



SAOA
South Asia
Open Archives

Report on native papers in Bengal for the week ending April 2, 1910

Source: *South Asia Open Archives*, 04-02-1910

Contributed by: Bengal (India). Bengali Translator's Office; Bengal (India). Inspector-General of Police

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/saoa.crl.33177044>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

This item is being shared by an institution as part of a Community Collection.
For terms of use, please refer to our Terms & Conditions at <https://about.jstor.org/terms/#whats-in-jstor>



JSTOR

South Asia Open Archives is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *South Asia Open Archives*

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd April 1910.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		<i>(f)</i> — <i>Questions affecting the land—</i>	
A caricature of Tibet affairs... ..	395	Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		<i>(g)</i> — <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.</i>	
<i>(a)</i> — <i>Police—</i>		Nil.	
Prohibition of meetings, etc.	395	<i>(h)</i> — <i>General—</i>	
Prohibition of District Conferences in Eastern Bengal	<i>ib.</i>	The Budget	400
The prohibition of the Faridpur Conference	396	The rumoured tax on Indian tobacco	<i>ib.</i>
The Patuakhali Conference	<i>ib.</i>	The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act in Manbhum	<i>ib.</i>
Certain Barisal men charged with cheating	<i>ib.</i>	The Buddha relics	<i>ib.</i>
Moulvis inciting Musalmans against Hindus	<i>ib.</i>	The removal of the Buddha relics	<i>ib.</i>
Restitution of papers seized by the police	<i>ib.</i>	Government thanked	401
Raja of Narajole suing the Government for recovery of papers	<i>ib.</i>	A record-of-rights for Jessore	<i>ib.</i>
Over-crowding on a steamer	<i>ib.</i>	III.—LEGISLATION.	
<i>(b)</i> — <i>Working of the Courts—</i>		Free primary education	401
The <i>Aka</i> fire inquiry	397	The Hon'ble Mr. Majid against free and compulsory primary education	<i>ib.</i>
Mymensing shooting case	<i>ib.</i>	The question of free and compulsory primary education	<i>ib.</i>
The Press Act and some Bombay newspapers	<i>ib.</i>	Primary education	<i>ib.</i>
Deposits from printers in Bombay	<i>ib.</i>	Mr. Gokhale's resolution on primary education	<i>ib.</i>
A daroga censured by a Magistrate	<i>ib.</i>	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
If there had been no High Court	398	Nil.	
<i>(c)</i> — <i>Jails—</i>		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Treatment of Achyunta Balwanta Kolhatkar in jail	398	Nil.	
<i>Ibid</i>	<i>ib.</i>	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
<i>Ibid</i>	<i>ib.</i>	There should be no rejoicing at the Holi festival	402
<i>(d)</i> — <i>Education—</i>		Misfortune's victory	<i>ib.</i>
Removal of the Presidency Colleges to the suburbs	398	National festivities necessary in days of misfortune	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Ibid</i>	<i>ib.</i>	" <i>Shri Sanatan Dharma</i> " and " <i>Satya Sanatan Dharma</i> "	408
Dates for the B.A. examination	<i>ib.</i>	<i>Swadeshi</i> agitation	<i>ib.</i>
Bengal University and the Muhammadans	399	The <i>Gita</i>	<i>ib.</i>
<i>(e)</i> — <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.</i>		Government policy of reconciliation and suppression	<i>ib.</i>
The Fire-Brigade inquiry	399		
<i>Ibid</i>	<i>ib.</i>		
Poisonous sweetmeats in Calcutta	400		
Adulteration of edibles in Calcutta	<i>ib.</i>		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.		URIYA PAPERS—concluded.	
People's policy of begging...	... 403	The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajendra Narayan Bhanj, thanked	... 407
Educational policy	... ib.	A suggestion	... 408
"Repression and conciliation"	... 404	A proposal to amend the sale law of Bengal	... ib.
The situation	... ib.	The Maharaja of Bobili, as a Member of the Madras Executive Council	... ib.
Agitation against the new Press Act	... ib.	Objection to the enforcement of Forest regulations in the Khondmals	... ib.
A plea for technical education	... ib.	A warning	... ib.
The Permanent Settlement...	... 405	Want of drinking-water at Lokenath, in the Puri town	... ib.
The <i>Englishman's</i> fear	... ib.	Babu Radha Charan Das, the Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board, thanked	... ib.
Raja Ban Behari Kapur as Member of the Council	... ib.	Liberality of Babu Gauri Sankar Rai	... 409
<i>Alpanch</i> versus <i>Indian Daily Telegraph</i>	... ib.	Mr. Sarangadhar Das, a Uriya student in California	... ib.
Muhammadan and the Executive Councils	... 406	The Superintendent of Patna Police killed by a tiger	... ib.
An ex-Bishop praised	... ib.	The celebration of <i>Jagar</i> festival in Puri	... ib.
Shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen	... ib.	An annual prize distribution meeting at Puri	... ib.
Mr. S. P. Sinha's speech at the University Institute	... 407	A prize distribution meeting in Cuttack	... ib.
His Excellency Lord Minto's visit to the late Raja Rajendra Mullick's house	... ib.	Bengali-Uriya disputes	... ib.
		<i>Ibid</i>...	... ib.
		Bengali-Uriya disputes	... 410
		A University complaint	... ib.
URIYA PAPERS.			
Supports increased taxation on certain imported articles	... 407		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendro Lall Mukerjee, age 27, Hindu	500
2	"Bangaratna"	Banaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, age 25, Karmokar	100
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behari Lal Sarkar, age 52, Kayastha ; Hari Mohan Mukerji, age 41, Brahmin ; and Durga Das Lahiri.	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Biswanath Mukerji, B.L.	713
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	Radhika Prosad Ghose, age 37, Hindu	13,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Rajranjan Sen, age 34, Baidya	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, age 36, Brahmin.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar	950
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dinanath Mukerji, age 43, Brahmin	650
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, age 37, Kayastha	200
13	"Dharma"	Ditto	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh	.....
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	.....	.....
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	Shibnath Bannerji, M.A., B.L.	1,500
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dhan Kundu (Principal contributor), caste Teli, age 34 years, Fashitola, Howrah.	1,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Panch Kowri Banerji, Jaladhar Sen, age 46, Hindu ; and Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee of Chandernagore, and Manindranath Bose of Chitta.	30,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Behari Lal Roy, age 46, Kayastha ; Beni Madhab Ganguly, age 35, Brah- min ; and Monmotha Nath Roy, age 32, Brahmin.	600
21	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhury, age 34, Kayastha.	500
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin ; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayasta,	1,200
23	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghosh, age 36, Kayastha.	300
25	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	"Mibir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Sayyid Osman of Basirhat, age 36 ; and Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad of Kareya.	4,000
27	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, age 44, Brah- min.	100
28	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, age 50, Native Christian.	300
29	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily and Bi- weekly.	.....	500
30	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudhan Jana, age 49	200
31	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Ch. Roy, age 35, Kayastha	400
32	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, age 43, Brahmin	600
33	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
34	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, age 43 ; and Banku Behari Ghose, age 38 ; Goals.	500
35	"Pratikal"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, age 30, Brahmin.	100
36	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, age 37, Brahmin.	300
37	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, age 26, Brahmin ; and Gopal Chandra Mittra, age 26, Kayastha.	500
38	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia	Do.	Satya Charan Banerjee, age 28, Brah- min.	1,300
39	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, age 54, Kayastha	800
40	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghatak, age 45, Brahmin.	50
41	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri and Ramananda Chatterjee.	7,000
42	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly	.....	.....
43	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam of Chittagong.	1,500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>BENGALI—concl'd.</i>					
44	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, age 37, Brahmin.	2,000
45	"Twenty-four Parganas Varanavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, age 26, Kayastha	500
<i>HINDI.</i>					
46	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly ...	.....	.....
47	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
48	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mahabir Prasad, age 35, Vaisya; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, age 46, Brahmin.	3,200
49	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Nanda Kumar Sharma, age 35, Kayastha.	500
50	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, age 35, Kayastha ...	500
51	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly ...	Rev. E. Muller, Superintendent, G. E. L. Mission, Ranchi.	1,000
52	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
53	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hari Kisson Joahar, age 30, Khettri	4,000
54	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rao Purandkar, age 29, Mahratta Brahmin.	3,000
55	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
56	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	B. K. Tebrevala, age 34, Hindu Agarwala,	500
57	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
58	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
59	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Gohkaran Singh, age 38, Babhan ...	255
60	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Jaganand Kumar ...	.....
61	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
62	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
<i>PERSIAN.</i>					
63	"N a m a i - M u q a d d a s - Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Syed Jalaluddin al-Husaini, Muhammadan.	.....
<i>URDU.</i>					
64	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
65	"Dar-us Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Quazi Abdul Latif, age 35, Muhammadan.	200
66	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do. ...	Zaur-ul-Haque... ..	.....
<i>URIYA.</i>					
67	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly ...	Bhagi Ruth Misra, age 40, Brahmin	.....
68	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
69	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do. ...	Baidya Nath Singh, age 31, Punjabi	600
70	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Padhan.	500
71	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Harish Chandra Sarkar, age 52, Sadgop.	700
72	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, age 47, Tamuli ...	.....
73	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
74	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 75 ...	800
75	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
76	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Moni Lal Moherana, age 45, Hindu Karmokar.	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
26A	" Muhammedi " ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
28	" Khulnavaesi " ..	Khulna ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
49A	" Surbarnabanik "	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 27th March has the following caricature of the Tibet problem :—

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 27th, 1910.

A caricature of Tibet affairs.

A cat representing China is extending her paws to catch the Tibet rat which is running towards a lion sitting in its front. On the two sides of the lion are standing a jackal and a bear.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March says :—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 29th, 1910.

Prohibition of meetings, etc. District conferences have been prohibited in Bengal. A number of newspapers in Bombay and the Punjab have been ordered to make deposits under the new Press Act. The *Rastramat* has been stopped for failing to comply with this order. It is even rumoured that a number of Anglo-Indian newspapers have been warned. Thoughtful men in India have been pained by all this : many of them are even protesting against such a course of action on the part of the authorities. For the Indian Press it will, of course, be prudent not to say anything on the subject, specially when the new law has risen out of the odium that has been heaped on it. We are, however, confident that this undesirable state of things is bound before long to give place to a state of confidence between the rulers and the ruled, only if we can conduct ourselves with coolness and wisdom in the *interim*. However oppressed, we can never doubt the innate generosity of the English character.

But we have one thing to urge: it is from the English and through the grace of the English that we have learnt to carry on platform agitation in politics. There is no malice against the English in the educated Indian's political discussions. If he did bear any malice, he would be perfectly silent by this time. We are and shall remain under English rule, which we criticise only to increase the measure of our happiness. This sort of political discussion only serves to bring out the loyalty of those who take part in it. Moreover, English education has Anglicised the tastes and ideals of many of us. Our existence depends on the continuance of British rule. We may now and then become angry and even use hard words, but we can never be antagonistic to the English. The little that we expect from our rulers, is only such treatment from them as is compatible with this state of our feeling towards them.

We have always expressed ourselves, sometimes even at some risk, against the use of violent means in our political quarrels. But we cannot approve total silence, abolition of newspapers, prohibition of meetings and such-like things.

3. Referring to the prohibition of District Conferences in Barisal, Faridpur and Mymensing, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th March says that the people of the country want to know the cause of such prohibition, in spite of the reigning of peace for a long time in these places, and also to know whether Indians will at all be allowed to express by constitutional means, their views of the administration and the welfare of the country. It is hoped that some Hon'ble Members of the Supreme Council will try to know the Viceroy's mind in the matter. Efforts ought to be made for keeping the path of constitutional agitation free. Government has the power to prohibit the holding of meetings by law, and we, says the writer, are not of course going to break the law. But the question is, if meetings are prohibited what path will the people adopt to express their grievances either as regards their own well-being or as regards the action of the Government? Government has sought our co-operation in suppressing lawlessness among a certain class of misguided young men and we are fully prepared to help it; for such lawlessness does more harm to the country than to the Government. But how can we help the Government at all, if the means by which we have to do so is prohibited?

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

4. *Anent* the prohibition of the Faridpur Conference, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes that this suspicion on the part of the Magistrate is inexplicable. Wherever do they get this power of second sight from? Henceforth it appears that the holding of public meetings will depend on the pleasure of the local Magistrate. We bow to this decree of silence, which Providence has evidently imposed on us; but will this absolute silence be for the good of the Government in these times of danger?

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

5. *Anent* the prohibition of the Patuakhali Conference, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes that the Magistrate's inference as to the risks attendant on the holding of the Conference is strange and inexplicable. No constitutional political agitation can give birth to sedition or unrest. And even if at any meeting sedition is talked, the Penal Code is there to punish it. It is inexplicable therefore why the Magistrate should have taken preventive action in the present instance. Further, the Resolutions to which the Magistrate objected were none of them illegal. And constitutional agitation has not yet been forbidden in this country. *Swadeshi* and boycott have not yet been declared illegal. And why this ban against Calcutta political leaders? These leaders are not fire-brands, or habitual offenders, surely. And certainly their presence at mufassal meetings in the past has not tended to foment unrest and sedition. And the Resolutions to which the Magistrate objected were passed long ago at the Calcutta Congress. Lord Minto has repeatedly urged that lawful agitation should be quite unhampered. Is this the way his lieutenants are taking to conciliate the people?

SAMAY,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

6. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 25th March writes:—
Certain Barisal men charged with cheating. Babu Hemanta Kumar Rudra and four other gentlemen of Barisal are being prosecuted under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code, because they collected subscriptions for the District Conference which was to have been held at Patuakhali. If the collecting of subscriptions for a Conference, which happens to be prohibited by the Government, be according to the authorities of the new Province, an act of cheating, we have nothing to say. But we fail to see how these five gentlemen can be charged with cheating. We remember how Lord Curzon passed a validating Act in connection with a certain matter relating to the Calcutta University. Is something like this going to be done with regard to the charge brought against these gentlemen?

SAMAY,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

7. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 25th March writes:—
Maulvis inciting Musalmans against Hindus. The Magistrate of Dacca recently went down to Raypur and warned the Maulvis who had been inciting the local Musalmans against the Hindus. We, however, think that something in the way of punishment ought to have been inflicted on the Maulvis, for it is men like them who sometime ago created no end of mischief in Eastern Bengal by setting the Musalman against the Hindu.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 2 th, 1910

8. *Anent* the case instituted by the Raja of Narajole against the police for the return of some papers taken by them from him at the time of his arrest year before last, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes that the police have a habit of not returning papers they once get hold of. And yet not everybody can move a Court of Law for their restitution. Certainly this practice should cease.

HITAVADI
Mar. 25th, 1910.

9. Referring to the suit which has been instituted by the Raja of Narajole for getting back the papers and books which were seized by the police at the time of his arrest in connection with the Midnapore bomb case, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March asks: What may be the objection to returning the papers to the plaintiff when he and other accused persons in the bomb case were honourably acquitted?

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

10. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March complains of dangerous overcrowding on a steamer. overcrowding on the steamers which carried visitors to the Belur Math on the Sunday previous in connexion with the celebration of the Ramkrishna anniversary. More

passengers were taken in by the contractor than should have been, so that the steamers were so much overweighted that their decks sank below the water-level. It is said that in the crush one or two of the passengers were thrown overboard, though they were later on rescued.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

11. The facts that have been brought to light during the inquiry into the fire-outbreak on board the steamer *Aka*, says

JASOHAR,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

The *Aka* fire inquiry.

the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 24th March, show that

no attempt was made to extinguish the fire or to save the passengers by means of life-buoys, that the steamer had no search-light, that the steamer was not taken towards the shore when the fire broke out, and that there were no arrangements for protecting the bales of jute. We hope that the Marine Court which is holding the inquiry will take these things into consideration.

12. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th March quotes a paragraph from

NAYAK,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

Mymensing shooting case.

the *Charu Mihir* of Mymensing, in which the writer takes exception to what he calls the

extremely light punishment of a fine of Rs. 150 awarded to the local Assistant District Superintendent of Police for having mortally shot by mistake a Native-Christian woman. It is also asked why the accused person was allowed to sit by the side of his pleader during his trial, when men like the late Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharya and the highly respectable accused in the Jamalpur *mela* case had been refused the privilege on previous occasions.

13. Referring to the securities which the editors of the *Rashtramit*

SAMAY,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

The Press Act and some Bombay newspapers.

and some other newspapers of Bombay have been ordered by the local Chief Presidency Magistrate to furnish, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 25th March

writes:—

The Magistrate is asking for deposits even from some old newspapers which happen to give fresh declarations or to notify change of place. We know that when the Press Act was passed, more than one official member of the Imperial Council said that no deposit would be asked for from any old newspaper, unless it happened to commit an offence which brought it under the provisions of the Act. At that time we protested against the placing in the hands of the Executive of the absolute power of deciding as to what papers ought to furnish securities and what not; and the Magistrates of Backerganj and Faridpur have given ample proofs of the extremes to which Executive officers can go in such cases. We do not think that a journal should be asked to find security, simply because the Executive happen to look upon it with eyes of suspicion. There are some Magistrates who cannot brook any independent criticism of their acts. And it goes without saying that many of them will set themselves to ruin journalists whom they do not like. It will not at all be strange if what is going to be done to the *Rashtramit*, should be done to many other newspapers in other Provinces.

14. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March takes exception to the

HITAVADI,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

Deposits from printers in Bombay.

taking of deposits under the new Press Act, as is being done in Bombay Printers who made declarations before the passing of the Act, and cites the

case of the *Rashtramit* as an instance in point. Never before, says the writer, have we seen any law to take such retrospective effect.

15. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March refers to a judgment

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

A daroga censured by a Magistrate.

lately passed by Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate, Jamalpur, Mymensing, in a case in which Notobar Sakin of Madarganj was

the defendant, and this judgment describes the police daroga responsible for the prosecution as a dangerous and audacious man. Commenting on this judgment, the paper hopes that the Government will sift this case to the bottom, considering the serious allegations made against this daroga of bringing a false suit.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

16. Referring to the Muzaffarpur murder case in which the accused was awarded capital punishment by the District Judge, but has been acquitted by the High Court, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March asks:—

What would have been the result, had there been no High Court to appeal to, or the accused were unable, for want of funds, to prefer an appeal?

(c)—Jails.

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 23rd, 1910.

17. Referring to the alleged hardships which Achyuta Balwanta Kolhatkar, the Nagpur journalist who recently underwent fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition, had to suffer in jail, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March writes:—

If an educated Indian is indiscreet enough or is led away by his feelings to preach sedition, is he humiliated and persecuted in jail in this manner? Are the authorities not willing to make any difference in the treatment accorded in jail to educated persons convicted of political offence, and to that to thieves or robbers? We earnestly request the Government to show its noble-mindedness by putting a stop to such ill-treatment of political offenders.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

18. If what was published by it in its previous issue about the cruel treatment, by the Jail authorities at Nagpur, of Achyuta Rao Kolhatkar, the late editor of the *Dushesavaka*, be true, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th March hopes that Government would take due notice of their conduct and prove to the world that the Englishmen are Englishmen whether in England or here and they do undergo no deterioration by coming over to this country.

The paper also expects some good from the distribution among the Members of Parliament of pamphlets containing the story of Kolhatkar's sufferings which when perused bring down tears.

SAMAY,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

19. Referring to the alleged hardships which the Nagpur journalist, Achyuta Balwanta Kolhatkar, who has recently undergone fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition, was made to undergo in jail, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says:—

We humbly ask the authorities to consider what the public will think when they hear of the hardships which were inflicted on respectable and well-educated Indians. The law prevents us from speaking our mind freely on the matter but may we ask, why such prisoners are not treated as first class misdemeanant as in England?

(d)—Education.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 23rd, 1910.

20. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March is against the removal of the Presidency College from its present site, as in the suburbs the maintenance charges on it will go up ten times, because the number of students will considerably fall off. The change is to be strongly deprecated by all middle-class Bengalis mainly on the score of expense. Fancy schemes like this should not be thought of in these days of financial stringency.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

21. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says that the proposal to remove the Calcutta Presidency College to the suburbs of the city after lands have been acquired adjacent to its present site has astounded it.

NAYAK,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

22. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th March takes the authorities of the Calcutta University to task for having arranged for the holding of the B.A. examination at a time when the Hindus will have their Doljatra festival, the Musalmans their Dwazdaham, and the Christians their Easter.

23. Seeing the B.A. Examination held on the 24th March—the day of the Muhammadan festival “Fateha Dwazdaham,” the Bengal University and the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the same day remarks that, although the Local and India Governments have proper regard for the Muhammadans, their officials do not pay the least attention to their grievances. For instance, says the paper, Calcutta University has shown scant courtesy to the Muhammadans by holding the examination on the 24th March, their festival day, and then postponing the same up to Monday the 28th, on account of “Holi” or “Good Friday.” The University should have changed the date of the examination and communicated the fact by wire.

ALPANCH,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

24. Adverting to the Government Resolution in connection with the Darmahatta fire inquiry, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th March writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 29th, 1910.

The Resolution which our respected Lieutenant-Governor has issued in connection with the inquiry into the allegations which were made against the Calcutta Fire-Brigade, marks an epoch in the history of British administration in Bengal. The language of the Resolution is as dignified as it is spirited and firm. It shows that Sir Edward Baker does not want to conceal the disgrace of the police or to bamboozle the public with specious arguments. A truthful man himself, he never shrinks from letting the truth come out. His Honour is ever ready to punish the wicked and protect the good. This Resolution has earned him a respect and gratitude from the public such as was never earned by any of his predecessors.

We earnestly request the residents of Darmahatta and Nimtola to frankly lay before the Committee which is to hold the inquiry afresh all the information that they can give. By speaking the truth, they will help the Government and do a good service to their own country. The suspension of Superintendent Haultain and the dismissal of three European Sergeants show that the Lieutenant-Governor does not mean to let the inquiry end in smoke. It is now the duty of the public to come forward and help the authorities in finding out and punishing those members of the Fire-Brigade who took bribes during the Darmahatta fire, and thus drive out corruption from the police.

We admit that the arrangements for putting out fires in Calcutta are not sufficient for such a large city; we admit that the Indian loses all his wits when his house is on fire, and that he does not in such a case grudge any expense for the purpose of saving his belongings; we admit also that the men of the Fire-Brigade are hard-worked and badly paid, and can therefore ill resist the temptation of receiving bribes. But we must say that those who take advantage of a man's calamity, who save one man's property at the cost of those of ten others simply because that one person has given them bribes, deserve the most severe punishment. The *Englishman* has taken up the brief for the police, and it is perhaps well that it has; for it is but proper that there should be at least one paper to advocate the cause of the police. We do not, however, think that our contemporary has any right to blaspheme our countrymen while pleading for the police. This paper says that it is a common thing in India, especially in Bengal, to put a man to trouble by getting up false evidence against him just because the man happens to be disliked by his accusers. Such a thing, though it is not quite rare among the zamindars and among the police, is altogether impossible for men who have to work for their living; for such men never get the time to indulge in this kind of mischief. We have every hope that the witnesses who will give evidence in the new inquiry will all speak the truth, and that the authorities will award condign punishment to the men who may be found guilty of the charges brought against them.

25. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the Resolution issued in connection with the Darmahatta fire, and for

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

ordering the inquiry to be opened again with full indemnity to witnesses. The paper also thanks the gentlemen who held the first inquiry and Babu Radha Charan Pal through whose kind efforts the alleged acts of taking bribes by the Fire-Brigade officers have been brought to light. If the Government punishes the wicked and protects the good in this way, the paper has no doubt that the people will co-operate with it.

NAYAK,
Mar. 23rd, 1910.

26. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March asks the Health authorities of Calcutta to look to the practice which it hears obtains among certain Hindu sweetmeat-sellers in the city of dyeing certain varieties of their sweetmeats yellow with a dye which is rank poison and probably contains mercury.

SAMAY,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

27. Referring to the fine of one hundred rupees which was recently inflicted on a shop-keeper of Barabazar by the Municipal Magistrate for having sold adulterated *ghee*, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 26th March observes:—

The Magistrate awarded the accused the maximum penalty that the law empowered him to inflict. But considering that almost every kind of food-stuff that is now sold in Calcutta is adulterated, the infliction of a fine, however high it may be, can never act as a deterrent to fraudulent traders who always make up for any such loss by the huge profits which they make in their trade. We would ask the authorities to make a change in the existing law, and to see that adulteration of food-stuffs is severely punished.

(h)—General.

JAGARAN,
Mar. 20th, 1910.

23. Discussing the Budget, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 20th March observes that, whatever the authorities may say, the partition of Bengal has done more harm than good. The writer supports the new taxes, those on spirits and tobacco, on the ground of the mischief that is done by their use to health and morals; and that on petroleum, on the ground of the harm that it does to health. It is however suggested that a tax on imported sugar and cloth would have given better results than that on silver is likely to give. The Finance Member is congratulated on the courage he has displayed in disregarding the importunities of foreign merchants.

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 23rd, 1910.

29. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March is greatly concerned to learn that a tax is going to be imposed on Indian tobacco—a tax which will inflict a severe hardship on the poorer classes of Indians, and ruin the infant tobacco industry of this country. The paper asks the Government not to be led away by the importunities of a handful of selfish foreign traders into placing on Indian tobacco the burden of a tax which even that arch-enemy of the Indians—the *Englishman*—has not seen its way to defend.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Mar. 21st, 1910.

30. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 21st March calls for the withdrawal of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act from the Manbhum district. It has put the ryots to difficulties in the way of getting loans to tide over temporary difficulties.

SAMAY,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

31. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 25th March is sorry that the Buddha relics have been sent away to Mandalay; because, first Burma is not really a part of India, at least of ancient India; secondly, Mandalay is not as sacred a Buddhist shrine as Budh-Gaya; and, thirdly, the people of India would have been very happy if Buddha's remains had been kept in the country where he was born.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

32. Referring to the removal of the Buddha relics to Burma, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says, that considering that India was the birth-place and lifelong home of Buddha and contains the chief places of pilgrimage for Buddhists, and that the relics have remained in Aryavarta for many centuries, the relics ought to have been kept here. Have not the Indians cause for sorrow at the removal of the relics outside India?

33. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March thanks Government for having provided a son of the late Mr. N. N. Ghose with a post worth Rs. 140 in the Home

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

Department.

34. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 29th March calls on Government to have a "record-of-rights" prepared for the Jessore district and thereby remove the most fruitful source of litigation in the district. This litigation is connected mostly with occupancy of land—the occupiers and owners of lands in this district mostly being without any document attesting to their title thereto.

PALLIVARTA,
Mar. 29th, 1910.

III.—LEGISLATION.

35. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th March supports Mr. Gokhale's resolution on free primary education but says that this education must be such as would create in boys an increased interest in the professions of their fathers. Free primary education is a very costly thing, and can never be given to Indian boys unless the Government spends money lavishly for the purpose. Every loyal subject, concludes the paper, earnestly wishes the Government to spend freely on education and sanitation. Will that wish be fulfilled?

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

36. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Majid's opposition to Mr. Gokhale's proposal to make primary education free and compulsory, on the ground that the proposal, if carried out, will reduce the number of labourers and make labour dearer in the country by raising the standard of living amongst them, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th March asks if Mr. Majid does not really wish that poor and illiterate Musalmans should improve their condition by receiving education. The improvement in the condition of the poor may reduce the number of *khansamas*, *baburchis* and *syces*, but should poor men be always kept low and illiterate for ministering to the comfort of rich men?

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March says that every patriotic Indian has sympathy with all proposals to make primary education widespread in India. The case which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale recently placed before the Supreme Council in favour of free and compulsory primary education in the country was altogether flawless. Government has, however, only promised to consider the matter. Mr. Gokhale's arguments deserve the best consideration of the authorities. A Commission at least ought to have been appointed to consider the *pros* and *cons* of the question, and enquire how much truth there is in the opinion held by detractors of the scheme to the effect that free and compulsory primary education is not yet suited to India. As regards the question of finance, Mr. Gokhale has rightly said that the Supreme Government ought to help the Provincial Governments in educational matters much more munificently than it does at present. When Government finds money for everything that it thinks necessary, why should it not find money for such an important thing as education?

HITAVADI,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

38. Referring to Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech on compulsory primary education in the last Imperial Council, the *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 25th March observes that the condition of India is altogether different from that of other countries, and that any system of compulsory education will not receive general appreciation here. No doubt the educational condition of India is not satisfactory, but there are other measures to improve it. The paper concurs with the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that the primary education should be made free but, it differs from him as regards imposing any new tax for the purpose.

DARUS SULTANAT,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

39. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes that Mr. Gokhale's resolution in Council on free primary education was a most moderate one, which should not have been objected to by Government. Anyhow Mr. Gokhale deserves the thanks of the public for his resolution.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

40. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th March sees no occasion for mirth and hilarity during the Holi festival which begins tomorrow, for India is plunged in sorrow and grief, and looking down in shame on account of the misdeeds of a few rash youths, because the hearts of her sons are being torn to pieces to hear the abuses hurled at them by the Anglo-Indian papers, because a terror of the police has seized the people on account of the arrests made by the police at pleasure, because there is a cry for food everywhere on account of the scarcity of the food-stuffs, and because the Press is weeping over its lost liberty and because new taxes are being levied from the people on account of the partition of Bengal so much denounced by its people. The paper concludes by praying for better times next year.

MARWARI,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

41. The following lines occur in a 'Holi' (song) of the late Babu Harish Chandra, reproduced in the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 25th March :—

Misfortune's victory.

In India Fortune on one side and Misfortune on the other are engaged
in Holi-play,
Each party struggling for its victory.

* * * * *
Seeing Fortune defeated, the victorious Misfortune,
Hoisted up the flag of Victory,
And then took away independence, wealth, intelligence and strength
at this Holi festival.

The victorious party hurled abuses,
To which no heed was given.
Fool, black, niggard, renegade half-educated,
To all these no one gave a reply.

Be up, brothers! why dejected! recall to your mind your real self,
Remember Ram, Yudhishtir and Vicram soon.
Where are those Kshtryas gone; who has deprived them of their
power?

Fie! Fie! why have you come in this woman's garb?
Fie to the parents who gave birth to such cowardly sons.

* * * * *
Eating or drinking and reading or writing will avail nothing.
Give up sloth; be united and achieve true progress.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

42. In an article under the heading "Happiness in Unhappiness," the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 26th March, after enumerating various calamities such as famine, plague, repressive measures of the Government, etc., and then referring to their efforts towards the agricultural and industrial improvement of the country, writes as follows :—

Under the circumstances we should exert ourselves with earnestness; nothing is to be gained by sitting idle in sorrow. If we be able to manufacture and sell indigenous goods, it is probable that we may come out successful in trade competition. But then the question arises—India is surrounded on all sides with misfortunes; how can it display activity and zeal? Well, Indians, this question does not become you. If you want progress approach Lord Krishna, like the Gopis, putting aside all consideration of pain and pleasure, and caring neither for yourself nor for others; and the Lord will relieve you of all misfortunes, giving you self-restraint, industry and skill.

The paper advises the Hindus to forget their misfortunes at the occasion of Holi, and to celebrate the festival to their heart's content, saying in support of its advice that so long as the national greatness is not maintained, so long as national festivities are not observed with heartfelt zeal, they have no hope of rising (from their fallen position); for unless heart is free from sorrow and anxiety, it cannot be filled with zeal and energy.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

43. "Wherever you happen to hear Shambhu or Vishnu being reviled, your duty is to cut off the offender's tongue if you can, otherwise to shut up your ears and leave the place at once."
"Shri Sanatan Dharma" and "Satya Sanatan Dharma."

In criticising the above passage from *Shri Sanatan Dharma* of the 22nd March, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 28th March says:—

What mother has given birth to such a brave son, who would dare to cut off the tongues of Christians and Muhammadans? You want, of course, to chop off the tongues of the Arya Samajists. But confine this desire within your heart, or the Press Act will chop off your tongue beforehand; and the only good which the *Sanatan Dharma* will derive from this, will be that a few of our countrymen will go to jail, and the paper will have to find security or may even be suppressed.

Referring to the orthodox Brahmans of the present day, the same paper says that by gradual spread of education these dishonest and deceitful people, 'sellers of *Vaikunth* (paradise),' 'lease-holders of *swarga* (heaven),' who spread deceit and fraud in the name of religion, are already dying painful deaths.

ALPANCH,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

44. Referring to the *swadeshi* agitation that dates from 16th October 1905, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 24th March says that mischievous and seditious newspapers are determined to prove the Muhammadans to be disloyal, whereas none excepting a few of them, such as Liakat Hussain, Abdul Ghafoor, Khalil, Ziaul Huq and the Editor of the *Urdu-i-Moalla*, have till now been convicted, while the list of the Hindu convicts will dazzle the eyes. To call the Muhammadans disloyal means the same thing as to spit at the moon. The paper contends that such effort will bring about dissension instead of *swaraj*.

Swadeshi agitation.

HASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes:—

The Gita.

Mr. Brooks gave lessons recently in the *Gita* at Habiganj for nine days. On the first day, Mr. Street, the local Magistrate, and his wife were present. He declared the *Gita* to contain precepts invaluable in the battle of life. No danger can arise from it unless it is misinterpreted. And yet the other day Sir N. Chandravarkar in his Bombay University Convocation speech said that the *Gita* was not fit to be read by immature boys. We ask now this over-cautious, aged and wise Judge to peruse Mr. Brooks' lecture. We hold that if boys are to be taught self-control, piety and a sense of duty, taught how to fight successfully the battle of life, a study of the *Gita* is indispensable. The *Gita* does not inculcate sin; it preaches virtue. It restrains, but does not incite. It is not the gospel of the anarchist, and should not be held in suspicion because it has been found in the pocket of the anarchist. The *Gita* has, era after era, punished the wrong-doer and upheld the righteous. So it will do now. It may be misinterpreted by the flatterer or by the so-called scholar, but none the less it remains a thing for Hindus to be proud of, on which they can draw for support in all difficulties, preaching the ideal of renunciation and the theory of duty for duty's sake.

46. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] in its Holi number of the 26th March has the following caricatures:—

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

(1) An Englishman (seated on a chair), representing the Government, is shaking hands with an Indian standing before him and representing the deportees, while another man, who is meant to represent the press, is being made to sit and rise alternately holding his ears all the time (which is an Indian punishment for young boys).
Government, policy of reconciliation and suppression.

(2) Two human figures represent the English and the Indian, and the latter is made to say: "Kind Sir,—Your kindness is unfathomed; you are just; we beg one thing from you; please transfer your ruling powers to us."
People's policy of begging.

(3) The eyes of a boy, holding Burke in his hand, and having a woman dressed like a queen sitting before him, are shut by the Vice-Chancellor, saying: "Oh! Don't look at the charming face of Politics"; to which the boy replies: "But my text-book contains her picture; should I give up reading it?"
Educational policy.

BANGABANDHU.
Mar. 23rd, 1910.

47. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March notices an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Nation* regarding the Bengal deportations, and remarks:—

"Repression and conciliation." We quite agree with the *Nation* in thinking that repressive rule can never lead to good. We humbly ask the Government to substitute just for once the policy of conciliation for that of repression, and they will find that the present state of affairs will undergo a complete change.

KARMAYOGIN.
Mar. 25th, 1910.

48. The *Karmayogin* [Howrah] of the 25th March writes:—

The situation. The incidents in connexion with the Nangla dacoity case suggest that there is no hope any longer in the country for a return to days of quiet and absence of anxiety. Our mothers in lulling infants to sleep sing of the terror the *Bargis* created, but now though that terror has vanished, another has come. It is not the boys who are now afraid; what is wanted is a song to lull their mothers to sleep. No one whose age ranges from ten to forty is without anxiety, for the police may come up and charge him with dacoity any moment. No mother is therefore sure when she may lose her son. No wife knows when she may lose her husband. No son knows when he may lose his father. A man cajoled and coaxed by the police says that Ram, Syam and Ganes have committed a dacoity, and forthwith they are hailed off to prison only however to be acquitted later on by a court for want of evidence. Where are people to look for help now?

SANJIVANI.
Mar. 24th, 1910.

49. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th March says:—

The new Press Act was passed with only two dissentient votes. The whole country, although displeased at heart, did not openly oppose it. The British Committee of the Congress have, however, decided to send a deputation consisting of their Chairman and Secretary to Lord Morley for urging on him the harm that is being done by the new Act and obtaining a relaxation of its severity. Some people have got the idea that the Act has served to check the vagaries of the rabid section of the Press without in the least injuring its moderate section. But have they not heard that even owners of presses printing moderate journals have been asked to make deposits? It is a pity that we are sitting idle while our English friends are working for us. The law has been passed, but the people have still their duty to perform. Let them unite and inform Lord Morley of their objections against it. There are even officials who will help us. No one will be able to help us, if we do not help ourselves.

HITAVADI.
Mar. 25th, 1910.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th March refers to the decay, mainly through foreign competition, of such indigenous industries in India as the making of

A plea for technical education. brass utensils, preparation of sugar, weaving, etc., and says that unless Indians themselves are well-trained in technical arts there is no hope of manufactories being successful in India, because European expert work is very dear in this country. The Indian students who go to Europe and America to study technical arts, get only a theoretical education in them. European manufacturers never allow Indians to enter into their firms as apprentices. The Government of India are very big customers of many of these manufacturers. They should, therefore, see whether the latter cannot be obliged to take in Indian apprentices. Besides this, it does not lie in the power of many Indians to go to Europe or America for receiving technical education. Government should, therefore, establish technical institutions in this country with manufactories attached to them. The only good technical institution at present existing in this country is the one in Bombay. Many such institutions should be established in different parts of the country. As for establishing manufactories, it will not be an altogether new thing for the Government to do, for it has already moved in this direction by establishing an aluminium factory in Madras and a dairy factory in Northern India. The Supreme Government ought to instruct Provincial Governments to move in this direction. The Government of Madras has taken a proper step by appointing a Director of Industries, but no other Government has as yet followed it in this matter. It is a pity that, whenever the question of technical institutions arises, Government puts forth the plea of deficiency of funds for moving in the matter. It is a questions

however, which concerns the bone and blood of the Indians, and should by no means be neglected. If funds are really wanting, they should be provided for by taxing foreign sugar and foreign cotton goods.

51. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March writes that the Permanent Settlement, in spite of the blessing it has conferred on the Bengali ryot, and in spite of the praise it has elicited from authorities like the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, is still a veritable eyesore to many European officials who hold that, as it compels the State to forego its share of the increased values of land, it should be abolished.

Of course, so far Government has not directly avowed its intention of abolishing this Permanent Settlement, though many high-placed officials have indirectly done so. But then the views of the officials as individuals cannot be taken to represent the views of Government. In Lord Curzon's Resolution on the land revenue policy of Government issued on the 8th January 1902, there was indeed a veiled attack on this Permanent Settlement, but it was too vague to justify public alarm. A short while after this Resolution had been issued, a rumour rose as to the intention of Government to destroy this Settlement which, whatever its origin, led to some amount of agitation in the press. Anyhow, since then the matter has slept, so to speak, until the other day the *Pioneer* came out with a strong article on the subject. The question must be held to have been formally re-opened, because of the semi-official character of the journal in question. Mr. Gokhale also speaking in the Legislative Council on the new taxation, suggested that as the partition of Bengal was largely responsible for the new financial burdens, Bengal should, in justice, be made to pay a respectable share of them. He of course, and quite justly too, recommended jute for taxation, but the *Pioneer* has made this suggestion an occasion for the following remarks:—

“With such a lead some of the other non-official members from outside Bengal might have taken up the parable, and shown how unjust it was that the Lower Provinces should escape their fair share of contributions towards the general expenses of administration; but they were dumb on this point, though they might have urged that Bengal paid only one-fifth of the land revenue that would have been forthcoming if there had been no Permanent Settlement. A distinguished Finance Member once said that when the people of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab came to understand the true meaning of the advantage enjoyed by Bengal, and its effect on the finances of the country as a whole, a wave of popular opinion would sweep away the Permanent Settlement.”

Of course, a sharp-sighted statesman like Mr. Gokhale never said or could say anything against the Permanent Settlement. And in any case we hope that in spite of the *Pioneer's* amazing attempt, no Indian Member of the Imperial Council, whatever part of the country he hailed from, should be narrow-minded enough to look to the interests of his own Province only. One word in conclusion. The Bengal zamindars should put their own house in order, so to speak, improve their relations with their raiyats which are not always quite the best possible, and contribute handsomely to works of public utility. So only can they effectually rebut the sinister attempts of their foes.

52. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th March does not understand the fear of a correspondent of the *Englishman* in allowing Sri Sankaracharya, the High Priest of the Hindus, to have an interview with Dalai Lama with the object of making up the long standing differences of the religions professed by the two High Priests, although there is no doubt that politics is a part of the Hindu religion.

53. Relying on the report of the *Hitavadi*, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th March approves of the idea of appointing Raja Ban Behari Kapur as a Member of the Executive Council of Bengal.

54. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 24th March takes the *Indian Daily Telegraph* to task for putting forth the claims of the Muhammadans for membership in the Executive Council, and says that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* must have become restless with anger, and that the *Bengali* must have decided

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

ALPANCH,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

to banish the Muhammadans out of the country at this novel request. The paper says "unless there be extra vacancies, how can the Government satisfy the Muhammadans?"

STAR OF INDIA,
Mar. 25th, 1910.

55. Referring to the fact that no Muhammadan has yet been appointed to any of the Executive Councils, viz., India, Bombay or Madras, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 25th March says, that in certain quarters the Muhammadans are complaining that when Mr. Sinha had already got a seat in the Viceregal Executive Council, why no Muhammadan should have been appointed to the Bombay or the Madras Council. The paper does not mean to say that the Government has intentionally overlooked their claims. On the other hand, it considers it quite possible that a Muhammadan may have a chance next time. In order to give no occasion for complaint, it was necessary for the Government to have considered it before appointing members. Granting that Government did consider the question, the paper is not ready to believe that no Muhammadan was found duly qualified for the appointment, for it says:—

There are many persons who, though holding no University diplomas, are yet far superior to the degree-holders in points of wisdom and talents. If the University qualification is insisted on, they will be barred from being appointed as such members. For example, the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Mosinul Mulk or Sir Armanjah was not an M.A. or B.A. but none can deny their efficiency as statesmen.

The paper exhorts the Muhammadans not to be disheartened or feel angry, for there is yet chance for them in the Bengal Executive Council, provided the Government of India, which fully recognises the claims of the Muhammadans, is moved on the subject either by deputation or memorial.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

56. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March quotes the following from a recent utterance by Dr. MacArthur, ex-Bishop of Bombay:—

An ex-Bishop praised.

"The best of the Indians were of a very high type, and it was a distressing and discreditable thing that so many of our countrymen there would insist upon calling them niggers and putting them on a level with lower types of men. India had much to contribute to us intellectually. Because their powers of philosophical thought and reasoning were better than ours, they had also a great deal to contribute in the matter of character. We had qualities of strength, and were able to govern; but we were often disposed to be rather masterful and domineering, and there was a certain want of courtesy in our character. Indians had traits of gentleness and faithfulness, and powers of endurance and self-sacrifice which we knew nothing of."

And remarks: we are charmed with the Bishop's generosity. It is men like these who keep the glory of the English name unimpaired.

NAYAK,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

57. The following is a full translation of an article published in the *Noyak* [Calcutta] of the 24th March under the heading *Sona jela anchale gero* (shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen):—

If anyone has carefully read the foreign telegrams for the last few days, he has perhaps noticed that now-a-days demonstration, that is to say, protest by congregation, strike and rioting have become as it were the ornament of Europe and America.

A few days ago—perhaps five, seven or ten—many people must have noticed while going through foreign telegrams that probably fifty thousand people congregated in Prussia for securing the franchise. They not only congregated, but even fought and rioted. The rioting was at last stopped by the police and the military, but not before many people had fallen.

In last Monday's telegrams many people's notice must have been drawn to the fact that two lakhs of coal-mine labourers in South Wales had struck work, and that strenuous efforts had been unavailing in putting an end to the strike. It also so happens that if two lakhs of people strike work, another lakh do not get work and are, consequently, thrown out of employment. All England is much smaller than our Bengal. Wales must consequently be smaller than a small district here. Just conceive what becomes of the condition

of such a small district if three lakhs of people are thrown out of employment in it.

You will, moreover, see in last Monday's telegrams that in Athens, the capital of Greece, five hundred cultivators met together and broke the doors and windows of a railway train, and that the military fired on them and thus killed five and wounded fifteen without making the least impression on the rioters who had at last to be dispersed by the cavalry. Although Greece is an old State, her old civilisation has been wiped off and a new civilisation has put its impression on her. Last Monday our worthy contemporary the *Statesman* wrote :—

“Anyone who has followed the history of America for the last ten or fifteen years, will know that on the slightest provocation Trade Unionists will have resort to methods of violence which would not for a moment be tolerated in England. The most recent instance is the Philadelphia tramway strike which occurred in the middle of February. The origin of this strike is a little difficult to unravel, for the trouble seems to have been mixed up with the municipal corruption, for which Philadelphia is notorious even among American cities. The point is that the strikers were not content to cease from work, as they were presumably quite entitled to do, but proceeded to destroy the property of their employers. One depôt for cars was destroyed with dynamite, and over 750 cars were wrecked. In addition, it appears from the accounts in the local papers that about a dozen persons were killed, over ninety seriously injured and about a thousand slightly injured. Yet America is a country which is supposed to enjoy the full benefits of democratic self-government.”

In the above our contemporary has tried to defend his own country and own nation, but that only shows his partiality towards his own people. Europe and America are one and the same thing; only the elder brother is blind and the younger unable to see.

If all the countries of Europe and America are taken one by one, none of them will give place to another in brutishness; each is perfect and defies competition. At the present time this is taken to be the test of civilisation. We Indians run breathlessly after this civilisation. We feel ourselves to be on the point of getting it, but we do not get it. We have been so altogether lost to all human virtues and conscience as to be unable to realise that we are casting off jewels and prizing trinkets. We shall again discuss this subject in a future issue.

58. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th March refers to Mr. S. P. Sinha's recent speech at the Calcutta University Institute, professing his belief that Indian students have not deteriorated from the virtues of their predecessors, as a most pleasing and beneficial one. Quacks who cannot diagnose the real disease, are bound to fail with the remedies they apply.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

59. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th March says that His Excellency Lord Minto has earned the gratitude of the entire Bengali community by paying a visit to the house of the late Raja Rajendra Mullick. The paper also thanks Raja Binaya Krishna Deb Bahadur for helping the Mullick Kumars in making arrangements for according a fitting reception to His Excellency.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

URIYA PAPERS.

60. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 19th March supports the increased taxes which the Government of India is going to impose on spirit, tobacco, silver and petrolcum and observes that as there is a deficit in the budget, no better course could be adopted under the circumstances.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

61. The *Utkaldipiku* [Cuttack] of the 19th March states that the public in Orissa are satisfied to learn that a Professor of History has been sanctioned for the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajendra Narayan

UTKALDIPIKU,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajendra Narayan Bhanj, thanked.

bhanj, tried hard to get the appointment sanctioned, and they are therefore entitled to the thanks of the Uriya public.

UTKALDIPKA,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

62. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th March observes that the financial position of the India Government is after all not satisfactory, and suggests that the

A suggestion.

settlement work in Orissa may be easily stopped, the savings procured thereby being employed in the attainment of more important and useful objects. In the same way the excess Inspecting officers in the Education Department may be easily abolished without any injury to the cause of primary education.

UTKALDIPKA,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

63. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th March thanks the Collector of Cuttack for accepting revenues under certain conditions from a large number of landholders in the Cuttack district, whose estates were liable to sale

A proposal to amend the sale law of Bengal.

for arrears of revenue under the sale law. The Collector, however, imposed heavy fines, which the zamindars had to pay with great difficulty. The condition of the zamindars in Orissa is not satisfactory. Their income was reduced during the last settlement. The sale law, which applies to the zamindars of the permanently-settled estates in Bengal, cannot be considered as suitable to the interests of zamindars in Orissa, who own temporarily-settled estates. In so far as the zamindars of Orissa are concerned, the sale law must undergo certain modifications.

UTKALDIPKA,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

64. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th March thanks His Excellency the Governor of Madras for appointing the Maharaja of Bobili as a member of the Madras Executive Council, as thereby the zamindars and princes is that Presidency will be very much

The Maharaja of Bobili, as a Member of the Madras Executive Council.

encouraged. The Maharaja owns large estates in the Madras Presidency, has legislative experience and had once paid a visit to England. He is also known to be intelligent.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

65. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th March strongly objects to the enforcement of the Forest Act in the Khondal subdivision of the Angul district in Orissa, and points out that the Khonds are a primitive race, fond of independence and therefore less

Objection to the enforcement of Forest regulations in the Khondals.

amenable to new laws and regulations. With the example of the *Meriahs* in the Bastar Estate of the Central Provinces before it, Government must not embark on an enterprise which may produce discontent in the end. The Khonds as a general rule are very poor, and their little earnings are mostly wasted in liquor shops. Under these circumstances, the forest law may be kept in abeyance. Even the people of Angul, where the Forest Act is in force, are undergoing great inconveniences on account of the forest regulations. The Khonds will, no doubt, look upon the Forest law as a great grievance.

UTKALDIPKA,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

66. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th March warns the people of Orissa against the use of those *dhotis*, that are marked with the words "Farewell Mother," as

A warning.

by using it they will make themselves liable to criminal prosecution under a recent Notification of the Bengal Government.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Mar. 18th, 1910.

67. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 18th March regrets to state that no good drinking-water is available near the temple of God Lokenath, in the Puri town, though a large number of pilgrims and visitors congregate

Want of drinking-water at Lokenath, in the Puri town.

there on the *Sivaratri* day. The water of the Parbati sagar, which is the only source of water-supply in that place, has been rendered unfit for drinking purposes. At any rate, it is the duty of the Puri Municipality to sink a well in that locality to meet the crying demand for water. The writer points out that though the matter has been discussed more than once in the columns of the newspapers, little notice seems to have been taken of its urgent character.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 18th, 1910.

68. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 17th March thanks Babu Radha Charan Das, the Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board, who has been touring in the Bhadrak subdivision of that district at his own cost, and who has been inspecting schools, ferries, pounds and roads belonging to that district at great personal inconvenience. It is said that he has been

Babu Radha Charan Das, the Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board, thanked.

granting rewards to deserving boys and girls in the vernacular schools of the district. In fact, his tour has been creating a good impression in the minds of the people.

69. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 19th March thanks Babu Gauri Sankar Rai for his donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of a hostel in connection with the Peary Mohan Academy, a High English school in Cuttack. Considering the limited means of the donor, the donation must be looked upon as highly gratifying.

GARJATBASINI.
Mar. 19th, 1910.

Liberality of Babu Gauri Sankar Rai.

70. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th March speaks of the case of Mr. Sarangadhar Das, an Uriya student, who having completed his course of studies in Japan, is now reading in the University of California, but who, for want of funds, is in a distressed state. The editor requests the Utkal Union Conference and the charitable public in Orissa to come forward to the assistance of a genuine Uriya, whom love of knowledge has compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign country. It would indeed be a matter of great regret, if Mr. Das fails to prosecute his studies in the California University through want of a few hundred rupees. The attention of the public spirited gentlemen in Orissa is drawn at once to the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

Mr. Sarangadhar Das, a Uriya student in California.

71. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 19th March regrets to state that the Superintendent of Police in the Patna State, who was touring with the Political Agent, Orissa Garjats, was killed by a tiger near Subhatta, The deceased was a good and honest officer.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

The Superintendent of Patna Police killed by a tiger.

in the Sambalpur district.

72. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 18th March states that the *Jagar* festival on the *Sivaratri* night passed off quietly and successfully in the Puri town. About 6,000 pilgrims and visitors were present in the

NILACHAL SAMACHAR.
Mar. 18th, 1910.

The celebration of *Jagar* festival in Puri.

temple of God Lokenath.

73. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 18th March states that a meeting was held at the Puri Zilla School, under the presidency of the Puri District Magistrate with the object of awarding prizes to the deserving students of that school. The meeting was attended by almost all the important personages in the Puri town. After the proceedings of the meeting were over, the President delivered an instructive speech, which was very much appreciated by the audience.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR.
Mar. 18th, 1910.

An annual prize distribution meeting at Puri.

74. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th March gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting, held in the premises of the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack, under the presidency of Mr. Levinge, with the object of distributing prizes to the deserving students of that school. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Levinge and her daughter, who gave satisfaction to the audience in every way. The place of the meeting was decorated in a beautiful manner, and the Secretary, Miss Das, tried her best to make the meeting successful in every way. The President noticed the improvement which the school had made during the period of one or two years, and thanked the Secretary for her labour and zeal in the cause of female education in Orissa. After a vote of thanks to the chair and Mrs. Levinge, the meeting was dissolved.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Mar. 19th, 1910.

A prize distribution meeting in Cuttack.

75. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 17th March is of opinion that the Orissa Association in Cuttack must not make any distinction between Uriya and Bengali members, as all of them are equally interested in anything that affects the Orissa Province. It therefore supports Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., in his liberal views, and writes against Babu Gokulananda Chowdhuri, the leader of the opposition, who is said to entertain very narrow views.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.
Mar. 17th, 1910.

Bengali-Uriya disputes.

76. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 19th March gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting held at Sambalpur, with the object of submitting a memorial to Government, praying for the bestowal of all Law and Engineering scholarships on Uriya students, for whom they were first meant. The meeting

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

Ibid.

was attended by the gentlemen of the Sambalpur station, who were all of opinion that the scholarships reserved for Uriya students must not be given away to others, as thereby the interests of the Uriyas will be very much injured. The Uriyas form a backward community, for whom Government has shown some favour. It is not therefore fair that Bengalis and other foreigners should try to deprive the Uriyas of their just dues.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 19th, 1910.

77. The *Utkalbartā* [Calcutta] of the 19th March joins the controversy by making observations to the effect that *kera* Bengalis (Bengalis domiciled in Orissa) and Bengalis have joined together to do the greatest amount of injury to the Uriyas. It is said that the Uriyas confided their interests to Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., in whom they had great confidence, but it appears that he has betrayed the interests of the Uriyas by making a common cause with the Bengalis. It is further said that he is not his own master, and that he is being led by the nose by a few Bengalis, whose influence on him is very great. It now remains for the Uriyas to leave their false friends and sketch out a plan of action for themselves. It is true that the Uriyas are both ignorant and poor, but they are loyal and can if united do something for themselves.

73. Babu Sasibhusan Nag, a teacher of the Dhenkanal High English School, complains that candidates appearing in the Matriculation examination, held at the Cuttack centre, were not permitted to take square papers with them to the examination hall. The candidates appearing at that centre were therefore put to the greatest inconvenience.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 2nd April, 1910.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 2nd April 1910.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Branch ...	159
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	
(a)—Police—	
Fire Brigade scandal	161
Ditto	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—	
Death sentence passed on one Tilaq Nunia by the Sessions Judge, Muzaffarpur	161
(c)—Jails—	
Nil.	
(d)—Education—	
Free primary education	161
Ditto	ib.
Primary education	162
Technical education	ib.
Ditto	ib.
Ditto	ib.
Ditto	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Treatment accorded to the President Panchayet of the Shaistansgar Union, Basirhat	162
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Nil.	
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Nil.	
(h)—General—	
The Faridpur conference	162
Ditto	163
Ditto	ib.
Ditto	ib.
The Faridpur conference and the President's speech	ib.
Ditto ditto	ib.
Financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments	ib.
Ditto ditto	164
The new Province and its financial position	ib.
The Mymensing conference	ib.
Ditto ditto	ib.
Administration Report of the Andamans and Port Blair for 1908-09	ib.
The suppression of the conferences	ib.
Prohibition of a social meeting	ib.
The depressed classes meeting in Mymensingh	ib.
Suppression of the depressed classes meeting at Mymensingh	165
The penalty of the partition	ib.
Partition and prestige	ib.
Ditto	ib.
The Peshawar riots	ib.
Financial position of the Bengal Government	ib.
The Indian Civil Service Examination	ib.
III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Press Act	166
Ditto	ib.
Bengal Oess Act Amendment Bill of 1909	ib.
Powers of muktears	ib.
Indian Emigration Bill	ib.
Ditto	167
Calcutta Police Bill	ib.
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.	
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.	
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Buddha relics	167
Knowledge—the basis of national reconstruction	ib.
The new Bar rules	ib.
"Arya Nari"	ib.
The real plague-spots of Indian student life	ib.
A new industry	168

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Mahabodi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Rasomoy Dhar of Calcutta	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

433. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is much gratified with the Government Resolution on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Fire Brigade scandals. "The citizens of the Calcutta," it says, "are deeply beholden to Sir Edward Baker for not allowing the matter of the Fire Brigade scandals to be dropped without probing it to the bottom."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 28th Mar. 1910.

434. The *Hindoo Patriot*, commenting on the Government Resolution on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Fire Brigade scandal, says: "The citizens of Calcutta are deeply sensible of their thankfulness to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the steps he has proposed to take to put a stop to the repetition of similar scandals in future."

HINDOO PATRIOT, 28th Mar. 1910.

435. The *Hindoo Patriot* says: "Sir Edward Baker has earned the sincerest thanks of the Calcutta public by directing further enquiry into the conduct of the men of the Fire Brigade in connection with the recent Jorabagan fire."

HINDOO PATRIOT, 29th Mar. 1910.

436. The *Bengalee* congratulates Sir Edward Baker on the Resolution which he has issued on the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Fire Brigade scandal and says: "It marks a notable departure from the ways of previous Governments."

BENGALIAN, 29th Mar. 1910.

437. Referring to the Committee's report and the Government Resolution on the Fire Brigade scandal, the *Indian Mirror* says: "The finding of the Committee and the Resolution of the Local Government display an eminently fair and impartial spirit, coupled with a righteous desire to do justice. It is spirit of this kind that exalteth the Government, and in showing it the government of Sir Edward Baker has earned the deepest gratitude of all sections of the public."

INDIAN MIRROR, 29th Mar. 1910.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

438. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "The judgment of Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Carnduff in setting aside the conviction and ordering the release of one Tilaq Nunia sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur will, we hope, have a wholesome effect upon those of our Judges who are given to passing capital sentences regardless of a flaw or deficiency in the evidence. In the case under notice, the assessors found the accused not guilty. The result of the appeal shows that the assessors were right and the Judge wrong."

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 24th Mar. 1910.

(d)—Education.

439. Commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Resolution for free and compulsory primary education, the *Hindoo Patriot* says: "The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis voiced the opinion of the majority of his countrymen when he said that 'compulsory education would cause great hardship in actual working.' It is well known that children are useful helping hands to poor parents, especially in India, and to compel them to attend schools would be to deprive parents of a certain gain which they can ill afford to spare."

HINDOO PATRIOT, 23rd Mar. 1910.

440. The *Mussalman* writes: "The problem of primary education is one of the most important questions affecting the people, and it is the duty of the Government to find money for the spread of this education."

MUSSALMAN, 25th Mar. 1910.

INDIAN EMPIRE.
29th Mar. 1910.

441. The *Indian Empire* writes: "Primary education, we believe, is one of the surest ways for the advancement of the nation, and as such the question is one of the greatest importance."

Primary education.

BENGALIAN,
25th Mar. 1910.

442. Discussing the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's resolution for the establishment of a Polytechnic College, the *Bengalee* says:

"If the Government will wait for industries to develop and the demand for higher technical education to be made with irresistible force, before proceeding to supply the need, they may have to wait for ever. We have not merely to meet a demand when it arises, but to create the demand where necessary. Technical education is as necessary a condition of industrial development as capital. The two will, indeed, proceed *pari passu* and the Government may depend upon it that by the time that a high-grade Technical College has turned out its products, things will have become ripe for industries to be started on an adequate scale."

443. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's resolution for the establishment of a Polytechnic Institution at Cawnpore, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the demand for

Indian technical experts will be very limited unless a greater number of mills and factories are established. It would be a great evil if men were trained without due provision for their future employment. The journal continues: "It may create similar discontent in the country, as the field of the learned professions has been productive of. Sir Harvey Adamson cannot therefore be blamed for not accepting Mr. Mudholkar's Resolution."

INDIAN MIRROR,
26th Mar. 1910.

444. Discussing the resolution for the establishment of a Polytechnic College moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar, the *Indian Mirror* says:

"Not a pice that may be spent on technical education will be unproductive. The bread problem is the greatest of all problems that confront India, each day accentuates the need of new avenues of employment for the rising generation. Technical education will alone solve this problem. It is gratifying to find the Government and the people agreed upon this issue."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
29th Mar. 1910.

445. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's Resolution for the establishment of a Polytechnic College, the *Indian Empire* says that primary and technical education

are the most important questions at present before the Indian public. "If solid progress and real prosperity have to be obtained, it must be by advancement in these respects."

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MUSSALMAN,
25th Mar. 1910.

446. Referring to the order of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Basirhat calling on the President Panchayet of the Shaistanagar Union to resign his presidentship for alleged

Treatment accorded to the President Panchayet of the Shaistanagar Union, Basirhat.

neglect of duty, without giving him an opportunity of rebutting the charges, the *Mussalman* says, "No self-respecting man would ever come forward to offer himself for any of these honorary offices if he knows he will be treated like that. We beg to invite the serious attention of the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas to the concrete case cited above and of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the far-reaching issue involved therein."

(h)—General.

BENGALIAN,
23rd Mar. 1910.

447. Commenting on the order prohibiting the Faridpur conference, the *Bengalee* says that while the Seditious Meetings Act

The Faridpur conference.

is an extraordinary and indefensible piece of legislation, it doubts if the authors ever contemplated such a misuse of its powers as is now being made. The journal remarks: "It is indeed utterly inconceivable

that a responsible Government like ours can view proceedings like those of the Magistrates of Backergunge and Faridpur in these cases with any feeling save that of disapproval. Is it too much to hope that the Government of India should tell the officers concerned that they expected the powers under this extraordinary Act to be used with greater discretion and judgment than they have shown in these cases ?”

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Mar. 1910.

448. Referring to the order prohibiting the Faridpur conference, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the promoters of the conference will have to face the difficulty of raising funds to defray the expenses already incurred. “For the off-shoot case,” it continues, “arising out of the prohibition of the Barisal conference, shows how the collecting of subscriptions may prove to be a risky business.”

449. Discussing the order prohibiting the Faridpur conference, the *Bengalee* says: “No more halting apology could have been advanced by a public servant for suppressing a public meeting. The suppression of this conference once again discloses the attitude of the official mind in the new Province in regard to public movements. And yet Mr. Kershaw seriously claims that ‘better government’ has been introduced by the partition. It is ‘better government’ forsooth! The government before the partition was old-fashioned enough not to interfere with public movements. The apostles of the new school must meddle and muddle in everything.”

BENGALUR,
24th Mar. 1910.

450. The *Indian Nation* discussing the order prohibiting the Faridpur conference, says: “There is a large measure of truth in the contention that this prohibition is apt

INDIAN NATION,
23rd Mar. 1910.

to keep alive that reasonable discontent amongst an influential body of Indians which it has been Lord Morley’s and Lord Minto’s aim to eradicate. It appears from the published correspondence that passed between the District Magistrate of Faridpur and the Chairman of the Faridpur Reception Committee that the latter was willing to give every practical guarantee that the proceedings of the conference would not offend against the spirit of the administration of the country. The Magistrate made no definite proposal as to what should in his opinion be admissible at the conference, but declined to accord sanction to its sitting. We do not of course know if the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has any reason of which the public are unaware for not allowing the conference to meet, though there may be a presumption that this is so. In that case it would have been advisable to have made an explanatory statement of the fact, thus disarming much of the fair-minded criticism which has been levelled against their decision.”

451. After drawing attention to the loyal tone of the speech prepared for delivery at the Faridpur conference by its prospective president, the *Bengalee* says: “The Government of the new Province turns round to the district leaders and tells them, ‘We don’t want any organized effort on your part to check the unhappy developments we deplore in common with you.’ Such short-sightedness is rare. It is possible only in the case of an administration removed from the touch of public opinion.”

BENGALUR,
20th Mar. 1910.

452. The *Bengalee* quotes from the speech prepared by Babu Prithwis Chunder Rai for the Faridpur conference: “I hope by modifying the measure (the partition of Bengal) British statesmanship will not only be logical and reasonable, but at the same time earn ‘the crown of beneficent fame’ by proving itself just and righteous.” “We shall continue to cherish this hope and to work for its realisation” is the comment of the journal

BENGALUR,
20th Mar. 1910.

453. Discussing the financial relations between the Supreme and Local Governments, the *Amrita Bazar Pa'rika* says: “The Supreme Government has all along appropriated to its own use the fruits of the improved administration of the Local Governments, ‘shearing the provincial sheep’ to quote Sir Alexander Mackenzie, ‘and leaving it shivering in the cold.’ Nor can we blame the Supreme Government, for, not only it has to meet its own necessities, but also to honour the huge bills of the Secretary of State.”

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Mar. 1910.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Mar. 1910.

454. Commenting on the financial relations between the Government of India and the Local Governments, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "We had an excellent harvest during the year; the collections of land revenue were far beyond expectation; there were in short very tangible signs of financial improvement for which His Honour was waiting. Yet, he was helpless, because thanks to the partition of the province, both Bengals were on the verge of bankruptcy, and Sir Edward was necessarily dependent on the Supreme Government to make the two ends meet. The partition measure is thus at the root of all evil; yet, it is a settled fact, and must remain so till Doomsday!"

BENGALER,
23rd Mar. 1910.

455. Discussing the Eastern Bengal and Assam Budget, the *Bengalee* says: "We fear the picture is gloomier than we had ventured to anticipate. Were it not for the large subventions of the Government of India, its financial collapse would have been inevitable. The expenditure has, since its creation, gone on increasing by leaps and bounds." Again with reference to Mr. Kershaw's statement that the expenditure must increase till it reaches the level of the administrative expenditure per head of the population in other Provinces, the journal adds: "The statement is ominous, but it represents the financial ideal of the rulers of the new Province. The prospect must be somewhat disconcerting to the Government of India."

456. Referring to the order prohibiting the Mymensingh district conference, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "The thing to be reckoned with here, obvious and indubitable, is that in the opinion of the powers above, even customary and constitutional political agitation, as focussed in the conferences, is not permissible."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th Mar. 1910.

The Mymensingh conference.

BENGALER,
24th Mar. 1910.

457. Referring to the orders prohibiting the conferences in the districts of Barisal, Faridpur and Mymensingh, the *Bengalee* remarks: "We hope the Government of India will now realise to what excess even a Local Government may go, when so exceptional a power as that of interfering with the exercise of a fundamental constitutional right on the part of the subject is vested in it."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
24th Mar. 1910

458. Commenting on the Annual Administration Report of the Andamans and Port Blair Penal Settlement for 1908-09, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that the administration was satisfactory and reflects the highest credit on the officer in charge of the Penal Settlement.

BENGALER,
26th Mar. 1910.

459. Discussing the orders prohibiting the District Conferences in the new province, the *Bengalee* says: "In all constitutional struggles between the people and the bureaucracy the people have always triumphed.

So will it be in India."

BENGALER,
26th Mar. 1910.

460. The *Bengalee* writes: "The executive authorities in Mymensingh have not only prohibited the holding of the District Conference which was, doubtless, a political conference, but also a meeting for the elevation of the depressed classes, which had nothing to do with politics, but was purely a social affair. We shall quote from our correspondent: 'A meeting for the elevation of the depressed classes, a purely non-political one, was to have been held for discussing resolutions dealing with the services of barbers and the introduction of education amongst them. That meeting was to have no connection with the conference. Even this meeting was suspected to promote sedition and cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity, in spite of the fact that the non-political character of the meeting had been pointed out to the Magistrate. Great sensation prevails.' What does this mean? Is it too much to hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will look into the matter and will ask the Local Government to call for an explanation from the officers concerned? It is preposterous that a purely social meeting should be prohibited on the astonishing ground that it may develop into a seditious meeting."

BENGALER,
27th Mar. 1910.

461. Commenting on the order prohibiting the projected meeting of the depressed classes at Tangail, Mymensingh, the *Bengalee* says: "The refusal of the barbers to shave the *malis*, a depressed class in the Mymensingh

The depressed classes meeting in Mymensingh.

district, has been a long-standing grievance, and efforts were being made from time to time to remove it. The meeting which has been suppressed would have done much in this direction. But the Government throws itself athwart the path of this beneficent movement and stops it because forsooth it was suspected that it would promote sedition and disturb public tranquillity! We really want level-headed men to guide the officers of the new Province. This sort of administration, based upon mistrust, in which beneficent movements are viewed with the eye of prejudice and suspicion, is bound to aggravate a situation already sufficiently unsatisfactory."

462. Referring to the order prohibiting the projected meeting of the depressed classes at Tangail, Mymensingh, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "There is no way of accounting for the forbidding of a gathering of this

Suppression of the depressed classes meeting at Mymensingh.

beneficent character than by assuming that the authorities are determined not to allow any stir and movement, even in the direction of social improvement, in the proclaimed areas."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Mar. 1910.

463. The *Bengalee* says: "The new Province must have a Governor and Council if Bengal is to have them. The partition has already been the parent of many evils; it ought not to be responsible for that great and stupendous evil—none greater or more stupendous—a permanent differentiation in respect of administrative ideals and efficiency between two portions of a homogeneous people, who are on a footing of perfect equality with each other."

The penalty of the partition.

BENGALIAN,
26th Mar. 1910.

464. The *Bengalee* says: "It (the partition) has been declared to be a great wrong by every one from every point of view. It violates a deep national sentiment, the violation of which, every Englishman admits in private, he would as strongly resent as the Bengalee has done. It has gone wholly against the wishes of the majority of the people concerned, and has therefore met with condemnation from the highest quarter. It has caused an estrangement and embitterment which every one in the country sincerely deploras. The very authors of it have publicly sought to disavow all responsibility in respect of it. It has been a ruinous burden financially upon the Government and the people. Should it be persisted in merely for considerations of prestige?"

Partition and prestige.

BENGALIAN,
27th Mar. 1910.

465. The *Bengalee* argues that the Government of India is ultimately controlled by democratic influence. "No autocracy except one with its ultimate seat of authority in a democratic legislature would tolerate such constantly outspoken comments on its policy and acts. And not only in regard to deportation, but in respect of almost all that it does, the Anglo-Indian overlordship has to submit to unsparring criticism here as well as in England."

Ibid.

BENGALIAN,
27th Mar. 1910.

466. Discussing the Peshawar riots, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "It is indeed inexplicable how the city was practically given up to lawlessness for so many hours, and after the first outburst was suppressed, was allowed to break out again and again here and there. The cantonments are within hail of the city, so to say, and within a quarter of an hour troops of all arms, sufficient to cope with the most serious disorder, can be poured into every bazar, gully and mohalla. This being the case, it seems to be strange that military assistance was not taken more promptly by the civil authorities."

The Peshawar riots.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Mar. 1910.

467. In objecting to the additional establishment charges in connection with the general administration of Bengal for 1910-11, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "This branch of expenditure instead of being increased should have been reduced, and the savings applied to projects for relief of the people's immediate wants." The journal still hopes in particular that His Honour will make adequate provision for the supply of wholesome drinking water to the rural population of the drier districts in the Province, and thus save them from the horrors of a water famine.

Financial position of the Bengal Government.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Mar. 1910.

468. Discussing the proposed changes in the regulations for the Indian Civil Service Examination, the *Bengalee* says: "What India wants is that the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 2nd June 1893 should

The Indian Civil Service Examinations.

BENGALIAN,
26th Mar. 1910.

be given effect to and simultaneous examinations held in India as well as in England for the Indian Civil Services. That would be doing a long-deferred act of justice. The candidates selected in India might be required to proceed to England to complete their term of probation."

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Mar. 1910.

469. Commenting on the New Press Act, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:

The Press Act. "The Act is being applied with vigor all over India. Nay, in Bombay, if our local correspondent is correctly informed, the Government has gone one step further than what was explained to be the scope of the Act. It has decided to take action against certain papers which are in existence for a long time and require these to furnish securities."

BENGALUR,
23rd Mar. 1910.

470. The *Bengalee* says: "Unless the power vested in the Magistrates under this Act is rightly used, the Press will cease to have what freedom it now has, and a Press that

has ceased to be free is practically useless for all purposes, both to the Government and the people. As a rule security ought to be demanded only from actual offenders, and preferably, after a preliminary warning has been lost upon them. It ought in no case to be demanded from people whose offence is only of a doubtful nature, or, what is the same thing, whose comments upon public questions have made them objects of dislike to a class of officials who are incapable of appreciating independence in their critics."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
24th Mar. 1910.

471. Referring to the Bengal Cess Act Amendment Bill of 1909 which

Bengal Cess Act Amendment Bill of 1909. proposes to extend to revenue-free tenure-holders the privilege of applying for and getting separate accounts of their shares opened, the *Hindoo Patriot* says: "The Committee of the British Indian Association have urged upon the Government of Bengal in their letter to the Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Department, the desirability of extending the privilege also to those holders of large rent-free tenures, the cesses on account of which are directly collected by the collector. They have also suggested that the Act should be so amended as to make a person liable only to pay that portion of the cess on account of land regarding which he, either jointly with others or otherwise, has lodged a return in the collectorate and not to make him liable for the payment of the cesses due under return for which he is no party. This is indeed a legitimate and eminently reasonable claim. The Association has also addressed the Commissioner of the Presidency Division on the proposal to impose a limit to the opening of separate accounts by owners of joint estates and raising the fee on applications. The Committee have therefore pointed out that the opening of separate accounts at the instance of owners of joint estates is not only an incidence of property, the validity of which is guaranteed by the permanent settlement, but is also a fiscal measure of undoubted benefit to the Government. By affording facilities to open separate accounts to such owners, the Government will be greatly benefited in the matter of the collection of land revenue and public demands. We earnestly trust therefore that the suggestions put forward by the British Indian Association will be accepted by the Government of Bengal to the relief of a large class of landed proprietors."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
25th Mar. 1910.

472. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "Regarding the letters that appeared in the columns of this paper a few days ago from Babu Rash Behari Sen, Muktear, Khulna,

Powers of muktears. about the 'Powers of Muktears,' we wish some member of the Imperial Legislative Council would take up the matter and move for an amendment of section 4, clause (2) of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, removing the restriction as laid down in that clause affecting the muktears. Considering the present standard of qualifications of the muktears the restriction as to their requiring permission to argue is clearly unnecessary."

BENGALUR
25th Mar. 1910.

473. Commenting on the Indian Emigration Bill, the *Bengalee* says: "We are glad the Government has now definitely moved in the right direction. We have no doubt,

Indian Emigration Bill.

now that it has accepted the principle of retaliation, that it will do all that may be necessary to prevent injustice being done to its subjects abroad, 'and to vindicate its own dignity.'

474. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that the Indian Emigration Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council will unite the people more closely to Government and will remove a great cause of dissatisfaction.

HINDOO PATRIOT
28th Mar. 1910.

475 In respect of the power which the new Calcutta Police Bill vests in the police of interfering with public meetings, demonstrations and processions, the *Bengalee* says: "In no country is it safe to vest these powers in the police. In India where the police are not particularly noted for either efficiency or judgment, it is preposterous to vest such powers in them. We have seen in recent cases how even executive officers of the standing of District Magistrates are liable to abuse these powers when the usual safeguards are wanting. To vest them in the police would be to sound the death-knell of what is perhaps the most valued public right that we enjoy under British rule.

BENGALÉE,
29th Mar. 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

476. Describing the ceremony of presenting the Buddha relics to the Burmese deputation, the *Indian Mirror* says: "It is very much to be regretted that in face of the great revival of Buddhism in India and the wish expressed by the general community for the preservation of the relics in this country, the Government of India should have decided to give them away to Burma. It is impossible for us to disguise the fact that this has caused great grief and disappointment to the entire community of Hindus and Buddhists in this country. However, we are certain that the next few years will see a still more wonderful revival of Buddhism throughout the world, followed by still more wonderful discoveries."

INDIAN MIRROR,
23rd Mar. 1910.

477. The *Bengalee*, commenting on the moral and religious reformation of the country, says: "No self respecting people, least of all Indians who have the love of their own institutions bred in their very bone, will be inclined to listen to the reformer who aims to renovate society by completely breaking with the past, by introducing unfamiliar and alien ideals and habits of life in substitution for those of indigenous origin. Any scheme of moral and religious reformation to be successful must be shown to be a growth out of existing institutions."

BENGALÉE,
24th Mar. 1910.

478. The *Bengalee* disapproves of the revised regulations for the admission of students to the Inns of Court on the ground that while mere matriculates of certain British Universities are exempted from any preliminary examination, only those who hold an Indian University degree are entitled to the same privilege. "We confess", says the journal, "we do not see why the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta, Bombay or Madras University should be treated by the Inns of Court as implying an inferior standard in respect of knowledge and capacity as compared to some of the English Universities. We think this is a fit matter for the Indian University authorities to move on behalf of their under-graduates. Nor is this the only difficulty in the way of Indians seeking admission to the Inns of Court. Every candidate must in future be provided with a certificate from a Collector or a Deputy Commissioner or from the Political Officer in the case of a Native State. All this was unnecessary before."

BENGALÉE,
24th Mar. 1910.

479. The *Bengalee* in reviewing the "Arya Nari" says: "We regard widow-marriage as one of the inevitable reforms of the future, as adding to national happiness and national efficiency."

BENGALÉE,
25th Mar. 1910.

480. Commenting on Dr. Garfield Williams' lecture on student life in Calcutta, the *Indian Mirror* says: "The following common characteristics of the youthful adherents of the anarchist propaganda are specially referred to as the real plague-spots of Indian student life."

INDIAN MIRROR,
27th Mar. 1910.

to—(1) they are all, without exception, young men; (2) almost all are past students, some of whom have left study half way and are doing nothing, (3) almost all of them are out of touch with their homes and guardians; in fact are quite beyond parental authority; (4) most of them have pseudo-religious motives. We do not think Dr. Williams has laid the colours too thick upon his picture. He has laid his finger upon the real plague-spots of Indian student life. Dr. Williams thinks that the only possibly effective method of treatment of the situation is a self-contained college in Calcutta which will offer its members a complete and many-sided life—intellectual, social and physical. We are not sure whether one such college will be sufficient for all requirements."

TELEGRAPH.
29th Mar. 1910.

481. In noticing the formation of a River Fishing Company in Rangoon, the *Telegraph* says that fishing, as an occupation, is restricted to certain lower castes whose operations are very limited. If companies were formed at convenient centres with improved appliances, and opportunities of working under the expert advice of the Board of Fisheries, they would be sure of financial success, and would open a new field of labour to millions.

G. C. DENHAM,

*Special Asst. to the Deputy Insptr.-Genl.
of Police, Bengal.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH,
7, KYD STREET,
The 2nd April 1910.

B. & Press - 2.4.1910-598x - 96 - J. L. C.