



FOURTH SUPPLEMENT

TO

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TUESDAY, 3 AUGUST, 1920.

Whitehall, 27 July, 1920.

The following Addresses were presented to The King on Wednesday, the 9th ultimo, on the occasion of the opening by His Majesty of the Imperial War Museum at the Crystal Palace:—

ADDRESS WHICH WAS READ BY THE
FIRST COMMISSIONER OF HIS
MAJESTY'S WORKS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

On behalf of the Government I humbly desire to thank Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen for consenting to open the Imperial War Museum to-day, thereby signifying Your approval of the efforts which have created it.

As Your Majesty is aware, the War Cabinet, on my recommendation, authorised me, on March 5th, 1917, to establish in permanent form a record as complete as possible of the great Imperial and National endeavour which was exerted throughout the War, and brought it to such a triumphant issue. A General Committee was appointed to elaborate and carry out the scheme; it was assisted by various Sub-Committees, each responsible for one Branch of the Services or of civilian activity. The Collection here assembled thus comprises upward of one hundred thousand exhibits, illustrating the Naval, Military, Aerial and Civil labours of men and women throughout the Empire during the period of the War. It

is hoped to make it so complete that every individual, man or woman, sailor, soldier, airman or civilian who contributed, however obscurely, to the final result, may be able to find in these Galleries an example or illustration of the sacrifice he made or the work he did, and in the archives some record of it. The Museum was not conceived as a monument of military glory, but rather as a record of toil and sacrifice; as a place of study to the technician in studying the course of development of armaments; to the historian as an assembly of material and archives to instruct his work; and to the people of the Empire, as a record of their toil and sacrifice through these fateful years.

The representatives of Your Majesty's Empire of India, the Dominions and Colonies, and Your Majesty's Ambassadors and Representatives in Allied countries have assisted materially in the collection of records. Allied Governments have also contributed generously to the collection. All Departments of Your Majesty's Government have deposited, and are continuing to deposit, material, which will be of present interest to the general public, and invaluable to the historian.

I desire to express my deep appreciation of the interest taken and the facilities offered in the various theatres of War by officers in supreme command. The three arms of Your Majesty's Forces have co-operated wholeheartedly in advising us on technical points,

and in the selection of representative exhibits. In the choice of war material, the endeavour has been made to select among suitable examples those to which a definite honourable history can be attached, thus making them also serve as memorials of the heroic men who served them on the field of battle, and too often laid down their lives beside them.

We are deeply indebted to the generosity of private individuals for many important gifts, and especially to some of our most eminent artists who have freely given of their work to our important collection of pictures and other works of art. In this connection I desire to mention in particular the names of Mr. John Sargent, R.A., Major Sir William Orpen, K.B.E., A.R.A., Sir John Lavery, A.R.A., and Mr. Muirhead Bone. The large armament firms and shipbuilders have presented the most valuable and complete collection of models of modern Warships ever brought together.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation of the manner in which my labours, as the Minister responsible for the creation of this great institution, have been supported by the untiring efforts of the Honorary Director-General, Sir Martin Conway, the Secretary and Curator, Major foulkes, the Chairman and Members of the various Committees and Sub-Committees, and the staff.

As Your Majesty is aware, a Bill has now been introduced by me in Parliament to establish a Board of Trustees to control and direct permanently the Museum, and it is particularly gratifying to those who have been associated with the inception of the Museum that Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales to become President of the Board.

It is with feelings of profound thankfulness that we welcome Your Majesty and Her Majesty The Queen on this memorable occasion, and humbly thank You for thus showing Your appreciation of this unique attempt to preserve for those who fought, those who worked at home, and for future generations yet unborn, this record and visible memorial of the immeasurable sacrifices and supreme national effort which not only saved the Country from a dire catastrophe, but, as we all hope, laid firm and deep the foundations of a new and better world.

It is therefore with full confidence in the present interest and future value of this Institution to the Empire and the Nation that I humbly beg Your Majesty to declare it open for all time.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

On behalf of the Queen and myself, I thank you very sincerely for your loyal and dutiful address. It gives Us much pleasure to come here to-day to open this collection of material and records connected with the War—a collection which is of such deep and lasting interest. Those who conceived and carried out the Scheme of this Museum have earned the gratitude both of their own contemporaries and of future generations; and our sincere thanks are due to the Governments of the Allied Nations and of My Dominions beyond the Seas, and to all the other societies and individuals who have co-operated in the work and aided with generous contributions.

Especially I congratulate you and the members of the Committee on the forethought and breadth of view which have been shown in the organisation of the Museum. You have made it at once a storehouse of material for the historian and the scientific student, and an inspiration for future generations. Here the historian will find the contemporary information and documents which he requires as the foundation for his work; and the expert the technical exhibits which enable him to study the development of his special art or science. But while thus fulfilling the requirements of the scientist and historian, you have also succeeded in the still greater task of erecting a memorial which speaks to the heart and to the imagination. It is natural to crave for human interest, and to desire to leave behind us in visible shape a record of our deeds and endurance. That craving and that desire are gratified here to-day. It was indeed a happy inspiration in selecting your exhibits, not to seek mere specimens, however perfect, but to choose the very things which had played an actual part in the War and had an individual history which could be recorded and cherished.

There is yet another aspect of this Museum which is perhaps unique in history—it records faithfully and impartially the efforts of all ranks in the field and of all classes at home, the private as well as the Commander, the worker in the workshop as well as the statesman in the council chamber.

It also recognises in concrete form that in modern warfare success in the field is no longer the achievement of a few leaders or of a professional class, but is the result of the devoted and heroic work of millions of men and women co-operating as parts of one vast living machine. None of us can forget, and this Museum will ever preserve the memory in future ages, that we owe our success under God not to the armed forces alone, but to the labours and sacrifices of soldiers and civilians, of men and women alike. It was a democratic victory, the work of a nation in arms, organised as never before for a great national struggle.

We cannot say with what eyes posterity will regard this Museum, nor what ideas it will arouse in their minds. We hope and pray that as the result of what we have done and suffered they may be able to look back upon war, its instruments and its organisation as belonging to a dead past. But to us it stands not for a group of trophies won from a beaten enemy, not for a symbol of the pride of victory, but as an embodiment and a lasting memorial of common effort and common sacrifice, through which, under the guidance of Divine Providence, Liberty and Right were preserved for mankind.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

The Trustees of the Crystal Palace approach Your Majesty with the deepest feelings of loyalty and devotion.

They are grateful to Your Majesty for having been graciously pleased to be present at the re-opening of the Crystal Palace upon its acquisition for the Nation.

This Building, which has been visited by over one hundred millions of people, was opened sixty-six years ago to-morrow by Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, who was accompanied by Her Late Royal Highness Princess

Mary of Cambridge, and we rejoice that to-day Your Majesty is accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness Princess Mary.

The purchase, for the people, of the Freehold of the Crystal Palace was completed on August 8th, 1914. It was immediately offered to and accepted by Your Majesty's Government, who remained in occupation free of rent until the end of last year.

It is gratifying to know that this Building, dedicated to the purposes of Peace, was of material assistance in the Great National Emergency.

It will be the earnest endeavour of the Trustees to make the Crystal Palace a great National and Imperial Asset and to so discharge their trust that it may ever contribute to the health, happiness and education of the people.

DAVID BURNETT,

Chairman of the Crystal Palace Trustees.

EDWARD SMITH,

Vice-Chairman.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address.

It was with great satisfaction that I learned some seven years ago that the Crystal Palace and its grounds had been secured for the use of the nation; and I had much pleasure in giving my Assent to the Act of Parliament which constituted a body of Trustees, and empowered them to acquire and maintain the Crystal Palace and Park. It would have been an irreparable loss to the capital of my Empire if this great building and its beautiful site, intimately associated as they are with the history of the glorious reign of Queen Victoria, had ceased to be available for public use and enjoyment. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the public spirit and munificence of those who contributed so generously for their purchase.

The outbreak of the terrible war which devastated Europe for more than four years rendered it hitherto impossible to put the Palace to the uses for which it was acquired. I am glad, however, to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the patriotism which prompted the Trustees to place the building at the disposal of my Ministers, and of the great service thus rendered to the national cause. It is my agreeable duty to-day to inaugurate at one and the same time the return of the Crystal Palace to the uses of peace and its opening as a national possession. I trust that for centuries to come it may continue worthily to serve the purposes assigned to it by Parliament as "a place for education and recreation, and for the promotion of industry, commerce and art."

The following Address was presented to The King at Buckingham Palace on the 21st instant:—

BRITISH EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the delegates to the British Empire Forestry Conference from the United Kingdom, the British Dominions beyond the seas, and the Empire of India, have the honour to present to Your Majesty this humble address.

We value very highly Your Majesty's gracious permission to be present here to-day, both because it enables us to submit this expression of our Loyalty to Your Majesty's

person and Throne and also as a recognition of the important position occupied by forestry in the resources of the Empire.

We desire to express our devoted loyalty to Your Majesty, in whom we recognise not only our King and Emperor, but a brother forester who both in his care for silviculture, and in his willingness to sacrifice the best of his timber in the great emergency through which the Empire has passed has set the best example to all who own or have charge of land.

In forestry work, as in other matters, the war has brought the different parts of Your Empire more closely together, and has also shown the desirability of taking mutual counsel for the development of Imperial resources.

Thus, as a result of the heavy demands for timber for war purposes in France and Flanders, accompanied as they were by unexampled difficulties of transport, forestry corps were assembled from Canada and from many other parts of the Empire which did the work of the greatest value both in this country and in France in the rapid conversion of British and French forests to war uses. The same causes led to the formation in this country of a Forestry Commission, charged with the duty of developing forestry in the United Kingdom. This Commission has felt it a primary duty both to bring to its aid the riper experience of the forestry services of India and the Dominions and to assemble representatives of the forest services of the Empire for mutual consultation and assistance.

The Governments of the Empire have responded to the invitation from the Mother Country by appointing delegates and by causing to be prepared statements upon which we have based our deliberations describing their timber resources and the methods adopted for their conservation and utilisation, and giving estimates of production and consumption which are a guide to future policy.

Upon the assembling of the appointed delegates we were fortunate in being able to visit the Empire Timber Exhibition and so strengthen our conviction of the great importance of timber and timber products in almost every part of our industrial and domestic life, and of the great possibilities of extending its use to the advantage of the Empire both in wealth and strength. We believe that this Exhibition has greatly assisted Your Majesty's subjects to realise the supreme importance of a steady increase in the production of timber from all parts of the Empire, sufficient in quantity and quality to meet the ever-growing needs of the world.

We have had the advantage during our deliberations of visiting different parts of the Kingdom, including the Crown Woods of the Forest of Dean and Tintern, and we look forward during the remaining days of the Conference to seeing the Windsor Woods and Windsor Castle, which Your Majesty has kindly allowed us to visit.

Our work is still continuing and we cannot yet foresee its full effects. We trust, however, that there may result from it the setting up of an Imperial Forestry Bureau, which may act as a centre of information with regard to all Imperial Forestry problems, to which forest officers and foresters from all parts of the Empire may look for any assistance which they may desire to obtain.

Of one thing we have had abundant proof—that in forestry matters the different parts of the Empire, in spite of differences of situation,

resources and experience, have much to learn from and to teach one another. We trust that it may be found that this spirit of friendly co-operation which our Conference has evoked, inspired as it is by loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's service, may inure to the advantage of Your Empire for many generations to come.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

It gives me much pleasure to welcome you here to-day, and I appreciate your reference to me as a brother forester. Both my father and Queen Victoria took a keen personal interest in forestry, and I am glad to think that, partly owing to that interest, the Crown woods were able to make some contribution towards the needs of our Armies in France and Flanders. I extend a special welcome to those of you who have travelled far from overseas to take part in the Conference. During the war I came into contact with many of the foresters from overseas, including the Canadian Forestry Corps, who were working in my Windsor woods, and I know how valuable were the services they rendered.

I congratulate the Forest Authority of the Home Country that it has been able thus early to join hands with Foresters in other parts of my Empire. The work of the Universities and Colleges and the experience gained in the Crown woods and private plantations have laid a foundation upon which it is incumbent upon us to build; and it is satisfactory to find that India and the Dominions, where Forest Science and Administration already form part of the national life, are willing to place their experience at our disposal. Their help will be most valuable to those parts of the Empire to which the importance of the subject has for the first time been seriously brought home by the experience of the war.

It is a peculiar difficulty of your work that it demands, perhaps, more imagination, more patience and more foresight than any other industry, and it is an immense advantage that the experience of all parts of the Empire should be brought into a common stock and made available for all.

I welcome the importance which is now attached to forestry, one of the most useful and healthful of human occupations. Directed as it is to checking reckless consumption of the world's supply of timber and to teaching and encouraging thrifty use and prudent replacement it represents a great work for the common good. I trust that this Conference may result both in practical improvements in the work of the Forestry Services at home and overseas, and in a truer and wider appreciation of their value to the Empire at large.

The following Address was presented to The King at Buckingham Palace on the 24th instant:—

LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, Archbishops and Bishops gathered together at Lambeth from every part of Your Majesty's Dominions, from the United States of America, and from Mission Fields in all parts of the world, desire respectfully to convey to Your Majesty an assurance of the earnest prayer which we offer to Almighty God that health, peace, and happiness may rest upon Your Majesty and upon all the Members of the Royal House.

In the summer of 1918 when, if the conditions had allowed it, this sixth of our decennial Conferences would have been meeting at Lambeth, the world was still darkened by the horrors of the Great War. The manhood of the Empire, and, indeed, of the Anglo-Saxon race was under arms on behalf of righteousness and liberty; its womanhood was absorbed in contributory effort and devotion; and the duty devolving upon the Bishops and Clergy was of a kind so exacting as to make it clearly impossible that we should meet in Conference, either at Lambeth or elsewhere. We are now gathered, in the hope that, by the Blessing of God, and for the promotion of His Glory, we may be enabled to help in relieving the sorrow, in repairing the wrong, and in garnering and using, for the good of the whole world, the abiding lessons of these solemn and terrible years. Those of us who belong to the British Empire desire to assure Your Majesty of our earnest wish to further, by every means in our power, the efforts of the Civil Governments under Your Majesty's rule to promote all such schemes of social progress and reform as may conduce to the strength and happiness—religious, moral and physical—of the peoples whose life we are allowed to share. Those of us whose work-field lies in the United States of America are pledged in like manner to devote ourselves to the attainment of those high ideals for the well-being of mankind which Americans and Englishmen alike hold dear, and which form a tie binding the two Nations in bonds of brotherhood and common service.

We are all Ministers of the Prince of Peace, and we set ourselves determinedly to the task of preventing, if it be possible, the recurrence of war between the nations of the earth. We rejoice to know that Your Majesty shares with us the belief that the promotion, on wise and well-considered lines, of a League of Nations will be among the means most conducive to that end. Realising that the establishment, the security, and the usefulness of such a League depend less upon the authority of rulers and statesmen than upon the extension of a wholesome and peace-loving spirit among the peoples themselves, we assure Your Majesty of our unflinching resolve to endeavour by the exercise of every influence that we possess to make that spirit live and grow. We believe that it is on the vigour of moral and spiritual forces that the well-being of the Nations of the earth will hinge, and it is our high privilege to be enrolled as Officers in the Army of the Lord Jesus Christ, entrusted with the duty of setting forward among men the message of His undying love as the true and lasting foundation of every effective movement for the bettering of the world.

Gathered as we are from all parts of the world, we are able to appreciate the value of the contribution made to mutual understanding and Christian good will by the visits which Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen have paid, either prior to Your accession to the Throne or since, to every quarter of the globe. We rejoice in the fact that the enthusiasm which is now being awakened by the visits of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is serving to strengthen yet further the links of fellowship in the fashioning of which Your Majesty has personally borne so notable a part.

That the Blessing of Almighty God may be vouchsafed in richest measure to Your Majesty, and to the peoples over whom Your Majesty reigns is the earnest prayer of those who have

the honour to present to Your Majesty this Address.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

I thank you most sincerely for your Address, and for the assurance of your good wishes and prayers for the well-being of my House and of all the peoples of my Dominions.

I am grateful to you for the reference you have made to the visits that I have been privileged to pay to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and to my Indian Empire; and I am pleased to see so many of their Archbishops and Bishops here to-day. I trust with you that the visit which the Prince of Wales has paid to my own Dominions overseas and to the United States may be productive of abundant good.

It is a great satisfaction to me to meet the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican Communion who are assembled for the Sixth Lambeth Conference from all parts of my Dominions, from the United States of America, and from Mission Fields throughout the world. I am especially glad to have the opportunity of welcoming so many representatives from the United States. For the first time since their separate history began, Britain and the United States stood side by side on the battlefield fighting for the cause of freedom and right. It is peculiarly appropriate that the Bishops of the two nations should meet to take counsel, and should together apply our common Christianity to the great moral, social and political problems which civilisation is called upon to face.

I note that this Conference fell due to be held two years ago, and that it has necessarily been postponed till now owing to the pre-occupations of the war. We cannot look back over this interval without a feeling of the most profound thankfulness for the mercies of Divine Providence. Two years ago the Allied forces were still locked in a desperate struggle with our chief enemy, and the great tide of success which was to carry us in an unbroken sweep to the final victory had but just begun to flow.

At that time, as you have well said, the manhood of the Empire and of the whole Anglo-Saxon race was under arms. We are deeply conscious that it was to this spontaneous and universal outburst of common patriotism that, under God, we owe our victory.

I know that many of you to whom I am speaking have been in closest touch with the brave men who fought our battles. I desire to add my voice to the testimony that was universally borne during the war to the help given to our troops in camp and in action by the devoted ministry of the Chaplains of all denominations. Their duty was unfailingly discharged under great difficulties and perils. And what is true of our own soldiers and of those who ministered to them is, I am well aware, true also of those who belong to the great Republic overseas.

The new occasions which now confront us bring their new duties. The great need of the present is that the virtues of energy, self-sacrifice and public spirit, evoked so abundantly by the war, should be our guides in dealing with the problems of reconstruction.

I note with the deepest interest the assurance you have given me that the Bishops now gathered in England are keenly awake to the opportunities of the time and to their own grave responsibilities. Words spoken on be-

half of so large a gathering of responsible leaders in the religious life of different parts of the world would at any time have high importance. But the time in which we are living is no ordinary time. The work of reparation and reconstruction with which the world is faced calls for a rare combination of spiritual power and practical wisdom. In a past crisis of our history it was said by a great English orator that "we ought to auspicate all our public proceedings with the old warning of the Church, *Sursum Corda*." So now we look to the chief officers of the Churches to remind us that high ideals and a spiritual impulse are necessary to any nations which seek to rise to the greatness of the task that is set before them. At such a time the trust given to those who hold positions of leadership in the religious life of our peoples is great and glorious. I appreciate the determination you express that it shall be borne and discharged aright; and I welcome most gratefully the assurance contained in your Address of your wish to further by all means in your power the efforts of the civil government to promote the well-being, religious, moral and physical, of the peoples. I am convinced that a great opportunity lies before the Church to-day if, acting in the spirit of your declaration, she will identify herself with the social as well as the spiritual life of the people in the midst of whom she is placed, and will set herself to serve as an interpreter and mediator, bringing the lofty, spiritual ideals of Christianity into close touch with the practical needs and efforts of the workaday world.

I share with you the sense that the real strength of the Empire depends upon the loftiness and purity of the aims which its citizens cherish, and upon the vigour of our resolve to realise these aspirations on behalf of all that is just and free. And I heartily join in your prayers that the blessing of God may rest alike upon the efforts of the Church to foster and guide those aims and resolves, and upon all the other good work that is carried on under your guidance in the British Empire, the United States, and in Mission Fields throughout the world.

The following Address was presented in Welsh to Their Majesties on the 16th instant, at Denbigh Railway Station, on the occasion of Their visit to the Llangwyfan Sanatorium:

BOROUGH OF DENBIGH.

(TRANSLATION.)

To their Most Excellent Majesties the King and Queen.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Ancient Borough of Denbigh.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIES,

We, Your Most Gracious Majesties' Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Denbigh, which is also the Chief Town of the Ancient Lordship of Denbigh and Denbigh Land, now vested in the Crown, humbly approach Your Majesties with the homage of devoted attachment for the purpose of offering to Your Majesties a most cordial welcome to the Borough of Denbigh, and of expressing our great sense of gratitude and appreciation of Your Majesties' most gracious visit to this centre of natural beauty and agricultural activity.

We have followed, with the deepest interest, Your Majesties' journeys through various parts of Your Kingdom, particularly those made to the Principality of Wales, where loyalty to the Throne has been conspicuous for centuries, and we share the enthusiastic feelings of loyalty and affection with which Your Majesties have been everywhere received, and humbly venture to predict that Your Royal visit to the benevolent institutions in Wales, established as loving Memorials to His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, will be attended with results most beneficial to Your people of the Principality.

We rejoice to have the opportunity of testifying to the alacrity and whole-heartedness with which Your Majesties' Subjects in Wales united with those of the rest of Your vast and flourishing Empire in vindicating the principles of honour and liberty during the Great War, and we are proud to be able to assert that from one of the longest and humblest streets in our Ancient Borough an average of one representative out of every house joined Your Majesties' Forces.

We followed with admiration and just pride the reports of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Your Majesties' Dominion in the West, and now watch with the same feelings His Royal Highness' progress through Your great Countries in Australasia, praying that our Prince may be vouchsafed a sure and happy Home-coming.

We are glad to have the opportunity of testifying to the deep and devoted patriotism and loyalty of the Citizens of Denbigh to Your Majesties and to Your Throne and Dynasty.

And we fervently pray that Your Majesties, under Divine Providence, may be long spared to reign, and to continue in Your noble work of promoting the happiness, well-being, and prosperity of the vast number of loyal and contented people who constitute Your Subjects at home and abroad.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

The Queen and I have received with pleasure this expression of the loyalty and devotion of My subjects of Denbigh, and We are grateful for your prayers and good wishes.

We are very glad to visit your beautiful town, crowned by its ancient castle so renowned in history, and standing in one of the fairest valleys of the Kingdom; and to see around us the thriving and successful agriculture for which the Vale of Clwyd is famous.

The occasion of our coming here is to visit the Sanatorium at Llangwyfan, and it rejoices us to see the provision made there for sufferers from the terrible disease of tuberculosis. My beloved Father was deeply interested in this noble work, and the extension of it is a fitting tribute to his memory.

I am deeply grateful for the faithful services which so many of the men of your town gave in the fighting forces at the time of their country's greatest need. We shall always remember with pleasure our visit to this historic and beautiful locality, and you may be assured of our sincere good wishes for the happiness of your Citizens and the prosperity of your town.

The following Address was presented to The King on the 17th instant on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to Swansea:—

BOROUGH OF SWANSEA.

TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Swansea, humbly desire to offer to Your Majesty, and also to Her Majesty Queen Mary and Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, a most cordial welcome to our ancient borough on this, the occasion of Your visit for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of the buildings of the University College of Swansea.

We wish to express our sincere gratification at the high honour conferred upon the Town and its inhabitants by this gracious visit, following so closely as it does the greatly appreciated visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whom we had the privilege and pleasure of welcoming last year.

We desire further to avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to Your Majesties our most fervent wishes that Your lives may be long spared to reign over Your loyal and devoted subjects in Peace, Happiness, and Prosperity.

Given under our Corporate Seal, this 17th day of July, 1920.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

The Queen and I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address.

We are greatly pleased to visit your town, so rich in interest, both because of the part played by it in the ancient history of Wales, and of its striking development in recent years, as the port of the Welsh Anthracite Coalfield, as a seat of the shipping and fishing trades, and as a vast metallurgical centre.

This industrial development enabled Swansea, by devoting the capacities of her special commercial activities and the skill of her manufacturers and artisans to the production of supplies, to render notable services to the cause of liberty and right in the great war now happily ended. And now, by the foundation of the University College, Swansea is showing that she seeks the victories of peace as well as those of war. In this she is true to the character of the Welsh Nation and to her own past, during which industrial success has gone hand in hand with zeal for the development of national education and culture.

It is a happy augury for the future that this College, the Foundation Stone of which I lay to-morrow, should spring up in the midst of all the varied commercial and industrial energies of your great and busy town. I earnestly hope that the influence of so important a teaching Institution may produce a fruitful union of practical and speculative activities in the life of Swansea, and conduce both to the advancement of knowledge of her people, and to the efficiency of their work and prosperity.

The following Address was presented to The King on the 18th instant on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings of the University College of Swansea at Singleton:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SWANSEA.

To His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fifth.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the President, the Court of Governors, and the Council of the University College of Swansea, beg to extend to Your Majesty, to Her Majesty the Queen and to Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, our most loyal and dutiful welcome.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased, on the advice of the Commission which you appointed to enquire into the state of University Education in Wales, to constitute and incorporate this College by your Royal Charter. We look forward to a Supplemental Charter of the University of Wales, whereby our College will be made a Constituent of the National University, and be enabled to enter into full partnership with the University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff. We count it the highest honour, and the happiest augury, that Your Majesty, the illustrious Chancellor of the University, should visit Swansea to lay the Foundation Stone of our new buildings.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Swansea have most generously granted the unrivalled site upon which we stand. Great sums of money will be needed to provide the buildings and to maintain in them activities worthy of our Charter. Your Majesty, by your presence here to-day, shows a personal approval of our endeavours which cannot fail to help us greatly. We are confident that your gracious action, which encourages us in our labours, will also strengthen the people of the district in their determination to support us generously.

We hold that the Universities have a great mission, and an opportunity greater now than ever before of fulfilling it, given generous support by the State and by all classes of the community. We trust and believe that the buildings which are to rise upon this site will become the home of high ideals and lofty purpose and of unflinching efforts for the advancement of learning, the improvement of industry, and the betterment of civilisation.

We desire humbly to express to Your Majesty our grateful thanks and loyal devotion.

Given under the authority of the Council, this nineteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

We thank you sincerely for the loyal and hearty Address of Welcome which you have presented to us on behalf of the Court of Governors and the Council of the University College of Swansea.

It gives me special pleasure to lay the Foundation Stone of the new building for a University College in Wales. Both I and my father before me have valued highly our connection with the National University, and have watched its development with continuous interest and sympathy. From its first beginnings the University movement in Wales has been a popular movement, and the inspiration and persistence which brought it through great difficulties to a successful issue have been derived from its strong hold upon the imagination of the people of Wales.

Most truly was it said that "where there is no vision the people perish." Without vision

the people of Wales would never have had a University: without vision they cannot hope to build up a worthy and enduring structure upon the foundations, now to be, we trust, well and truly laid.

I have been glad to learn that in Swansea you have seen no less clearly than your countrymen in other parts of Wales, and that your College is firmly rooted in the people's earnest desire for Education of the highest type. It is a great encouragement to those who hope for the success of the College to know that all sections of the community are united in its support. I am confident that the money which is needed for its equipment and maintenance will be speedily provided by the public spirit of the people of Swansea. Let us hope that all will alike derive advantage from its work, and that every home in the Swansea Area may, sooner or later, feel its beneficent influence.

The future prosperity—indeed the existence of commerce and industry—will depend more and more upon the high standard of training and intelligence in all who direct their operations. The race will be to the highly trained, the battle to the well-equipped.

It is, I know, your ambition to make the College a great School of Technology, giving special attention to the problems of the metallurgical industries for which the District is renowned. You also propose to provide for the needs of your shipping and commercial interests, and this will, no doubt, involve a study both of the languages and civilisations of the foreign countries with which they trade. You further intend not to neglect what are known as the Arts Studies, which form so important a part of liberal education, and may find a promising field in the extra-mural work of the College. In these days we are learning that it is not enough for a University to open its doors wide: it must also help to bring new opportunities for serious study to the very doors of the people.

The realisation of such a widely conceived programme should give the College a genuine University atmosphere, in which teachers and students with various interests will be brought together. In this daily intercourse with one another they will find their best safeguard from the danger of too one-sided or material an outlook. Efficiency is much, but it is not all. We must never forget that Education is a preparation for life, and that its true aim is the enlargement of the human spirit. It will be the task of your College to send out into the world men and women, fully equipped for the material work which awaits them, and with minds attuned to high ideals, opened to the rich and varied interests of modern life, and steadfastly set towards the service of their fellows.

The following Addresses were presented to The King on the occasion of the opening of the North and South Wales Sanatoria of the Welsh National Memorial Association:—

NORTH WALES ADDRESS.

We, the Board of Governors, Council and Officers of the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association, and with us the Representatives of the County and County Borough Councils, and other bodies in North Wales, offer to Your Majesties on your visit to this beautiful part of our beloved Country an enthusiastic welcome.

We rejoice that Your Majesties are accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, and we trust that this her first visit to the Principality may be the forerunner of many more.

While we regret the absence of the Prince of Wales, we are delighted to know that our own Prince is playing so prominent a part in the welding together of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

We can truly say,

"Among our ancient mountains
And through our lovely vales,
The prayer doth echo and re-echo,
God Bless the Prince of Wales."

Your Majesties' devoted subjects in Wales join their prayers with yours that our Prince, "Tywysog Gwlad y Bryniau," on the completion of his arduous labours, may have a safe return to his home and people.

The King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association, to which Your Majesty was pleased to grant a Royal Charter in May of 1912, is, as its name implies, the Memorial of the people of Wales to a great King.

Its object is the prevention, treatment, and abolition of Tuberculosis, that dread disease of which your illustrious Father said, "If preventable, why not prevent it?"

Your Majesties will be interested to know that over a quarter of a million pounds in cash and kind has been voluntarily subscribed by the people of Wales towards this national Memorial. It has also enjoyed the generous assistance of the Welsh County Councils and Insurance Committees, all of whom are represented on the Governing body of the Association. It is, indeed, a memorial supported by Welshmen of every party, sect, and creed.

Since the commencement of its work, the Medical Staff of the Association has dealt with more than seventy thousand cases. There have been established fourteen institutions to provide residential treatment for Tuberculosis. All who are suffering, or are suspected to be suffering, from the disease may obtain the services of medical specialists.

The building which Your Majesties have honoured with your presence to-day is the second largest of its kind in the United Kingdom. We feel sure that Your Majesties' prayers will join ours that the patients who seek renewed health in this glorious Vale will obtain complete deliverance from their affliction.

We beg of you to accept our most heartfelt thanks for coming among us to-day to encourage us in our fight against the cruel foe which threatens the life of so many of Your Majesties' subjects.

We earnestly pray that Your Majesties may live for many years in the enjoyment of health and happiness, and that Almighty God may bestow every blessing on you and this institution through the years that lie before us.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

It gives me great pleasure to be present on this auspicious occasion, and I thank you for the warm welcome you have extended to the Queen, to myself and to our daughter.

We share your regret that our son, the Prince of Wales, is not with us. But I am sure you will all realise that his absence is due solely to

the fact that he is visiting and making himself better acquainted with our great Dominions overseas.

This is my first visit to the Principality since the enthronement of an Archbishop of Wales at St. Asaph. I wish to offer to him my congratulations and to express the hope that under Divine guidance the work of the Church in Wales will result in manifold blessings upon my people.

I am glad to learn that these spacious buildings in the beautiful Vale of Clwyd have been provided by the people of Wales as a memorial to my dear father. It is difficult to discriminate where so many have excelled, but it is only right that I should express my appreciation of the pioneer work of your President. He inaugurated the national campaign for the eradication of consumption as a memorial to King Edward the Seventh, whose sympathy with suffering and personal interest in the provision of hospitals will be ever gratefully remembered.

It affords me much gratification to learn that your Association has provided this well-designed Sanatorium, and has covered Wales with a network of subsidiary hospitals and other institutions. There medical care is available for all classes of the population suffering from the ravages of consumption. The fact that this disease is so prevalent in Wales should unite all classes not only in securing treatment for the afflicted but in an endeavour to elucidate the reasons for this prevalence.

I am glad that the Association recognises the importance of preventing as well as of treating consumption, and I trust that our visit to Wales and the opening of these magnificent institutions will stimulate the Local Authorities of Wales to co-operate with my Minister of Health in the provision of all available means for the prevention of the disease. Remember in the days of your material prosperity the wisdom of your old proverb, "The truest wealth is health" (Goreu cycoeth iechyd). In your important task I wish the Association and the people of Wales Godspeed, and I look forward with complete confidence to the success of your efforts.

SOUTH WALES ADDRESS.

We, the Board of Governors, Council and Officers of the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association, and with us the Representatives of the County and Borough Councils and other bodies in South Wales and Monmouthshire, desire to offer to Your Majesties and to Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, a most cordial welcome on behalf not only of ourselves, but of the whole of the people of South Wales.

Yesterday Your Majesties opened a Sanatorium in North Wales dedicated to the memory of your beloved Father. To-day you bring encouragement to those who are associated with the sister institution in the South. Here, also, we have been fortunate to find a location, richly endowed by Nature, which will, we trust, materially assist the patients to win back their health and strength.

In the address which we were permitted to present to Your Majesties yesterday we briefly indicated the network of preventive and remedial agencies spread throughout the Principality by the Association. Visiting staffs,

hospitals for advanced cases, and sanatoria served by specialist doctors and nurses, are now everywhere within the reach of the people.

From the inception of the movement the Association has been happy to enjoy the co-operation and financial support of the County and Borough Councils and Insurance Committees in Wales and Monmouthshire.

The Sanatorium to which Your Majesties have come to-day is the visible expression of a far-flung work which is being quietly but tenaciously pressed, in order that this pleasant part of Britain may be freed from a cruel scourge.

The Sanatorium is the largest in the Kingdom. It has accommodation for three hundred and four patients. It was wholly erected during the war. At present it is occupied solely by male patients, most of whom have served in Your Majesty's Navy and Army. Near by, a portion of the estate is devoted to the training of former members of the fighting Services, who by reason of their health are unable to follow their pre-war occupations.

We rejoice exceedingly that the Memorial, designed as a fitting tribute to a great King, should be opened by his illustrious son.

From our hearts we say, in the language of our country, "Bendith Duw a'r Eich Ymweliad" (May the Blessing of God rest on your visit).

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

I thank you most heartily for the loyal and affectionate welcome with which you have greeted the Queen, myself and our daughter on our visit to South Wales.

It is a great satisfaction to me to find that the Charter which I granted to the Association in 1912 has resulted in such extensive provision being made throughout the Principality for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis, and it is peculiarly gratifying to me that this noble work is associated with the name and memory of my dear father.

I desire to congratulate the Association on having built so commodious and skilfully-planned an institution amidst surroundings whose beauty can only be rivalled by that of the North Wales Sanatorium which I had the pleasure of opening yesterday.

Though I am grieved to learn that so many of my gallant sailors and soldiers have been attacked by consumption, I am glad to find that the skilled and devoted attention of the medical and nursing staff of this institution are being directed to their restoration to health. I am also glad to know that arrangements are being made for the training of those who have been so incapacitated by War Service as to be unable to return to their former occupations. The Association's efforts in this direction will undoubtedly commend themselves to all my people, and it is unnecessary for me to urge the claims of those who have suffered while fighting for their Country's cause.

Wales has done splendidly in the provision that has been made for the treatment of tuberculosis, but we must not forget that this is only half of the work that has to be done. Tuberculosis has to be fought not only by the provision of means of treatment but by improving the conditions under which our fellow-countrymen live and work. We must seek to improve the homes, to extend education in the principles of health, and to ameliorate social conditions generally.

It is my earnest prayer that the energy and enthusiasm of the people of Wales may be focussed on these great and urgent needs.

Energy and enthusiasm must, of course, be guided by knowledge, and I am glad that the University of Wales, with which my family has been for so long associated, is pressing forward the completion of the National Medical School. I am confident that Welshmen will be found ready to give to the University the necessary support to enable the Welsh Medical School to pursue its beneficent ends without financial anxieties.

In any case, I would again remind you that, as was shown in the War, there is already sufficient knowledge available to enable the community to make important advances, and that even now Municipalities and other Local Authorities "can, within limits, determine their own death-rate."

To each who can share in this great and consecrated work I say, in the stirring words of one of your own beautiful Arthurian legends—"Awake! For it is Day." (Deffro! Mae'n Ddydd.)

The following Addresses were presented to the King on the occasion of Their Majesty's recent visit to the Isle of Man:—

DOUGLAS.

To His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fifth, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Lord of Man.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Douglas, Isle of Man, humbly beg to offer our loyal and heartfelt welcome to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of this Your first visit to our shores.

The ancient Constitution and History of our Island, of which the Borough of Douglas is the largest Town, render it in many respects unique amongst Your Majesty's Dominions.

By virtue of its geographical situation, its natural beauty and its climate it stands pre-eminent as the resort of many thousands of Your Majesty's subjects in search of health and pleasure.

Though we are a small Community and cherish our National independence and Constitution, we yield to none in our devotion and loyalty to the Throne, and in our deep appreciation of the honour conferred upon us by the visit of Your Majesties.

We have watched with admiration and affection during the recent anxious and sorrowful years of War, the constant and untiring endeavour of Your Majesties to sustain the courage and alleviate sufferings of all classes of Your Subjects.

Such an inspiring example and such ready sympathy cannot fail to knit together all Manxmen with the rest of Your Subjects in a common bond of gratitude and affection towards Your Majesties.

We realise that under the Guidance of Almighty God, Your Majesty's wise and beneficent rule will best secure the well being of Your people and the advancement and prosperity of Your Dominions.

We desire to assure Your Majesty of our constant loyalty and whole-hearted devotion,

and we pray that Almighty God may long spare Your Majesty to reign over us in peace and prosperity.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the Borough of Douglas, this 14th day of July, 1920.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

I thank you very sincerely for your loyal and dutiful address and for the cordial enthusiasm with which the people of Douglas have greeted us.

It is a source of much pleasure to the Queen and myself to visit for the first time my Lordship of Man, and to make ourselves personally acquainted with its community, a community small in numbers and placed in the midst of three great kingdoms, but, nevertheless able to maintain its ancient constitution and its national individuality. We are glad also to have this opportunity of seeing and enjoying for ourselves those natural beauties which have made this Island famous as a health resort for the industrial population of Northern England.

We appreciate very much your kindly reference to the endeavours of the Queen and myself during the terrible years of the cruel war. We tried to do what in us lay to strengthen the purpose and soften the sorrows of our beloved people.

It is ever our chief desire to associate ourselves with the fortunes, and to labour for the well-being, of the people of all parts of our Dominions. We are glad indeed to be assured that our efforts in this behalf are recognised by our loyal subjects in the Isle of Man.

You have not been without your share in the troubles through which we have recently passed. You have not indeed hitherto had to bear the financial burden which pressed on the United Kingdom; but the men of this Island, in common with the rest of my Dominions, responded to the call for service with the forces and have gallantly met hardship, wounds, and in many cases death. The livelihood of many also, especially in this Town of Douglas, was in the early days of the War threatened with calamitous losses by the sudden cessation of the usual influx of visitors. Happily, the fears of prolonged distress were not realised, thanks to the measures organised by the local administration and the assistance which the Island received in various ways from Great Britain, and I am glad to know that it emerges from the War in a flourishing condition, and that the popularity, in particular of Douglas, is rapidly reviving.

I am confident that the industry of the citizens of Douglas and the wisdom of its Council will build up again its former prosperity, and you have our hearty good wishes for the success of your efforts.

RAMSEY.

To His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.
Lord of Man.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, as representing the residents of the Town of Ramsey, desire with the utmost respect and dutifulness to assure Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen of the warmest possible welcome to our Town.

Some of us recollect with happiest memories the visit to Ramsey in the year 1847 of Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, while many of us gratefully recall the occasion when Your Majesty's Reverend Father King Edward with the loved Queen Mother landed on our Pier in the year 1902.

And now it is our high honour and privilege to receive a gracious visit from Your Majesties, for which we humbly desire to express our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation.

The profound and unceasing sympathy shown by Your Majesties with all sections of your subjects intensifies daily the affectionate homage of our hearts to Your Persons and Throne, while Your Most Gracious Presence in our midst affords us the opportunity of proving anew our individual and corporate loyalty and devotion to Your Majesties and of assuring you of our prayers that the blessing of Almighty God may ever and abundantly rest upon you and upon all the Members of the Royal Family.

Signed on behalf of the Ramsey Town Commissioners.

JOSEPH B. GRAY, Chairman.

JAMES BELL, Town Clerk.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, and for the warm welcome which the people of Ramsey have extended to us. It is a great pleasure to the Queen and myself to come amongst you.

We are much touched by the affectionate loyalty which still retains recollections of the visit which the late Queen Victoria with the Prince Consort paid to your town, now more than 70 years ago; and we have observed with interest the conspicuous and striking monument which you have built to form a permanent memorial of that visit. It has been our constant aspiration to emulate that Great Queen in her unselfish devotion to the duties of her position and to the interests and well-being of her subjects.

I rejoice to see here as elsewhere in the island the manifest indications of a general state of prosperity. I congratulate you that the heavy burdens which War has laid upon Europe have touched you with comparative lightness, and it is my earnest prayer that the ancient Town of Ramsey may long continue to flourish.

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