Baroda District Niab Suba. This change may cost a little more than the present expenditure; but it will be money well laid out.
22. This will also give a little more room for the officers of the Police department to rise to higher grades.
23. The Police department, as you know, is most important in these days, and it will not be unwise to give them a greater scope to rise higher in the service, if they prove themselves fit.
24. The minimum and maximum salary of the post will be from 300 to 500 rupees.
25. Unless the Council has good grounds to differ from this view of mine, I wish them to carry it out.

26. In order that the district administration should be strong, I have recreated the posts of Personal Naib Subas, and it is with the same object that I re-create this post, so that the public may have men of superior quality and better officers to deal with.
27. Trust this finds you and your family in good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2059

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
20th November 1928.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Thank you for your letter dated the 26th October.
2. Referring to para 2, sub-paragraph 5 kindly instruct the officers that they should always discuss and lay their difficulties before the Minister and the Council for consideration or decision, before they trouble His Highness.
 3. Such instructions should be conveyed in the form of a brief circular to all officers similarly placed.
 4. Instead of laying their difficulties before the Minister and the Council in the first instance, if the officers refer matters of His Highness independently, he is troubled unnecessarily, his peace of mind is disturbed without benefit; and without deciding, he has to refer back the papers of information and opinion, without which no final orders could be passed.
 5. His Highness is quite aware that in these particular instances, the officers did not expect any decision from him, but merely wanted to impart information to him; but even in doing this, they should see whether it serves any useful purpose or not. It is better that, in the absence of good grounds, they should get the things done on the spot and then report.

6. Officers and offices are kept to save His Highness' trouble, at least in the first instance, as far as possible; and it is due to them that the Ministers specially should give them reasonable opportunities to discharge their duties without troubling His Highness.
7. This is a question of commonsense, and hardly requires reasons to justify it.
8. I have noticed frequently that our officers and specially the small ones, miss often the commonsense point of view; and this forces one to issue numerous and trifling orders, which lead to confusion, and add to the volumes of orders without proportionate benefit.
9. Merely seeking the orders of higher authorities does not relieve the subordinates from their responsibilities.
10. To ask unnecessarily or without full consideration or need, orders of higher authorities or of His Highness marks a defect in an officer.
11. Officers, also, sometimes, are not able to make up their mind as to what sort of subjects ought to be reported to His Highness and what not, for fear of troubling his or for not being able to come to a decision owing to their ignorance.
12. When the matter is really worth consideration and is of a doubtful nature, they should discuss it with higher officers, and get a line of policy settled, so as to minimise the chances of difference.
13. I have seen, at times, that officers do not report at all, or report matters, which are of a trifling nature, neglecting the important ones; and when taken to task for this lapse, they get confused and frightened.
14. This is due to ignorance, which they must try to get over by educating themselves in various ways. Undue fear in officers is a defect, and one that must be taken notice of in promoting or retaining them in service.
15. Kindly circulate this letter amongst the various officers.
16. Trust this finds you and your family in good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2060

HOTEL HERMITAGE, NICE,

15th December 1928.

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

- I have been in Europe since April last, and am returning to Baroda this week by the 'Rajputana' from Marseilles.
2. Though I came to Europe on account of my health, I fear that I have benefited little from the change; it is only since the cold weather has set in that I have felt any improvement in my health. As you are probably aware, the summer here has been abnormally hot. During my stay here, I have had the pleasure of meeting your brother, Sahebzada Nazir Ali Khan Bahdur, with whom I have had a chat. He is in excellent company, a certain Col. and Mrs. Anderson being his partners in running the Riviera Club here. This club is a social club for the benefit of those, who pass a few weeks on the Riviera, and he seems to be making a success of it.
 3. During the course of conversation, I gathered from him that he is precluded from returning to Rampur, and I decided to write a word to you on his behalf. Before doing so, however, I wish to be quite frank with Your Highness, and to assure you that your interests in this connection are identical with mine. I found Nazir Ali Khan to be quite an intelligent young man, and on inquiry here, I was glad to learn that both as regards his character and antecedents, people have a very good opinion of him. I think, therefore, it might be worth while to give him a chance of showing his capabilities. If Your Highness has reasons for not allowing him back to Rampur, would you have any objection to my finding him employment in Baroda, should a suitable opening occur? I want Your Highness to be quite open with me, and to rest assured that I am writing to you in order to ascertain your wishes, which I shall respect in every way regarding your brother.
 4. I shall be in Baroda again at the end of the month, where I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing Your Highness

at the wedding of my heir on the 4th January. I trust that Your Highness is in the best of health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Nawab Saheb, Rampur.*

2061

BARODA,

3rd January 1929.

MY DEAR REV. WEEDEN,

Thanks for your letter of third December 1928 and the excellent account it gives of South Africa.

2. Let me reciprocate the greetings of the season and the good wishes you have conveyed in it. I returned here only yesterday after a day's sojourn in Navsari, where I had a very grand and hearty reception from the people of the town.
3. At Navsari I opened Water-works, and a scheme for drainage is already ready to drain away all superfluous water. It was in connection with this that I went there; and it was a visit, which I paid after several years. I think the water supply with drainage will be a great boon to the people. I have already prepared a scheme for the extension of the town, which will also be a great convenience to the people.
4. Her Highness and my children and grand-children are getting on well.
5. My idea this year was to spend the winter in Europe; but owing to the marriage of Pratapsinh, my grandson—the son of Fatesinh I had to return. I may go back soon to Europe to get rest of the winter, if possible; but my interests here are so many that it is hard for me to leave here.
6. Pratapsinh as yet seems to be a nice lad, and has got no vicious habits of any kind. I hope he continues so. He has now finished his twentieth year; and I am now training him for the administrative work, in order to relieve me, as I feel the growing need of it.

7. I am already much relieved by the institution of a Council, which is composed of my principal officers, who dispose of most of the work, which used to come up to me formerly. This has relieved me much.
8. Her Highness is perfectly well, and is as energetic as ever. My health this year is better than it has been for a long time; and if it continues so, I have not much reason to grumble. The Cold this year is very fine. With kindest regards,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rev. E.S. Weeden,
Kent.*

2063

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
15th March 1929.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

I thank Your Excellency very much for your letter of the 28th December. It would have been a sincere pleasure to me, if you would have attended the wedding of my heir-apparent. I quite understand, however, your inability. Myself and my grandson appreciate your good wishes for his future happiness, and are grateful to you for sending them.

2. The function went off well, and it was a pleasure to me to have here, on the occasion my old friend, His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar.
3. A few days after the wedding, I was laid up with a rather bad attack of gout. I have now recovered from it; but I am weak, and need change and rest.
4. When I came out to India this cold weather, I intended to return to Europe in a very short time. I have, however, delayed going back till now. It is so difficult for me to make up my mind to leave things-things which so deeply interest me.
5. It is now getting very hot, and in my weak condition, I think it will be wise for me to have a change. I propose sailing for Europe on the 16th of March.

6. I had intended to see you in Delhi agian about our questions pending with the Government of India-those relating to the Viramgam line, the feudatory States, and the port and salt rights in Gujarat. I brought them to your notice, when I had the pleasure of meeting you in February last year. May I once again request you to look into them, and see that an equitable decision is passed on them? I shall send my Minister to Simla in May to see you and Mr. Watson about them.
7. I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting Lady Irwin and yourself in England in July.
8. With kind regards to both of you from the Maharani and myself, I remain.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. the Lord Irwin,
Viceroy of India,
New Delhi.*

2064

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
8th May, 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Many thanks for your kind letters and the enquiries made in them about my health and the advice to take rest.
2. The last advice of rest is indeed wise; but the circumstances of life of an Indian Prince are peculiar, and nobody can understand to sympathise with them sufficiently, unless they have led the life or are intimately or intelligently connected with it. Under certain circumstances, every little slip or omission is taken advantage of against the Prince. To avoid this, he has constantly to be alert, which interferes with his rest. However, I shall not mention my own experience in this connection.
 3. I have had to terminate the services of Major Grimble, who had certain good points, but was also inclined to be unduly excitable. However, this is my side of the version. He may have his own. I will not go into details of the matter, but will leave it alone.

4. We have been corresponding much about the Educational department. I know you will do all that is necessary to stop wastage of money and the time of the children. If people do not take legitimate interest, or do not profit by the schools opened for them by the State, there should be no hesitation in closing them, till there is a definite demand to reopen them, with a promise to take full advantage of them. I should reopen the schools once closed, slowly, so as to make the people repent for not having taken advantage of them earlier.
5. Our educational officers are apt to sentimental, and, to cover their faults, are apt to make much of the Compulsory Education Act and schools going, though they may deserve to be closed. To close schools, when they are not taken advantage of, is one of the ways to encourage education; and the Compulsory Education Act, instead of suffering by this action, will rather gain. Again, why should we have a foolish notion that every measure we undertake, must succeed or that we should pretend that it has succeeded?
6. A wise man faces facts as they are, and adjusts his affairs to suit the true State of circumstances.
7. I have read Mr. Widgery's 'Outlines of a scheme for a University of Baroda', published in 1926. I should like that the matter should be pushed on and a decision arrived at. It has been long pending.
8. I have been reading Marathi rules of the Javerkhana and I think they have been well prepared. The Nyayamantri and the Khangi Karbhari should now revise these rules, and bring them up-to-date, embodying such improvements as may suggest to themselves, or are suggested to them by others. These rules are important, as they deal with the jewellery and their custody; and one must see that all matter contained in the rules is sound and sensible. The Council must go through them, and accord their approval before the revised rules are published.
9. In the old days, some mismanagement had taken place in the Javerkhana, either in the custody, in their accounts or in their purchase in the way of 'Janghad', etc. Important cases had arisen out of these transactions, and they had

to be decided in the minority. In order to prevent recurrence of such mistakes or careless method of work, whatever is to be learnt from past experiences and from reading of decisions of cases, should be suitably embodied somewhere in the rules, to put the people connected with these affairs on their guard.

10. The weather has been very changeable in Europe, and one misses the mild soft sunshine.
11. I am just suffering a little from gout in the finger of my right hand, however, I hope this will soon disappear.
12. I am glad to hear that the operation of your daughter had been successful, and your anxiety, to that extent, has been reduced.
13. I hope this finds you and the members of your family perfectly well.
14. Kindly remember me to Col. Burke who, I hope, with his daughter is doing well.
15. I am sending this note by Air Mail Service.
16. As my finger is painful, I have asked Mr. Ambegaonkar to sign this letter for me.

Yours sincerely,
G. B. AMBEGAOKAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2065

EVIAN-LES-BAINS,
12th May, 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I will explain how I first came to Europe. I suffered much from insomnia for three years, my age being then between twenty-two and twenty-five. This sleeplessness developed into still more troublesome illness. I began to suffer with the stomach, from fever, etc., and grew very exhausted. Those who were about me, seemed to have very little sympathy or, even if they had, could do nothing.

2. After a time Mr. Elliot (who came in contact with me far less than people imagined) went to his Survey and

Settlement work, which took him to the districts. But he persuaded me to see one or two European doctors. But he persuaded me to see one or two European doctors. One pronounced that there was nothing wrong with me. At last, I consulted Sir William Muir, Surgeon-General to the Bombay Presidency. It was he, who advised me to have a complete change of climate, food, scenery and environment generally. So I decided to go to Europe, of which I had not then the faintest idea.

3. I ordered a list to be made of persons to accompany me and Her Highness. I found that the men on whom I relied the most, such as Shankar Vithal Poonekar, then Khangi Karbhari, and his brother, my Personal Manager, pleaded ill health and were unwilling to leave India. I asked others like Muzumdar, who said that he was ready but that his wife could not make the journey.
4. In the same way, I had difficulties with my personal Mankaris, such as Ghatge, who had come into the Baroda service at the time of my marriage with the first Maharani. I was obliged to dismiss this man to make an example.
5. Maid servants had, of course, to be asked to accompany Her Highness. This was the only class of attendants, who replied "Wherever master goes, we will go". After them the body-servants, valets, etc., followed suite.
6. So far as servants were concerned, therefore, all was right. But I had to get officers, gentlemen and ladies, to complete my requirements. My own relatives, the Gaekwars, expressed themselves willing to come, and even some of their wives were ready. But I wanted ladies, whom Her Highness knew, and who could be companions to her in Europe. For this reason, I asked some of her sisters, who agreed. I also wanted married ladies and so asked Mr. Jadhav to join the Baroda service, who consented, left Indore, and came with me to Europe with his wife.
7. I brought, too, Sampatrao's wife and my nephew Ganpatrao, who was studying in Europe. The party was thus pretty large. But I had, as I have said, no idea of European life, and did not realise that a large retinue is a mere nuisance and an endless expense. Even Mr. Elliot

did not give me a hint-not to speak of others who had the excuse of ignorance.

8. Taking this large number of people, I wished to satisfy their qualms of conscience in religious matters, and so provided them with cooks of different castes, and brought a priest alongwith me- who had to be coaxed and frightened into coming; most of the Brahmins showed the "white feather". They lacked courage and the sense of duty, willing, as they were, always to take advantage of any favourable opportunity of profit.
9. My whole impression of the conduct of the servants and officers of various classes, whether stipendiary or hereditary (including Sardars, was that they were cowards, and could not be relied upon. They talked much of loyalty, while there was nothing to be done; but as soon as the time came for action, they got out of it. In times of peace and prosperity, they weould say, as the Indian proverb puts it, "Where was the spittle of our master, there would be our blood."
10. I give this, only in order to draw a picture of the ways of people at the time, and I refrain from explanation except to suggest ignorance, love of ease, fear of risk and the decline of the old adventurous spirit.
11. In all my trips to Europe, and from those of the students whom I have sent there, I have hardly succeeded in getting one constructive suggestion from my own people. It is true that, in time they began to attempt some, when constantly asked to give the advantage of their observations-and after I myself had set them an example. All initiative and intelligent curiosity were, however, lacking.
12. The first people I sent to Europe, soon after accession, were Sampatrao and Ganpatrao accompanied by Mr. Samal and Mr. Ghatge, father-in-law of Sampatrao, and two servants.
13. In connection with this party, I spent, in various ways, much money. No one ever suggested that I might be spending too much, or that there were any defects of organisation. Had I possessed intelligent officers, who knew something of Europe, and had larger than mere

Indian parochial ideas, I could have been saved a great deal of money that was wasted.

14. One of the first places I visited, was St. Moritz. I stayed then at the "Villa Inn", on the river of that name, which runs by. The Villa is part of the Kurhaus, even then a flourishing hotel, occupied by many fashionable people of various nationalities.
15. The Kurhaus was rivalled by the 'Kulm', the principal hotel in the Dorf (village of St. Moritz), largely patronised by the English.
16. Compared with those days, I now find that St. Moritz has grown and improved much. It is to-day a place with, probably, more hotels than private houses. The comforts of life have increased very considerably, though we from India, on this first visit, did not discover much to complain of. My staff was very surprised at the size of the hotels, the number of little shops, the good state of the roads, etc. They loved the country round, with its "jungle" paths. In the matter of my frequent visits to Europe, about which a good deal has been talked at one period or another, I may say that, in my opinion, if I had had sufficient time in the earlier days to recover my health completely, my absences from Baroda and my trips to Europe would have been far less frequent. As I was unable to stay long enough to make a good recovery, I was obliged to go away often either to Europe or to the hills.
17. An incidental effect of the difficulties put in the way of my travel to Europe was a natural increase of the wish to go there. What is hard to get always appears more desirable; I must confess pangs of regret, when I had to return to India, as the cold weather set in in Europe; especially as, of course, at first I had no experience of European winter.
18. My staff, I may say, out of the best intentions, no doubt, or perhaps influenced by some high officials, privately expressed advice, or by fear of the Government of India, which caused them to feel anxious for my "interests", always urged my return.
19. Well, I returned as a duty, though, at times, with a heavy heart. It was no mere love of Europe, which made me

wish to stay; but I did want, as I have said, to experience winter in Europe.

20. Again, there was another idea in my head during my first trips. Could I manage, I wished to find out without injury to the State, to go to Oxford or Cambridge University to further my education? I never expressed this desire to any one, and in time I discovered that it was impossible of realisation.
21. What with the difficulties, which arose with the Government of India, and with other worries of various sorts, the good, which I derived from my early trips to Europe, was ultimately undone.
22. I need not now express my views about the attitude of the Government of India in the matter, as the policy has fortunately changed. But I must be allowed to say that it is undesirable to expect educated people to be, at one and the same time, masters and slaves.
23. There were times in the past, when I found immensely difficult to get any person to explain my views sensibly and adequately in the English language. With this I had to put up without complaining, great as the hardship was. How often is this the case with Indian Rulers? They cannot secure the right presentation of their views.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2066

PARIS,
3rd June 1929.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I have had no letter from you since I left India. I was glad to know from Dewan about your satisfactory progress in learning administration work.

2. For nearly a month after arrival in Europe I kept fairly well. Then I got a touch of gout in the right index finger, and this prevented me from personally writing to you.

3. As I was unable to use my hand, I had perforce to remain on liquid nourishment. This considerably weakened me. Just when I was recovering from this, I suffered rather severally from stiff neck. Except for slight pain in my heel, I am now feeling better, though the climate here has not appreciably benefited me.
4. I am thinking of going out for a change somewhere; but I have not yet decided where to go. I do not like to travel much now, and I shall probably choose a place not far from here.
5. I trust Shanta Devi is doing well.
6. With kind regards to you both,

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.

7. You are a member of the State Council and as such, like others you must be regularly sending me a letter as to how affairs are going and your impressions of the work.
8. You should be wide awake, and intelligently see that things going wrong are corrected.

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar, Baroda.

2067

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

13th June 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- My index finger of the right hand is now alright; but I have been suffering for the last fortnight, from pain in the heel, which prevents me from putting on shoes, which upsets my walking exercise and going out in the public. Today was the first day that I went out riding, and I enjoyed it.
2. The weather this season has been very fitful, and good bright days are scarce. This morning happens to be a bright morning.
 3. I am sending you a copy of a letter that I wrote to de Morsier. I think the Lalbag swimming-bath may be postponed this year, as we are already spending a large

sum on constructing a kitchen, which would not have been needed, if my late son had not fancied strongly to have a kitchen in the cellar, as they do in England. This was one of the little results of the English education.

4. I wish the Amliara road to be pushed on, as I should like it to be connected with the other trunk roads leading north. The bridges and culverts must not be unduly hurried, as their soundness is of great importance.
5. You should ask Pratapsinh to write to me regularly as the other Councillors do. I do not wish him to be much and long away from Baroda. He must learn his work seriously and quickly, as I badly need his assistance.
6. I have seen the satisfactory proceedings of the Educational Conference convened by you. Some of the evils ought to have been seen by the Vidyadhikari and his assistants, and steps taken to rectify them.
7. Some of our officials are unnecessarily sentimental. We need not maintain schools merely to augment them, unless expenses incurred on them are justified by the advantage people take of them.
8. Compulsory education or any other system of work would not require useless institutions or expenses to be kept on. Why should truth be hidden?
9. I may take this opportunity in observing that there is a great rush for English education and in opening High Schools. I do not object this desire of the people; but the State must see that whatever institutions there are, are properly maintained, and the staff is really efficient. I think fewer schools manned with well-trained teachers would be more useful than many with indifferent eachers, who hardly know English or higher ideals of life. These institutions, as you know, are open factors in the progress of the country.
10. We are building High Schools at every taluka at large expense and before we undertake many of them, we should seriously consider, that instead of High Schools for each taluka, have one for each vibhag, and see that they are efficiently managed. In some of them we might even have Englishmen as teachers. I wish you to ponder over this problem.

11. I have been reading the Accounts Code, which has been well drawn up. Probably a few more additions and modifications and a slightly different manner of working them would make it more perfect. I should like somewhere logically mentioned in it some of the mistakes we have made, so as to avoid their recurrence and to give our successors the benefit of our experience, which has been at times dearly and unnecessarily bought. Some of the mistakes are not quite new, but are due to not studying the science of Political Economy and Finance. I have mentioned several other notes, which Ambegaonkar has written in his other letters.
12. I have read your letter dated 30th May, in which you compare our Sarsuba's office with the Revenue Board in Madras. The power you think the Pragati Adhikari and the Co-operative Officer should have over the Subas and other officers of departments, like the Sar Suba who is looked up to by them (Subas and others) as their immediate superior, I do not agree with the change you propose. Under the principle of co-operation, these officers are supposed to have all the powers to enforce their orders. Without it they cannot work. The real mistake is, I think, that these officers (Pragati Adhikari & others) have been beggars than men of common-sense, whose duty it is to exact co-operation from all concerned, and, in cases of failure, to exact responsibility by punishment or demand of definite authority, in case its expression is needed.
13. The same remark applies to the Vidyadhikari, Police and Sanitary Commissioners & C. Every department must co-operate with other departments to a full rational extent. If need be, this act of co-operation must be authoritatively declared. They must ask for powers in due time than make an excuse, when faults are found with their work. Kindly do the needful in the matter.
14. From all your reports, it seems that affairs are going on well, for which a word of praise is due to you.
15. I hope you and yours are in good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2068

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
15th June 1929.

MY DEAR SON,

I have had no letter from you since I left India. I was sorry to learn from your wife's letter that you had a slight upset due to colic in the stomach. I hope you have got it over by now.

2. It is nearly two months since I came to Paris. My stay here unfortunately has not proved beneficial to my health, as I suffered from small ailments almost all the time. Though the illness was slight, it was enough to put me off my exercises, which I value most.
3. The weather here this year has been very changeable, rainy days alternating with very hot ones. I am now thinking of going out for a change somewhere, and I hope the weather will be more agreeable there.
4. I was glad to know that you attend to your official duties regularly; but to be really useful, you must systematically pick up the details, rules and the policies of the department. You are endowed with good intelligence; and if you work hard and well, you ought to be of considerable help to me. Mere intelligence alone is not enough. One must have application, steadiness, good temperament and character.
5. Your mother is in Italy, undergoing a water cure, and is doing well.
6. Please take care of your health, and write to me every now and then about yourself and your family. With affectionate regards,

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Shrimant Maharaj Kumar
Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar, Baroda.*

2069

DEAUVILLE,

25th June 1929.

MY DEAR SIR ABBAS,

Many thanks for your interesting letter dated the 4th June 1929 from Okha Port.

2. I am glad to read what you have been trying to do, and I hope it will bear good fruit. I wish we get full facilities in the development of the Okha Port. It is very discouraging that our best endeavours to improve should often meet with difficulties from the British and other quarters. I believe this is a penalty that we must put up as a result of a small Government. Under such circumstances, it is more difficult to develop a really strong policy.
3. I hope you are having good news of Lady Abbas and your children. Kindly remember me to her. I hope this finds you perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Abbas Baig,
Mantra Sachiv, Baroda.*

2070

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

4th July 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Dr. Modak has already written to you about my health. As said in it, my health was not what it should have been, for nearly a month and a half, during my stay in Paris. I am, however, glad to say that I am feeling better now, and have remained free from any illness since the last three weeks. I was getting a little tired of Paris, and so had a week's change, at Deauville. It was this change, that benefited me immensely.

2. I left to Deauville on the 21st June at 12 noon by car, and arrived there the same evening at 6 O'clock. I had lunch half way and did not feel at all tired. The motor roads in

Europe are excellent, and the one from Paris to Deauville is all one could wish for. People, who own their cars, prefer this mode of travelling to going by train. The road passes through a very picturesque country with green fields on either side, and one meets on the way numerous very neat and pretty little villages. There are a number of very good restaurants, where one can get a very hearty meal, and where they cater for various tastes and purses.

3. Deauville is a pretty little town in Normandy on the English Channel, and is a summer resort of the most select people in the world. In the height of its season, which is in August and September, it is always full, and there is never a dull moment for the visitors, as it affords different kinds of distractions and amusements. Amongst these may be mentioned, swimming, yachting, tennis, golf, races, cinemas, and above all, a beautiful casino, where fortunes are made or lost.
4. As we were early arrivals in the season, we were almost the sole occupants of the hotel, and the whole place looked like a deserted village. There are a lot of nice places for excursions around Deauville, and we made three or four trips to these places during our stay there. One such place requires special mention and that is dives-en-mer and its famous William the Conqueror Inn. Because of its antiquity and its famous cooking, it is a rendezvous of many tourists. It is a quaint looking structure-very old, and contains many antique pieces of furniture and pottery. The kitchen is visited by all for old cooking utensils. Meals are served in open air or small lodges in a pretty little garden, which at this time of the year is replendent with roses of so different tints. Even a short time spent there gladdens the eye and refreshes the mind. The place has also an historical importance, as it is said that William the Conqueror set forth on his expedition to conquer England from this place.
5. The other two places visited are (1) the Chateau Breuil and (2) the Chateau de Roche Vasouvy. This latter is perched on a small hill near the town Honfleur. One gets, from this place, a beautiful panoramic view of the surrounding country with its green pastures and huge

expanse of the Channel. On a bright day, we can see the French port of La Havre, from which sail all the big steamers to America. The whole country is very picturesque, and is not unlike the English country in summer.

6. I returned to Paris also by car on the 28th June. Last week was a very busy week in Paris. There were race meetings every day in the week on the different race courses. On the last day is run the greatest race in France, the Grand Prix. All Paris was out on that day, as apart from the interest in the racing proper, one gets a chance of seeing the latest creations in ladies' dresses. Some models are charming, but quite a good few are, according to our Indian notions, ridiculous. I was advised not to go, as the weather was rather wet. But I allowed my officers to go there, and they were very thankful for the good outing they had. It was successful day for all. Every one won some money. Her Highness who was also there won a fairly good sum; and this race practically wiped off her losses in previous race meetings in Paris.
7. Her Highness has gone to England, and is doing well. The weather in Paris is at present bright but warm, as it generally is in July. I may go to some cooler place. I hope you are all well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2071

BADEN BADEN, GERMANY,
21st July 1929.

MY DEAR COL. BURKE,

I thank you for your very kind letter dated the 28th June 1929.

2. I was so glad to get the excellent news about the rains in Baroda. I hope the other districts have had favourable rains as well. I trust that the season will continue good. I

am very sorry to hear about the prickly heat, from which you are all suffering, but, perhaps, by now it has left you.

3. I have remained free from gout or any other illness since about a month. During my stay in Paris, which extended to about three months, I was far from fit. I went to Deauville last month, and spent a week there. I went earlier than the season, and found the place quiet. The change, however, did me much good. I am now, as you see, at Baden Baden. It is rather warm here, but not so oppressive as in Paris. There seems to be a heat-wave all over Europe. I have made excursions in the Black Forests and to important towns, such as Heidelberg and Strasbourg, and have been much interested in both the antiquities and modern institutions. The soil around Baden Baden is very rich and is highly cultivated.
4. I was indeed glad to know that affairs in Baroda are going smoothly. May they continue so. I am happy to get your information concerning Dhairyashil, and sincerely trust that he will continue to behave properly. The news I had about him a little while ago, was rather discouraging, and your letter has relieved me not a little.
5. It is good to hear that your daughter has had an enjoyable time at Panchmari, and trust that the rest in Baroda will restore her to perfect health. With very kind regards to your daughter and yourself,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Lt. Col. R.J.C. Burke,
Resident, Baroda.

2072

GRAND HOTEL, ST. MORITZ,
31st July 1929.

MY DEAR SHANTA DEVI,

I have had today your first letter in this 19th trip of mine to Europe. I don't know whether my typewritten letter has reached you.

2. I am glad that every one is well there, and that your studies are progressing. You seem to require more practice in writing, as your letters show-back in the handwriting i.e. facility. I write this, as I wish you to be well educated. I have heard from Pratapsinh, and will write to him separately. My health is at present well.
3. This is a place in a mountain and is very cool. Baden Baden was very pretty but rather hot.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Shrimant Sou. Yuvaradni Shanta Devi Gaekwar,
Baroda.*

2073

GRAND HOTEL, ST. MORITZ,
31st July 1929.

MY DEAR LAXMI DEVI,

Thanks for your letter of the 2nd July 1929. I am sorry your husband has been ill. I hope by the time this reaches you, he will be quite well and strong. Show him this letter. I should like to hear from him from time to time. I hope your children are getting on well.

2. I had promised to give, as present, Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) only to the girl's marriage and not five. There has been probably some mistake somewhere. I don't think you should disturb Pratapsinh, his wife and Indumati in connection with the marriage.
3. Unless Indumati helps herself to an extent, no one can do much for her successfully. She must try to occupy herself and take exercise. However, the doctors will tell what can be done for her, as they have done up-to now. It is a difficult and an intricate case. I don't think her going to Hubli can do her permanent good. It is only a superstition to think that her residence there does her good.

4. My health is at present better.
5. With all affectionate regards to you all,

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Savantwadi,
Savantwadi.*

2074

GRAND HOTEL, ST. MORITZ,
3rd August 1929.

MY DEAR MADGAONKAR,

- I was very glad to receive your letter of the 4th July 1929 and its contents.
2. I accept with pleasure your invitation to be the Patron of "the All India Hindu Law Reform and Research Association", as my sympathies are with the object of the movement. May it have success in its laudable and useful undertaking. I congratulate you on your wise speech.
 3. I hope this finds you and all yours quite well. With best wishes,

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Govindrao D. Madgaonkar, Bombay.*

2075

SUVRETTE HOUSE, ST. MORITZ,
17th August 1929.

MY DEAR COL. MEADE,

- Your kind letter of August 9th has followed me here, reaching me yesterday, and I hasten to reply to it.
2. I remember receiving a letter from you in Paris, which I told Mr. Ambegaonkar to answer for me, as I was, at the time, rather indisposed. It would seem from what you say, that he must have forgotten to do so. The second letter, to which you refer, as far as I can remember, has not reached me.

3. I am glad to be able to tell you that my news from Baroda is excellent. The rains have been good, and the prospects of the country are as promising as one has a right to expect. With regard to the administration, all seems to be going well.
4. My grandson, I hear, is picking up knowledge of administrative duties, and his studies are also progressing. Dhairyashil has had a relapse, but probably he is now going on better. Her Highness has been at Bagnoles de l'Orne for treatment of varicose vains, and I hear good accounts of her health.
5. You will, of course, have seen that the Government of India have decided against Baroda in the matters of the harbours in Kathiawar, though all the treaties guaranteed Baroda the same rights as British ports. In such circumstances, one can hardly avoid the feeling of discouragements, which does not make it possible to continue with much enthusiasm along the path of administrative progress so necessary for the State.
6. Again Baroda has constructed, as you know, many Railways of its own. Yet the British Government, for various reasons, always insists on interference with the jurisdiction of the State over them. I must confess that I find this very galling, and that I begin to doubt at times whether there is any justice at all in the world.
7. To turn to more pleasant subjects, St. Moritz has proved, as it has so often proved, a very good friend to me. I have been here three weeks to-day and my health has much improved. For the most part, the weather has been admirable. I have been able to take many walks about the neighbourhood, and, by means of my car, I have gone a little further afield. two days ago, I visited the stelvio Pass, which is decidedly an impressive sight. There is an element of excitement in the climb to the height of nine thousand feet, along a steep winding road overlooking a precipice. Have you ever made an excursion? I am proposing to leave St. Moritz to-morrow for the Villa D'Este, on the lake of Como, where I shall stop for a few days. If I go to Nice and know that you are there, I will certainly

look you up. Perhaps I might see you in England, as I have been for sometime contemplating a visit there.

8. Will you kindly remember me to your wife? I hope she and you alike are in the best of health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Col. M.J. Meade.*

2076

**GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE,
CERNOBBIO, (ITALY),**
21st August 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have already written a letter from Paris, describing my visit to Deauville. As mentioned in it, we were early in the season there, and I found the place very dull.

2. Paris was rather uncomfortably warm, so I decided to go for a change to Baden-Baden, which I had heard much about, but never visited. Here also I found it very warm, but there were many places of interest to see in the neighbourhood, apart from the town itself.
3. I made excursions in the Black Forest; and to heidelberg, Karlshruue, Stranbourg, Schramberg and Stuttgart. The trips into the forest were a great relief from the heat of Baden Baden, which, being damp, is very enervating and is not unlike that at Bombay in the months of May and June.
4. The Stephanie Hotel, in which I was living, was very comfortable. It has a beautiful garden, with well-kept flower-beds, rambler roses climbing everywhere, trees of various shades of green, diversified with bright tints of the copper-beach, and green lawns, which though not rivalling those of the Oxford colleges, at least, far surpass any that many parts of India can show. A little shallow river, paved with stone slabs at the bottom and flowing along with a murmur, with its pleasantly soothing at night, separates this garden from a large and very attractive part, full of lime trees, chestnuts, and other

trees. I noticed that the height of these trees is less than ours in India. Across the park, about five minutes' walk from the Stephanie Hotel, is the Kurhaus, a place of great resort for people, especially for Germans themselves, seeking to improve their health and cure their ailments by taking the water, for which Baden-Baden is famous. It is approached through a fine double row of shops, in which the prices are naturally high. It is provided with an excellent restaurant, a spacious theatre and a magnificent ball-room decorated in French style, which many years ago, was used for gambling. Now-a-days games of chance are prohibited in the Kurhaus. Bands play either in or outside the Kurhaus, all day long.

5. Dr. Wolf, the Assistant Director, courteously showed me all over the building, and also conducted me to the baths, which are situated some distance from the Kurhaus. I could only see the Men's baths, as it is not allowed for visitors to see the Women's Baths, except at certain times. The remains of some ancient Baths, dating from the period when the Romans had a settlement at Baden Baden, I unfortunately had no leisure to see. The Baths, like the Kurhaus, are run by the Municipality of Baden-Baden, which spends £ 55,000 a year on them and recovers the money by the fees charged. A special tax is levied on all the visitors to the Kurhaus, which, thus also pays its way.
6. There are, too, Baths for the poor, with a nominal charge which would be very excellent idea in India, instead of allowing them to bathe in rivers and tanks alone.
7. I went to see the public swimming bath, on a day, when mixed bathing was allowed and was much struck by the healthy sun-tanned appearance of those disporting themselves, both adults and children. There is an instructor to teach them to swim. The Municipality again provides this swimming bath, and gets back its money through entrance fees.
8. Like all German towns, Baden-Baden is kept scrupulously clean, and it has the advantage of lovely surroundings, with undulating pine-covered hills about it, and beyond them the mountains.

9. The Mountains, it appears, tend to attract occasional thunder-storms, and we experienced one, while at Baden Baden. Otherwise the weather was remarkably fine.
10. Heidelberg is a picturesque town on the river Neckar, of which we got a magnificent view from the terrace of the ruined castle there. This was ruined by the French in 1693, in the wars of Louis XIV against the German States. It is still, however, a very fine sight. Heidelberg University is one of the most famous in Germany, and I was received by the Rector, Dr. Tiberius, a young man, who was officiating for one, who was said to be recently dead. It was a pleasure to learn from him that there were four Indian students at the University. The total number of students is 4,000 and a new building is to be erected to accommodate more. The present buildings are strictly simple in appearance, but spacious nevertheless. Convenience seems to be studied more than architecture. Judging from one room I was in, they are usefully furnished without luxury.
11. At Strasbourg, the great attraction is the wonderful 11th Century Astronomical clock in the Cathedral. The maker of this was blinded after finishing his work on it, so that he might not be able to reproduce it elsewhere. This reminds me of many of the stories of a like nature, which we hear in India, but I do not know with what amount of truth.
12. Schramberg, in the heart of the Black Forest is well-worth a visit on account of its vast clock and the watch-making factory. I had arranged to visit the great factory of the Junghans Company, which, with its branches is the biggest in Europe. It exports all over the world including India. There were many interesting and cheap little clocks in the shape of an elephant, camel, etc. to fascinate intending purchases. We were received very cordially by the Junghans family and shown over the various departments by Dr. Junghans, who seems to have been just married. As the memento of our visit, we were presented with some fine examples of table clocks.
13. Stuttgart is the capital of the State of Wurtenberg, which is next to the State of Baden and, therefore, within easy

reach. We could not, however, see so large a city in one day. We went to Bosch, Magneto Works which are famous for supplying the world with magnetos and other motor accessories. This factory, like that at Schramberg, is a marvel of industry and organisation. It gives one a good idea of the hard-working character of the German people, when one sees factories like these. We had also a hurried look at the palace built in Moorish style by the King of Wurtenberg a hundred years ago. Now-a-days, of course, Wurtenberg is a Republic, and its palaces have been turned into museums etc.

14. As a change from the great warmth of Baden Baden, I made up my mind to go to the Swiss mountains and chose my old friend St. Moritz, to which my visits were frequent in former years, though only once before in the summer.
15. I stopped for one night at Konstanz, in the Insel Hotel, which was once a Monastery. It over-looks the lake of Konstanz and is on the border of Switzerland. It is a very pretty place. The hotel is simple and clean, and has large commodious rooms with polished wooden floor. These are covered with small pieces of carpet, which can be easily removed and cleaned, and which cost less in furnishing the room. The style seems to be particularly suited for India, and especially places like Baroda, which are warm and dusty.
16. The next day we crossed the lake of Konstanz and saw at Friedrichshafen the German Airship Graf Zeppelin, which has since completed its voyage to the United States and to Japan. This is its second stage on a world cruise. We went over this wonderful machine conducted by the second pilot, Herr Von Schiller, who during the war, took part in many air raids over England, and was then called a 'Baby-Killer', but now as he told us he has many British friends. He spoke very good English and was most courteous.
17. We had to break our journey again at a place called Ragaz, as it was getting dark and the mountain roads are not safe after 10 O'clock at night. I met the present manager of the hotel Ragaz who remembers of seeing me forty years ago, when I visited Switzerland, travelling of course,

by horse carriage (technically called a Diligence) and with a very big retinue.

18. I recall that on my visit to Ragaz so many years ago, I tasted, for the first time in my life, fresh pears, then unknown in Baroda. It is curious how one's mind retains small memory like that.
19. At the time of that early trip, I may mention, the hotel Ragaz belonged to an old engineer, retired from the service of the Emperor of Russia. Both he and his son took great interest in showing me Ragaz and its neighbourhood.
20. I find Ragaz much changed. The approaches and the place itself are much finer than they were. All signs show that it is richer, better looked after, and more frequented than old. The hotel is enlarged, and has many excellent rooms in it. Instead of belonging to one family, it is now the property of a limited company. The effect of this is to guarantee it a longer and safer life; for there are more people interested in its welfare. We in India have much to learn of the value of co-operative work in business. We leave things to family management, whereas we should entrust them to a company, provided, of course, that this can be done profitably. The example of Europe's business methods should be well studied. We are far too individualistic in our own.
21. I arrived at St. Moritz in time for lunch the next day. I was not quite sure how far I should be able to stand the high altitude of 6000 feet above sea-level. I had visited this place immediately after my serious illness at Bad Gastein in 1923; and perhaps it will not be without interest, if I refer here to what happened that year.
22. After finishing my cure at Carlsbad in June 1923, I motored to Reichenhall, where Her Highness was undergoing a cure. The route passed through very picturesque parts of Austria and Bavaria. It took me nearly eight hours to reach Reichenhall. I had lunch at the Grand Hotel, Regensberg, which is half way from Carlsbad to Reichenhall.
23. Her Highness was then suffering from an acute attack of influenzal bronchitis, and I had to stay at Reichenhall for four days. When Her Highness' temperature came down

to normal and the doctors told me that I could safely leave her, I went by car to Bad Gastein, a place recommended to me as an after-cure on account of its radio-active tonic waters.

24. My cure was, however, unfortunately interrupted. On the fourth day I got a feverish chill, and I made the mistake of driving in an open car on a cold and wet day to meet Her Highness, who was coming to Bad-Gastein from Reichenhall.
25. While suffering from this chill, I went for a walk in the rain and, getting warm, I took off my clothes and sat near the waterfall, the spray of which reached me and had bad effects; which shows how even trifling things, if not attended to, may lead to harm beyond what one would imagine. I had to take to bed immediately. What was just an acute common cold, to start with, developed successively into acute bronchitis and later into Bronchopneumonia. I was confined to bed for nearly three weeks, and Her Highness and the staff had a most anxious time. To add to my sufferings, I had two sharp attacks of gout during this illness.
26. Though a pretty place and much frequented by people on account of its tonic water, the hotel I was staying in, the Hotel De L' Europe, was not very comfortable, and bedroom particularly being very damp on account of a huge water-fall in its immediate vicinity.
27. Though still very weak, I was declared sufficiently fit to travel to St. Moritz, where I was advised to go to recoup after my recent illness. I, therefore, left Bad-Gastein by car about the beginning of August with Dr. Divraj Mehta, and did the journey to St. Moritz in three stages.
28. I left Bad Gastein at 10 O'clock in the morning and arrived a pretty place on a lake called Zell-Um-See in time for lunch. Resting for a couple of hours at this place, I hoarded the train and arrived at Innsbruck the same evening at 7. The night was spent at Innsbruck, and I left next morning for the frontier station of Feldkerch, where my car was awaiting me.
29. I went from Feldkerch to Ragaz by car and made my second halt here for the night. I left the next morning in

the car, and, after lunching at Chur, arrived at St. Moritz at 5 O'clock in the evening.

30. I was beginning to feel the benefit from the bracing mountain air; but this was not destined to last long. Two important events turned the scales against me. The first was the news from the Dewan's letter, communicated to me by Mr. Nanavati, regarding the losses incurred in the Villiers investments. I was too ill then to realise of the losses or to go into the question fully.
31. A much more sad event was the death of my son, Jayasinhrao, in the prime of his life. He was being moved from Berlin to a nursing home in Paris, when he died in the train. He ought, of course, to have been accompanied, by a doctor from the institution, in which he had been in Berlin, trained to look after a patient like him, instead of merely being given a sedative drug to keep him quiet in the train. His own doctor had not sufficient experience to look after him in his serious condition.
32. On account of the feeble state of my health, Her Highness pressed me not to accompany her to Paris for Jayasinhrao's funeral. But naturally I could not leave her alone under these circumstances.
33. After the funeral was over, I returned again in September to St. Moritz where Her Highness joined me later. The hotels were fast emptying; so, after a brief stay of a fortnight, I left for Montreaux, stopping one night at Zurich.
34. I consulted Dr. Heanneret of Lausanne, who, after thoroughly examining me, said that I had strained my heart a little, partly due to too sudden a change to a high altitude and partly to severe exertions there. He also advised me not to go higher altitudes than 3000 feet.
35. The effect on my heart must have been a temporary one, as it was examined in October by Dr. Persons Smith of London, and was declared sound by him. He did not object to my going to higher altitudes, provided I did not exert myself too much there. He has stuck to his opinion all these years, just as Dr. Jeanneret has stuck to his.
36. It was, therefore, to test the truth of these divergent opinions, and also to see, if I could stand similar high altitude in India that I decided to come to St. Moritz this

year. I am glad to say that I can stand the height well, though, of course I have strictly followed the doctor's advice and not done any mountain climbing.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2077

GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTATE, CERNOBBIO,

25th August 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

At different stages in my reign, I have tried to increase the stock of Vernacular literature by having books translated from various languages into Gujarati and Marathi. Some of this translation work was so badly done that I had to slacken my energies. The translation of good books into Vernacular is indeed most useful, but it has to be well and systematically done.

2. I should like to take this work up again, and to spend on it some money over and above the existing provision in the budget, of which I have here no information, from the saving on schools that may have to be closed on account of failute. A regular system, however, will have to be laid down for the guidance of officers, so as to avoid, as far as possible, any waste of expenditure on the translation of unworthy books or on questionable interpretations put into otherwise sound translations.
3. At one time, this fault of questionable interpretation was to be found in a book or two dedicated to "His Highness". Sentences of doubtful import were inserted in books, privately printed indeed, but with the support of the Government. This sort of thing cannot be countenanced by the State, arising, as it does, from carelessness on the part of officers and their fear of taking action, when mistakes are discovered. But the Residency takes note of such things, and asks the State to explain or rectify the mistakes. Then, in sheer fright, the officers wish to

give up their work instead of trying to put matters right.

4. Will you kindly see what are the present rules and practices in this regard, and lay down a mature policy for the future? We should undertake the translation of simple useful books, which are likely to increase the stock of knowledge of the general masses. Good men should be consulted in settling on the list of works to be translated.
5. I should like to utilise, as much as possible, private enterprise. Instead of the State undertaking the task of translation and selling the books by means of some agency, it should encourage private individuals and companies, and should pay them only a certain share of the expense, the object being to persuade them that it is to their interest to turn out useful books, for which there will be a wide public demand. Everything must be done on business-lines.
6. I could write a great deal on the subject; but you can anticipate all that I might say, and make proper provision for this translation work in the future, if already it has not been made in the existing rules. You need not be surprised, if I strengthen much the translation bureau.
7. I hope this letter will find you and all yours in perfect health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2078

VILLA D'ESTE
30th August 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have received your two letters of 8th August 1929.

2. I am pleased with the arrangements, which you have made for Pratapsinh's education. Instead of his energy being divided between several offices, in future for some time to come, as I have told you, he had better give up his work in connection with the Council, and master that of

the Vahivatdar's office with the necessary laws and regulations for the performance of those duties.

3. There are two ways of initiating a young man into his duties. He may either begin at the top and go down; or he may begin at the bottom and go up to the top. Prince Pratapsinh has now some idea of what the highest office of the State, the council, does. He would do well for sometime to learn the work of the vahivatdar and other offices connected with it, and, thus, go on gradually to higher offices.
4. You must remember that rich men's children are sometimes helped so much in the performance of their daily work that it is not they, who do that work, but others in their name. Who desire to win their favour thereby. Any help carried beyond resonable proportions is bad, and will render the person receiving it deficient in self confidence, which is harmful inone holding a high position.
5. There is no royal way to learning high or low, all have to go through the same mail, only differing in length of time, which they spend. The poor man passes his life in doing his particular work, while the more fortunate rich man gets early a good general idea and goes rapidly from one office to another.
6. While he is doing vahivatdar's work, it is, of course, understood that Pratapsinh goes on with his general education for which you seem to have made wise provision.
7. As soon as he has done the work of vahivatdar and other offices, without undue waste of time, he will come back to higher duties, and may work as Karma Sachiv. This will give him confidence and compel him to decide questions and determine policies, which is likely to be his main function in life. I am anxious that he should do really important work before long.
8. If you can induce Dhairyashil to learn the work of some different office (except the Military and Police), you should give him the chance to master the detail of the department. If he then shows fitness, we may think of utilising him in future, provided that all goes well.
9. I agree with your view about educational policy.

10. I am glad to hear that the new Railway Manager is proving so good. Kindly give him a message of appreciation from me, and tell him that I wish him success in his endeavour. The State has spent large sum in constructing different lines; but the return on capital spent is indeed very poor compared with other Government and State railways.
11. Our object in future must be so to manage and develop the lines already in existence as to make them pay a reasonable dividend. Because we have money in the State, we are apt to spend easily, without taking adequate note of our failures. This is not an intelligent or conscientious way of conducting work. We should act after good calculation, and always be ready to correct the mistakes we may have made. Not to correct mistakes is to teach the officers and the public to be indifferent about spending money gathered from the poor people. This tends to immorality and waste, which every intelligent man will, of course, do his best to stop.
12. As compared with the old officers, our present ones, to a certain extent, allow themselves, out of a mistaken sense of discipline, to be timid and slack in bringing the abuses to light. This spirit must not be encouraged. A certain amount of independence, clear thinking, and willingness to take risks in the performance of duties should be expected of the officers, through, unfortunately, very few of them show it.
13. However, these principles and aspirations are so well known to you that it is unnecessary for me to write more upon the subject.
14. My health is better, though I am to-day feeling a slight pain in my foot, which, I trust, will not develop into gout.
15. Kindly remember me to Col. Burke.
16. I hope that this letter will find you and all yours perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2079

PALACE HOTEL, LUCERNE,

30th August 1929.

MY DEAR SON,

- Many thanks for your letter of the 7th August.
2. I can fully understand that your present work, which consists of nothing but reading, must be very monotonous and tiring. I do not know how the choice was made, and have no objection, if a rational change is made in it.
 3. I do not expect anything beyond common-sense and unless a man is practical, tactful, well behaved and gives no reasonable cause for others to find fault with, the present circumstances will certainly not help him.
 4. In India, and specially among the children of the rich, they have no idea of sensible discipline or subordination.
 5. I wish from you nothing extra-ordinary; but unless you have some occupation, you will find your life dull and useless. If I were in your position, I would make myself useful to my family and to the State with tact and judgment. But I doubt whether you have enough strength of character to do it.
 6. Even I cannot see you regularly and in good mood. If that is the case with me, what must it be under different circumstances?
 7. However, each one carves out his own life, and preaching is not of much use.
 8. I am glad that your children are well.
 9. Please remember me to your wife, and tell her that I have received her beautifully written Marathi Letter.

Your sincere and affectionate friend,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Shrimant Maharaj Kumar

Dhairyashilrao Gaekwad, Baroda.

2081

ROYAL HOTEL, EVIAN-LES-BAINS,

13th September 1929.

MY DEAR COL. BURKE,

I thank you for your letter dated the 29th August from Baroda

2. I do not misunderstand what you write about my grandson. Up-to this time, in a way, I did not encourage him to go in for Polo, as I thought it would draw him away from his studies, which, and especially in these days, are very important for an Indian Prince, if he has to do his work intelligently and maintain his interest. You can easily understand how difficult we find to hold our own, if we are not well educated.
3. I am not against sports, though I do not care for a flannelled fool. I also do not admire a book-worm.
4. The position of an Indian Prince is indeed very difficult, and especially when he has no healthy distractions as in Baroda. Baroda, in its own way, had little more life than I do; but my health and want of intelligent help make it little more life. My sons could have helped me; but unfortunately I was not to have the benefit. I will try to give chances to my grand-sons.
5. I shall not forget what you have written about Polo, though that is not enough to keep a young man out of mischief.
6. He must have education and character, besides good healthy occupation, ambition, sport and healthy outdoor life. He must have field to work out his ambition, sport and healthy outdoor life. He must have field to work out his ambitions and taste the fruits of success, and not many chagrins of defects and disappointments out of proportion.
7. Merely a Prince, being well-educated and brought up, is not enough to sustain him in a high and admirable position. It cannot last unless his surroundings are also educated and fired with sentiments of patriotism and ambition. Merely the education of his surroundings is not enough to support a Prince in High position; but the general level of the intelligence of the masses must be

raised. The achievement of the last with what I have written above will make the position of the Prince more durable, and will be a best guarantee for good Government.

8. An educated Prince even now finds that there is not scope and liberty enough to work in the higher interests of the State. Political restrictions are too many, and the successes attained are of short duration.
9. This is a friendly and private letter, and I have no reason or justification to go into politics; but still, I may casually mention that a greater freedom to the State in at least, their internal administration will help much to create a healthy feeling of rivalry and competition, and to achieve substantial progress.
10. Restrictions in construction of railways, harbour, telegraphs, and improvement in police and military based upon petty grounds of past correspondence and probably justified in antiquated circumstances are, it seems to me, out of date in these days of peace and science. They sap all inducement to progress.
11. For lack of power of correct and adequate expression in a foreign language, Indians make their representations worse than the case warrants. I could cite instances; however, I shall say nothing more in the matter.
12. I hope you will return to Baroda again after your leave. A good Political Officer can help a State a great deal, at least, in representing its views.
13. Kindly remember me to your daughter.
14. We may meet before you go on leave and during it, I hope, you will enjoy thoroughly your holidays and benefit by them.
15. Her Highness will soon be going to Germany for a little operation. Dr. Chandrachud is with her, and she will feel much more confident in undergoing the operation on her nose which, I hope, will be thoroughly successful.
16. Kindly remember me to the Dewan.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Lt. Col. R.J.C. Burke,
Resident, Baroda.

2082

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

3rd October, 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- Thanks for your letter of the 18th September.
2. Referring to para 8 regarding the Translation Bureau, I am glad to see the action you have taken, though I cannot express my view fully in the absence of more information.
 3. What you have done now and what awaits to be done, ought to have been thought of before by the high inspecting officers, if not by others. The Councillors have been kept free from much work, in order that they should have sufficient time to inspect the working of the different offices and correct the defects in it and in the policy of the departments, and, again if they have ability enough, to give now useful and practical ideas of policy and schemes for being worked out. For instance, Mr. Rice who wrote some time ago about the development of the Forest department by constructing new roads, said that it could not be done, as the department was not under him fully, and as much of the work was disposed of by the Karma Sachiv.
 4. All orders of the Karma Sachiv are submitted to the different members of the Council, and one of the objects in doing this was to keep them informed of what was being done, and give them an opportunity of correcting anything that was not quite right or which could be better done by fixing and determining a policy. Bearing this in mind, Mr. Rice or any other officer is expected to suggest a policy with sufficient details that the head of a department or a subordinate officer can study and get approved or sanctioned, so as to work out any particular measure or policy.
 5. The Councillors are expected to give subordinate officers the benefit of their experience, and inspire them with definite practical ideas, instead of dabbling into little details and wasting their own time and that of others. At their leisure, they should take a broad view of the policy of the department and see how it is worked out, and give,

as said above, new ideas to the men, who are more occupied in the daily work of the department.

6. On this very line of thinking, the nation-building work of translation ought to have attracted the attention of the high officers earlier, and they should have seen whether it was welldone or not; and if not done, set right by fixing a definite policy and apportioning praise or blame to individuals according to their work. Individual study is, at times, necessary to encourage good work and merit. I should like you to apportion praise, and blame to the Vidyadhikari and others concerned, and let me know how you propose to deal with them for their past work, and report the policy fully that you have laid down, for the future, to ensure good work.
7. The following cable has been sent to you today:-
"Let Nandnath Dixit go on leave untill he submits full explanation regarding Translation Bureau. S.V. Pendse will act for him".
8. The Vidyadhikari seems from your letter partly to have failed in carrying out the policy, and he has also failed, to an extent, in satisfactorily carrying out the Compulsory Education Scheme. In order to do justice, the State Officers failing like this, must be dealt with definitely and quickly, so that others may learn.
9. Much of the time of our superior officers is being spent in doing work, which the heads of the departments or other subordinate officers ought to do, and which is really of a routine nature. Our Administration, as it is, is top-heavy, and we can dispense with several officers; but while they are there, you must see as the highest head of the Executive department that they are giving their best to the State.
10. Please submit a proposal for my consideration of how many of the high officers can be dispensed with. Partly I have myself allowed an excessive number; but this cannot profitably go on much longer.
11. I hope this finds you and yours doing well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2083

BLUE STAR LINE, S.S. ANDALUCIA,

7th October, 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I am on my way to Madeira for a short trip, which I fixed to avoid the great heat in Europe. By the time I started for this trip, the weather is considerably cooled down in Paris. Here it is milder.

2. Yesterday I stopped for a few hours in Lisbon. The style of the houses reminded me of old Bombay. The general style could not be nearer. The Government had sent some officials to receive and help me, if needed. For the size of the State, which is like a large Indian State, the capital Lisbon has a large population of nearly 8 lacs. The country is a Republic, but under a Military Director. Since the Dictatorship, Government is functioning better. If a true representative government with powers was introduced in the weak Native States of India, it will do much harm. The States have already many participants in their posers; this will only add more. We lack position, power, education, combination and wealth to carry on really vigorous and progressive government progressive in the western sense. You should bear this in mind in ruling an Indian State. It is easy to give but difficult to take back. Even according to old system, we have yet much to do. The people should be interested in Government of the State, but on different lines, capable of varying and changing circumstances.
3. If it were possible, I should prefer a National Autocratic Government for the whole of India until Nation-building improvements are well established. The old Indian Government with Council is not to be easily condemned. Even in Europe, with all their talk of progress, several countries are now under military dictatorship, where the one man power is imphasized. Look at Italy, Spain, Portugal, some States in Central Europe, Poland, Turkey etc.
4. Instead of employing all the energies of higher officers in carrying out and looking after the daily routine of our various departments, we should try to develop some useful

new schemes. Please do not imagine that I attach less importance to the smooth and satisfactory working of every-day administration; it is like our daily food. Unless it is well done and timely by the comparatively junior officers, the higher officers cannot be justified to slacken their energies in supervising, and devote one to develop new paying schemes and policies. The lower subordinates should, by this time, be able to carry out, to the satisfaction of all, the established policies, improvements and routine of the State, if the service be worth something. I shall not worry you by writing more on this subject.

5. Pilajirao should try to do some civil and judicial work with the Munsiff there, and fit him to exercise higher judicial powers of an Assistant Judge something like Shivrajsingh. This is to be for local convenience, as the Commissioner has much time on his hand. The pay of those officers should not generally be more than that of a Naib Suba. He should be a specially selected and chosen officer. The next officer, that is likely to go there, is Shamrao Gaekwar. Bearing this possibility in mind, Shamrao Gaekwar should be prepared to exercise these higher powers, whenever he can.
6. Instead of Okha Commissioner, I should now style him Suba (special) विशेष सुबा. I should encourage and give him all possible and reasonable facilities to push on wisely the development of the taluka and its different resources.
7. I am writing the following without full knowledge of facts. The Vyara Water-Works should be given filtering facilities, and if no proper and regular system of water-tax has been introduced, it should be done so. The excuse that the water-works were introduced without first consulting the inhabitants, should be given no weight. The pure water-supply will help, in time, to increase the population and prosperity of the town.
8. I should like to know how much land has been taken up in the Mangrol and other talukas owing to the extension of the Zankhvaw Railway line. The line was mainly undertaken to bring grass to Baroda and other divisions in time of famine or scarcity of rain.

9. I should like to see the case and order passed in the case of Capt. Molvi, who was once stationed at Dwarka. Let me have 'Z' Patrak (time-table) of this case, showing all the time it took for its final decision. I am inclined to think the punishment inflicted by the Council as mild; however, I wait to form my view. Case concerning officers should be well and quickly prepared and disposed of instead of bandying explanations and correspondence. This is required in the interest of efficient service. Mildness is not always to be praised. We are inclined to be soft. There are likely to be private influences in such cases, and excuses made for delay.
10. I am getting this letter typewritten to save you the trouble of reading my difficult writing. I was not really taught to write. I think this was a mistake. I should have preferred to have the reigns of Government three years later to have a better education. You cannot expect good and able rulers, unless you educate them for the rule. We find fault with Rajas; but what is their education in comparison to what is expected of them, especially not to talk of their entourage, the majority of their subjects, except a few Brahmins, Banias and other few literary castes, who have their gifts and peculiar weaknesses? We must all, high and low, learn and make progress.
11. I should like to have soon full and satisfactory explanation of the translation bureau. I have, in time, to review the whole work done from commencement upto now-its quantity and quality and expenses and the different ways, in which it has been done and supervised, and how much more could have been done-to fix, if necessary, the policy for the future, if it is not already determined. I am not a believer entirely in the work of State Agency; however, these are casual remarks.
12. Sir Abbas Ali Baig and Govindbhai will have probably to, with necessary other men, review policy, and submit a full report with criticism of the past work done and recommendations for the future. I want to help progress by giving healthy paying literature to my people and countrymen. Let Sir Abbas Ali Baig think over this and be prepared to do work without wasting time and money.

The report should be lucid and clear, distributing praise and blame justly in the interest of truth.

13. I hope this finds you and all yours quite well and happy.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

P.S.

14. Mr. Bhatt of the Press has been punished, and yet he has been given promotion; because he was sent to Europe and besides, he gets regular promotion according to the service rules of the Electric department. Is this true? Why is he given double promotion? The present promotion given because his junior has got higher pay by promotion, should be suspended, till facts are explained to me. I think the reasoning, as mentioned above, is not satisfactory. To avoid this, all the pays of Naib Subas and other officers were made personal, and seniority was to be counted from the date of their appointment in the grade, and not by pay. I believe the present Accountant General has been given higher pay somewhat on the same lines, because his supposed junior got higher pay. If this be so, the reasoning is not sound, and its acceptance must limit the right of Government to use discretion. Already by rules and the manner of working and thinking of our officers, the discretion of Government is being unduly circumscribed.
15. Mr. R.R. Powar, the present Co-operative Officer, was made Suba to train him, and was not permanently appointed on that post or pay. Mr. Aloni said that he was not quite capable, and in order to verify this, I transferred him as a Co-operative Officer on a higher pay for a time only than what he would have received as a Naib Suba, and not the pay he drew at Amreli as Acting Suba. I have not accepted yet whether the complaint of Mr. Aloni was right or wrong, and in order to have an opportunity to look into it, transferred him from Suba of Amreli, thus giving him room for putting forth reasons whether his supposed incapacity was right or not. Please get his matter laid before me with definite grounds, on which Mr. R.R. Powar is supposed to have been found wanting, with his explanation, so that I could be able to form a correct opinion of the young man and his ability.
16. The sanctioning of higher pay to the post of the Co-operative Officer does not mean that Mr. R.R. Powar was given that pay either for a time or permanently, unless the order is perfectly clear to that effect.
17. I wish the whole matter to be submitted soon, so that Mr. Powar should not suffer unduly. When officers tell me that a certain officer is not quite capable, I try to get information on the facts, on which they base their opinion, with any other material useful for deciding the point at issue. Mere assertion of officers is not

always enough. They must explain on what their impression or judgment is based. People are apt, sometime, to base their judgment on inadequate and improper grounds.

18. I have laid down several times that frequent transfers are not to be made. I do not think that this order is sufficiently carried out. The system of constant transfers, besides causing money and worry to Government and officers concerned, is the best way of ensuring the continuance of the incapable in the service. In a small State like ours, where every important place can be easily visited and inspected, we ought to be able to know our subordinates well and judge of their merits. Study of individuals is the best way of encouraging merit, correcting indifferent men and promoting the general welfare of the State and its service. S.R.G.

*To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2084

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARC MONCEAU,
25th October 1929.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I hope you and your wife are in excellent health. I was glad to learn that you are likely to have a child by March next. I hope it is a son.

2. I returned only yesterday from a short trip to Madeira, which is a fertile and rich island with almost tropical climate and vegetation.
3. The journey by land from Lisbon was rather tiring. Lisbon and part of Spain remind one of the aspect of Indian agricultural land. Comparatively it is a poor dry land.
4. Notwithstanding, the houses in villages and towns are better built, cleaner and substantial than ours, This indicates their better financial condition.
5. I am glad to know that you take interest in your work. This will pay you much in future. I am anxious to use you for higher and more responsible work. With my kindest regards to Indumati and others,

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar,
Baroda.*

2086

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK,
PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,

4th November 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

- I feel inclined to write to you a few words.
2. There was rumour afloat yesterday that the King of England had died; fortunately, it is contradicted to-day, and officers are searching, who telephoned to Paris this news, so as to have him punished for giving false news.
 3. In Baroda, people are at times very fond of setting and spreading false, mischievous rumours and gossips. They do disturb individual's peace of mind and insinuate bad impression about their character. The people, who spread such false reports, should be taken to task and duly punished for using their tongue and brain for mischief. But our officers do not have the courage and sense to handle these people in the absence of definite law to that effect.
 4. We should have a section to that effect.
 5. You may not be able to follow the line of my argument, and, therefore, you can talk over the subject when we meet. If you are able to understand me, prepare a small law to prevent vakhis (rumours and gossips) unless there is a previous one already.
 6. Is there any truth that the Baroda State has given Rs. 4,000 to the Poona Women's University? I do not think such patronage will be without first consulting me. If it be true, kindly explain the facts.
 7. Sometime ago, I sanctioned a scholarship of Rs. 50 a month to one of the sons of the late Col. Savant*. I am inclined to think that this order was taken without telling all the necessary information. Therefore, suspend the execution of that order until you ask for any fresh orders.
 8. In the tippen, the financial condition of the Colonel was not explained, which is essential for a correct decision. I am under the impression that the family is fairly well off and need no assistance from the State. If it be so, you can discontinue the order of scholarship and leave the discontented party to appeal.

9. I hope this finds you and all yours well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

* *Col. Bajirao Savant.*

2087

**6, AVENUE VAN DYCK,
PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,**
6th November 1929.

MY DEAR MR. SERGEANT,

Thanks for your letter and their accompaniments. I may turn up in London, and hence I advised you not to come to Paris.

2. Concerning the note on manners, I want you to write on the following points: Manners at different stages of civilisations:
 - (1) Nomadic,
 - (2) Agricultural,
 - (3) Industrial period.
3. How the different forms of Government affect (a) Tribal, (b) Monarchial, (c) Democratic manners.
4. This would not exceed 20 pages of the size of my biography by you. It should not also be too short.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Philip Sergeant Esqr.

2089

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
December 1929.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

The weather here to-day is comparatively bright, cold and clear. To-day was practically the first time I walked for fifteen minutes after the short-lived attack of gout.

2. I have seen the tippan concerning Mr. Gurtu's request to retire.
3. I am told that the present Baroda rules allow one to take all accumulated leave prior to retirement. This has been made in consonance with the British Rules.
4. All British Rules do not conveniently apply, on all fours, to Indian States. The circumstances differ there, as the Administrators are all Indians, practically from top to bottom. They have their virtues as well as their faults.
5. We, Indians in Baroda, take pride in never having taken much leave in the whole period on one's service, which can be a fault. As man may go on labouring at the sacrifice of his health, well-being and duty to himself, which must tell on the efficiency of the service.
6. To discourage this practice, I have been insisting that officers should go on leave at reasonable intervals. Leave rules were intended to give them facilities to rest and recoup their health and to rejoin their duties with greater vigour. With this object, they were discouraged to accumulate their leave and enjoy it before they actually retired. Taking the tendency of our Baroda servants into consideration, the old rules, which required a servant to join his duties after the expiration of his leave and put in three months' service prior to retirement, seem to have been more suitable, unless the superior officers are so vigilant and exacting that they compel officers to go on leave at reasonable periods; but you will not find many officers, who will do it. Therefore, if it can be made to work by framing a rule, it will be much easier. The old Baroda rules and repeated orders of mine were expected to do so. Kindly submit the orders, by which the old rule was changed, so that I may reconsider them.
7. Care has always to be taken that we do not blindly copy British rules in all details etc., without studying local peculiarities.
8. The introduction of pension rules, as much as possible on British lines, is not always convenient to Indian States, where there is a personal rule; and on account of the size of the State and its resources it has to keep on useful officers of experience as long as possible, and not make

them retire simply by arbitrary rule of the age-limit, which may be convenient to apply to subordinate or district service.

9. India, after all, is only a district of the British Empire and not the 'court of St. James', where the King resides.
10. I write this to emphasise the difference of circumstances owing among other things, to the form of personal government.
11. Besides this, the pension rules, though they have their immense advantages, have the tendency to make the service a bit mercenary, which, in an Indian State, is very inconvenient, where its pays and rewards are comparatively few in comparison to the vast British Empire.
12. Officers try to hunt for appointments in other places, as they are compelled to retire. We may minimise this by keeping them as long as their health will permit, and their knowledge and experience will prove useful to the State.
13. This mercenary tendency has to be made up, if possible, by personal attachment and by special appreciation of merit suitable to the local circumstances.
14. This special attention may not be necessary, if the society, from which the service is recruited, is well advanced in true knowledge, sense of duty, patriotism, etc.
15. It was with these ideas that I fixed the salaries, gradations and periods of promotion of different posts, and it will be a pity, if the motives underlying the policy are completely lost sight of, as they are likely to be, unless they are written down or conveyed by experienced men from mouth to mouth.
16. It is better to write down the principles and motives underlying a policy than depend upon verbal communication.
17. I write on this rule only as an example.
18. I am not prepared to say at present that the change introduced may not be good.
19. The following method may prove more convenient, if it be thought necessary. The changes to be made in the different rules may be periodically sent on for His Highness'

information in a draft form (in the same manner as bills are prepared for any Law or Regulation) as Mudat-bandit, a month before they are published, and if nothing is heard within that period, the Council carries out its proposals.

20. There may be many other rules, where the study of local circumstances may justify a change. The fact is that the officers, who sanction the rules, should look at them from this point of view, before they make changes in the existing rules and practices, without exaggerating the local peculiarities, which some people do to show originality.
21. Sometimes, there may be difference of opinion, but that need not frighten an officer.
22. Differences of opinion are to be weighed and decided on their own merit.
23. I wish to go into the question of leave rules, and, with this object, appoint a committee consisting of:-
(1) Sir Abbas Ali Baig, President.
(2) Dr. Chandrachud and
 another suitable officer, Members.
24. I have an idea that our leave rules are framed more or less on British lines. The British rules must have been framed after taking into considerations, the longevity of life and the study of vital statistics and other local conditions of life and service in India.
25. If this is done by us, then the committee has simply to suggest any modifications or changes that may be necessary to suit our local conditions, or say that none are needed.
26. The committee must be careful to see that any changes they may suggest, should not unnecessarily financially burden the State. If, however, in the interests of service, some additional expenditure due to such changes is necessary, the committee should put forward definite proposals before the Government.
27. I consider the present change in the leave rule, though not radical, seems to be of an important change in policy affecting the whole service or a class. Therefore, before introducing such important changes, the Council should consider whether it would not be better to consult His Highness beforehand.

28. Let us not wrongly consider matters important if they do not deserve to be so, and burden His Highness with unnecessary work, His Highness should only generally be troubled, when matters are of sufficient importance.
29. The tendency upto long has unfortunately the other way.
30. To refer to another matter, please read the leading article in Nava-Gujrath of the 25th October 1929.
31. I believe, if any class of servants deserves to be continued in service up-to age of 60, it will be the school masters. There will be pressure from subordinates under to make them retire as soon as possible, but that tendency should be wisely resisted, unless, of course, they are incapable of discharging their duties.
32. It is a general tendency of servants and, specially, of Indian States to refer unduly matters to higher authorities for decisions and orders, unless they are men of substance and solid knowledge.
33. Officers are expected to decide matters themselves as much as possible. I don't like officers who do not act thus.
34. Hope this finds you and all the members of your family in perfect health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2090

S.S. RANCHI,
1st January 1930.

DEAR LORD IRWIN,

- I expect to reach Bombay on Friday morning after a pleasant, though a bit dull voyage. I shall now be looking forward to welcoming Your Excellencies in Baroda, where I hope your stay will pass off pleasantly and agreeably.
2. May I take this opportunity of congratulating you on your safe escape from the criminal attempt, that was made to upset your train by exploding a bomb? Whoever did it, it cannot be too strongly condemned.

3. I have been reading in newspapers the comments and criticisms on your declaration as regards the ultimate goal of British policy in India. If I may be allowed to say, you have rendered a great service to the British Empire, and particularly to India by your Statement. The policy of giving a responsible government to India by raising it to the status of Dominion is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, and the sooner it is accomplished the better it will be for all concerned.
4. There can be no better guarantee of loyalty to sovereign than a contented population, whose interests and aspirations are anticipated and fulfilled.
5. I write in a foreign language, with which I am not well acquainted; and you must always indulgently treat any shortcomings in its expressions. I write this, because I know at times it has created misunderstandings.
6. I hope this finds Your Excellencies in the best of health.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. the Lord Irwin
Viceroy and Governor General of India,
New Delhi.

2091

S. S. RANCHI,
7th January, 1930.

DEAR SIR SHIWASWAMY AIYAR,

I have been reading your book entitled "the Indian Constitutional Problems", and allow me to pay you my tribute of admiration in the excellent way you have marshalled facts and handled the problems.

2. I will only say tentatively a word about the Indian States. I agree with your conclusion, though I should like the Indian States to join the British India at an early opportunity. The final interests of the two are the same; and means must be found out to bring them together, if our national progress is not to suffer; and this, I think, cannot be impossible to minds like yours, on weighing

rationally all the interests concerned, not merely sentimental but solid.

3. Reading the past history of our States, I have no doubt that they will, for their own convenience, model their own States generally on British Indian lines; a weak neighbour does not find it always convenient to set up a separate standard from his powerful and numerous neighbours. At present the so called Indian States-many of them-cannot afford to pay for decent administration, and it is certainly not convenient to treat them as separate entities. After guarding their financial interests, they might just as well be merged for many purposes with the neighbouring territory.
4. I have not forgotten you and the numerous opportunities we have had of meeting at Ootacamund. It will be a pleasure to me to have further opportunities of meeting you again. I hope this will find you and lady Shiwaswamy Ayer in the best of health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir P. Shiwaswamy Aiyar,
Madras.

2092

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
22nd January 1930.

MY DEAR SIR SHIWASWAMY AIYAR,

It is not necessary to answer your note dated the 8th instant; but still I do it, as I take interest in the subject, and also because it is persons like you, who, in time have to find out ways and methods to accomplish the object in which we are all concerned. Naturally such things take time to develop fully; and that there will be difficulties and opposition in the full growth of the idea during that period, can be patent to any sane person; but that should not discourage one.

2. As I hinted in my former letter, the definition of the Indian States, as at present used by the Government of India,

does not seem to be correct. A person like H.E.H. the Nizam and a man owning a few fields in Kathiawar cannot stand on the same level, or cannot be expected to have means to maintain an administration equally efficient. I think the difficulties connected with the question are not unsurmountable, though as you rightly say, one need not unduly hurry its decision. Time will do much.

3. The progress of British India need not be delayed owing to this difficulty. The Indian States will follow the developments round about them. If they do not do it, they will naturally suffer.
4. All my preparations are ready to receive the Viceroy on the 20th. I hope everything will pass off well. I hope this finds you and your wife perfectly well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir P. Shivaswamy Aiyer,
Madras.*

2093

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
23rd January, 1930.

MY DEAR DR. NEVINS,

Many thanks for your letter of 23rd December 1929, which has been given to me just on my return to Baroda. My arrival was delayed in Europe, as I took some injections, which kept me longer there. I am feeling well. I hope the treatment will make the attacks of gout less painful, when they do come.

2. I find Baroda very agreeable so far as the climate is concerned; and all my affairs are progressing well so far as an Indian State can. I saw Mr. Abbas Tayabji the other day, and he looked well. He is going to Bombay; on his return, we are going to meet again. It is wonderful how he has kept his health. Many of the people, you know, have practically disappeared including Dr. Jadhav.

3. Kindly, besides accepting yourself, give my kindest regards to your sister. I often think of you. I reciprocate the compliments and the good wishes of the season.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Dr. J.E. Nevins,
Liverpool.

2094

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

4th February 1930.

DEAR LORD IRWIN,

I have received Your Excellency's letter of the 26th January, and have instructed my Minister to send a cheque* to your Private Secretary.

2. I am glad that you are having a central controlling body of the Boy Scots Organisation to place the movement on a permanent basis, and to see that it is developed on healthy lines, and wish you every success in your endeavour.
3. As I was not well, I could not reply to your letter earlier. With kindest regards to Lady Irwin and Yourself.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. the Lord Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.
New Delhi.

* The cheque for Rs. 6,000 was sent in payment of the amount of His Highness' donation to the Indian Boy Scouts Central Association.

2095

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

12th February 1930.

MY DEAR SIR MANUBHAI,

Many thanks for your letter of 30th ultimo from Bikaner. I could write much, but cannot do so, as I am just out of an illness, which has yet confined me to bed-a period

longer than a week. Let me recall the past history of India, our defects and how we have suffered from them and how much we have done to correct them or to recover from their defects. Let me also compare our condition and progress with the rest of the world.

2. Have we anything in our power to mould our own future or have we not? And let us see how we exercise our powers, if we have any. What I saw of the Princes' Chamber last time did not impress me very much, and don't you be surprised, if any communication is received from me, announcing my cessation from it. I think subjects ought to be better ventilated and looked at from higher general point of view than they seem to have been.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Manubhai N. Mehta,
Prime Minister, Bikaner.*

2096

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
14th February 1930.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I was delighted to receive your letter of the 10th. I am glad that you liked my speech at the Banquet".* For many years I have devoted personal attention to the subject of the position of Indian Princes, and I fear that action taken recently, especially by the Chamber of Princes, has not been in the right direction. It is my belief that a Chamber composed of Princes has no utility. If India gets Dominion Status or any status approaching it, the interests of Indian States should be represented by a Chamber of Ministers, who will negotiate, on equal terms, with the representatives from British India on matter of common concern. A chamber of Chiefs themselves cannot fulfil this function efficiently.

2. Further, in these days, the tendency appears to be to treat all States as on the same footing-the higher treaty States being reduced to the level of the other States, instead of these latter gaining in position and status.

3. These are some thoughts of mine, which I have set down in a hurried way.
4. I am interested to hear that you propose to visit Europe shortly. I do hope that this plan of yours will materialise and that we shall meet. It will be a sincere pleasure to me to renew our old friendship, and I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you. I was not well for sometime after my return from Europe, but am now better. Trusting that this will find you and yours in the enjoyment of good health.

Yours very sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.*

* *His Highness' speech at the Banquet in honour of H.E. the Viceroy.*

2098

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
17th February 1930.

MY DEAR CHINKURAJA,

I thank you for your very kind letter. I am sorry that I myself could do nothing owing to my illness. But I hope you will often come. I shall write frequently. Baroda and Gwalior families have intimate relations, and they are members of one family. Kindly tell Gajara Raje that I shall answer her letters leisurely, when I am more strong. I hope this finds you and all others well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Gwalior,
Gwalior.*

2099

TRAVANCORE HOUSE, NEW DELHI,
25th February 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

It was very good of you to have taken trouble to come and see me about my connection with the Chamber of Princes.

2. I am anxious to comply with your wishes and attend the sitting to-day; but I am advised that as my letter of withdrawal is still in existence, it will be awkward for me to attend the Chamber till I decide on my attitude finally; I shall consider the whole matter as quickly as possible and write to you later. In the meantime, I hope you will understand my reason and will not think that my action has anything to do with you personally or that I have not acted according to what I told you last night. I am sending my Minister, who will speak to you and explain my position more clearly.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
New Delhi.*

2100

TRAVANCORE HOUSE, NEW DELHI,
26th February 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

With reference to our conversation of the other day, I have decided, in deference to your wishes, to treat as cancelled the letter dissociating myself from the Chamber.

2. As explained to you by my Minister, I reserve to myself complete freedom about my action in regard to the Round Table Conference, the special organisation of the Chamber and other subjects.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
New Delhi.*

2101

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

4th March 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARANI,

- I trust all of you are doing well.
2. The question of sovereignty of the Baroda State over the tributary States and estates in Kathiawar, Mahi-Kantha, Banas-Kantha and Rewa-Kantha Agencies is now before the Government of India. The position in regard to this is similar to that of the estates of the guaranteed Jahagirdars under Gwalior, the sovereignty over which was recently restored to the Gwalior State. I shall feel obliged, if Your Highness will direct your Political Member to show to my Minister the representation of the Gwalior State in that case and other papers connected with it, which are likely to be useful to us in presenting our case.
 3. I shall also be obliged, if you will ask the Political Member to show the legal opinion, if any, obtained by the Late Maharaja on the restoration of the territories ceded for subsidiary troops. I understand His Highness consulted eminent lawyers about this.
 4. I need hardly say that all these papers will be treated as strictly confidential, and that we shall let you have any papers that may be useful to you on our side on these subjects. I shall send my minister to Gwalior after hearing from you.
 5. With kind regards to all of you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Her Highness the Dowager Maharani
Chincu Rajasaheb, Gwalior.*

2102

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

7th March 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARANI,

Your Highness will not mind my drawing attention to a very important matter, that is bound to affect the States

in India most profoundly-specially the larger and more important ones. I refer to the impending Round Table Conference announced by the Viceroy on the 31st October last. In that conference, the future constitution of India will be discussed, and the question of the status and the relationship of the States to the future policy of India will also come up for consideration and determination.

2. I think the position and importance of Gwalior is such, as to entitle it to a representation on the Conference. And for this reason it is essential that Gwalior should spare itself to put its views before the Conference effectively. This would need considerable study and preparation; and I trust Your Highness and Council would take measures to ensure that Gwalior is ready to play its part in the Conference.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Gwalior,
Gwalior.

2103

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
24th March 1930.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

Your Excellency is aware that the following questions relating to Baroda are under discussion:-

- (1) Port-rights in Gujerat and Kathiawar,
- (2) Salt rights in Gujerat.

2. If you will permit me to say so, I have devoted much thought to the question about ports for many years, and I have always held the view that the Baroda State should be allowed to develop all its ports to their maximum natural capacity, and to retain the customs revenue derived at them so long as it confirms to certain essential conditions. According to my view, this was the policy inaugurated by the Government of India in 1865. It has been a disappointment to me that you have not been able to see eye to eye with my Government in this matter. I have

every hope, however, that on further consideration, this view will meet with acceptance.

3. If Your Excellency's Government be not at present prepared to accept the above view of the rights of Baroda, I am writing to ask without prejudice to the position already taken up by me on these questions-whether an equitable adjustment of the question can be effected on the lines indicated below. The Viramgaon line was imposed six months after my port of Okha was opened, and the uncertainty surrounding this question of ports is hampering development. For this reason, I suggest, 'without prejudice', a compromise on the basis of the Baroda's deriving, through its ports, customs revenue upto the limit of the customs revenue paid by the people of Baroda on the foreign goods consumed by them.
4. As regards salt, Baroda is only claiming a right, which has been recognized in the case of most other States in India; and I hope there will be no difficulty in recognizing it.
5. If the general formula suggested proves acceptable to Your Excellency's Government, I shall depute my Minister to discuss details with the representatives of the Government of India.
6. I need hardly say that I make these proposals "without prejudice" with the object of facilitating a settlement of these long pending questions, and that, in the event of Your Excellency's Government not being able to accept them or in the event of an agreement not being possible, when details come to be worked out, Baroda retains the right to proceed with the cases by way of appeal or otherwise, and nothing, that is said in this letter or may be said in the course of these negotiations, will prejudice its contentions on these questions. This should not also preclude Baroda from pressing the wider rights referred to in paragraph 2 in any general fiscal readjustment between British India and Baroda that may take place in the future.
7. According to the resolution of the Government of India, the time for an appeal to the Secretary of State in such cases is six months, which may be extended to one year. In view of the proposals now made, which will take time

to consider, I hope we shall get the benefit of the extended period of one year or such longer period as the negotiations may render necessary.

8. With kindest regards, I beg to remain.

Your Excellency's sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. the Lord Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.*

2104

LAXMI VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
9th April, 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

Many thanks for your Highness' invitation for your daughter's marriage. I congratulate you and the young lady on finding such a nice son-in-law and a mate. Please convey to the young couple, on the right occasion, my heartiest blessings.

2. I have written just to-day to His Highness the Maharaja of Kotah. I have been bed-ridden since I returned from Delhi, so my being there, is not possible though it would have given me great pleasure to be present. If it is not contrary to our etiquette and you have no objection to it. I am sending my grandson to kotah, who will present address of honour to Your Highness on the occasion. Later on. I wish him to visit Bikaner and stay with you for some time to learn useful manners for one of the best Hindu princes. I am expressing my real sentiments and paying no complements.
3. I myself will try to visit Bikaner sometime in future. With my kindest regards.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner,
Bikaner.*

2105

LAXMI VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
9th April, 1930

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

Many thanks for Your Highness kind letter of invitation on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of Your Highness son. I have the pleasure of acquaintance of the young prince. I have no doubt he will be an ornament to his house and a worthy son of a worthy and highly honoured father. I wish you to offer the young couple my blessings and heartiest good wishes for their happiness. I should have been happy to be present on the occasion, but unfortunately that cannot be.

2. I have been bed-ridden with an attack of gout since my return from Delhi, however, if it entails no trouble on Your Highness, I shall send my grandson for whom it would be an education to be there. Once he is there, I trust Your Highness to look after him in every way, and see that many things on the part of Baroda are properly done.
3. I hope this will find you and all yours well and happy.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah,
Kotah*

2106

BOMBAY,
12th April, 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I am just on the point of starting for Europe but before doing so I am just dropping a line in a matter, in which I am deeply interested and in which your good name is involved. I wish you to show this note of your mother.

2. Her Highness Indumati your wife, has been long here, and considering her age and position and the name and honour of the Kolhapur family, it is well that you arrange

soon to take her, and treat her well and comfortably. The young lady is frightened and Your Highness is intelligent to see that this feeling should disappear. Kind treatment and making reasonable arrangements for her stay and comfort will help; I believe this will restore confidence. I see no good reason why the matter should have been allowed to drag on so long.

3. I hope you and your mother will close the question by taking her back to her family. It will give me peace.
4. I hope your mother is now perfectly well and strong. Kindly remember me to her and to your sister.
5. I have asked Pratapsinh and the Minister to do the needful. I am trying to shift my burden of administration on Pratapsinh as much as possible as he is now sufficiently old and educated to take it. I have been singularly unfortunate not to have been helped by my sons, and I hope that the grandsons will make up for it.
6. Great-grandson is well and healthy.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,

His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.

2107

JAYAMAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
12th April 1930.

MY DEAR KAMALA DEVI,

I wish you to perform the Munjis of the boys at the earliest convenient opportunity. They should have been performed before, but better do them quietly and simply than later. I am pressed for you.

2. With all good wishes to you and children.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*Princes kamala Devi Gaekwar,
Baroda.*

2108

BOMBAY,

12th April, 1930.

MY DEAR SON,

I thank you for your kind wire. Get the necessary changes made into your area and occupy it as soon possible. I wish you to be happy and comfortable in it.

2. I hope you told the Dewan to let you have the marble for the rooms you want. It does make in appearance, clearness etc.
3. You get this done now or later. You should occupy the house as soon as possible, but not unless it is made comfortable. The Dewan is sensible and will do all that is reasonable.
4. I do not think you have made a right choice in joining the Railway department. In my opinion, sooner or later, you ask the Dewan to change for some other, unless you change your habits and control your temper and realize the importance of work, without regular application you cannot, in my opinion do much useful work.
5. You should learn the vernacular language to do the work well. You should educate yourself in the language of the country and learn well the details and principles of any work you undertake.
6. Unless you work, no department can be satisfactorily controlled. People will not trust you.
7. I do not wish to lecture, but I have to give these last few words of advice for your good. Give up drink, it has ruined your beautiful constitution and if you don't give it, it will kill you, which will pain many.
8. Excuse my plain words. They are out of love and for your welfare.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Maharaj Kumar
Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar,
Baroda.

2109

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

28th April 1930

MY DEAR DEWAN,

We arrived here on Saturday the 26th instant. The voyage was agreeable, though my gout prevented me from taking full advantage. For about four days. I was confined to bed and cabin owing to gout in the right foot. As yet I walk with some difficulty. I left Baroda with real pangs of sorrow. There is so much to do good work.

2. The administration is top heavy, and in due time, changes in it must be made, unless proportionate good work justifies its further continuance. You should ask for my orders for the reduction. The finances of the State must always be good and reasonable saving made to meet future bed time.
3. Do not launch schemes of expenditure unless they are sound and people are able to take rational advantage of them, and officers can lightly carry them out. The people should be made to contribute for some of the benefits they receive, like libraries, municipalities etc. Please do not fritter away the panchayat funds without due thought. The funds are to look after certain interests only, and not any schemes that may be raised.
4. Responsibility and initiative must be exacted from officers, who must work intelligently. Failure in the past in this respect has done the service wrong. Reform in this direction alone will do a world of good. They must watch from all points of view the working of orders, and rectify their shortcomings before it is too late. They should not disregard orders given, though superfluous orders may be get annulled to avoid confusion.
5. If needed the question of seniority between. Manilal Nanavati and Shivraj Singh should be get decided after hearing them both. I sanctioned Rs. 150 as promotion to Shivraj Singh. On reconsideration I change Rs.150 to 200 (two hundred).
6. I think you had better ask Dhurandhar to study thoroughly the work done by the Chamber of Princes, and make him

study the work that we may have to place before the Round Table Conference. We may have to employ him partly as our spokesman. Besides, the study of these problems and the true history of the State will increase his utility. He has comparatively more power of expression than others besides possessing agreeable manners, which is an asset in life.

7. You must ask Col. Parab to manage khangi better, Prevent waste, neglect and delay in work. There are more officers in the department than before. Has the khangi karbhari enough work? In several directions, the khangi karbhari would be more useful than he is at present. He has no idea of the importance of his duties and how much he can help me. If he has not enough work, his duty is to bring the fact properly to notice, at the same time suggesting ways and means of doing it. He must command confidence and respect as one of the State's able and faithful servants. He should not be content to take life easily. I write this in a friendly spirit. You can read it over to him.
8. I need much help in social and in other ways.
9. Khase Saheb Powar has sent you some notes at my desire. You will see that you make timely of them. I cannot issue them as orders. As ideas have come into my head, I have jotted them down for your wise use.
10. I have already sent the following cable about Mr. Dixit the Vidyahikari:-
"Arrange get examined for publication translation manuscripts now in Educational Commissioner's office by Dixit before going on leave."
11. Let him be on special duty, and get the manuscripts of translations now lying in his office well examined and corrected for publication, if the trouble and expense is not too much in comparison with the work already done and the money expended. No time should be wasted in finishing and publishing these books. Of course, whatever other steps are required to be taken, are not prohibited by this direction.
12. I have read Mr. B. T. Kale's book called राज्यनीति शास्त्रांची मूलतत्त्वे and I compliment him on the efficient and felicitous

manner, in which he has handled a vast and difficult subject. The book should be very useful and might be made rather easier to read. I observe that the price of somewhat high.

Yours sincerely
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan Baroda.

2110

PARIS,
5th July 1930.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I have not heard from you since I left Baroda. I am sorry you had to bring back the baby and his mother earlier to Baroda. How is the baby now and his mother?

2. Kindly remember me to your wife and Indumati. I hope the latter is doing well.
3. What has become of the question about her going back to Kolhapur after making due arrangements? I expect you to take interest and initiative in setting such question. I rely on you a good deal to see that all the departments are doing their duty well. I am thinking of sending you for a time to some departments to pick up their working and study their rules, regulations and past history and policy.
4. I shall now send you for a time top the Sar Suba office, so the you may know its working. Afterwards I shall ask you to work in the judicial department for a time by which time you will know the working of many important departments.
5. My health is now better since about a fortnight.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Shrimant Yuvaraj
Pratapsinh Gaekwar,
Baroda.

2112

BARODA,

19th July 1930

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

I thank Your Excellency for giving my Minister an opportunity of seeing you, when you had so many affairs of moment engaging your attention, and for the sympathetic interest you are taking in the question of Baroda's Ports and Salt rights. I hope that the discussions, which are in progress between my Minister and the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Political Secretary will bear fruit and that a solution will be reached, which will be fair to all interests concerned.

2. I have had it in mind to send to Your Excellency a word of sympathetic greeting at a time, when recent events must have vastly enhanced the burden of your already heavy responsibilities. Soon after my arrival here, however I was laid up with rather a sharp attack of gout. From which I am only now recovering and on that account I have been unable to give earlier expression to my intention. I trust that there may soon be apparent an improvement in the general situation in India-
3. I take this opportunity of conveying to Your Excellency and Lady Irwing the assurance of the sincere regards and good wishes of Her Highness and myself.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H. E. the Lord Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor General of India,
Simla,

2113

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK,
PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,

6th August 1930.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

My Minister informs me that it is desired that Baroda be represented at the Round Table Conference which is likely

to take place shortly in London, and that an invitation, emanating from official sources, has been extended to me in this sense.

2. I now desire to inform Your Excellency that I am happy to accept such invitation.
3. In so far so concerns the actual representation of Baroda at the Conference. I would request Your Excellency to permit me to appoint my Minister as my Deputy in respect of all matters, which may concern the State, in the event of my inability for reasons of health or otherwise to attend the Conference personally.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H. E. the Lord Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor General of India, Simla.

2114

**6, AVENUE VAN DYCK,
PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,**
6th August 1930.

MY DEAR KHASASAHEB,

I have received your letter of July 24th, and have noted your remarks in regard to special legal representation for Baroda at the Conference. My Minister is leaving for Europe on September 6th and he will do what is necessary in the matter after his arrival.

2. I am sending you a copy of a letter I have received from the Maharaja of Kashmir and my reply. I admit that I may not be in touch with all that is going on in the Chamber of Princes; but except in the matter of collecting some information, I do not think that any substantial advantage has accrued (or is likely to accrue) to any appreciable number of the States in proportion to the expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred. As yet we do not know the date of the Conference its agenda, the points which may particularly concern the States etc. Until one knows all this, one can only act in the dark. The position of the States as it exists all the moment is

quite definite. The majority of the Princes represented in the Chamber of Princes appear to be in favour of the following main points of the scheme recommended by the Simon Commission :-

- (i) A federal constitution being the ultimate goal, each State will join the federation at such time and on such terms as may be agreed;
 - (ii) The Viceroy will deal directly with the States and not the Governor-General in Council as at present;
 - (iii) A 'Council for Greater India' consisting of representatives of British India and the States will be established to advise on matters of common concern as may be determined;
 - (iv) A committee of committees should be formed to discuss and settle financial adjustment between British India and the States.
3. On all these points, a large measure of agreement seems to have been reached among the Princes, the representatives of British India and the Indian Government. The position taken up seems to be logical. The most difficult question to be discussed at the Conference will have reference to British India rather than the position of the States, unless serious attempts were to be made to alter the present state of things.
 4. At the present stage of events and until the agenda of the Conference takes definite shape, it is inadvisable, I think to act with precipitation in regard to special representation or otherwise.
 5. I am glad to say that I am now better in health, and hope steadily to improve. With my kind regards to your wife and yourself.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H. H. The Maharaja of Dewas (Jr.)
(Then Mr. khasesaheb Powar, Home Member,
Gvailor State.)*

2115

**6, AVENUE VAN DYCK,
PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,**

6th August, 1930.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

You wrote in one of your letters that the matter of Princess Indumati's return to Kolhapur was postponed, as she was unwell and because she wished to await my return before a decision is taken in regard thereto. She has not made any reference to me on the subject this may be due to my illness. (though I think it unlikely).

2. Indumati, for whom I have great sympathy and whose legitimate interests we should watch, is not very anxious to return to Kolhapur for reasons, which are, in the main, known to you.
3. Owing to forgetfulness, I did not mention in my letter to the Viceroy that she is averse to returning. But we cannot allow her to persist in this attitude without serious cause. Such conduct would certainly not be approved or tolerated by persons imbued with the spirit and traditions of the old order.
4. You yourself can well understand the situation you should, therefore, in no wise, desist in your endeavours to send her back decently and under due protection.
5. Already, as I have observed elsewhere, we have wasted a good deal of time in bringing the negotiations to a conclusion.
6. Where disputed are concerned. Baroda does not appear to succeed, or, at least to succeed with sufficient speed, in attaining its object—an observation, of which a study of the past history of the State will amply confirm the truth.

Your sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR,

To,
*Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.*

2116

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

7th August 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

- Many thanks for Your Highness' letter of the 23rd June.
2. The question of associating myself with the special organisation of the Chamber of Princes has been under my consideration since a long time. In February last, I wrote to H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala long time. In February last, I wrote to H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala to say that though I did not associate myself with the Chamber, I reserved to myself full liberty as regards my connection with the activities of the special organisation. I do not propose and never proposed to make use of the special organisation to work up any part of my case. However, in response to the personal appeal of H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal and as a slight mark of sympathy, I promised in April last to pay Rs. 1,000 a month for two years. This is with a view to my obtaining such literature as the special organisation may publish.
3. You will, therefore, understand why I find myself unable to contribute anything more for the purpose. With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir,
Shrinagar.*

2117

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

4th September 1930.

MY DEAR GANPATRAO,

I have received your letter of the 13th ultimo and read its contents. I hope if you succeed in having a change, it will do you good. It is necessary at your age now and then to have a little change, if circumstances permit. However, at present, I am not saying much about your private affairs.

2. I wish to tell you that you did no wrong in telling me about Mr. Nandnath Dixit, Vidyadhikari, who is on leave, though great discretion has to be used in such matters not to encourage people to approach one through different channels, as such conduct only forces one to repeat the same thing through different persons. Our people probably justify it by the moral apathy of the official class, and are tempted to suspect others by their ignorance and, at times, by sad experience, are made to approach the same authority for decision on the same subject through different channels. I should ask Dixit to approach the proper authority in a straightforward manner, and make his request and see how it is decided. After that has been done, I shall judge what action to take in connection with Dixit's request.
3. I have asked Mane Patil independently to communicate the purport of this letter to Dixit.
4. My health is better, though I have not yet recovered all my strength.
5. I am glad that the rains in Baroda are good.
6. I hope this will find you and all yours perfectly well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Dewan Bahadur G.S. Gaekwar,
Baroda.*

2118

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,
9th September 1930.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

Thanks for your letter of 22nd August last, which I was glad to receive.

2. I had heard about the Polo-scheme from the Minister. I have not been or am not against the game of polo, provided it is used to subserve a good object and provided the State can pay for it. You refer to the time of my son-your father. Some people, who played polo then, did not act loyally to your father. They did not try to dissuade him from using

the occasions of polo-playing against his own interests, nor did they tell me, as his father, that he was doing harm to himself. To serve their own interests, they were indifferent to the harm it was doing him. Few people have character enough to tell the right thing.

3. Now I come to what you say in the following question in your letter:-

"As you have directed me to tell you about the administration, there is nothing to tell. Even, if I tell you, you do not do anything and think it to be useless, so I hope you won't get angry, if I did not tell anything."

4. This is probably a wrong attitude. When I asked you to write me frankly about administrative matters as a Member of Council, it was done, as it was part of your duty, and secondly as I was interested to study your mentality, and not with a view of forcing me to accept your views or that if I did not carry out your views, you should be offended-an attitude, which would be very inconvenient, an attitude, which would be very inconvenient, an attitude, which is, at times, accepted by men of not sufficient experience and knowledge. Whoever happens to be the headman must be allowed full scope to carry out his own judgment. The want of observance of this principle in life in Indian States and in an ignorant community has led to much intrigue and misunderstanding. I do not think I need write much more about this.
5. I have heard indirectly what Mr. Aquino did as Police Naib Suba and avoided a great catastrophe, as he and some would probably think (but all actions have to be weighed at their proper value). I do not think that the danger was really great judging from the general circumstances. Remember, I am writing from a distance, and expressions like this may rub people unpleasantly. Therefore, the less said about it the better.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar,
Baroda.

2119

BERLIN,

23rd September 1930.

DEAR SIR,

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the invitation extended to me by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government to attend the Conference to be held shortly in London for the discussion between the various parties concerned of matters relevant to India.

2. In accepting the invitation, with which His Majesty's Government have been good enough to honour me, I regret to inform you that the present condition of my health is unfortunately such as preclude my presence in person at the Conference.
3. In accordance, therefore, with the permission conveyed to me in this behalf in His Excellency's letter, I appoint my Minister, Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari, C.I.E., as my official representative at the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*The Secretary of State for India,
London.*

2120

LONDON,

28th September 1930.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I have recently given orders regarding the revision settlement of Amreli taluka on the recommendation of the Council. As prices of agricultural produce have considerably gone down, and relief is necessary to be given to the cultivators, the sanctioned increase in the resettlement rates should be held in abeyance for a period of three years.

2. The revision settlement of Okhamandal is postponed, and, perhaps, there is not fresh settlement work on had at present or likely to be commenced in the immediate

future. In view of this, you should see what reductions can be effected in the establishment of the Settlement department. The men, who are unnecessary should be employed in vacancies in the Revenue department.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*Rao Bahadur G.B. Ambegaonkar,
Ag. Dewan, Baroda.*

2121

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
22nd October 1930.

DEAR SIR,

- I thank you for your letter of the 13th October.
2. I understand from it that, in the event of my attending the Conference occasionally, my Dewan's position at the meetings, at which I am not present, will not be that of a regular delegate. In other words, at the meetings, at which I am not present, my State will be without a delegate.
 3. In view of this and the fact that I may be able if at all, to attend only a few of the meetings in the present state of my health, I prefer the original arrangement, under which I shall be represented throughout by my Dewan.
 4. I, therefore, request that there should be no change in the arrangement, under which my Minister, Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari, C.I.E., has been nominated member of the Conference in my place. His position as a delegate should be the same in every respect as that of other delegates, who have been invited to attend.
 5. With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*D.T. Monteath, Esq.,
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.*

2123

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,

4th December 1930.

MY DEAR SON,

- I thank you for your wire on my speech* here.
2. We must wait and see whether the result justifies all the labour taken.
 3. All sections of our people desire to have responsible Government.
 4. The weather here is fairly good, considering the season.
 5. My knee gives me trouble, if I walk much. This is more felt since the last illness in Paris.
 6. I hope this finds you all well.
 7. With my love to all of you,

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashilrao Gaekwad.

* *This refers to the speech of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at the opening Session of the First Round Table Conference, 1930.*

2124

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,

15th December 1930.

MY DEAR MAC DONALD,

I hope that you will excuse this note, which I venture to address to you in regard to the Hindu-Mouslem question before the Conference. It is written in a spirit of friendship and with a sincere desire to afford you assistance.

2. I consider that you would find it useful, if you were to give to Mr. Jayakar (of the British Indian Delegation) an opportunity to discuss this question with you privately and to explain his views. You could, after hearing what he has to say, adopt such line as seems good to you in dealing with the matter; but I venture to think that such an interview would go far to assist you in forming your judgment thereon.

3. Believe me to be,

Yours very sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*The Rt. Hon'ble Ramsey Mac Donald
Prime Minister,
11, Downing Street, London.*

2125

PARIS,
20th December 1930.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

- I was very glad to meet your Minister in Berlin, and I had long talks with him. He struck me as very intelligent and capable. I was glad to have good news of you and of affairs in general in Mysore.
2. Though I am a bad correspondent, still let me tell you that you are always in my thoughts. Please remember me to your mother and sister. I leave to-day for London. I am asking your brother to come to London for a few days, if convenient to him. I have been practically bed-ridden since February last till June. I find yet difficult to descend a stair-case or sit comfortably in chairs for long time in theatres. I feel pain and discomfort in the legs. I am better now generally than before. I hope this finds you well. I shall be glad to hear from you from time to time.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
*H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Mysore.*

2126

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
13th February 1931.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I arrived here a day before yesterday, and find the weather good. I hope it continues so for sometime longer. I feel

better than when I left for Europe, but feel still weak. I can say the stay in London did not prove very beneficial. The weather was so humid and uncertain in its character.

2. You must know by now all that happened. At the beginning, nobody had any agenda or any idea of the subjects and points to be discussed. Points and subjects were raised and discussed by imagination to meet questions that may be raised.
3. I thought the Chamber of Princes knew better; however, later on, things improved. There was much feeling of jealousy, of discord etc. amongst the Princes. They complained of high-handedness and cliques. I was quite new to the affair and to the Princes and, therefore, could not understand their tendencies. I think much can and should be set right, as the institution is capable of doing useful work, and a word of praise is due to those, who have kept it going.
4. Can you personally take actual share in directing its work, provided you agree in its utility? Later, the Chamber of Princes may not be required as such. I should like to take more interest myself; but my health will not now stand the strain. A higher person is required to take it up and inspire confidence.
5. I had received your letter in London. It is not possible that I forget you, your family and Mysore. You all have been such good friends. If my health permits, I should attempt to pay a visit. As yet I cannot make definite plans of movement. Please remember me to your mother. I hope you are all well.

Yours sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Bangalore.

2127

BOMBAY,

February 1931.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

- I send you this word of greeting on my return to India.
2. The labours of all parties to the Conference, which has just concluded its initial stage, appear to have resulted in measure of agreement, which is as gratifying as it was perhaps unexpected. I am happy to have had the opportunity, thanks to the improved state of my health, of assisting at these momentous deliberations.
 3. I feel that considerable progress has been made in determining, at least, the nature of the frame work of the future constitution of lines, which, I trust, will secure the greater contentment and prosperity of India. For the success, which has already been attained, both India and the Empire are deeply indebted to your Excellency's inexhaustible patience and inspiring statesmanship.
 4. I regret that preoccupation with the affairs of my State at the present juncture seems likely to preclude a visit to Delhi for the inaugural ceremonies now in progress. I sincerely wish complete success and all prosperity to the new capital.
 5. Her Highness joins me in sending cordial greetings to both Your Excellencies.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.E. The Lord Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor General of India,
New Delhi.*

2128

BARODA,

23rd February, 1931.

MY DEAR LORD IRWIN,

Her Highness and I arrived in India on the 9th February, and are very glad to be back in the State. We came by the

Franconia, a Cunard, which was making a tourist trip to India.

2. I am afraid, I am not well as I could wish to be. I had a bad attack of gout shortly before I left for Europe, and it was a long time before I could shake it off, even after I arrived there. In fact, it was not until the middle of September that I could get about freely. Your kind invitation to the Round Table Conference tempted me to London, where I was for three months. The weather in England was certainly trying; but we were able to forget it in the deep interest of the work.
3. I am sorry that I returned too late to go to Delhi for the inauguration; but I send you my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the success of the New Capital.
4. Her Highness joins me in sending cordial greetings to Lady Irwin and yourself. I am hoping to be able to go to Delhi to say goodbye before you leave India.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. The Lord Irwin,
Viceroy and Governor General of India,
New Delhi.

2129

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
23rd February 1931.

MY DEAR SIR VISHVESWARAIYA,

Many thanks for your letter of the 19th February 1931 from Bombay.

2. I had already seen in papers your and Natarajan's pamphlet, and I will read, with pleasure, the rest. Once a model is approved, the details can easily be filled in with the help of expert constitutional lawyers and good administrators, bearing in mind models already in work in other parts of the world.
3. The need for India is that her own people should be able to decide finally all questions, bearing in mind the welfare of her people.

4. To achieve this, the highest posts in the State should be occupied by Indians themselves to enable them to discharge their duties; they and all the people in general must be well educated in its widest sense.
5. I am very much occupied, so kindly excuse this hurried note.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir M. Vishveshwar Aiya,
Bangalore.

2130

LAXMII VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
25th February, 1931.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank you for thanking me concerning my labours in London about the Round Table Conference. You all deserved to be thanked for it. We must forget individual defects and differences, and work for our common good. What we are going to get is only a first step. Unless India is able to decide effectually all questions concerning herself, it cannot be said that all is achieved. The highest posts must be occupied by competent Indians.

I hope your health is good. Kindly remember me to your son.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

2133

BANWARILAL HOUSE,
1, AURANGZEB ROAD, NEW DELHI
18th March, 1931.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I greatly appreciate all that you say in your very friendly and courteous letter. The feeling, to which you refer, is on

the part of some of the senior Princes in regard to the right etiquette to be observed at social and semi-social functions, not affecting Your Highness' position as Chancellor of the Chamber. In response to the wish of these Princes in which you also concur, I shall be glad to take the chair at the Banquet to-night, and propose His Excellency the Viceroy's health.

Yours very sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
The Highness the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
New Delhi.

2134

BANWARILAL HOUSE,
1, AURANGZEB ROAD, NEW DELHI

19th March, 1931.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I am writing to you to say that in my opinion, it should be established as a matter of Principle that no Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes should hold office for a period of more than one year, or for any other reasonably short period.

2. I consider that this would be in the best interest of the Chamber by affording to a large number of Princes more frequent opportunities to serve in this capacity.
3. I send you this letter quite frankly, with not intention of reflecting on your own services during your term of office. I think that many improvements should be made in the general administration of the Chancellor's office.

Yours very sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
New Delhi.

2135

DANWARILAL HOUSE,
1, AURANGAZEB ROAD, NEW DELHI,
20th March, 1931.

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

In view of the impeding election to the office of the Chamber of Princes, I wish to inform you that it will give me great pleasure to record my vote in your favour.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal.

2137

JAYAMAHAL PALACE, BOMBAY,
14th May 1931.

MY DEAR LORD WILLINGTON,

It was a sincere pleasure to me to meet you, if only for a short time in Bombay, and welcome you back in India.

2. I have not been well during the last few days. The heat is affecting my health, and I feel very weak, and my doctors tell me that I might have a change at once. I propose, therefore, to sail for Europe on the 23rd May, though it was my intention to stay on much longer in India. I leave most unwillingly as you know, all my interests are in Baroda and in my people.
3. I enclose a note on important pending questions relating to my State. May I request Your Excellency to interest yourself personally in them, so that an equitable adjustment may be reached? They have been under correspondence now for a long time, and the uncertainty is every day hampering the development of the State. Besides, these vital questions have to be adjudicated upon before we can come into All India Federation; with so many important issues in doubt, we can hardly decide on our course.
4. I am also sending a separate letter about the territories ceded by Baroda for defence. About the inconvenience of

the present position, the Bombay Government will give you full information. I shall be obliged by your setting on foot such inquiries as will facilitate a consideration of the subject in all its aspects.

5. I have instructed my Minister, Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari to wait on you at Simla, and shall be grateful, if you will give him an opportunity of fully explaining my point of view in these cases.
6. Please convey to Lady Willingdon the kindest regards of Her Highness and myself.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. The Lord Willingdon,
Viceroy and Governor General of India, Simla.*

2138

JAYAMAHAL, BOMBAY

14th May, 1931.

MY DEAR LORD WILLINGDON,

I am addressing Your Excellency on a subject, which has engaged my attention during many years, and which has been in a modified form before Government of India on two occasions. This subject has assumed a special importance and significances at the present juncture, when discussions are proceeding as to the formation of a federation comprising British India and Indian States. The subject matter of this communication is, doubtless, one of the topics, that will have to be investigated and decided upon equitably before any scheme of federation takes a definite shape, although some aspects of the problem may have to be dealt with irrespectively of the question of federation. The facts are briefly indicated below, and a detailed note is appended for reference.

2. By mutual agreement between the then Maharaja Gaekwar and the Hon'ble East India Company, a force of 2,000 sepoys and one company of European artillery was subsided by the Maharaja in 1802, and it was agreed that landed jaidad or fund were to be assigned to cover

the expenses thereof from such part of the Gaekwar's territories as were to be fixed on in view to the greatest convenience of both parties. ("Articles of Convention, 1802" Aitchison's Treaties. Vol. III, P.32) The language of the agreement is noteworthy as demonstrating the underlying objects of the arrangement. In pursuance of this Convention, an agreement was entered into and a bond executed on the 6th June 1802 providing for the assignment of jaidad equal to Rs, 50,000 a year and for a cash payment or Rs. 7,30,000. After certain intermediate transactions, a treaty of defensive alliance was concluded in 1805 consolidating all former engagements, whereunder a force of 3,000 infantry and one company of European artillery was furnished as a permanent subsidiary force, and certain districts and funds specified in the treaty were purported to be ceded for the purpose of providing the regular payment of the expenses of the subsidiary force (as will be apparent from the Memorandum dated 21st April 1805-Aitchison Treaties, Vol. VIII, P. 67). This transaction, as in previous engagements, was treated as an assignment in jaidad. By a supplement to this treaty entered into in 1817, the subsidiary force was increased by one battalion of native infantry and two regiments of native cavalry, and funds were assigned and territories and revenues ceded of the purpose of providing the extra payment occasioned by such increase of force.

3. While it is not denied that, in some of these engagements and treaties, the expressions 'cession' and 'perpetual sovereignty' are used, yet it is manifest that the essence of the transaction was an assignment of certain funds and revenues in jaidad, viz., for the maintenance of an establishment of troops (Aitchison's Treaties, Vol VIII, note on P.69). In other words, the transfer of properties or territories was for a specific and limited purpose. Further, the actual sanads relating to the jaidad grants make no differentiation between them and other service grants (Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VIII p. 60). The main guide to the interpretation of a treaty being the intention of the parties, it is necessary to bear these facts in mind in

view of the consideration, which are hereinafter set forth.

4. At the time of the cession, the net total revenue of the districts ceded with the cash assignments made amounted to just over 24 lakhs of rupees. Their area is about 4000 sq. miles and their population according to the census of 1921 about 15 lakhs, and the gross revenue of the districts from provincial sources may now be not less than a crore and a half.
5. As one result of this cession and the consequent arrangements, the Baroda State, as will appear from the portions of the enclosed map coloured yellow, has been split up into scattered units situated in the midst of British districts and presenting great difficulties and inconveniences of administration both to Baroda and British Indian and also frustrating the original intention of making the Baroda territories compact (Para 8 of the Despatch, dated 4th September 1817, from the Marquis of Hastings to the Court of Directors-East India Blue Book H.C. No. 369 of 1818, p.46).
6. The object of the subsidiary force was expressed to be the protection of the person of the Gaekwar, the overawing and chastisement of rebels and disturbers of peace, the recovery of tribute and the joint operations against any power in India, with whom war may break out.
7. If the state of things existing in India at the time of the execution of these treaties and agreements be borne in mind, it will be perceived that the forces were stationed in Baroda for the purpose inter alia of the service and protection of the Baroda State. As already indicated, the various treaties and engagements between the Baroda Government and the East India Company had advertence mainly to the securing of the payment due in respect of the subsidiary force; the essence of the transaction was not primarily the cession of territory and the grant by way of jaidad and the assignment had, as their main object, the defraying of the expenses of the troops. That such was the real intention of the parties is further borne out by the admitted circumstances that in 1810, a proposal was put forward by the Bombay Government "to restore to the Gaekwar, in consideration of a payment or upwards

of a crore of rupees, the territories ceded for the subsidy and to farm to him the districts acquired under the treaty of Bassein, the engagements regarding the subsidiary force remaining otherwise intact" (Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. VIII, page 7). In the correspondence, that took place in 1810, these cessions were spoken of as having been made as security for the subsidy. (Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company, Political or Foreign, 1832, p. 328). Although the proposal of the Bombay Government did not meet with the approval of the then Supreme Government, it is of great value as interpretative of the ideas underlying the treaties of 1802, 1805 and the subsequent arrangements. Moreover, it must be remembered that until 1841 at all events, separate accounts were kept of the net revenues of the ceded districts. There is a marked distinction observable between the terms of the Baroda treaties and such engagements as those contained in Article 8 of the treaty with the Nizam in 1800 (Aitchon's Treaties, Vol. IX, p. 70), by which His Highness the Nizam renounced "all claim to any arrears of the balances, which were due to him from the said districts at the period of their cession and also to any eventual excess in the product of the said districts," it being definitely stipulated that the cession of the districts referred to in the treaty should be considered as a final closed and termination of accounts between the contracting parties with respect to the charges of the said subsidiary force." As contrasted with this, in case of the Baroda State, there was not only no waiver of claims to a surplus, but, in 1808, the State was asked to make good the deficiency that arose by reason of the short fall in the revenues of the ceded districts.

8. From and after the year 1830, new developments took place, with regard to the Indian Army, and especially with reference to the subsidiary force as a separate command ceased to exist; and without reference to the Gaekwar's Government, all the British troops in Gujarat were brought together and combined under the title, 'Northern Army'. It would, therefore, be quite accurate to say the at the

present moment, there is no separate subsidiary force maintained for Baroda. There is one battalion of Infantry belonging to the British Indian Army stationed in the Cantonment at Baroda; but the forces designed for Baroda no longer exist.

9. In the course of the correspondence, that took place between the years 1921 and 1927 on the subject of the reorganisation of the State troops, the Government of India have, no doubt, stated that the change in the location and number of the subsidiary troops has not affected the original engagements; but it cannot be gainsaid that as a part of the general inquiry into the financial and economic relations between British India and Indian States, which was suggested by the Butler Committee, and which is being continued as a part of the labours of the Round Table Conference, it would be essential to take a conspectus of the general position. A Committee was appointed by the Government of India to collect facts and statistics as to areas ceded by States for the upkeep of subsidiary forces, and one of the tasks of that Committee was ‘to compute the net value of the ceded territories at the present time, that is, the surplus available after all expenses of the administration, including proportionate contribution to overhead administrative charges, have been met.’ It was, no doubt, taken for granted in the terms of reference to that Committee that the surplus revenues of the districts ceded by a State have to be taken into account in working out the mutual obligations between the States and the British Government. I wish to make it clear, however, that a solution proceeding exclusively on financial lines will not meet the justice of the Baroda case and that account will have to be taken of the previous history of the cessions and the location of the ceded territories and the nature and implications of the treaties and engagements. In appraising and settling future relations between British India and Baroda, the question of these ceded territories and the purpose of object underlying the cession will, therefore, have to be investigated and such equitable arrangements entered into, in view of the forthcoming

constitutional changes, as will carry out the initial purpose of the treaties and remedy the inequitable and unforeseen results that have flowed from changes of circumstances and are likely to ensue from the new developments in the constitutional position of the Indian States and British India. While, of course, I recognise the value and timelines of the protection extended to my State by the information and location of the subsidiary forces; yet I feel bound the press on the attention of the Government of India that in such readjustments, as may be necessitated by the impending constitutional changes and in the process of striking a balance-sheet with reference to the obligations for defence and other proved or admitted obligations of Baroda and to its claim to participate in certain sources of all-India revenue, the recasting of the arrangements that led to the cession of territories for the maintenance of subsidised forces is an indispensable preliminary, and its object must be, it is submitted, to bring about a retrocession entire or partial of the ceded territories, which would place, on an equitable basis, the legitimate obligations of the Baroda State in the matter of defence.

10. In addition and in any event, the considerations specified in paragraphs 5 and 8 above render it necessary and expedient to make such retrocessions as would remove the administrative difficulties, which are causing grave inconvenience to both of the Governments concerned.
11. The main reason for my adopting this informal manner of addressing Your Excellency is my realisation of the complexity of the problem and the difficulty of cut and dried solutions and the feeling that the best method of approach to a *modus vivendi* is by clearing the ground for further exchanges of ideas and discussions. Your Excellency will, no doubt, put this letter on the official record at any stage that appears suitable to Your Excellency.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.E. The Lord Willingdon,
Viceroy & Governor General of India, Simla.*

PARIS,

1st July, 1931.

DEAR DEWAN SAHEB,

With reference to your letter of June 15th, for which I thank you, and to which a telegraphic reply has been sent.

2. I have no objection to your coming to London in accordance with the arrangements proposed in your letter. It is possible that I may wish you to stay in Europe for a longest time than you anticipate, and shall be glad, if you will make arrangements for that possibility with minimum of inconvenience to the State.
3. With reference to the matter of the Dhara-Sabha mentioned in your previous letter of June 7th.* I hold certain on this subject, which are difficult to explain to you in your absence. I will reply to your enquiry at a later date, if I find it convenient.
4. In the maintenance, the progress of legislation need not be interrupted on account of the Dhara-Sabha not meeting; and the usual drafts of Bills etc., should continue to be published as before.
5. The existence of the Dhara-Sabha is not an essential element of the State; but in mentioning this fact, I do not wish you to form the conclusion that I am opposed to it as an institution, provided its basis is sound and it is sensibly conducted.
6. To descend to comparatively trifling consideration, I have disposed of practically all tippans awaiting my attention, which have been sent to me. I could do little else, while laid up here.
7. In connection with tippan and letter systems, I am aware that the tippan system has been superseded among certain subordinate officers in favour of the Letter System (as it is called).
8. I do not consider this change an improvement. An object of the tippan was to accustom officers to place on record clearly and succinctly, at one and the same time, all facts and aspects of any case in hand, and, thus, secure

economy of time and labour, which is apt to be dissipated in dealing with the matter in the letter form.

9. The latter means is naturally preferred by persons whose mental processes are slow or defective, since the former method requires greater concentration of thought.
10. I do not wish to be dogmatic on the point. All I would suggest is that, even if the Letter System is followed, officers should be obliged, as far as possible, to record all relevant facts in such convenient form compelled to ask a variety of questions. The Letter System in question should not have the effect of allowing officers to deal with cases in a discursive manner and piecemeal, so causing information to be demanded, which otherwise would be unnecessary.
11. If the Letter System is employed, the headings found in tippans should be filled in, as such information is required for various purposes, and especially to judge of the capability of individual officers.
12. I wish you to give effect to my observations above in such manner as will not interfere with the smooth course of work.
13. My health has sufficiently improved to allow me now to take short drives out of doors.
14. Kindly remember me to the Resident and to the various members of the Council. I hope that both you and your family are well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, Dewan, Baroda.

* In this letter H.E. the Dewan Saheb had suggested a change in the mode of election to the Dhara-Sabha. Instead of mahal panchayats electing member, has favoured the idea of allowing the prant panchayats to elect them, at least as a temporary measure.

2141

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
2nd July, 1931.

MY DEAR LORD WILLINGDON,

I have been following with interest the reports, which my Minister has sent me of the discussions, which he has

recently pursued with Your Excellency and competent members of your Administration in India.

2. I regard the present time as auspicious for the equitable settlement of the several matters affecting my State, which have so long been pending, and which have, by reason of the delays, which have supervened, had an effect detrimental to the State.
3. I cannot help feeling that hitherto Baroda has been unfortunate in this respect beyond her desert.
4. I have read Your Excellency's speeches in India with a great deal of interest, and most sincerely hope that the vast and difficult task, which you have undertaken for India, will have the results, which all men of good will so earnestly desire.
5. If you will allow me to say so, I consider Your Excellency by reason of your intimate knowledge and experience of India and of your surpassing qualities of heart and mind, to be, of all men, best fitted to guide the ship of State in India at this juncture.
6. I do not fail to keep myself informed of recent developments concerning the Princes in their attitude to the federal ideal. Some divergences of opinion and policy, I think, we must expect before that ideal is attained. For myself, I feel very strongly that if India is granted the powers of self-government liberally and whole-heartedly, it will serve, in the truest turn, the interests of India as a whole; for the greater the freedom given, the more readily will the States come to realise that their individual interests will best be furthered by joining the Federation.
7. If the whole subject be treated wisely and, above all, sympathetically and the larger States are allowed to be strong and independent, their willing partnership will prove of inestimable strength to the common body politic, and will undoubtedly conduce to the success of Federalism, which I believe to be the finest solution of our present troubles.
8. In thus expressing my views on this subject, I venture to all that it seems to me unfortunate that political exigencies in the past the territorial area of some of the more important States. Had this not happened, and were

these States now as territorially compact as once they were, there is reason, I think, to believe that, in view of the standard of political experience, which, in course of time, has occurred to them, our present aim of Federation would have been furthered and would have reached its goal with less difficulty.

9. It was with reluctance that I felt obliged to leave India at the present juncture; but the state of my health demanded it. Since arriving in Paris, I have been attacked by my old enemy the gout, but my health is improving, and I hope shortly to be well. The weather is beautiful and as yet not unduly hot.
10. I trust that Lady Willingdon and yourself are well and are finding Simla agreeable.
11. Her Highness joins me in sincere and good wishes to you both.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.E. The Lord Willingdon,
Viceroy & Governor General of India, Simla.*

2142

PARIS,
6th July 1931.

DEAR MR. WEDGEWOOD BENN,

I have received your letter of the 30th June, and desire to express my thanks, which please also convey to the Prime Minister, for the invitation extended to me in such kindly terms to sit as a member during its approaching Sessions in London.

2. Conscious as I am of the high importance of the labours which lie before the Committee at the present juncture, I would gladly do all in my power to assist its deliberations.
3. On due consideration and acting on medical advice, I feel very reluctantly obliged to refrain from undertaking the plenitude of a task, which, by its exacting nature, might impose too great a strain upon my strength.
4. My health is now suffering as a result of my recent activities in my State, and I am ordered, so far as is

possible, to rest from all avoidable exertions.

5. I feel confident that my Minister, Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari, would as my official delegate on the Committee, give full effect to my views and, by his constant attendance at the meetings of the Committee, ensure that continuity of expression and action, which is so much to be desired.
6. I would, nevertheless, if His Majesty's Government should so desire, most willingly supplement my Minister's efforts by personally attending, from time to time, a meeting of the Committee, if my health should so allow.
7. In communicating to you a decision in this sense, which is prompted by urgent considerations of health, I would assure His Majesty's Government that in this as in all other matters relevant to the Conference they may rely on my earnest collaboration within the limit of my powers.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Wedgewood Benn,
Secretary of State for India, London.

2143

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,
9th July 1931.

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

I have been considering is going to be a second session of the Indian Round Table Conference and the expenses will be more than anticipated, I wish to increase the donation of Rs. 1000 a month, which I announced last year, to Rs. 2000 with effect from the 1st of May 1931. My attitude to the special organisation is the same as explained in my letter dated the 28th August 1930 from Paris to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, of which I enclose a copy for ready reference. I am,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor,
Chamber of Princes, Bhopal.

2144

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARIS,

13th July 1931.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Practically since my arrival here, I have been confined to my rooms, and as a pastime, in the absence of any other diversion, I continued to work.

2. To work in all the three stages of a gout attack, at its commencement, climax and the period of abatement and cure is far from desirable, as complete physical and mental rest is essential.
3. I did not observe his properly. I am, however, now better and able to have short walks.
4. I will now have complete rest, at least, for a month, and I hope you will aid towards it.
5. I am glad to have come in close contact with D.V. Gaekwar. He is very genial, intelligent and anxious to improve. He has the making of a very good officer; but I am not satisfied with result of his official training.
6. I do not mean to say that he cannot well his ordinary routine work, but from a person of his education and ability and as he had worked under the highest officers, one expects still better results. He is made to work like a clerk. He has no knowledge of the policy pursued and the reasons thereof. Further, his knowledge of the history of policy pursued in different subjects is also practically nil.
7. The faculty of critical study appears to have become dormant. He does not notice whether a thing requires improvement or not, and it needs it how to do it.
8. It would be a mistake to say that he lacks capacity; he certainly seems to be in want of practice. It is due, I think, to the manner in which he is made to work.
9. His intellectual curiosity is not roused, and hence his outlook apt to become like a clerk, and will not be of a high statesman's order. He does not study policies and measures of the State from historical and critical point of view. He should learn to express accurately so as to state problems and make rules without leaving any inaccuracies.

10. I do not think his attention is drawn to the need of these qualities which can only be acquired as a result of careful and constant practice. It is not every one, who gets an opportunity to learn. Opportunities to cultivate these habits are many and great; but officers must be made to take advantage of them, in order that they may study critically both measures and policies, and apply them in the discharge of their duties.
11. If the training is such that it cannot make them high officers with wide vision and thorough grasp of all subjects, it must be so altered that the object of entertaining well educated men in the service may duly be fulfilled.
12. I make these hurried and rough remarks in the interest of rising officers and with no capricious spirit.
13. I hope this will find you and all yours well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Sirt V.T. Krishnamachari, Dewan, Baroda.

2145

PARIS,
2nd August 1931.

MY DEAR LORD WILLINGDON,

- I have to thank you for your letter of the 20th July conveying me an invitation on behalf of His Majesty's Government to serve on the Federal Structure Committee on its reassembly in London as from the 5th September next.
2. I have pleasure in accepting this invitation in the terms of my reply to the informal invitation in this sense from the secretary of State which I am informed, have already been communicated to Your Excellency.
 3. My health has been far from good since my arrival in Europe; but I shall be happy to assist, within the limit of my powers, the deliberations of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
H.E. the Lord Willingdon, Viceroy & Governor General of India,
New Delhi.

2146

LAUSSANE,
26th August, 1931.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

- I hope you have had a good voyage. I am sending Damajirao to be with you.
2. You will draw £5 a day, and Damajirao will draw his Bhatta according rules. For the present, I propose to charge your expenses to your budget, where rational saving will occur or ought to occur.
 3. I wish you to see Paris well first and then other places. I hope to see you soon on my return from Berlin, where I am going for a few days.
 4. I want you to learn to travel differently from me, which has not been of the most modern type in certain ways. Damajirao will help you in every way. I want you to make your clothes and buy things for travelling after you see me.
 5. I am authorising Mr. S.R. Shinde to place a thousand pounds with Thomas Cook and Sons for your expenses. I should like you to take the servants with you as little as possible at least, for sometimes. Travel in-cog. I will not say more at this stage. I wish you to have a nice trip of 3 months.
 6. My health is better than it was 4 weeks ago. I hope you have left everybody well in Baroda.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar, Paris.*

2147

DORCHESTER HOTEL, PARK LANE,
16th September 1931.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I have been proposing to write to you for sometime, but delayed doing so, as I was laid up with gout for some weeks after I came here. I am now better and am

attending sittings of the Federal Structure Committee. I shall stay here as long as my health permits.

2. I read at the time about the occurrences in your State, but had no idea till I met some of our Indian friends how serious the position was, which you had to face. It is a pity that unscrupulous men who want to stir up communal trouble, do not leave Indian States alone. They do not realise how dangerous such activities are even to those, whose cause they profess to serve. Sooner or later, the States will have to take steps to protect their people against such propaganda.
3. Everybody is full of praise for the manner, in which you have dealt with the situation. You have shown much firmness and fact, and I congratulate you most warmly on it. I hope the situation is now normal and things are settling down. You have my best wishes for success in your task.
4. I am sorry we shall not see you here; but it is a wise decision you have taken that you will stay in your State till everything is alright.
5. I hope you and the Maharani and the young son are in the best of health. Please accept my kindest regards for yourself and convey them to the Maharani.

I remain,
Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, Srinagar.*

2148

**DORCHESTER HOTEL,
PARK LANE, LONDON W.I.**

23rd September, 1931.

DEAR SIR,

Owing to the state of my health, I shall not be able to attend the sittings of the Federal Structure Committee for sometime.

2. My Minister, Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari, will act as delegate on the Committee in my absence until further intimation.

3. If I happen to be in London and my health permits, I shall come and listen to the proceedings as a visitor.

Yours truly,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

R.H.A. Carter Esqr. Secretary General, Indian Round Table Conference, St. James Palace, S.W.

2149

**THE DORCHESTER HOTEL,
PARK LANE, LONDON, W.L.,**

24th September 1931.

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

In the sub-committee that is going to be appointed for the consideration of federal finance, I hope Your Highness will kindly see that my Minister, Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari, is appointed to represent the views of maritime States and States that have ceded territories for the support of troops.

With kind regards,

I am, Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

*H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, London.*

2150

WINTER PALACE, GSTAAD,

17th January 1932.

DEAR COL. CROSTHWAITE,

I regret that we have not been in correspondence so long, and trust affairs with you are remaining in a satisfactory state.

2. I am afraid that, on my arrival in Europe, as in 1930, I was confined to the house for nearly six weeks with gout, and, since then, have been troubled off and on by general indisposition. I think the cause can be attributed to postponing my departure from the hot season in Baroda for two months, which I did, as I desired to come into

closer contact with my people. I find that, with advancing years, I am less able to stand the heat and feel the need of quiet and rest.

3. I attended the Round Table-Conference in London for three weeks and found it very interesting, although the result was not quite so satisfactory as one would desire.
4. At the beginning of October, I was compelled to leave the Conference and go to Wiesbaden in search of a cure. I stayed there for a month and benefited considerably from its thermal waters and quiet surroundings.
5. It is a beautifully laid out town, nestling in the hollow of undulating country, north of the commercial city of Mainz on the Rhine. The people in this part of Germany, are very pleasant and hospitable. They are mainly agriculture folk and live really healthy and apparently happy lives. The farms are models of modern methods, and their root and market garden produce leave nothing to be desired. Considerable quantities of maize are also grown, and cleanliness in all things seems to be the order of the day. However, the chief pride of the Wiesbaden district is its wonderful forests, magnificent stands of beech with comforts on the higher ground. Here again cleanliness holds sway, not a weed or creeper to be seen anywhere. The forests which in autumn show the most dazzling display of colour, are interwoven with beautifully cobbled roads, and we can drive all day through this model country without even seeing tin-can or piece of dirty paper. A trip down the famous river Rhine by boat is also a fascinating spectacle.
6. From Wiesbaden, I went to Paris for two weeks, later moving on to the Dorchester Hotel, London. I crossed the channel in a flying boat, landing in the Dover harbour. I am acquiring quite an interest in flying these days.
7. The Dorchester Hotel is a beautiful edifice without and within and lives up to its reputation in every department—though, at times, it is inclined to be a bit too modern and the furniture could be more comfortable. I did quite a bit of riding in the park, while I was there and also saw a number of theatre-shows including such artists as Gladys Cooper and Awen Nares. However, at the end of three

weeks I found I could not sleep owing to the noisy position of the Hotel on the edge of the Park Lene, and so I moved back to my house in Paris on November 29, 1931. After ten days there, I came to rest in this invigorating land of snow, and my health has greatly improved accordingly.

8. I am afraid this letter is already too long and so far composed entirely of health and my doings.
9. I greatly regretted not being able to return to Baroda this winter and am very keen to get to grips again with details of affairs at home. I have no doubt you have been well informed by newspapers and other sources about the Round Table Conference. So I will not dilate on the subject. The minorities question seems to have been the chief issue. I hope that a satisfactory solution will arise from the thought and time that have been given to it, and that affairs in India generally will arrive at an understanding.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

Note : Your letter of the 26th of December has just arrived, and I thank you for your greetings and the news it contains.

I decided to stay in Europe to get the benefit of bracing winter, though I was very home-sick. The weather in Switzerland has been good; but the winter up-to now has not been cold enough.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Lt. Col. C.G. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., Resident Baroda.

2151

WINTER PALACE HOTEL, GSTAAD,
2nd February, 1932.

MY DEAR RAO SAHEB,

I thank you for your kind letters and the enclosed Marathi poems. I received them, while I was staying at Wiesbaden for a cure and that was why I only sent you a short reply. However, I hope now to write you a long and detailed letter, which, I feel sure, you will enjoy.

2. In 1930, I was delayed in my return to India owing to the Round Table Conference, and so in 1931, I lingered a corresponding length of time in India. I did this, not only as an experiment purpose of coming into closer contact with the people, so that I might learn first-hand their difficulties and grievances. However, the result of this step cut both ways; for, although my tour through the districts and the towns of talukas proved success, my health failed to stand the strain.
3. I was pleased to see that the inhabitants came forward freely with their grievances. They realised that I was there to help them, and we discussed the matters raised and weighed all the pros and cons quite openly, and I gave them my views and reasons for the policy of Government.
4. This personal contact with the people gave me a chance of seeing a real state of their feelings, and I was pleased to find that their sentiments and ideas are neither bad nor stupid. I consider that in a possible; it is far better than dealing through sometimes unsympathetic agents of Government, though during the last two years, owing to my gout, I did not see as much of the people and their officers as I should have liked.
5. I do not consider that the modern tendencies of the so called educated people to ask for a representative Government are beneficial to the State. It is a fashion and a fad done out of imitation of Europe without understanding the historical facts, which led up to the democracies of the West. But do not imagine from this that I am adverse to rational reform.
6. After this trip through the State, I was taking a quiet rest in Bombay, but was almost prostrated by the damp heat, and by the time I had completed my work and fulfilled the numerous engagements before leaving for Europe. I was heading for a relapse. This, as it happens, overtook me in Paris, and I was confined to my house for nearly a month; I clearly cannot afford to experiment with my health.
7. However, I improved during the summer, and it was not until the troubles of the Round Table Conference came

round again that I was requested by medical advisers to take rest and cure in Wiesbaden. I arrived there is the beginning of October and found it very much to my liking; the thermal waters undoubtedly did me good and a general rest and quiet was what I needed after the noise and hurry of London. Wiesbaden lies in a sheltered hollow of sloping hills five miles to the north of Mainz on Rhine. It is surrounded mainly by forest and the open slopes are farmed on really up-to-date methods, by the very healthy and apparently happy German peasants. The people generally are very congenial and hospitable. It is a curious fact that their regard for the English now is almost as strong as their dislike for the French.

8. The most noticeable thing about this part of Germany is its cleanliness. One can drive all day in and around. Wiesbaden without seeing a tin-can or piece of dirty paper, and their miles of beautifully cobbled roads leading through the beech forest are only typical of the thorough efficiency they exercise in all they do. The buildings, the chief of which are the station, the kur-house, the cathedral, the museum and the famous Opera House, are worthy of Berlin or any other European capital. One day we took a day's excursion by boat down the Rhine and the series of chateaux, which overlook the famous river, need really be seen to be believed. Altogether I can heartily recommended Wiesbaden to any one in search of mental and physical rest.
9. In November, I went to Paris for ten days, then to London, where I stayed at the beautiful new Dorchester Hotel for three weeks, after which I returned to Paris for another ten days before moving on the Zurich, so as to be near my son Dhairyashil, who has been in the Bellvue nursing home at Konstanz for nearly four months.
10. The treatment he is getting there, has improved his general health. His diabetes is well under control. If he stops thinking of his imaginary grievances, he will improve still more. It is too premature to give a prognosis of what he will do, when he comes out of the sanatorium. We can only hope for the best. I wish he had had this treatment years ago, and it is a pity nobody advised me to do it. It

just shows that even the most benevolent people are ignorant of worldly things.

11. After all, it is in the hand of each individual to make or mar his prospects. If Dhairyashil does not co-operate with his doctors-a thing, which he has never yet done-it is not possible for anyone to aid him to get better effectually. The trouble is, home discipline and supervision have been wanting from the beginning, and the servants, relations and friends have been his enemies is not checking him in time, or advising those, who had power to do so. The Maharaja as father is kept completely ignorant of the true facts and the importance of them by his entourage, and even you, by some, are accused of allowing their waywardness.
12. I hope Aba is doing well. Please give him my *Ashirwads*. In his own interest and the interest of the State, I wish him to pass all the departmental examinations and strive hard to master all the details of the departments entrusted to him. If he does that now, he will find his task easier later on.
13. As the oldest surviving member of the family, excluding myself, and who has been most in contact with me from the time I came to Baroda, I should like very much, if you could write your impressions of our early life together. I would suggest that you wrote notes on each very little vegetable, all cooked with plenty of spices and excessive butter, how we enjoyed it as children, being all the time ignorant of the facts that more simple and nourishing food would have stood us because it made us sleepy in school during the heat of the days, the tutor thought some one had been doping us with opium, how Ganpatrao Mahajan, the palace officer, out of the old spite, got Ganpatrao Powar, the brother of Govindrao, dismissed, how you probably well remember the boastful stories of the old kitchen officer-Tatyaji Jejurikar-who prided himself on his once probably protruding paunch, his dark face stripped with pate lines of sixty old years of dentitude, and his small eyes and flat features bearing no look of marked intelligence, yet, nevertheless, filled with the common-sense look of serving masters, whose whims and

caprices had to be watched, so as to avoid punishments more severe than the modern legislation would allow; his long cotton Angarkha reaching almost to his knees above his Dhotar, and his round red Babashahi turban, which was a fashion of the time; how he used to acclaim that even Sir T. Madhavrao, the powerful Minister, would not be able to manage his kitchen as well as he did.

14. I am sure you will be able to recall all these memories and also the changes, both good and bad, which we have since introduced and with what difficulty and president endeavour.
15. I have now been in Gstaad about six weeks, and am finding it very suited to my present requirements. It is a small resort situated in a sheltered hollow, fourteen miles north of the lake of Geneva, at about 3500 feet. My hotel is perched on a slope 200 feet above the village and faces South. We have only had 3 falls of snow since we came here; but we have never been entirely without it, and have had an ample share of sun and the brisk dry air, which I like so much. I walk from 2 to 3 hours a day and enjoy good sleep in consequence. My walks are most enjoyable; for the scenery here is as good as anywhere in Switzerland. Of course, the mountains are very beautiful in their rugged outline, but are rather dwarf by the memory of the Himalayas. I have taken three sledge excursions up three of the four valleys, which unite in Gstaad, and yesterday I went up two thousand feet in an open sledge drawn by a horse and enjoyed a brilliant display of sun and scenery from the top of the Hornberg mountains - Hornberg, which rises behind our hotel.
16. The authorities here are very energetic in their desire to please the visitors, and a prolonged programme of entertainments is kept going both in this hotel and in the village, including ice-hockey, ski-jumping and racing etc.; but of course, they have not the class performers of variety of items that St. Moritz enjoys.
17. Of the few people I have met in the hotel, Mr. Louis Bromfield, the American author, and his family are the most interesting, and we have seen quite a lot of them. Over the New Year Season, we had Lady Dunedin and

Sir Warden Chilcott staying up a valley to a small village called Gstieg. There was a heavy cloud hanging over the valley blotting out the higher cracks; but the lower slopes and the trees were veiled in a very extraordinary blue light. This light is often seen in snowy scenery; but today it was remarkably intensified and visibility was very deceptive, so much so in fact that, later on, we were witnessed; for, on looking up through a rift in the cloud belt, we saw, as though suspended vertically above us, a snow-clad mountain-top basking in brilliant sun-shine. It only appeared for a minute, but long enough to imprint itself to see it, as it was obviously an optical illusion as well as a freak of the most exquisite natural beauty. It was a sort of thing that must be seen to be believed, for no camera or human eye could capture it.

18. I hope you are taking good care of yourself. All our old friends either by death or retirement are dispersed; and, sometimes, it makes one feel lonely to think of the very few they are left.
19. I hope you and yours are well, and will accept my best wishes.

Yours affectionate,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Baroda.

2152

WINTER PALACE HOTEL, GSTAAD,
4th February 1932.

MY DEAR KHANDERAO,

- I have not heard from you personally for many months.
2. I should like to know how you are enjoying your present education and the discipline you are experiencing and also about the friends you are making.
 3. I trust your health is excellent and that you are progressing more with your studies than you have been wont to do.
 4. I hear from Poona from time to time, and Udaisinh, Nirmala Devi and your mother seem to be doing well. I do not

know whether your mother and Nirmala Devi have returned to Baroda as I had wished. Udaisinh was to be left at Poona with a trustworthy officer.

5. Dhairyashil *Kaka* is in a nursing home, which does not like very much. We do not know yet how long he will stay there or whether it will do him any lasting good. Your *Kaki*, who is with him, is enjoying good health and your *Ma* like-wise. She plays bridge for about two hours every evening after long walks in the day-time. She is going to Laussane on the 8th of this month, from there she will go to Zurich to see your uncle, and later I shall join her at Cannes. However, I may go with her, as it will be dull here after she and Lalsinh *Kaka* have gone.
6. I stayed in Europe this winter, as I was not feeling too strong, as you know, for the last two years; I have been rather weakened by gout. I want to regain my strength before I return to Baroda, so that I can resume my great interest in State affairs; otherwise I shall be no good to anyone and a nuisance to myself. Good health is essential in all things, and to retain mine, I might say, I have spent a lot of time and money on 21 trips to Europe. But these trips have always been rather handicapped, not only through bad planning and lack of fore-thought, but by a prevalent feeling at home. Our people, as a whole, have never really appreciated the value of good health; and they would rather like an invalid Raja at home than one, who was always going away to better his health, not to mention keeping in touch with the progress of outside world. In this age of scientific advance, it is to every country's advantage to try and keep up-to-date, and therefore, since the year 1887, in spite of the feeling at home, political difficulties and the constant persecution of my staff, I return before my time; I have indulged in these trips abroad for these two reasons.
7. However, the climate in this resort is suiting me well; the altitude is about 3500 ft., and we have bright sunshine and brisk cold every day. You would like to be here, I am sure, to enjoy the clean white snow and general atmosphere of sport and merriment. Everyone-men and the variety of bright colours worn add to the general gaiety of the place.

8. One never hear, thought civilised, sound of motor cars; all vehicles are horse-drawn sledges, and all day the air is a tinkle with the sound of many little bells attached to the horse's harness. The sledges, of course, make no noise, as they slide along on their iron runners over the packed frozen snow. Skiing is thrilling sport, and is described by experts as the next best thing to flying like a bird. It is a wonderful sight to see a man flying through the air for 70 or 80 yards over a sky-jump with just two long pieces of wood between him and a broken neck. Ludging is also another favourite pastime made possible by the snow. One seldom walks up a hill without pulling after him a luge; because in order to come down again, the luge will take him as fast as he wants to go. You steer and stop it by sticking your feet into the lot of learning. I am now taking some skating practice myself. We have seen some very good ice-hockey here also. It is easily the faster game in the world; they play much the same as ordinary hockey, but use a ball like a big fat coin made of rubber, that slides along the ice. The players have to pad themselves very heavily, and there are frequent casualties.
9. I am staying in the best hotel here, which is perched up a sunny slope above the town; and morning and evening, there is always a programme of in and outdoor amusements for the benefit of the guests.

With my best Ashirwads.

Yours affectionately,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,

Prince Khanderao Shivajirao Gaekwar.

2153

GSTAAD,

March 1932.

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I am sorry that I have not been able to answer your kind letter received a few days ago, till now.

2. For the last few days, I have been laid up with a very slight attack of gout. Previous to it, I tried to learn skating

both morning and noon, which was, perhaps, too much for my already weakened knees. I am, however, better now and hope to be completely well in a few days.

3. The winter here this year has been the mildest, people here have known. There were one or two snow-falls in the beginning, but after that, there was sunny and bright weather for nearly a month. Since yesterday it is snowing again.
4. My health has been much benefited by my prolonged stay here. Till I got gout, I used to walk for nearly 3 hours a day.
5. During fine weather, we made a few excursions around Gstaad. The most interesting were to the Chetau D'Oax and to Hornburg.
6. I am thinking of leaving for Lausanne en route to Cannes on Friday. During my stay at Cannes, I intend to make short sea-trip in Sir Warden Chilcott's yacht "The Dolphin", which he has very kindly placed at my disposal.
7. I hope you are finding that everything is getting on well in the State and that you are taking a very deep interest and due share in the administration.
8. Will the Karma-Sachiv find too heavy a work to deal with the departments that are now under the Pragati-Adhikari, to the extent, to which he exercise the Dewan's Powers?
9. My idea is that if the work is not too much, the Karma-Sachiv and the Council might deal with the work of that department, as they do with other departments. You can show this letter to the Dewan and discuss the matter with him and lay proposal before me, with the opinion of the Council.
10. I should like you to write to me more often as do other Councillors. This may give a chance of communicating my views to you, if I find energetic enough to do so. If I do not answer, you must not take it ill or feel discouraged. I often express it.
11. I hope your wife and children are well. Please give them my *Ashirwads*. With *Ashirwads* to you.

Your affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar, Baroda.

HOTEL MIRAMAR, CANNES,

March 1932.

MY DEAR DAMAJIRAO,

Thanks for your letter of the 19th February and for the kind words and hints it contains. I am glad that your wife is convalescent, and I hope she will soon be perfectly well. Give her my *Ashirwads* and tell her, her duty is always to encourage and give facilities to you to do your duties. She must not judge from this that I am selfish. No great undertaking can be carried out successfully, if one has to think of domestic difficulties and worries, which intelligent women should try to take on themselves as much as possible to help their husbands.

2. I am often asked or forced to give orders with plenty of details, which is very trying. This may be due to bad methods of business on my part, which should be corrected by friendly hints to me by my officers, telling me not to take trouble in mentioning so many details. I do this probably under the wrong impression that the officers would take no responsibility and stand still waiting for even petty orders instead of taking the initiative themselves to do the rational. This limits their utility and respect for them.
3. Unless the persons concerned in doing work exchange their views freely with one another no work can be properly done. Frankness and politeness can go together. Our people often say nothing, thinking that it is politeness to do so, which, I think it is not; for it misleads others and may serve only to cover the multitude of sins or lack of ability on their part. I find from my little experience that the officers educated in Europe are better in this respect.
4. What you write about the delicate nature of duties in the Khangi department is quite true. It requires, on the part of the officers, a good deal of common-sense, discernment, a desire to take responsibility and a love of principles coupled with courage to act upon them even getting those principles corrected, if, in practice, they are found defective. But often the officers lack this capacity, and

- have not even the moral courage to express their views.
5. The Khangi, where they come in contact with different Khasas, persons of different education, temperament and sentiments, is a good ground for the training of officers. There they can learn how to act with firmness, judgment, tact and quickness. Many officers will avoid being in the Khangi; because they think it is not a bed of roses. They will often get more criticism than due recognition of their merit. This is life, and we have to do the best we can under the circumstances, and not avoid it as cowards. It is also a good opportunity for an able man to come in contact with the Maharaja and the different members of the ruling family to prove his worth and temper. The safest way to succeed or avoid much criticism in this sphere of action is to stick to true and wise principles with suavity of manners.
 6. I have sent you there only for a time to get some experience without affecting your prospects. I hope you will get it quickly, and Parab will help you to do so with his great experience. When you have got it, Parab should let you go to Amreli, where, besides working as Personal Naib Suba, Dewan should let you do a great deal of Magisterial work. Later on, I may appoint you as a First Class Magistrate for the City of Baroda. You should prove yourself thoroughly efficient in that work.
 7. You will finish Khangi business within two or three months at the most. After all, there is not much to learn, except the difficulties in coming in contact with and working for different Khasas, of which you will not have full advantage as we are away. I may get you back some future time. Kindly show this letter to Dewan and Parab.
 8. I am doing well, and hope this finds you all well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Damajirao Vithalrao Gaekwar Esqr., Baroda.

2155

MIRAMAR HOTEL, CANNES,

7th march, 1932.

DEAR SIR WARDEN CHILCOTT,

Thank you very much for your letter and also for the articles on the Gold Standard and National Government; they made very interesting reading.

2. I am generally inclined to believe in most of your views and especially in National Government; but with regard to your remarks on India, which, of course, interested me most, I am tempted to make a few criticism.
3. It is not possible for a Government to be too strong and so tend to crush public opinion, and thereby handicap the people in trying to better themselves.
4. Has not a Government a limit to its price, and has not India been governed more as an "insubordinate individual" than a vast people advancing in conjunction with outer world, and so worthy of self-opinion?
5. Considering the extent of the power at its disposal, has the Indian Government ever really made a success of its complicated task?
6. Your point regarding the contrast between the present and the late Viceroys is very true and interesting, and doubtless, adds its share to the present difficulties. But when dealing with India and its complexity of ideas and varying points of view, any form of criticism is bound to bring forth misunderstandings, which must be borne in silence.
7. I expect you have already about our disappointed efforts with the yacht from Capt. Goodwin. We were dogged all the way with real bad luck with the weather, and day after day of cold east wind forced us to stay on shore.
8. The morning, we did make a bid for Corsica, was very quiet and we got away about 6 a.m.; but two hours later, a strong head wind got up with a big swell, which almost stopped us, and we were compelled to run away down the coast in search of calmer waters. But the wind blew hard and harder, and eventually we put her into St. Tropez for lunch. Needless to say, we were all very disappointed-I

think the Captain most of all-but we were forced to admit that it was not the weather for pleasure cruising.

9. After this, we only managed to take her out one day, and cruised around locally for lunch and tea. We also had several meals abroad her by the quay.
10. I must say we were remarkably comfortable, while on board, and the crew excelled themselves, and the Captain is to be congratulated on keeping such a cheerful ship in the face of disappointment. I should like also to say a word for the cooking, which was as good and, at times, even a little better than every thing else on board.
11. The crew have been paid off for the three weeks they were engaged; and the other provisions and stores, I have left in the hands of the Captain to dispose of as he thinks best. And now it remains for me to thank you once more for lending me such a beautiful ship.
12. The Hyde Park Hotel will find me on your way through London.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Warden Chilcott, London.*

2156

CANNAS,
10th March 1932.

MY DEAR SIR ABBAS,

Thanks for your kind letter, and I am sorry for the cause, which has led you to India.

2. I hope your son is now well and strong. Kindly remember me to him and to his wife. My health is now much better. I feel stronger than before.
3. I hope you are having good news of Lady Abbas and your children in England.
4. A party of R. T. C. has visited to Baroda and Dwarka. The most easy way, under the present circumstances, for our country to unite is to have a Federation, provided the condition of Federation are sure to be satisfactorily

discharged, and the States are given freedom to manage their own affairs without interference, and practically restrictive conditions to their improvement and self-respect are removed. If such be the case, the change may be a boon. However, I shall not say much on the subject.

5. I wish Prince Dhairyashilrao makes a greater improvement in his health. It is a very difficult case to deal with.
6. I hope this finds you well.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Sir Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Panchagani.*

2157

CANNAS,
13th March 1932.

MY DEAR SON,

I am sorry I have not yet answered your letter given to me by Dr. Modak.

2. With sorrow and pain, I have to tell you that you are not fit in health to visit Italy or any large town of Europe, as you cannot resist drink. Your being kept in a sanatorium is due mainly to this fact and the desire on our part to prolong your life. Your health has been seriously affected by your abnormal habits, in which you have indulged unwisely. Unless you prove that you are fit to take care of yourself and others, you will have to be kept under control to my regret whether you are in Europe or India.
3. You imagine many grievances and anxieties for your own future and for your children; but in your conduct, you do not show consistency and strength of mind to meet those anxieties rationally. At my age, working, for two generations, my strength is limited, and besides, you and your wife ought to be better able to look after your children, if necessary, with some advice from us.
4. In your present state, you cannot look after yourself, and, therefore, the next best thing is that your wife should do so to the best of her ability. You should encourage her to

do so, as she is afraid to undertake it, as it may cause misunderstanding between you and her, which everybody to anxious to avoid. I think you are right to let her to back to the children, at least, for some months, and look after your affairs and children with energy, intelligence and responsibility.

5. I am going with your mother for a couple of days to London.
6. Try to co-operate with the doctors and get for yourself the best of sanatorium treatment.
7. One can take a horse to water, but to drink depends on himself and on no one else.
8. Cheer up and do your best to get well and enjoy your natural liberty with prudence and with benefit to yourself and to others.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

Note : I am having the letter copied, so as to be easy for you to read.
S.R.G.

To,
Shrimant, Maharja Kumar Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar, Laussane.

2158

31st March 1932.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

I thank you for your letter of the 19th February 1932 about the appointment of Lt. Col. F. M. Baily, C.I.E., as Resident at Baroda. I am glad to learn that Col. Bailey has been specially selected by His Excellency the Viceroy on account of his outstanding qualities, and I take this opportunity to convey my thanks to His Excellency for the kind feelings expressed in your letter. I share His Excellency's confidence that this appointment will be instrumental in cementing the cordial and friendly relations, which exist and have always existed between the representative of His Majesty's Government and the Baroda State.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

Sir,
Charles Cunningham Watson,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

2159

MIRAMER HOTEL, CANNES,

7th April 1932.

MY DEAR ABASAHEB,

- Thanks for your letter dated 23rd February 1932.
2. I am glad to read its contents. I shall not write more in this, as I have just returned from a game of golf and feel tired. The climate here is very tiring and makes one feel very sleepy.
 3. Please thank your father for his letter dated the 14 March 1932 and its contents.
 4. Though I am advanced in age and falling in strength, I have not hankering after religion and desire to go on pilgrimages. I should like to go to some of them more to see the beauty of nature and appreciate the power that made it.
 5. My religion is to try to do good as much as possible.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Shrimant Sitaram S. Gaekwar, Baroda.*

2160

CANNES,

25th April 1932.

MY DEAR UDAYSHINH,

How is it that you have failed, and tell me in what subject you failed? You must work hard in the next term and be successful. I have written to the Dewan that you should join the Baroda College.

2. Remember me to your mother and sister.
3. I had a letter from Khanderao, in which he expressed a desire to join the Mayo College. I don't like his change of mind, unless there are good grounds for it to justify a change so quickly.
4. I hope this finds you all well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Prince Udaysinh Gaekwar, Poona No. 4.*

2161

CANNES,
4th May 1932.

DEAR COL. BAILY,

I was delighted to receive your letter, and I hope you will often write to me. I hope you will stay long in Baroda, and study its problems and help to solve its difficulties and regain its rights and position and prestige. Good and progressive government is not possible without money and freedom.

2. I wish you to thank the Viceroy through Sir C. Watson, as they have taken much pains in making you selection.
3. I am leaving this morning for Wiesbaden for a light cure. I shall be there from three to four weeks. You must treat my English always with indulgence, as my knowledge of the language is limited, and I have had unnecessary misunderstandings on that score, as English Officers failed to realize the fact of Indians' limited knowledge of the English foreign language.
4. I am looking forward with great keenness to be back in Baroda at the beginning of the next cold weather. I hope you are well and that you will find you stay in Baroda quite pleasant.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Lt. Col. F.M. Baily, C.I.E., Resident, Baroda.

2162

WIESBADEN
19th May 1932

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I was glad to read in one of your recent letters that you and members of your family are feeling better in Simla than in Baroda except the youngest child. I hope he is better now and that his bronchical troubles are completely cured.

2. You told me once that a small house in Simla would be useful, as the Minister had often to go there on business

and that you often took advantage of the kindness of the Raja of Jubal by occupying one of his houses. Look out for a decent-sized house with suitable compound in good and healthy locality with a nice aspect and commanding good view, which can be had for not a heavy cost. The house should be fairly large, so that the Maharaja can live fairly comfortably for a time, or if that will cost much, let the house be small, but it should have such compound that additions can suitably be made to it. This is only a rough suggestion. You can think out the problem fully from different points of views. All that I can tell you for your guidance is that the house should have two more rooms than our small Bombay house, which you have often occupied, but in no case should it be smaller than that, and should have necessary accommodation for about twenty servants. An accommodation for others can be had in other places in hotels and rented houses.

3. In any case, do not put yourself in awkward position, if the project is not sanctioned. This much is sure that we shall not repeat anything like or approaching it the heavy expenses we had incurred in Bombay and elsewhere. This is suggested for you, so that you can confidentially look at properties, leaving everything else for further discussion and decision.
4. I have spent some money in putting the Aldworth in some decent repairs. The road and water supply has been quite put in order.
5. It has cost a good sum calculated from the standard of expensed in India. Unless I definitely direct otherwise, the expense will be paid from the khangi department. It was a mistake to buy this property, which has cost more than its value. However, it is useless to cry over spilt-milk. We should stick to the idea of selling it as soon as we can, unless a better use is found for it in the meanwhile. A small property in England many not be bad, considering that the contact with Europe is increasing, and again bearing in mind that we should and must keep in touch with the progress in Europe, which is the model set-up, unless we have to pay too heavy a cost for it.
6. We should send our promising young men and officers to Europe systematically to learn, and, thus do better in

helping their country. I do not admire several things in Europe and we must do our best to avoid their drawbacks as far as we can. The true spirit of Indian civilization and culture should not be lost, nor should we unduly exaggerate its value a sign of narrow mentality. I hope I am not worrying you with all the details.

7. I have read much of the Baroda Administration Report for the year 1930-1931. It has been admirably prepared and expressed. I compliment you on it.
8. There are some points on which I may have to give you some small suggestions, when we personally meet. I have mentioned a few to Mane which he will probably communicate. Remember that if there be any defects in what is communicated to you, you should always point them out before carrying them out. Rajas can and often do commit mistakes. Ignorant people, who want to avoid the performing of their duties, often say that a Raja or superior is not capable of mistakes. This is all wrong. We are all liable to err, and so must mutually help each other to avoid them.
9. My health is better than it was. Still I shall have to be more careful in future owing to the frailty of age. I should reserve my energies only for very important questions. You must train Pratapsinh and other younger men to bear more burden and carry on the work.
10. May I thank you and others for relieving me of so much work and worry, provided everything is getting on really well, and rights and interests of the State are well protected, and the people have no legitimate cause of unhappiness. Mere imitation of what exists outside the State, need not be a sign of progress.
11. You must also take rest from time to time as good and wise men can be ill spared. They should be well cared for and looked after to help the progress of the people as a mark of human sympathy to the weak and aged.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur
V. T. Krishnamachari
Dewan, Baroda.

2163

WIESBADEN,

21st May 1932.

MY DEAR RAJA,

I am pleased and surprised at your decision to visit Europe. I think the Rani and you have done well in acting so. I hope you have had a good voyage. You should stay in Paris for a week, and after visiting places of interest and seeing the different sights, you should go to England.

2. I finish my cure here on 30th of May, when I can leave this town. I shall try to meet you in Paris. Her Highness will be, I believe somewhere near, Paris-Bagnoles de L'Orne in Normandy.
3. Kindly give my regards to Her Highness of Travancore. I hope later on and soon, her son will visit Europe. If the visit is well arranged and intelligently carried out, it will do the Maharaja good.
4. If our country is to progress, we must give up our ignorant and ill-founded beliefs in caste etc.
5. My permanent address in Europe in C/o Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, 2 Place de la Madeleine, Paris.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

*To,
Raja Sir Vasudeo Raja of Kollengode.*

2167

DOLLAR GRAND HOTEL,

Zurich, 13th June, 1932.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

I took a treatment of about three weeks at Wiesbaden, which was more for rest than for anything else. From Wiesbaden I went to Freudenstadt, and stayed there for about twelve days. It is a very nice and health place about 2400 feet above the sea-level in the black forest. I am here just to see Prince Dhairyashil, whom I have already met to-day. I found him very much tired of the place, with which I full sympathise, but do not yet know how to

remedy. So much depends on himself; but he does not see it, nor dooes he recognize his faults to an extent as to give them up, if he had the strength to do so. It is a very sad case. A man in his position and at the stage of his life ought to be fully happy and enjoy life in a normal and healthy way without any restriction from others. Amongst others reasons, the bringing up of them has been defective. The palace system is not admirable in all its ways. The service rendered in mechanical, lacks interest and human sympathy and intelligent foresight, which is found in private household where the family is more compact and is less accessible to outside low influences. Besides, it makes the Princes and their children dependent to a deplorable degree. There is no royal road to learn the knowledge of life. The rich and the poor, must up to a certain degree go through the same schooling if the children of the rich are to be worthy of their position and useful and leading members of society.

2. I left her Highness at Bad Nauheim where she is undergoing a treatment. She might be better in health than she was. It is a serious question how to employ the time of the rich ladies in a useful manner. No work is bad for any and especially the rich.
3. I am on my way to Paris and England, where I propose to stay for some time, if the climate and life are found to be agreeable.
4. I have had more than once the subject of the Dhara Sabha touched in various ways in some of your letters. I have not forgotten them. I have definite ideas on the subject and how the Dhara Sabha wa started and how it was to be worked. But to tell you all that by letter, besides being tedious, will be too lengthy and difficult to explain I will tell you when we personally happen to discuss the subject. The conditions of the Indian States are such that they cannot bear any comparision with States in Europe, which are independent, progressive and virile. The spirit of patriotism, self-sacrifice and the sense of exaction of rights and duties is more in Europe than we see in the East or at least in India. I do not say that things will not change or we should not try to change the spirit to a healthy

direction. The institution of Government is always changing, and is good so far as it meets the needs of the time. In my opinion the Indian States at present, if I may judge from one, in taking the size of many of them into consideration require a simple administration, which the unobtrusive people can understand representation to the centre of the Government. In my opinion the real need of India is to improve the individual and the institutions which hamper healthy advance like wrong ideas of caste, social institutions and religious prejudices and above all to give them better educations more to eat and leisure. Recognition of their merits and room to exercise them consistently with healthy and right traditions is what is needed. However, if I write more, I may be dubbed to be against progress of the prevalent ideals and fashions, most of which are mere ill-digested imitations of Europe. Indian States in truth, require more liberty than restrictions in the exercise of their powers. There is much that I admire in Europe, and I would take many ideas from them with changes suitable to our character, traditions and circumstances.

5. I send you herewith a cutting from the Sunday Times of the 12th June 1932 which will interest you much. I agree with it, or if I may be allowed to say, it expresses my ideas in a better way.
6. I hope you won't be tired of reading this letter.
7. Hoping this finds you and yours in good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR.

To,
Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan Baroda.

2168

PARIS,
27th June 1932.

MY DEAR KAMALA DEVI,

For months I have had no news from you. I hear Udaysinh is fatter than before. I hope this is due to good health and not for lack of exercise.

2. It would have been more convenient to find out how long he was going to stay in Poona before engaging the house. Udaysinh should not give up study of subjects like Sanskrit, because it is a bit difficult, and choose easier like Magadhi because it is comparatively easy. To pass the examination successfully is not everything. It should also train the mind.
3. If Prof. Joshi cannot help him effectively he may be changed for another. You should discuss at times and when necessary such subjects with Gokhale your Secretary to help you to come to a decision.
4. Mr. Rawlinson has recommended that Udaysinh should stay in the College as a boarder. I have no objection to try the experiment, provided the progress is carefully and intelligently watched.
5. I have sent a copy of this note to the Dewan, so that he may know the subject and be ready to discuss and give his opinion to you. This will save you from referring the subject too lightly.
6. Kindly show this letter to Udaysinh who should have to work properly and hard without going beyond prudent limit.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Princess Kamala Devi Gaekwar, Poona

2169

OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY,

1st July 1932

MY DEAR KAMLA DEVI,

- Thanks for your letter of the 19th ultimo.
2. I have already said that you can continue to stay a term more in Poona, which will be, I believe, upto the middle of October, when I think, you will have to return to Baroda just about the time of my arrival, which synchronises with the setting of the cold weather in Baroda.

3. Udaysinh has plenty of time before him, and could have waited to appear for the examination instead of rushing through as he did.
4. He should work steadily and regularly without overdoing it, and learn things without cramming.
5. He should be slow but sure, and should not have to study hurriedly just before the time of the examination, when indeed one should, after having finished one's studies and already well prepared, be fresh in mind and strong in health, only revising leisurely what is already learnt.
6. The object of study need not always be to pass examinations without failure, but to develop one's mind and power of thinking.
7. You should have asked before engaging the house for a further period.
8. Poona and outside places have their conveniences for stay; but there are other considerations which also make it useful to stay in one's own place. However, I shall not say anything more about this. I shall like you to be little more considerate to my wishes, instead of the way you did, with regard to the thread ceremonies of the boys. It is a mere ceremony of form and betokens no particular religious faith on my part. I shall not tell you all the history about it.
9. Kindly show this letter to Udaysinh, and convey my Ashirwads to Nirmala Devi and to all others.
10. I also got Udaysinh's letter dated the 12th ultimo.
11. I hope you will find Khanderao in good health. He should join on his return a good school and push on with his studies.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
Princess Kamla Devi Gaekwar, Poona*

2170

OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY,
3rd July 1932

MY DEAR UDAYSINH,

- I was glad to receive your letter of the 12th ultimo and to read its contents.
2. It is a pity that you were made to appear for the examination, when you were not feeling well and doubly prepared in your studies of Sanskrit and Mathematics.
 3. It was to avoid undue hurry that I advised you sometimes that health first and study afterwards. You are young, and should not appear for an examination merely by cramming without understanding the subject thoroughly. Do so, at least, in the future.
 4. Sanskrit, though a bit difficult, is a very useful language for an Indian and a Hindu, and as such, you should spare no pains to learn it.
 5. Mathematics is an important branch of study and a fine discipline to the mind. You must not get frightened at it, and cram the theories merely with an idea of passing the examination; but you must master it thoroughly, as it will be useful to you in life in various ways.
 6. The same remark applies to the knowledge of English. It is a foreign language, and therefore, you must take much pains in mastering it. It will prove to be of great advantage and essential in your success in life, as things in India at present stand.
 7. As you have now a year before you to appear for your examination, you should go over your subjects again carefully, thoroughly understanding them, and not merely commit to memory with an idea of reproducing mechanically at the time of the examination. You should do all this fairly long before the examination, so that the last month or two is leisurely occupied in rest and occasionally in revising the subjects.
 8. If I had remembered the date of examination I should have told you not to appear for the examination at the time you did, as I should have liked you to be doubly

prepared and come up high in the examination without any undue strain on the mind or the body.

9. If not inconvenient or injurious to your studies, you can go to the College as a boarder, and live the life of the students there, which will give you an idea of what the life of college students is, and their ways and means of living. You should be careful in mixing with people. Do not allow yourself to be wrongly influenced by them, but reason out for yourself and try to distinguish between right and wrong and good and bad.
10. Show this letter to Prof. Joshi, who should not hesitate to get help in subjects, in which you are to be strengthened, if he honestly thinks that another man can do better in teaching you those subjects than himself. It is no defect in a person to do this in the true interest of the students.
11. I hope this finds you doing well.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
Prince Udaysinh S. Gaekwar, Poona*

2171

GLENNEAGLES HOTEL, PERTHSHIRE,
17th July 1932.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,

Recalling our casual conversation in Paris about the education of your eldest son, I think he should be allowed to finish his full course at Harrow, when probably he will be nineteen years old, and then he himself should help potentially to decide whether he prefers to have his powers or go to one of the Universities, either for a full or partial course of studies. He ought also to be able to terminate his minority, and, after which, return and prosecute his studies in a University not quite continuously, but by a few breaks of terms. Unless he wishes to study seriously for a degree a year or so may be enough, though, in my opinion, a study for a good degree is preferable.

2. In my opinion, and judging from the little I know the circumstances of the Princes, the present education given to them is too superficial. It gives a varnish of an Englishman, without instilling in them the sterling qualities and character of a strong man. It does not form character and critical power of judgment. The information supplied in the form of education is meagre.
3. I write merely to show my view of the question. I hope you are well.

Your affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
Her Highness the Maharani of
Cooch Behar*

2172

NASSAURHOF HOTEL, WIESBADEN,
25th July 1932.

MY DEAR COL. BHAU SAHEB,

- Thanks for your private letter of 29th April 1932.
2. You know, in life nobody is indispensable. Without your present General, others can carry on the work generally. Good deal depends on what is the ideal of that work. The present General is not kept on from the point of view you touch on. If an officer is fit to carry on his duties, why make him retire always, simply on the ground of age and thus, pile up the pension expenses of the State?
 3. Men like Bhau Saheb Shinde and others have carried on even and administration like that of Baroda and of other states. Was it on the strength of their own intrinsic ability or because they were supported by authority?
 4. If our army is reorganized, they will be no lack of men to carry it out. An Indian officer may be only a cover, the real dictating hand being somebody else.
 5. I hope your son will get success in the Matriculation and that he will have good education. Is he intelligent and sharp enough to profit if sent to Europe for higher studies?
 6. I have read what you say about your son-in-law, and I am inclined to agree with you. I have sent some instructions

about him to the Dewan on the authority of your letter, which, I hope will be given effect to.

7. Dhairyashil, I am sorry to say, has not taken advantage of the treatment in Europe. He has been fretting and fretting against it, at least mentally. One cannot meet such objections effectually. It is a sad case greatly due, I believe, to natural temperament, the way he has been brought up, lack of discipline and flattering environment. My experience is that unless the sons of the rich are brought up like the sons of respectable middle class, as is done in England, one cannot expect them to turn out into useful men. As there is no royal road to learn, the rich must follow the same healthier course as those good men who possess less wealth but better surroundings and training. I must not say more as young men of modern days do not like to be lectured by their elders.
8. Will you kindly remember me to Ganpatrao and your other brothers? I hope this will find you and all yours well. I often think of you.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
Col, Bhau Saheb Vithalrao Gaekwar, Baroda.*

2173

PARIS,
27th July 1932.

MY DEAR SON,

I sympathise with your desire mentioned in your letter dated 26th July 1937*. To send the boy in the present circumstances of our knowledge of Europe will tend to denationalise him, unless her frequently visits India. The best course, under the circumstances, in my opinion, will be to send him later to a public school, by which time he should be given knowledge of his own language and country besides English. The immediate need of your children, at present, is to engage a

good competent lady teacher to look after and live with them in a healthy place and in healthy surroundings in India.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,

Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar

* In this letter Prince Dhairyashilrao had expressed a desire to send his son Ashoka to the Stanmore Park Public School.

2174

GLENEGLES HOTEL, PERHSHIRE,

3rd August 1932.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Thanks for your letter of 8th July 1932 from Baroda. I am glad to read its contents and feel that you have well utilized your time at Simla.

2. It is useful to be in contact with the higher officials of India. I feel at times that our officers are not in touch with the current tendencies of the Indian Policies except yourself. They seem to be too much absorbed in their own little details.
3. I am going to see some of the people here in England, during my stay, including Sir Charles Watson and the Finance Minister, if possible. I feel, though I am quite willing to be corrected in my impression, that politically we are gaining nothing, though some states have gained by getting back their rights like the Camp jurisdiction and control over their feudatories. This is a time, when changes are taking place that the Government of India can easily hand over back some of the territories taken from us for administrative convenience. These, they can, if they are sympathetic, return to the state to strengthen its position and facilitate good administration. In several other internal matters also, like number and arming of troops, police, jurisdiction over railways, the earnings and development of our harbours, the transit of abkari and arms from one of the states to the other, we have not full freedom. Conditions are made in the employment of European officers, which tend to weaken efficiency. The State has been made to take steps against individuals of

the State without adequate reasons, which affects its prestige. I need not say more, as you know all the circumstances.

4. Will you kindly ask Ulap to prepare confidentially a statement of the cases of Military Asamders since he has been given powers to dispose of cases of Asamders, who receive Rs. 125 a month or lower. These people, though poor and uneducated, deserve some sympathy, and I do not wish to follow a severe policy. Remember that nothing is kept confidential in Baroda. Things ooze out, and it does harm to the frankness and confidence, with which business must be done. I write these things, as thoughts come in my head, and care must be taken to see that I do not make any mistakes.
5. I expected to have weekly letters by turns from members of the Council, which they have not been sending. Are they afraid of the Minister to write? From my little experience, I am inclined to think that officers in Baroda go to two extremes-either they will be too abject and silent or too communicative, though the latter is a rare case. They lack common sense and miss the golden mean. Unless people Exchange their ideas intelligently with each other, there can be no progress in the art of smooth work of an administration. I have found this the greatest difficulty in my life, except, to a degree, with officers trained under good European officers.
6. I often recall the conversations I had, almost at the beginning of my career, with Mr. Jenkins, who was an assistant to Mr. Elliot, the then Survey Settlement Commissioner. I shall not quote all what he said; but he said that hardly any Indian officer will take the responsibility and do the work himself, but ask for orders on as many matters as possible. I quote this not to run down men of our own race, but to illustrate the existing fact and the need of improvement. I shall not apply this fault to the generality of my Prime Ministers.
7. I am writing to you in a free and frank manner, and therefore, if there are faults in my views, you are welcome to set them right, when the proper occasion arises. I am anxious to be fair and to learn to be right.

8. What you write about Pratapsinh is reasonable. I wish him to understand well the different political questions of ours, and try to learn how to make up our loss. It is a very important matter, and he cannot study its literature too much. My health is fair, but age has its affects, and Pratapsinh must understand it and take the responsibility from my shoulder.
9. I am looking forward to the arrival of Dhairyashil's children, and I am searching schools for them. I am not in favour that our children should be denationalized and lose interest in the welfare of their country, which will be the case, if they are sent to Europe in their infancy, unless steps are taken to prevent it. It is easy to say things, but difficult to carry them out. However, we should be alert and do as much as we can.
10. I wish you to take good care of your health, as it is fair to yourself and to your important work. I rely on you so much.
11. Kindly give my regards to Pratapsinh and remember me to the Resident.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,

Rao Bahadur V.T. Krishnamachari, Dewan, Baroda.

2175

BEAU RIVAGE PALACE, OUCHY-LAUSANNE,

29th August, 1932

DEAR SIR SAMUEL HOARE,

I thank you for your letter.

2. I shall discuss some of the matters with thou and an early opportunity. I have had to postpone my departure owing to the request of my Minister, who is shortly coming to Europe.
3. To simulate progress in States and intercourse between Europeans and Indians, I think it will be good, if the restrictions against the employment of Europeans be removed, and jurisdiction given over them to the States, when they enter in their service.

4. I do not think any former Government in India had such restrictions.
5. I hope I may give you, later on, some more suggestions to think about.
6. I hope this finds you and Lady Hoare in good health.

Yours sincere friend
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Sir Samuel Hoare,
Secretary of State for India,
Whitehall, London.

2176

LAUSSANE,
22nd September, 1932

MY DEAR NAOROJI,

Received your cable. I consider the so called high Hindus are not behaving as they should. The least they should do is to remove untouchability completely. Division in Hinduism can only be avoided by equal treatment and opportunity to rise in all paths of life to all castes alike. I regret inability to influence Dr. Ambedkar. Mr. Gandhi should not insist on fasting, as nothing can be gained by his sacrifice.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Jal A. D. Naoroji,
Tata sons & Co. Bruce Street, 78, Napean Sear Road, Bombay.

2177

LONDON,
25th September 1932.

DEAR SIR SAMUEL,

I have not tried to see you during my stay in England, Partly because you were likely to be in the country owing to the season, and besides, I have not been myself feeling very well. I feel weak, a bit nervous and lacking in good sleep.

2. I have much to say about the States in general or to be more-precise about Baroda. I feel want of power and freedom and consequence inability to make progress, of which so much remains to be done. The shackles of control, suspicion and curtailment in the powers of the State under some excuse or other are ever growing and making the State authorities increasingly impotent to act with effect and confidence.
3. I express this is a spirit of friendship to avoid further difficulties.
4. I write in a foreign language, and, therefore, you will kindly overlook any defects that may be in my note.
5. I shall meet you with pleasure at any next opportunity.
6. I wish you and your wife good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
Sir Samuel Hoare,
Secretary of State for India,
London.*

2178

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARK MONCEAU, PARIS,
19th October 1932

MY DEAR MR. WIDGERY,

I thank you very much for your letter dated 28th August, which was redirected from India, and I am glad to learn from it that you with your family have settled down comfortably in Durham (N.C.U.S.A.) I hope some day I may have an opportunity of paying you a visit and seeing the university.

2. Kindly remember me to your wife and your daughter, who have a very vague remembrance of me.
3. My health is better considering my age of 70 years, though I am not so agile on my feet as when you were with me. Of no one have I thought more lately than of yourself.
4. Things in India, though slowly, are changing. I have openly declared that the untouchables should be allowed an entry in all the Government temples, and, if possible, in

the private ones. As a matter of fact, I have allowed them to enter government temples since quite a long time, and they have been admitted to my table at dinner publicly.

5. I have not lost interest in the subject, of which you were the professor in Baroda-comparative religion. I am now attempting not to start a new religion, which I am not capable of doing, but am attempting to compile some books in the latest approved fashions of Hindu Religion, its ethics, prayers, hymns and rituals etc. for the education of the children of the coming generation. The books have to be written in a simple style and rationalize the institutions of India, so far as they can be justly done discarding those beliefs, that are unsound. This, as you know, has to be done in a most tactful manner. Rationalization of beliefs has to be done with persuasion and patience. Force or compulsion will do more to retard progress than hasten it. I wish you were here with me to do the work; and it was with this object that I had corresponded with you some time ago, though I had not fully made up my mind them.
6. I have asked one Mr. Saunders, whom probably you know, to visit Baroda this year, and give a few lectures on Comparative Religion.
7. I am in need of an intelligent and tactful man to carry out this object successfully without much ado.
8. People may utilise this knowledge given in the form of books, or throw it away, if they do not approve of it.
9. We have superstitions in the form of religion at present. But we have plenty of material in your literature, on which we can build higher and useful ideals, which may tend to ameliorate the beliefs and practices of your people, and of which they are in great need.

With my kindest regards to your wife and yourself,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Prof. A.G. Widgery,
Durham, (U.S.A.)

2179

NICE,

19th November 1932

MY DEAR SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND,

Mr. Perowne (Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson, Bishop of Worcester) who is connected with the society for promoting the study of Religions, has just met me, and I had a very interesting talk with him regarding the work of the Society. I am much interested in the matter, and would like to subscribe to the 'Journal of Transactions'. I enclose herewith a cheque for one pound as the annual subscription. Kindly arrange to send the issues of the journal to me in Baroda (India).

2. I am also interested in the question of one language and one script of the whole of India. Will you kindly tell me what you have been doing to solve that question? I think Hindi including Urdu vocabulary with Devanagari script ought to be the common language for India.
3. If Government can make it a compulsory subject for its officers, etc. and for students in schools and colleges, the problem will be easily solved. Do you see any likelihood of it?
4. I wanted to meet you, while in London; but my health did not permit my doing so.
5. Kindly remember me to Lord Zetland and I wish he and the Society have achieved some success in the object they have at heart.
6. I am sailing for India on the 24th instant from Genoa. Please address all your letters to Baroda.
7. By the by, am I a member of the Royal Asiatic Society? I feel as if I am.
8. I hope this finds you in good health.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Sir Francis Younghusband, London

2180

JAYAMAHAL, BOMBAY,
6th December 1932.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

- I arrived here yesterday morning and saw many people.
2. Mr. Patwardhan from Kolhapur saw me in connection with the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan. He suggested that the date for the conference may be from 27th to 31st instant. I think the 30th instant may be fixed, and invitations may be issued accordingly.
 3. I will do my best to be present there My health is not as strong as it should be, and I am apt to suffer from an attack of gout, which comes any moment without any warning. If owing to that or owing to plague or any such conditions, it would be advisable for me not to be there to avoid to take any risk, Your highness and others will, I have no doubt, sympathise and agree with the view-point.*
 4. I find Bombay very warm, and I hear Baroda also, where I expect the Viceroy on the 11th instant.
 5. I hope this finds Your Highness and other members of your family perfectly well. Kindly give my Ashirwads to all of them.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
His Highness the Chhatrapati,
Maharaja of Kolhapur.

* The conference was held at Kolhapur from 28th to 30th December 1932. His Highness could not attend it in person. He, however, deputed Mr. R.S. Mane Patil, Huzur Kamdar, to attend the conference and read his Presidential address. The address was well received by the conference and the Marathi press.

2182

BARODA,
9th march 1933.

MY DEAR SIR JAGDISH,

It was a sincere pleasure to me to meet Lady Bose and you in Baroda and do have an opportunity of listing to the

two instructive lectures* you delivered here and the experiments you showed.

2. Many years ago, I visited your institute and saw the epoch-making experiments on which you were engaged; and since then I have watched your career with interest. By your contributions to scientific knowledge, you have raised the prestige of India among the nations of the world.
3. I send for your acceptance a photograph of mine as a small memento of your visit to Baroda.
4. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,

Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Kt. Bose Institute, Calcutta.

* Sir Jagdish delivered two lectures in Baroda on the subject of scientific Research. He was given a price of Rs. 1,000 and an annuity of Rs. 1,200 for period of three years.

2183

MORARJI CASTLE, MAHABALESHWAR,

9th April 1933

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I thank you for your letter of congratulations on my birthday.

2. I value your congratulations as an old friend.
3. I have come here just to avoid the heat of Baroda; but even Mahabaleshwar has become hotter as compared to what it used to be, and the middle of the day is inconvenient to sit with comfort in the verandah, and the rooms are exposed to the sun.
4. I feel just as much away from Baroda, as if I was away in Europe, and therefore, I am thinking of provisionally sailing on the 22nd April. Unexpected things may change my programme, though I hope not.
5. You must not think that I have become inordinately fond of Europe and do not like India, but such is not the case.
6. I was glad to see your daughter and son-in-law in Europe. He seems to be a charming fellow, and I am going to ask

him to come and stay with me for a few days in the next cold weather.

7. How much older in age or in reign are you than me? I hope you will be long spared to do your good work.
8. Will you kindly remember me to your wife?
9. I hope this finds you perfectly well. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal, Gondal.

2186

6, AVENUE VAN DYCK, PARC MONCEAU, PARIS,
7th June 1933.

MY DEAR DEWAN,

Before leaving India this time and thereabout, I have talked, discussed and given orders or hints about various matters, of which you must have heard.

2. It has been a policy of long standing that the different villages were to be supplied with drinking water. This work the Prant Panchayats and the Subas have been carrying on at different rates of progress, and notwithstanding that, the supply to all the remaining villages of the State will cost the State from 10 to 15 lacs.
3. This work, Maniloal Nanavati, the Sar Suba said, could be carried out in 3 to 5 years. As a matter of fact, this work ought to have been finished long ago, if the Construction of wells had not been neglected. When any work is pressed, it is generally badly done, and the desire to do it is abused.
4. I wish the construction of these wells to be carefully decided and the work properly and satisfactorily carried out without undue hurry. This sort of wish will be on the part of any sensible administrator and a business-man and, therefore, is to be understood, even when it is not expressed.
5. The Sar Suba should see that his subordinates do not unduly hurry and do the work unsatisfactorily. If the work

has to be hurried, I should prefer to multiply competent hands to supervise rather than leave it to chance.

6. Will you ask the Chief Engineer and his subordinates to supervise now and then without interference with their work, and see that the construction of the wells is being wisely done, and bring the defects to the notice of the Chief Engineer and the Sar Suba?
7. I have also asked the Baroda Municipality to undertake making of Asphalt Roads in the city. The Officers concerned and the Chief Engineer must see that unwise economy is not exercised by constructing, to begin with, bad Asphalt Roads and then waste money in repairing them. Better, from the beginning, spend a reasonable amount on them and thus, ensure their rational durability.
8. Lately, the policy of opening libraries in the villages has been started and I encouraged it. I wish their policy to be slowly carried out, as I have doubts whether the Panchayat and the other State finances will stand the strain, although each item may sound very small; but the collective amount will be large and also notwithstanding that, the work will play some part in bringing and keeping up the knowledge imparted by the elementary education.
9. So much has to be done for the need of villages that we have to be careful that we do not squander away the little money we have available. Slacken the policy of opening libraries unless the villages pay all the expenses of it. Calculate roughly what is being spent now and what will be the total expenditure, and get that sum approved before pledging the Panchayat and the state finances. I hope you will give effect to this sensibly.
10. I have letters of complaints from (1) R. R. Powar, the Registrar of co-operative Societies, (2) K.V. Ulap, (3) K.B. Desai, and I am sure there must be others waiting for an opportunity to do so. Please submit soon any of the orders that require revision. I have no desire to shove aside any deserving officer. The recent appointments were only a temporary measure for a short period. I think it is high time we should make permanent appointments in as many places as possible instead of acting ones.

11. I have been under the impression that R. R. Powar has already the position and prospects of a Suba. Why does he complain?
12. As the appointment of Mukerjee was only for a month, I do not know why Uplap complains.
13. Kindly explain this to the officers complaining.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Rao Bahadur Sir V.T. Krishnamachari,
Dewan, Baroda.

2187

HYDE PARK HOTEL, LONDON,
2nd July 1933

DEAR LADY WILLINGDON,

I should like to meet you before you leave for India. I hope Lord Willingdon is doing well.

2. I am sending you Rs. 25,000 to be spent either for removing the earth mounds near the amphitheatre at Delhi or on the subject of your last letter about helping the girls' guide movement.
3. I am leaving for Eastbourne this morning. I hope this finds you well.
4. Will you lunch with me quietly on Monday the 10th July for will you prefer that I should call on you to pay a friendly visit? I have no business to talk. I know how busy you must be, and I would be the last to inconvenience you in any way. I am well and prefer quite so far as my health is concerned.

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, London.

2188

ALDWORTH, HASLEMERE,

8th August 1933

MY DEAR PRATAPSINH,

I have talked over the case of your wife's health with Dewan Saheb. He will explain it to you. All that is necessary for the recovery of her health should be done.

2. I have been partly waiting for the passage of the month of August, as the sea is very rough during that time.
3. I have only to remark that, if need be, she can leave for Europe with as few attendants as possible. Indian servants cost more to be brought to Europe than employing European servants here. Therefore, send as few attendants as possible.
4. Each Khasa is expected to pay the expenses of his or her trip to Europe. To avoid delay I have sent you the following telegram :

"Yuvaradnyi may travel Europe with as few followers as possible if her health imperatively requires change to Europe. Consult best European specialists, Bombay."

Yours sincerely,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,

Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar, Baroda

2189

ALDWORTH, HASLEMERE, SURREY, ENGLAND,

12th August 1933

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Thanks for your more than one letters. If I happen to give any orders in the money you owe to the State, you will, I have no doubt, be informed of the fact in due course of business.

2. I have been staying at Aldworth in Sussex in England for the last three weeks. One commands magnificent views from here of the surrounding country. I have had the place for the last eleven years, but was never sufficiently finished and occupied, though I generally visited it for an

hour or two every time I came in England. I have a sort of internal hankering to occupy after paying a heavy price for it. I bought the place from looking at the photograph without inspecting it, as people wished me to have no property in England and I wanted to have a house in England with a good garden and verdure about. This is an example to illustrate how circumstances, lack of freedom in exchange of thoughts and lack of knowledge and tact affect our life. I do not say I was right in acting as I did. I kept the place in the market for nearly ten years to sell it, but without avail. Finally last year I decided to effect some changes in the garden etc. with a view for making it more attractive, and, if need be, fit for me to occupy it for trial.

3. The removing of trees and cluster of bushes from the lawn and the boundaries of the lawn and the opening of some vistas has beautified the place greatly, and I propose to live in the property. The house is small, but very pretty, and few more alterations will make the village fairly commodious. Strange that upto now the capabilities of the place did not strike anybody, so as to bring about the present change earlier.
4. In my present health at this age, I shall take but a limit advantage. The house is worthy of Maharaja Gaekwar, thought is large enough to be a fitting place; it can be an agreeable change from huge and magnificent palace to a pretty serene villa. I shall not worn you more about the house; some day you will live in it.
5. My health is good, though age is telling on it. I have seen Aba's wife; she seems to be a nice gentle girl.
6. Bhadrasinh is a lovable young man, and it is a pleasure to have him with. He requires, I think, higher experience to manage men a things, which will quickly come, if given an opportunity.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,
Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Baroda.

2190

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

26th October 1933

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

I often think of you. I shall try to pay you a visit this year. Wanted to do it last year; but my health did not permit me. I have marvelous changes have taken place in Mysore. Irrigation and Election Works have enormously increased.

2. Her Highness is away in Darjeeling. The weather is yet would warm; but I hope it will not last long. Will you kindly remember to your mother and brother?
3. I hope the former is in the enjoyment of good health. How you yourself?

Your sincere friend,

SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

To,

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

2191

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,

30th October 1933.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,

Thanks for the telegram concerning your mother. I am sorry that she is unwell; I cannot understand its gravity, as the doctors themselves do not understand it. I hope she will soon be well and strong and able to return soon.

2. I felt very depressed in spirit between America and Japan. The climate was fair, but it was cloudy and not quite smooth. We saw no and for about 11 days. My sleep was disturbed and memories of business and certain problems came into my head, which I could not shake off easily; and I thought the best thing I could, was to return soon and deal with the questions that were worrying me, so I curtailed much of my trip.

3. I do not feel very lively and active, as the days are yet warm. I miss amusements and company. Old friends and associates are getting fewer. Everything is so mechanical. There is no intelligent anticipation or novelty. Thought all is meant well, the things looked harder as I could not talk owing to bad throat, which is now much better.
4. I hope your children are getting on well. IIa's marriage must cause you much anxiety. One feels so helpless in these matters.
5. I have just received your wire about the removal of stone.* I am glad that your mother is feeling better.
With love to you all,

Yours affectionately
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD

*To,
Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar,
Darjeeling.*

* *Her Highness the Maharani Saheb (Baroda) underwent an operation at Darjeeling on 29th October 1933 when a stone was removed.*

2192

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
6th November 1933

MY DEAR NAWAB SAHEB,

You will perhaps feel surprised at this letter of mine, as I have never written to you before. But let me say, I have remembered you more than you can imagine.

2. If you can come to Baroda as my guest at any convenient time to you, I would welcome you. Only let the time be in the cold wather and when I am in Baroda. The weather here is still comparatively war, to avoid which I am visiting the Amreli district. I shall try to travel leisurely, as I am not feeling very strong.

3. I should be glad, during my visit to Amreli, if I can meet your Dewan Mr. Cadell. Cannot we jointly carry out any reforms or measures for the mutual advantage of the two states? I say this without knowing any scheme.
4. I hope this will find you well and happy.

Your sincere friend,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh,
Junagadh*

2194

LAXMI-VILAS PALACE, BARODA,
4th December 1933.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

- Thanks for your letter undated from Bombay, which I received this morning (4-15-33). At times, I have to refer matter to several officers. Therefore, I cannot treat matters confidential as a private individual.
2. I ordered to buy your library as a kindness to you, and not because the State wanted these books. Under such circumstances, no claim can be made for further payment. Business questions should be always kept apart from private. Sometimes, some people mix the two questions together to cause confusion.
 3. I regret that it is not convenient to fall in with your wishes.
 4. I hope the stay in Bombay will continue to do good to you.

Yours affectionately,
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

*To,
Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar*

2195

MAKARPURA PALACE, BARODA,

5th December 1933

MY DEAR KUSUM AND BAL*,

I was indeed surprisingly glad to receive your beautifully hand-written letters. I did not know that you had made such a good progress. I congratulate you and your parents on your achievement. I hope you will continue to work hard and your parents on your achievement. I hope you will continue to work hard and go ahead still more. I should like to meet you and your dear parents. I could not write you earlier.

With my many kisses to you all,

Yours affectionately
SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD

*To,
Princess Kusum and
Prince Bal, Sawantwadi.*

* Great-grand-children of His Highness, and daughter and son of H. H. the Raja and Ranisaheb of Sawantwadi.



Numbers and subjects of the letters written by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad to various persons

Part Four

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| 1811. Improved health in Paris. | 1825. Erasure of unproductive posts, realignment of tasks. |
| 1812. Undesirable political experiences. | 1826. Spielman's exhibition of paintings. |
| 1813. Multifaceted approach to project setups. | 1827. Kirti Singh's brother goes back on word. |
| 1814. Legal contract with educational guardian. | 1828. Arthritis and fever lead to cancellation of sea travel. |
| 1815. A furniture factory. | 1829. Acknowledgement of the monthly report and expectation of better performance. |
| 1816. Unfaltering nationalism. | 1830. Appreciation for curbing wasteful expenditure. |
| 1917. Decisions made without consultation. | 1831. Compulsory education to girls, layoffs and merit-based promotions. |
| 1818. The issue regarding Ghanekar. | 1832. Useful spa treatment at French town Vichy's hot springs. |
| 1819. Jamnagar-Dwarka railway line. | 1893. Cutting down on number of volumes. |
| 1820. Disapproval due to persistent pension-related demand. | 1934. Benefits of the Vichy springs, administrative reshuffle. |
| 1821. Need for Government servants' training institute. | 1935. Progress report on the agricultural department. |
| 1822. An encouragement gift to Diwanji. | |
| 1823. Personal struggles, rise in self-regard. | |
| 1824. Administrative reforms- time, effort, money-saving. | |

1936.	Efforts for the educational progress of the children, anxiety.	1852.	Gifted Lord Reading Rs 50,000.
1937.	Melville's death, Rajmata at Karlsbad.	1853.	Construction of a building essential.
1938.	Nagging arthritis defies cure.	1854.	Inspection of railway line for Baroda-Junagadh.
1939.	Incompetent officers, their petty jealousies and politics.	1855.	Cautioning Pratapsinh against premature involvement in politics.
1940.	Worried about the Daftar's delay.	1956.	Freedom of expression, full capacity utilisation, more weight to consensus.
1941.	Letter to daughter regarding health.	1857.	Gifting epics Ramayan and Maharabhat to Prince of Wales.
1942.	Sedan incorporated into service, a change in the system.	1858.	Dharyashilrao gets married.
1943.	Reluctant to send children abroad.	1859.	Travel to Europe again for health reasons.
1944.	Reluctant travel abroad for health reasons.	1860.	Lack of remarkable progress in Jaisinhrao's health.
1845.	Meeting in Europe instead of India.	1861.	Efforts to retain equilibrium with CIE, Baroda.
1846.	Meeting the Earl of Reading.	1862.	Scholarships for Maratha students.
1847.	Preparations to meet Lord Reading.	1863.	Law to rein in the moneylenders.
1848.	Mir Intezam Ali calls to check on health.	1864.	Col. Martelli's death
1849.	No mention of husband and child in daughter's letter.	1865.	Mourning Col. Martelli.
1850.	Raja of Kolongorh in danger.	1866.	Unrest in the State should be short-lived.
1851.	Checking suitable date for a banquet.	1867.	Sarcastic writings in 'Sayaji-Vijay'.

1868.	Supporting Col. Wood's work with Rs 3,000.	1882.	Granddaughter Laxmi Devi's wedding.
1869.	Hoping for rains in Baroda while in another country.	1883.	Dealing with cronyism and slander of administrative staff.
1870.	Capt. King hired to look after education of princes.	1884.	Death of son in law (Cooch Behar).
1871.	Lack of respite from arthritis despite naturopathy treatment abroad.	1885.	Visit to St. Moritz, Maj. Grace appointed as Dhairyashilrao's tutor.
1872.	Needed very experienced officer as secretary.	1886.	The issue of Chandra Singh's property.
1873.	Arrangements to tackle his own arthritis and the youngest prince's health.	1887.	Cancellation of all official events due to son in law's death.
1874.	Code of conduct and instructions to son's tutor-guardian.	1888.	A subject like Constitution cannot be contained in a letter.
1875.	Avoid too many transfers of officers.	1889.	Khaserao's retirement, Pratapsinh suffers due to Capt. King's absence.
1876.	Ganpatrao should give Pratapsinh time.	1890.	Concerted efforts needed for the prince's progress.
1877.	Orders to Manubhai Mehta.	1891.	Reports on the work of Shitole, Mohite, Mukherjee, Naib Subha Nadkarni and Capt. King.
1878.	O. V. Bosanquet, Resident, arrives.	1892.	Worried about son undergoing treatment in Berlin, daughter's widowhood.
1879.	Meeting in Europe instead of Baroda?	1893.	Expectations from Pratapsinh's tutor.
1880.	Lack of communication due to health issues.		
1881.	A bronze statue gifted to granddaughter.		

1894.	Fatherhood to Dhairyashilrao, Maharaja delighted to become grandfather.	1904.	Hear others out to bring about changes.
1895.	Ghatge-Patil becomes deputy commissioner, Dhurandar gets promoted.	1905.	The Kolhapur Maharaja loses his father, Maharaja Gaekwad's loneliness.
1896.	Instructions to the prince's private tutor.	1906.	Regret for being away from the State for long.
1897.	Maj. Grace given extension, making use of Saxena's expertise.	1907.	Cancel the post of additional Munsif, cancel posts to cut expenses.
1898.	Gauging the capabilities of Dandekar and Aloni, Pratapsinh made private secretary.	1908.	Want a Pratapsinhrao that fights for success in exams and sports.
1899.	Lack of improvement in Jaisinhrao's health, the gifts from Maharani.	1909.	A congratulatory letter to the Times after reading the speech of the Maharaja of Alwar.
1900.	English ambassador, Italian king, meting Mussolini, visits to Rome, Florence, Venice, Trento Bologna and Haren.	1910.	Return to work after recovering from Bronchopneumonia.
1901.	All castes and communities represented in govt. jobs.	1911.	Pneumonia, arthritis, both himself and Maharani ill with lung infection, Jaisinhrao not as well as expected.
1902.	Unhappiness regarding the administrative system.	1912.	Correspondence to exchange pleasantries.
1903.	Sir Reginald Glancy transferred due to promotion.	1913.	To check if the objectives of scholarships can be met before granting them.
		1914.	Grief at Jaisinhrao's death, arthritis problems.

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| 1915. Mourning Jaisinhrao. | 1928. Best to dissolve the representative council. |
| 1916. Worried about the daughter-in-law's widowhood, eager to meet Sir Percy Cox. | 1929. The facilities made available to Aabasaheb binding upon Sampatrao. |
| 1917. Lack of coordination between the chief accountant and the administration's management system. | 1930. The Indian Constitution during the British Raj illogical, State's investment in Wilier. |
| 1918. Contact with people affected by illness. | 1931. Apology offered for absence on his birthday due to travel abroad. |
| 1919. In Europe for 20 months for treatment, reading of the Maratha history. | 1932. Regrouping of the State forces. |
| 1920. Concerned about the lack of enthusiasm in the staff. | 1933. Arthritis issues, travel to Avion for treatment. |
| 1921. Elliot's speech, appreciation of literary excellence. | 1934. Report demanded on the expenses undertaken for excursions and informal meetings. |
| 1922. Asking Sampatrao's son to be independent. | 1935. Leaving for Avion for medical treatment. |
| 1923. Release from the payment of the British troops in Kathaiwar. | 1936. Regarding his health. |
| 1924. Visit to the Benaras Hindu University. | 1937. Himself to Avion and the Maharani to Corex Ville for treatment. |
| 1925. Thanking the Maharaja of Benaras for his stay. | 1938. Elected as the vice president of the British Indian Union. |
| 1926. Impressed by the hospitality of the Maharaja of Benaras. | 1939. Need for trained engineers, State investment should not be above Rs 15 lakhs. |
| 1927. Travel overseas to find cure for arthritis. | |

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| 1940. | Family members should not live outside Baroda without a valid reason. | 1950. | Unintentional lack of meeting in the course of the travels. |
| 1941. | Administration as a subject should be a part of the curriculum, not just sporadic. | 1951. | Financial discipline for the royal family, disapproval of wasteful expenditure. |
| 1942. | Concern for Pratapsinhrao, all letters to the secretary, write to me only if necessary. | 1952. | A l l e v i a t i n g Pratapsinh's fear of examinations, he should not be allowed to meet women's without the consent of the guardian. |
| 1943. | Pratapsinhrao's poor academic progress. | 1953. | Considering the overall situation, not the right time for a change in administration. |
| 1944. | Venting out to Col. Meade. | 1954. | A search for a sculptor-artist. |
| 1945. | Dhairyashilrao should take over some responsibility to learn the rope sof administration. | 1955. | Regarding a sculptor-artist. |
| 1946. | If health cooperates, the wish to visit important places in the districts. | 1956. | Grief at the untimely death of the 28-year-old nephew Vijaysinh. |
| 1947. | No need for permission for projects already sanctioned. Permission needed only where necessary. | 1957. | Official issues to be submitted in the appropriate format. |
| 1948. | C o m p a r a t i v e statements of tenders for the proposed railway line. | 1958. | Encouragement to the Muslim University. |
| 1949. | Need for the Solicitor General when overseas. | 1959. | 150 pounds sent to Mrs Spielman with greetings. |
| | | 1960. | Relinquishing the vice-presidency of the Shivaji Memorial with sadness. |

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| 1961. | Regarding the mother of the Maharaja of Devas. | 1975. | Don't give able officers insignificant duties. |
| 1962. | Gauging the capabilities of Krishnammachari for the position of the Diwan. | 1976. | Bringing up the princes, their progress report. |
| 1963. | Preparing for the visit of the Maharaja of Mysore. | 1977. | Pratapsinhrao's engagement, Maharani in Delhi. |
| 1964. | Appreciation of the Ajanta-Ellora caves and the Nizam's guesthouse. | 1978. | Plans to fight famine. |
| 1965. | Krishnammachari's appointment cancelled. | 1979. | Decision to send Pratapsinhrao to Deccan College. |
| 1966. | The plan to set up the Baroda University. | 1980. | Paris House bought by the Maharani's choice. |
| 1967. | A point-by-point rebuttal to the Times, April 1926. | 1981. | Inspiration to learn Gujarati. |
| 1968. | The matter of beautifying, to English. | 1982. | Regarding the reorganisation of forces. |
| 1969. | English rewarded for tutoring Pratapsinhrao. | 1983. | Before giving the Maharaja's Mumbai house for temporary stay. |
| 1970. | Attempts to encourage son. | 1984. | Hydrotherapy in France for arthritis. |
| 1971. | Arrangements for Pratapsinhrao's academic progress. | 1985. | The mishandling of the Villiar's investment. |
| 1972. | Resale value essential to immovable property. | 1986. | Houldcraft removed, no investments based on speculation. |
| 1973. | Good idea to number paragraphs. | 1987. | Need for a Frenchman as a French tutor. |
| 1974. | Orders related to the concept of a periodical, financial discipline etc. | 1988. | Centralisation in the education department affects work. |
| | | 1989. | Polite refusal to the Geneva invitation. |

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| 1990. | Efforts to rid society of unhealthy traditions. | 2007. | Caution against those who take advantage of his absence from Baroda. |
| 1991. | Care to be taken while travelling overseas for arthritis issues. | 2008. | Administration on merit and the foresight in town planning. |
| 1992. | The skill to get more work out of the capable and the junior staff in administration. | 2009. | Secret letter to the Maharaja of Patiala. |
| 1993. | To Évian-les-Bains for hydrotherapy. | 2010. | Following the Constitution and taking into confidence. |
| 1994. | Don't imitate to flaunt | 2011. | Rough draft on reforms, discussion and consensus. |
| 1995. | Respect time. | 2012. | Cannot make a policy decision without studying the relevant paperwork carefully. |
| 1996. | Ups and downs in arthritis pain. | 2013. | Poor health a reason for refusing to propose a vote of thanks. |
| 1997. | The importance of outdoor sports. | 2014. | Not prudent to make a policy decision based on incomplete information. |
| 1998. | Flood situation in Baroda exaggerated. | 2015. | There ought to be a club for the kings and princes in Delhi. |
| 1999. | Congratulating the Maharaja of Mysore on the Silver Jubilee. | 2016. | Cannot give a definite response unless the reasons for Kamala Raje's educational problems are clear. |
| 2000. | Encouraging his son to correspond. | 2017. | All well. |
| 2002. | The exaggerated reports on the Baroda floods cause stress. | | |
| 2003. | Instructions before hand. | | |
| 2004. | Thoroughbred horses for racing. | | |
| 2005. | The floods in Baroda contained. | | |
| 2006. | Even kings can make mistakes because they're only human. | | |

2018.	Looking for an opportunity to go hunting.	2032.	Necessary communication before leaving for Europe.
2019.	About the book 'The Lady of the Lotus'.	2033.	Water transport, Okha port.
2020.	Encouraging the prince and the princess to work.	2034.	Caution against those who take advantage in the rush of overseas travel.
2021.	All India Child Marriage Abolition League.	2035.	M e r i t - b a s e d administrative system, an overview before a cut in jobs.
2022.	Gifting a horse bought from England to the Maharaja of Gwalior.	2036.	Hurdles in impartial governance, snubbing the family members responsible.
2023.	Budget for building up a secretariat.	2037.	Heads of different departments given extra authority.
2024.	Condolences.	2038.	Extended political issues, secretary more efficient than minister.
2025.	Regarding Sarala Raje's health.	2039.	Meeting, which was cancelled due to the floods in Baroda, now held.
2026.	Tiger hunting on the trip to Kota-Gwalior.	2040.	An invitation to the Irwin couple in January.
2027.	Advice to Dhairyashilrao.	2041.	Get complete details before expecting a task to be fulfilled.
2028.	Gift of the thoroughbreds bought in England.	2042.	Lack of nationalistic feeling, social ignorance.
2029.	Hunting six tigers on the trip to Kota-Gwalior.	2043.	A daughter better off at her husband's place.
2030.	Administrative training with the help of Police Commissioner Carless.		
2031.	T e a c h i n g Dhairyashilrao the ropes of administration.		

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| 2044. Committee for financing the inspection of rail routes. | 2054. Instill confidence in the prince by making him a trainee judge. |
| 2045. Necessary to maintain family discipline. | 2055. Farewell to State Secretary Birkenhead. |
| 2046. Mechanical administration, don't need incompetent teachers. | 2056. Reminder of Pratapsinh's wedding on January 4. |
| 2047. Prataprao should learn Marathi, Gujarati and Sanskrit and involve himself in the administration. | 2057. Return from Europe due to lack of health benefits. |
| 2048. Maharaja's speeches edited by Alban Widgery. | 2058. Reinstating the post of Police Naib Subhedar. |
| 2049. Unnecessary secrecy, lack of reasoning, Datar-Shirgaokar's pretences, lack of transparency. | 2059. Seniors officers should maintain harmony with the junior officers. |
| 2050. The issues regarding ministers and at conference levels should not be escalated to the Maharaja. | 2060. A query related to Nazeer Ali Khan's appointment. |
| 2051. Observations on the unusual summer in Europe. | 2061. Inauguration of the Navsari water scheme. |
| 2052. Dhairyashilrao warned against unnecessary financial demands. | 2062. Family members should respect the royal status. |
| 2053. Personal selfishness has no place due to the devotion to the State. | 2063. Responding to Irwin's greetings for the wedding of the prince. |
| | 2064. Why pretend success of the policy of free and compulsory education? |
| | 2065. Travel abroad for cure of insomnia. |
| | 2066. One of the fingers of the right hand affected and hence writing, too, affected. |

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| 2067. Competition to start English medium schools. | 2079. Attempts to make son understand a few things. |
| 2068. No health benefits even in Paris. | 2080. Instructions to follow financial discipline. |
| 2069. Paying the price for the weakness of administration. | 2081. The difficult position of the Indian princes, balance between sports and academics. |
| 2070. Hide-n-seek of physical illness and relief. | 2082. The failure of the officers of the education department, seniors spending much time fixing the work of the juniors. |
| 2071. Celebration of good rainfall in Baroda. | 2083. Centralised power till nation-building is successful. |
| 2072. Appreciation of the princess' letter. | 2084. Happy to know that you enjoy your work. |
| 2073. A letter on general wellbeing. | 2085. Shinde - Gaekwad family relationship should take place. |
| 2074. Encouragement for research on the Hindu Law. | 2086. Punishment for spreading rumours. |
| 2075. Intervention in the Kathiawar port, adverse position of the Government. | 2087. Issues related to making a draft on protocol . |
| 2076. Baden - Baden's hydrotherapy , pneumonia and further arthritis issues. | 2088. Family wellbeing. |
| 2077. Care to be taken while translating books from other Indian languages into Gujarati. | 2089. Merit - based retirement, take benefits of leave. |
| 2078. Make Prataprao acting secretary and ask Dhairyashilrao to do some work. | 2090. Congratulating Lord Irwin for being safe after a bomb attack. |
| | 2091. Position on the issues of Indian states joining British India. |

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| 2092. Preparations for the viceroy's visit. | 2106. Regarding taking Her Highness Indumati to Kolhapur. |
| 2093. Communication with personal physician. | 2107. Regarding the need to carry our the rituals on time. |
| 2094. Donation of Rs 6,000 to the Boy Scouts. | 2108. Encouraging Dhairyashilrao to let go of addiction. |
| 2095. Leaving the Chamber of Princes. | 2109. People should participate in the policies for their benefit. |
| 2096. Inspiration to retain sovereignty of states within the empire. | 2110. Encouraging the Prince to experience different things in different places. |
| 2097. Letter on family wellbeing. | 2111. Communication during the hydrotherapy treatment for three weeks. |
| 2098. Formal correspondence. | 2112. Thanking Lord Irwin regarding issues concerning Baroda. |
| 2099. Informing, beforehand, the Maharaja of Patiala of having left the Chamber of Princes. | 2113. Permission to send minister - representative. |
| 2100. Cancellation of the letter of leaving the Chamber. | 2114. The recommendations regarding the Simon Commission. |
| 2101. From subservience to sovereignty. | 2115. Advice for Indumanti's wellbeing. |
| 2102. Participation in the discussion on Indian Constitution, backing sovereignty. | 2116. Stating his position to the Maharaja of Kashmir on the Chamber of Princes. |
| 2103. Efforts to own salt at the Kathiawar port. | |
| 2104. Incapacity and sending a proposal to the grandson's representative during the Princess' wedding. | |
| 2105. Response to the invitation. | |

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| 2117. Ups and downs in health due to arthritis, happiness at good rains in Baroda. | 2129. Supporting the appointments of Indians to the highest offices. |
| 2118. Acknowledgement of the news of Aquino becoming the Police Naib Subha. | 2130. Congratulations on setting differences aside and coming together. |
| 2119. Viceroy's invitation, Krishnamachari given representation. | 2131. Visits to all Talukas after returning to Baroda. |
| 2120. Rates of agricultural produce fall, decision regarding the taxes suspended. | 2132. Possibility of meeting in person with regards to family association. |
| 2121. An appeal to the Government about the Diwan. | 2133. The honour of presiding over the dinner of all heads of princely states. |
| 2122. Health report. | 2134. Regarding the rotation of presidentship. |
| 2123. Correspondence from overseas. | 2135. Support to His Highness the Nawab. |
| 2124. Discussion on the Hindu-Muslim issue in British India. | 2136. An advice to keep away from the glamour of useless people. |
| 2125. A report on meeting the Maharaja of Mysore overseas. | 2137. Regarding the delayed issues. |
| 2126. Maharaja of Mysore in agreement with Maharaja of Baroda. | 2138. The treaty of friendship between the East Indian Company and the State of Baroda (1802). |
| 2127. Congratulating the viceroy for a successful conference. | 2139. Financial help to a bright student called A. G. Pawar. |
| 2128. Apology for his absence after the Delhi preparations. | 2140. Making notes to understand every angle of the issue. |

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| 2141. Only if the states are granted sovereignty is there any point in being a part of the Union. | 2152. Dhairyashilrao undergoing treatment in a nursing home abroad. |
| 2142. Allowed to remain absent, a permission to send representative. | 2153. Communication with son despite aggravated arthritis. |
| 2143. Donation for the Union more than one and a half times the earlier amount decided upon. | 2154. Advice regarding the experience of possible candidates for the position of the Chief Judge. |
| 2144. Damaji Vitthalrao Gaekwad needs more experience. | 2155. Thank you note for the boat made available for a boat-ride. |
| 2145. Invitation to the Parliament of England. | 2156. Checking on Beig who returned to the country for son's health treatment. |
| 2146. The lesson to be more independent. | 2157. Concern for improvement. |
| 2147. Troubled by communal riots of extremist, irrational minds. | 2158. Efforts to reestablish the relations with the Centre. |
| 2148. Krishnammachari to be appointed on the Federal Structure Committee. | 2159. My God is in good deeds. |
| 2149. Minister in the sub-committee for the financial strength of the Union. | 2160. Attempts to cheer up after failure in exams. |
| 2150. Attempts to build bridges in communication. | 2161. Welcoming the new Resident. |
| 2151. Dhairyashilrao's diabetes, four month-long stay in Konstanz. | 2162. Without letting go of the Indian culture, take the best of all cultures. |
| | 2163. Efforts to keep up the communication. |

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| 2164. Encouraging family members to keep in touch. | railways, port development, revenue etc. |
| 2165. Let children become independent at the right time to know the ways of the world. | 2175. No restrictions on European Indians to enter the service of the State. |
| 2166. Encouragement to work as personal secretary. | 2176. Burial of the practice of untouchability, equal opportunities for all. |
| 2167. Cure for the habitual disinterest foundation of a society without discrimination. | 2177. A fight against encroachment on sovereignty. |
| 2168. No yardsticks of tough and simple while learning a language. | 2178. A discussion with a comparative religious scholar regarding ways to deal with religious ignorance. |
| 2169. Be a student instead of an examinee candidate. | 2179. One language, one script for India. |
| 2170. Focus on understanding, use of languages and mathematics in life. | 2180. Media appreciation on his speech as the head of the Marathi literary conference. |
| 2171. Academic syllabus superficial, need more efforts for personal development. | 2181. Bird-hunting in Bikaner. |
| 2172. Sons of the rich should be brought up as middle class children. | 2182. Appreciation of scientist Jagdish Chandra Bose's work. |
| 2173. Children of nobility should study in the same schools as the regular children. | 2183. Keeping communication consistent. |
| 2174. Efforts to break out of British control on armed forces, | 2184. On balancing education and financial weakness. |
| | 2185. Regarding Nirmaladevi's marriage, possible match. |

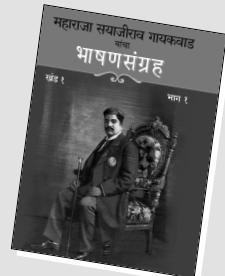
2186. Work done in haste mars quality.	2191. Feeling isolated without family around, while overseas, many issues bothering the Maharaja.
2187. Efforts to meet Lady Willingdon while abroad.	2192. Extending cooperation to the Nawab of Junagadh.
2188. Every person in the royal family should bear their own expenses on trips to Europe.	2193. Hunting four panthers.
2189. Own house abroad.	2194. Don't bring personal contacts into business.
2190. Attempts to keep in touch.	2195. The Maharaja of Sawantwadi gets a child.

Note: Letter No. 2001 has been omitted due to similar content as Letter No. 2002

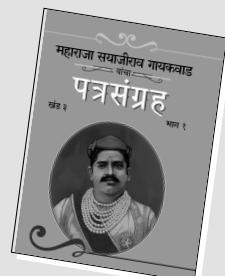
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पहिल्या टप्प्यातील खंड

मराठी ग्रंथ

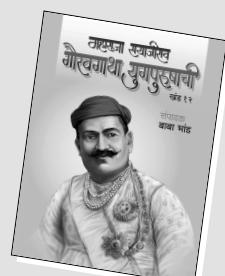
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भाषणसंग्रह
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१. खंड : भाग १
२. खंड : भाग २



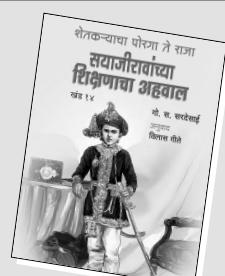
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पत्रसंग्रह
संपादक : डॉ. अंकनाथ पगार
३. खंड : भाग १
४. खंड : भाग २
५. खंड : भाग ३



१२. गौरवगाथा युगपुरुषाची
संपादक : बाबा भांड



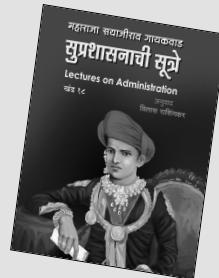
१४. शेतकऱ्याचा पोरगा ते राजा
सयाजीरावांच्या शिक्षणाचा अहवाल
- गो.स.सरदेसाई,
अनुवाद : विलास गीते
संपादक : बाबा भांड



१६. चांगल्या कारभाराची सूत्रे
 'मायनर हिंट्स'चा अनुवाद
 - टी. माधवराव
 अनुवाद : पुष्पा ठक्कर



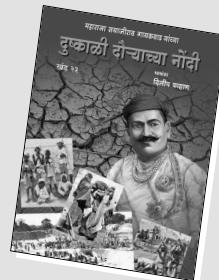
१८. महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड
 सुप्रशासनाची सूत्रे
 अनुवाद : सुधीर राशिंगकर



२१. कैसरकडून सुलतानाकडे
 एडवर्ड गिब्बन यांच्या डिक्लाइन अँण्ड फॉल
 आँफ द रोमन एम्पायर ग्रंथावरील नोंदी
 - सयाजीराव गायकवाड
 अनुवाद : राजाराम रामकृष्ण भागवत



२३. महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांच्या
 दुष्काळी दौच्याच्या नोंदी
 भाषांतर : दिलीप चव्हाण



२५. बडोद्याचे राज्यकर्ते
 एफ. ए. एच. इलियट
 अनुवाद : विनायक परांजपे
 २६. आठवणीतले सयाजीराव
 संपादक : बाबा भांड
 अनुवाद : बन्सीधर / मीरा घांडगे

२७. महाराजांचे महाराष्ट्रातील सत्कार
 रा. शा. पाटील
 २९. महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड
 समग्र साधन साहित्य व दस्तांची सूची
 मंदा हिंगुराव

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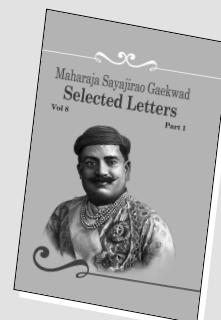
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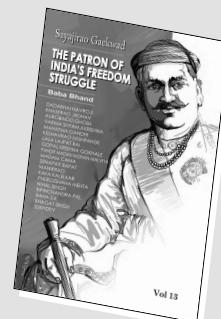
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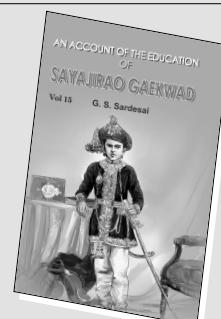


13. **Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad**
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- Baba Bhand

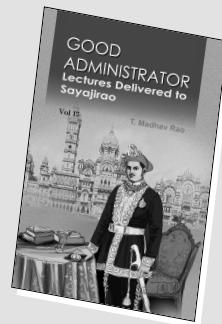
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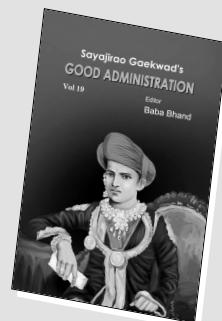
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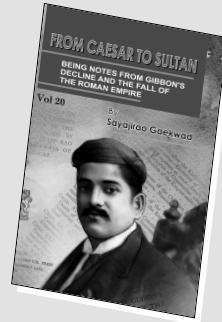
17. **Good Administrator**
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Gaekwad
- *T. Madhav Rao*



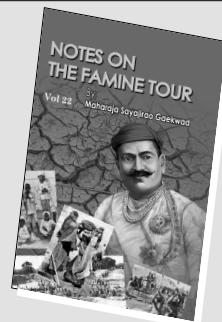
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- *Sayajirao Gaekwad*



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Mrs. Manda Hingurao



