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No. 157-T., dated the 28th March 1903.

From—The Director General of Telegraphs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

With reference to your letter No. 232-C.W.T., dated the 18th of February 1903, I have the honour to report for the information of the Government of India, that while, as stated in my letter No. 30-A.T., dated the 12th of February 1903, the estimated value of the special traffic earned by this Department in connection with the Delhi Darbar was Rs. 1,13,429, the actual revenue earned at Delhi was Rs. 1,23,202, excluding the revenue collected at other offices throughout India and Burma, on account of telegrams sent to Delhi. It may be interesting to point out that the number of paid telegrams sent from the Delhi offices, for the period—1st November 1902 to 31st January 1903, numbered 67,710 whereas the number sent to the Delhi offices from elsewhere, numbered 118,670 and that if this latter traffic be also credited to the Delhi Darbar, taking the average value of a paid telegram at 135 annas, a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 should be added to the figures (Rs. 1,23,202) above, making a grand total of Rs. 2,23,202. It is necessary, however, to state that it is unusual in calculations of this kind, to take into consideration the value of received telegrams.

2. Other work done by the Telegraph Department in connection with the Delhi Darbar.—To meet the abnormal traffic which was anticipated in connection with the Darbar, the following measures were carried out:—

(i) Special additional telegraph circuits were arranged from Delhi to Bombay, Karachi, Sukkur, Lahore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta which involved the erection of 2,797 miles of extra telegraph wire for Departmental purposes.

(ii) A large Departmental Telegraph Office was established in the Central Camp, and it was placed in direct telegraphic communication with the Delhi Government Telegraph Office, the ten local telegraph offices, and with all the principal Telegraph offices in India.

- (1) His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp.
- (2) Consuls and Press Camp.
- (3) Visitors' Camp No. 1.
- (4) Badli Supply Depôt.
- (5) Central Supply Depôt.
- (6) Azadpur Military Camps.
- (7) Bombay Chiefs.
- (8) Central India Chiefs.
- (9) Mysore Camp.
- (10) Rajputana Chiefs.

(iii) Ten local Telegraph offices were opened in the different Camps enumerated in the margin and necessitated the erection of 138 36 miles of extra telegraph wires.

(iv) An extensive Telephone Exchange system connecting the different Camps, etc., was established.

(v) Additional Railway Telegraph and Telephone Offices were opened, and 714.665 miles of extra telegraph wire erected for Railway requirements, as given below:—

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	100.545
North-Western Railway	324.85
East Indian Railway	130.62
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	139.17
Delhi Light Railway	19.48
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Total	714.665
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(vi) For the Central Camp Telegraph Office and Central Telephone Exchange a large brick structure, 160 feet in length was constructed and supplied with electric light throughout. The Staff attached

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to that office, numbered about 300 men, and accommodation for them was provided to the rear of the office building in the Camp consisting of 160 field service tents which were arranged in 8 Sections, each section being complete with its own mess tent, cook-house and staff of servants.

3. The two most important measures taken and which I consider led to the disposal in a highly satisfactory manner, of the unprecedented press traffic were, (1) in arranging for the Delhi Central Camp Telegraph Office to be in direct telegraphic communication with all the principal Telegraph stations in India, and (2) the extensive use of the Automatic system of transmission.

4. There were no less than 63 special Press correspondents (including 9 for Foreign Newspapers) at Delhi, who contributed messages regularly between the 29th December 1902, and the 13th January 1903, and the fact that all their requirements in regard to their telegraphic correspondence were satisfactorily met, may be considered to be a very creditable achievement to the Telegraph Department.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy's Darbar Speech, of 1st January 1903, was telegraphed verbatim to the London Press and is the first speech in the history of this Department, ever so telegraphed.