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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th May 1910.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.	PAGE.
I—FOREIGN POLITICS.		
The Persians should not fear ...	525	
Effect of addressing the learned men of Karbala ...	526	
The future of Europe ...	ib.	
The Lords and Commons ...	ib.	
The abandonment of Somaliland ...	ib.	
II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		
(a)— <i>Police</i> —		
“The dacoits were not respectable men” ...	527	
“Promotion in service” ...	ib.	
“Re-arrest” ...	ib.	
Prescription of the <i>India</i> newspapers ...	ib.	
<i>India</i> proscribed ...	ib.	
The Peshwar riots ...	ib.	
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	
The Peshwar riots ...	528	
Two constables punished at Azamgarh ...	ib.	
Anti-Hindu propaganda in Eastern Bengal ...	ib.	
Alleged order by the District Magistrate of Faridpur ...	ib.	
Death of two newspapers ...	529	
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.	
Corruption in the Calcutta Police ...	ib.	
“The Eastern Bengal Police” ...	ib.	
Oppression of Hindu women by Musalmans of the Tanjore district ...	530	
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts</i> —		
The judgment in the Haludbari dacoity case ...	530	
(c)— <i>Jails</i> —		
Nil.		
(d)— <i>Education</i> —		
“A thunder-clap on the head of high education” ...	531	
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration</i> .		
A new Commissioner ...	532	
(f)— <i>Questions affecting the land</i> —		
Nil.		
(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation</i> .		
Drinking-water for third-class passengers ...	532	
Water-scarcity at the Kalipahari Station ...	ib.	
(h)— <i>General</i> —		
Tax on Indian tobacco ...	532	
Another Education Commission ...	ib.	
The proposed Finance Committee ...	ib.	
“This is the time” ...	533	
Provincial administration ...	ib.	
Courts of Wards and Pleaders’ fees ...	534	
Removal of turrets of a temple in Cawnpore ...	ib.	
A suggestion ...	ib.	
III—LEGISLATION.		
“Legislative Council” ...	534	
IV—NATIVE STATES.		
Nil.		
V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.		
Nil.		
VI—MISCELLANEOUS.		
What is sedition? ...	534	
“Religious and moral training in schools” ...	535	
“The education of the Bengali” ...	ib.	
The <i>Times</i> love of truth ...	ib.	
A discreditable policy ...	ib.	
Swami Ram Das did not denounce politics ...	536	
“Bengali boys have at length turned dacoits” ...	ib.	
The Haludbari dacoity ...	ib.	
The qualities of the Englishmen ...	537	
“Breeze from England” ...	ib.	
Musalmans and the new Regulations for the Inns of Court ...	ib.	
The tomb of Kutb-ud-din ...	ib.	
An account of the doings of the police ...	ib.	
The <i>Pioneer</i> and the Partition ...	538	
Death from starvation ...	ib.	
“Ravages of famine” ...	ib.	
Poverty and sanitation ...	ib.	

URIYA PAPERS.

The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj's tour round the globe	638
Mr. Rajendra Narayan Bhanj's journey to England	ib.
Smoking tobacco or using intoxicating spirit made penal in certain cases in Patiala	ib.
Jail reform in Baroda	ib.
The economic state of the land-holders in Orissa not satisfactory	ib.
Mr. Levinge, the late Commissioner of Orissa	ib.
Travelling rendered easy and comfortable in Talcher	ib.
Mr. Krishnaji Anant Shirole, a retiring Deputy Collector of Sambalpur	ib.
A word in favour of the depressed classes in India	ib.

URIYA PAPERS—concluded.

Suffering due to want of drinking-water in the Balasore district	639
Suffering due to want of drinking-water in the Cuttack district	540
Relief of distress due to fire at Bhubaneswar, in the Puri district	ib.
Cholera in Balasore	ib.
Poverty and insanitation connected with each other	ib.
Mr. Amarnath Das, the Executive Engineer, Balasore, on transfer	ib.
The demise of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Allen mourned	ib.
The predominance of Bengalis in Orissa, a source of trouble to the Uriyas	ib.

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	Barendra Lall Mukerjee, age 27, Hindu	500
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat ...	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, age 26, Karmokar	100
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behari Lal Sarkar, age 52, Kayastha ;	15,000
				Hari Mohan Mukerji, age 41, Brahmin ; and Durga Das Lahiri.	
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Biswanath Mukerji, B.L.	713
5	"Baudeva"	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 42, Brahmin ..	650
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, age 37, Kayastha ...	200
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto ...	Do.	Aravinda Ghosh	
13	"Dharma"	Ditto ...	Weekly		
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto ...	Monthly	Shibnath Bannerji, M.A., B.L.	1,500
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Hari Dhan Kundu (Principal contributor), caste Teli, age 34 years, Fashitola, Howrah.	1,000
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Panch Kowri Banerji, Jaladhar Sen, age 46, Hindu ; and Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee of Chandernagore, and Manindranath Bose of Chitta.	
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, age 37, Kayastha ...	30,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto ...	Do.	Behari Lal Roy, age 46, Kayastha ;	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Beni Madhab Ganguly, age 35, Brahmin ; and Monmota Nath Roy, age 32, Brahmin.	600
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhury, age 34, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyan"	Magura ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin ; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayasta.	1,200
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghosh, age 36, Kayastha.	300
23	"Manbhumi"	Purulia ...	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu ...	500
24	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Sayyid Osman of Basirhat, age 35 ; and Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad of Karey.	
25	"Medini Bandhab"	Midnapore	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, age 44, Brahmin.	100
26	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, age 50, Native Christian.	300
27	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad ...	Do.	.....	500
28	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Tri-weekly	Madhu Sudhan Jana, age 49 ...	200
29	"Nayak"	Ditto ...	Daily and weekly.	Charu Ch. Roy, age 35, Kayastha ...	400
30	"Nihar"	Centai ...	Weekly	Semi Bhawan Banerji, age 42, Brahmin	600
31	"Pallivarta"	Bongong ...	Do.	.....
32	"Pallivasi"	Kalna ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, age 43 ; and Banku Behari Ghose, age 38 ; Goalai.	600
33	"Prachar"	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, age 90, Brahmin.	100
34	"Prasun"	Katwa ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, age 37, Brahmin.	300
35	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, age 26, Brahmin ; and Gopal Chandra Mittra, age 26, Kayastha.	500
36	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ...	Do.	Satya Charan Banerjee, age 28, Brahmin.	1,300
37	"Ratnakar"	Asansol ...	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, age 54, Kayastha	800
38	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Ghattak, age 45, Brahmin.	60
39	"Samay"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri and Ramananda Chatterjee.	7,000
40	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Moniruzzam of Chittagong.	1,600
41	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	Weekly		
42	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly		
43	"Soltan"	Calcutta ...	Weekly		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concl'd.					
44	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, age 37, Brahmin.	2,000
45	"Twenty-four Parganas Var-tavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, age 26, Kayastha	500
HINDI.					
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 Kissen 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	R. K. Tebrevala, age 34, Hindu Agar-walla.	500
57	"Satya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
58	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
59	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Gohkaran Singh, age 38, Babhan	250
60	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Jaganand Kumar	.....
61	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
62	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
PERSIAN.					
63	"N a n n a i - M u q a d d a s - Habbul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Syed Jalaluddin al-Husaini, Muham-madan.	.....
URDU.					
64	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	.....	.....
65	"Dar-us Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, age 36, Muham-madan.	200
66	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Zaur-ul-Haque...	.....
URDU.					
67	"Garjatbaajni" ...	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.	.....
71	"Samvid Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, age 52, Sad-gop.	50
72	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ban Tarak Sen, age 47, Tamuli	100
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 Lall Mohorana, 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	" Muhammadi "	...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	...	Ceased to exist	.....
29	" Khulnavasi "	...	Khulna ...	Do.	...	.....	.....
43A	" Surbarnabauik "	...	Calcutta ...	Do.	...	.....	.....
8A	" Biswadut "	...	Howrah ...	Do.	...	.....	.....

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

UNDER the marginally-noted heading, the *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th April writes :—

The Persians should not fear.

From a perusal of the Russian and English papers, we see that the Russians and the English have been overtaken by the fear of Germany which they are trying to conceal from us by every means. The cause of alarm is the tour through Persia of Syed Root, one of the Directors of the Deutsche Bank. They think that Syed Root has also been entrusted with a special commission on behalf of the Bagdad Railway Company in the Persian Court in connection with a concession to join the lines from Khanken to Teheran. It is likely that a branch of the said Bank may be opened in Teheran, and that for these concessions it might remove the immediate wants of the new Government by giving pecuniary help in shape of loan on easy terms.

The alarm is accentuated by the fact that the extended term of the concession to Russia expires on the 8th April 1910; the term of similar concessions granted to England in the south terminable with the Russian concession is also to expire. Realizing this fact the first condition for loan laid down by the Russians and the English was the extension of these concessions, which itself goes to show that the old concessions have already expired.

A further proof of this fact, which should receive careful consideration of the Persian Government is the statement of the Foreign Minister of England, that any concession granted to a foreigner by Persia in the north, would entitle the English to a similar concession in the south.

In short, the arrival of Syed Root in Teheran has alarmed the Russians and the English as well as the politicians of other neighbouring Powers. Driven to madness, their organs sometimes advise Persia to be on friendly terms with these Powers, and sometimes warn the latter against the danger of forming an alliance with Germany. This state of things is advantageous to Persia.

If the Persians act with firmness and vigour, their neighbours would desist from causing them any further trouble.

On the contrary, they will behave more courteously with a view to gain their ends; but the treatment accorded by them to Persia and the Persians can not be called friendly in spite of their professions.

They have caused the necessity of petty loans for Persia. Had they been real friends of Persia, they would never have made such conditions for the loan, nor would they have compelled Persia to accept the same.

It is no concern of Russia and England to meddle with Persia, if she is not up to the mark in administering her affairs. Had not the neighbours been so very covetous and desirous of destroying the integrity of Persia, another rival whom the neighbours fear so much would not have dared appear against them.

The Persians, continues the paper, while true to their words, etc., are not ignorant of their own rights, and have profited by them.

Therefore though perfectly aware of the resources of their neighbours, they do not doubt that any interference on the part of the foreigners with their affairs would provoke a war which would last 30 years and cause general bloodshed in Europe, and would terminate only with immense loss of men and money and the withdrawal of the neighbours from Persia as they did in Somaliland. The neighbours would therefore be well advised if they withdraw their troops from Persia, being content with what they have already got, and refrain from the endeavour to destroy Persia, which as an independent country is free to contract loans, etc., from any Power without any reference to Russia or England. The Persians know the value of obtaining the help of Germany, whose influence over Russia in the Balkan question is well known. The Persians know that with all possible means they should practically nullify the Anglo-Russian Convention, for which they are likely to take a step sooner or later; but if the Powers take away their troops from Persia and leave the Persians to look after their own affairs they might remain their friend.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Apl. 25th, 1910.

They must know for certain that their guns and spears would not gain friendship of the Persians.

In conclusion, the paper, while not confirming the truth of what the Russian and English papers have written about the loan from Germany, or expressing any opinion about the views of Syed Root, emphasises the necessity of raising money by an internal loan and sale of State jewels, and thereby discharging all foreign debts before undertaking any other reforms.

If a loan from Germany be, however, indispensable, it should in the first place be sufficient in amount to discharge all debts, free from any conditions in the way of concessions, etc., and obtainable on easy terms.

The loan should be notified, so that the neighbours may have no cause to consider our friendship with Germany at an end, for the Persians should never give up their intimate relations with Germany, which alone would be instrumental in checking oppression of our neighbours.

In fact the Persians should be careful to see that they do not place themselves entirely into the hands of any Power (England, Russia or Germany), but act fearlessly to regain their full power.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLU MATIN,
Apl. 25th, 1910.

2. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablu Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th April says, that after its appeal to the learned people of Persia, the Ministers, the officers, the students, the preachers, the professional men and the

labourers, for their co-operation in helping the Government with contributions in cash and kind, and drawing their attention to a certain commandment of the prophet which means "to encourage the Muhammadans to be up and doing," the members of the Literary Society of Karbala called meetings and collected money. It is hoped, continues the paper, that all the Persians both in and out of the country will follow the example of these Ulmas and raise money for their country.

HITVARA,
Apl. 28th, 1910.

3. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th April, in course of an article, reviews the war preparations of European Powers, specially England and Germany and the construction of Dread-naught type ships by both the countries. If all these preparations have not yet led to war it is because of the uncertainty of its results, considering the deadly nature of the various arms of precision that have been invented of late which can destroy thousands at a stroke, and the fate of Russia at the hands of Japan in the last war.

The paper, however, has no doubt that mutual jealousy and hatred, as well as their greed and love of luxury, will not allow the European Powers to remain quiet very long, and it is very likely that they would fall victims to their own strength, as was the case with the Yadu race which had become unconquerable once, but the race gradually became irreligious and their women very fond of luxury. Conditions in Europe are just now similar. There is however yet time; and if the Powers take warning, they may be saved, but then they will have to give up their present greed and love of luxury first.

HITVARTA
Apl. 28th, 1910

4. Under the head line noted in the margin, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th April gives a detailed account of the struggle that is just now raging between the two Houses of Parliament in England, noticing Lord Rosebury's scheme of reform of the Lords, Mr. Asquith's last speech embodying his proposals for destroying the power of the Lords, and the resolutions which have been passed by the Commons, and are shortly to come up before the Lords for sanction.

The paper discusses the probable result of their refusal by the Lords, which may ultimately affect the Crown itself.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

5. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes that English prestige will suffer from the abandonment of Somaliland. The Mulla has been proved to be practically invincible by the British. But all the same it is well for England to withdraw from occupation of territory which will not pay for the loss of life and money incidental to its occupation. It is to be hoped that England will take steps properly to safeguard the interests of the friendlies who are threatened by this withdrawal.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

6. A correspondent named Jugal Kishor Chatterji of Bhastara writes in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th April, contradicting the account that appeared in a previous issue of the paper of the recent dacoity within the jurisdiction of the Dhaniakhali police-station, within the Hooghly district. Far from being respectable young men, the dacoits, with the exception of three or four Musalmans, all belonged to the low Bagdi class, their leader Gostha Behari Bagdi (not Das) being an old convict.

7. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th April is astonished at the appointment of Maulvi Mazhar-ul Huq to an officiating District Superintendentship of Police. This is of course a promotion in service. But as one of the chief actors in the Midnapur bomb case, there are serious allegations against him. It is rumoured that Mr. Macpherson's report to the Government on the subject is not being published, because suits for compensation against Maulvi Huq and others are pending in Law Courts. The Maulvi's promotion at this stage is being taken in many quarters as amounting to a declaration on the part of the Government that he is not guilty.

8. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th April says that when Haridhan Banerji, Dasarathi Gului, Vajaya Sarkar and Khagu Ray were acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Howrah of the charge of having committed the Andul dacoity, the police re-arrested them along with one Satavan Sardar, a chaukidar, whose evidence had helped to establish their innocence, on a charge of bad livelihood. Mr. Payne, Magistrate of Howrah, has, however, acquitted them of this charge also. Will the Government enquire into the circumstances of the re-arrest, which, as they are, look suspicious, and re-assure the public in the matter?

9. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th April asks if the *India* that has been proscribed by the Government is the same paper as is edited by Mr. Cotton in London under the auspices of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

10. *Anent* the recent notice proscribing under the Press Act a paper named *India*, the *Basumatli* [Calcutta] of the 30th April points out that different people say that this *India* is the *India* of the British Congress Committee, and that it is the *India* published from Pondicherry. A notification clearing up matters should be issued early.

11. Referring to the memorial of the Peshwar Hindus to the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province in connection with the recent riots, in which charges of in activity have been brought against the Deputy Commissioner, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th April says that these charges are very serious and damaging to the reputation of Government officials. The unrest among the Hindus may greatly increase on account of it. It would be a wise step if a Commission is appointed to make a sifting inquiry into the complaints, for the memorialists are ready to prove their case, but they plead their inability to pay for legal proceedings on account of their poverty.

12. In a paragraph under the heading "Serious allegations," the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 29th April writes:—

Ibid. We hear that a petition, signed by some two or three hundred of the Hindu inhabitants of Peshwar has been sent to the Chief Commissioner, alleging that the Deputy Commissioner did not take proper steps to put down the riot, and that the Musalman officers of the local police joined the rioters in looting Hindu houses. The memorialists are, it is reported, prepared to substantiate their allegations, and we should think that an inquiry ought to be made in the matter.

SANJIVANI,
Apl. 28th, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
Apl. 28th, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
Apl. 28th, 1910.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Apl. 28th, 1910.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 29th, 1910.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 29th, 1910.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

13. *Anent the recent riots at Peshawar, the Basumatî [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes:—*

The Peshawar riots.

The head-quarters of a Province, with a population of over a lakh, was allowed to fall into the hands of *badmashes*, who looted it unresisted from one end to another, specially attacking the Hindus. And yet close by and within ten minutes' walk was one of the largest Indian cantonments. It is most strange and inexplicable therefore that the town Civil authorities did not in time call in the help of the military to quell this anarchy. The point certainly calls for enquiry by a proper body of officials and independent non-officials. Incidents like this constitute a disgrace to British rule. And happening as it did on the outskirts of the empire, it is dangerous as liable to misinterpretation by the rowdy Pathans as a sign of weakness on the part of Government.

14. *The Basumatî [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes:—*

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

Some time ago, two policemen at Azamgarh insulted grossly on the public streets the General Superintendent of the local Collectorate. It appears from an official statement in Council, that since then as a punishment the first of the offending constables has been dismissed, and the second degraded. Evidently Sir John Hewett is a very bold man, who is not afraid even of the police. And the Government prestige in his Province is evidently not such a frail thing as it is elsewhere in India. In any other Indian Province, the dismissal of a constable might mean an earthquake.

15. *The Basumatî [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes:—*

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

A number of Musalman Maulvis have been for some time past holding meetings repeatedly in the villages of Govindpur, Jalalabad, etc., in the thana

of Narayanganj. Large hosts of Musalmans muster at these meetings, who are incited against the Hindus by the Maulvis who make speeches. The substance of their advice is that their listeners are not to repay their debts to the Hindus, or to accept service under them. The Maulvis describe the Hindus as oppressive thieves and kaffirs, who require to be punished. It is needless to say that illiterate, thoughtless and arrogant Musalman ryots may under such incitement very likely repeat in Dacca the regrettable incidents of a few years back at Jamalpur. And indeed the work has already begun. Recently a string of cows' bones was hung upon the temple of Gagan Chandra Shaha of Govindapur. On the 30th Chaitra, Gagan Chandra's house was set fire to. And a few days earlier an eleven-year-old Hindu girl, Ichchamayi by name, was forcibly abducted by a number of Musalmans. It may be that these incidents are not the outcome of these inciting speeches, it may be simply a coincidence that they have happened at the present time. But all the same it needs no particular prescience to infer that such anarchical results may ensue from such incitement to race-hatred. Some time ago some Maulvis who preached violently like this at Narayanganj were brought up before the local Magistrates though with what results we do not know. Let Sir Lancelot Hare resolutely put down this source of mischief. Such naked manifestation of race-hatred in public is more terrible by far than the boycott which Sir L. Hare thinks so dangerous. This smouldering flame of hell unless it is extinguished in the initial stages when it emits only the smallest sparks will possibly kindle again fire of hell in Eastern Bengal the lolling tongues of which will consume the peace and welfare of the land. Oppression like this ill becomes British rule. There will be no end to the unrest in the land if these fiery, hellish tongues of flame with their poisonous touch are not put out. The glory and the reputation of the British rule are at stake. We appeal to Government with all earnestness to remedy this grave evil promptly.

16. *The Basumatî [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes:—*

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

It was stated in the papers some time ago Alleged order by the District Magistrate of Faridpur that the Magistrate of Faridpur has issued orders requiring the local Post-office to submit to his inspection all letters, parcels, etc., addressed to boys and young men. The Englishman now asks for the adoption of a similar procedure in all the big towns of India. We doubt if the Magistrate has power under the law to open letters sent by post. Can the Post-office legally make over letters, etc., to

anybody other than the addressee? Will the Post-office retain the public confidence if such practices are permitted? And is it possible for a District Magistrate to examine all letters, etc., addressed to boys and youths? Will he not have to be a Hercules to cope with this work in addition to his ordinary work? The difficulty may perhaps be surmounted by posting additional Magistrates for this work, as they are now posted for dealing with political crimes. It is amazing to think what a curious transformation the Indian system of Government has undergone in the course of a few short years. What was absolutely unimaginable four years ago, is now a fact. What will all this suspicion end in?

17. According to the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th April, the
Death of two newspapers. lovers of Hindi will feel very keenly the death
of the *Karmayogin* and *Hindi Pradip* of Allahabad,
on account of their not furnishing the heavy securities that had been demanded
of them.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

18. While noticing the stoppage of the above two papers the *Satya
Sanatana Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May
Ibid. observes:—

SATYA SANATANA
DHARMA,
May 2nd, 1910.

No doubt the object of demanding such heavy securities was that the
papers should cease to exist.

It has not been proper on the part of our just Government to stigmatize
without any foundation the old journal "Pradip." We believe, with Babu
Sundar Lal, that whatever comes from Providence is for our good. God has
considered it to be productive of good for India that these two patriotic
papers, straightforward, guiltless, and God-fearing well-wishers of the State
should retire from the stage for some time.

19. Referring to the case of constable Ishak Khan of the Calcutta
Corruption in the Calcutta Police who was lately punished by Mr. Keays for
Police taking bribes, the *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 20th
April writes that policemen of this type deserve

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

condign punishment. Cases of petty bribe-taking occur every day among
the Calcutta Police. Indeed the corruption is so wide-spread that it is
probably incurable. At any rate it is quite impossible to gauge its extent
correctly.

20. The *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 30th April, in reviewing the reference
"The Eastern Bengal Police" to the police in the recent Eastern Bengal Adminis-
tration Report, writes:—

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

Government says that—

"In spite of a rise in the pay of constables, a decline in the popularity of
the service was marked by a decrease in the number of recruits and an increase
in resignations. The constant abuse to which the police were subjected in
newspapers and elsewhere was probably in part responsible for this. The
conduct of the men was on the whole good. They were in their work exposed
to keen and searching criticism yet only two members of the force were
punished for extortion and wrongful confinement and seven under Chapter IX
of the Penal Code."

The shoulders of the press are broad enough to bear the burden of any
amount of abuse, but unluckily this explanation of the authorities will not be
swallowed by the people. For the fact remains that the constables are
recruited from outside Lower Bengal and are therefore wholly out of touch
with the views and opinions of the masses of the population in the two
Bengals. They certainly do not read Bengali newspapers, even if those papers
do abuse the police unreasonably. The official explanation is thus wholly
unintelligible. Again, assuming for the sake of argument that newspaper
abuse does discourage constables from entering the police, even though other
sources of livelihood are not open to them, what can account for this sudden
deference on the part of the constables to the views of the Indian press?
Certainly, up to recent times, no policeman was known to put any value on
newspaper opinions. Indeed as to that, we do not remember them attaching
any particular importance to the views of High Courts or of other high
officials either, like those who composed Sir Andrew Fraser's Police Commission
for example. These Commissions and the Law Courts have on various occa-
sions expressed themselves in unmeasured terms of denunciation against the

police, without, so far as is known until now, calling forth any particular manifestation of angry or sorrowful feeling on their part. The inference thus follows that the official explanation of the sudden unpopularity of police service among the constables being due to the attacks of the newspapers is wrong. The above-quoted official paragraph is supplemented by the following remarks by the *Calcutta Statesman* :—

“ But unhappily in Eastern Bengal a small minority drawn from the class which, from the advantages it possesses over the rest of the community, ought to be foremost in promoting progressive movements, has devoted itself rather in the task of impeding the administration and of distracting its attention from constructive work. These unpatriotic proceedings appear to be regarded by certain Indian journalists with complacency, and their results instead of evoking condemnatory criticism are held up as convincing proof of the inefficiency of the Government.”

We do not know whence the seer of *Chowringhee* has got this notion. What proof is there of the correctness of this original view of his? Our contemporary elsewhere admits the police are a bad lot. But the Government declares that the police on the whole behaved most satisfactorily. No compromise between these two opposite views is possible, save on the assumption that while the police in the other Provinces are bad, that of Eastern Bengal and Assam is almost irreproachable. The fact that few charges were brought home to the police is due to the general unwillingness of the people here to come forward to bear evidence against the police. If Government is so very sure of its ground in this respect, why does it not prosecute, for malicious accusation, the men who institute complaints against the police but whose complaints are proved during the preliminary inquiry to be false?

The public will judge whether constables now are more honest than they were, say, at the time Sir Andrew Fraser's Commission took evidence. But the fact remains that the small increments of pay which that Commission has resulted in giving to the constables have not made the service more popular or at all compensated for the general rise in prices. And instead of fastening all blame unjustifiably on the Vernacular press, it will be well for Government to enquire whether, in spite of the foregoing disadvantages, service in the police has really come to lose its attractions for a certain class of men.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 2nd, 1910.

Oppression of Hindu women by
Musalmans of the Tanjore
district.

21. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd May is reluctant to believe the news, published by the *Madras Mail*, of the oppression of Hindu women by the Musalmans of another neighbouring village in the Tanjore district on the complaint of their own

women who had gone to the Hindu village to fetch water and polluted the same by spitting.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

NAYAK,
Apl. 27th, 1910.

The judgment in the Haludbari dacoity case.

22. The *Nayak* of the 27th April has the

The judgment of the High Court in the Haludbari Dacoity case.

The Haludbari dacoity case came to a close on Monday last. Of the ten accused, seven were convicted and the remaining three were let off. The three who got off in the present case had warrants out against them on another charge and they were re-arrested on those warrants. Of all the cases of dacoity of this nature which have so far come up before the High Court for trial, the police have obtained more successful results in this case than in any other. Looking at the outcome of the trial of this case, our contemporary the *Englishman* writes:—“ There will be general satisfaction at the conclusion of the Haludbari political dacoity case, and at the sentences inflicted by the Special Tribunal.” The sense of this is:—(here follows a Bengali version of the above two sentences) We however do not feel any satisfaction at the outcome of the trial of this case and at the sentences inflicted—do not,

because probably we are men out of the common run, that is, peculiar men. Under the laws of the British Government if any one is proved guilty of an offence of this kind he is punished in this way or even more severely. Although we may not be in favour of punishments, we are certainly respecters of the law, so naturally we have neither been startled nor moved at the measure of the punishment. Looking at it from the point of view of the law, taking into consideration the time, the country and the parties concerned, and assuming the guilt of the accused, we are bound to say that the punishments have not been severe.

Although we may not have much to say regarding the punishments, we shall say only what we have to say as to whether, judged by the weighing scales (literary, measuring rod) of English law, these men ought or ought not to be convicted. Before saying what we have to say regarding the evidence, we shall discuss another question. On the morning of Lakshmi puja day last, i.e., on the morning of the 28th October last, these six accused, who now, having been proved guilty, have gone to prison, were arrested at Mirpur Station. During the past five or six months, they had been rotting in jail, they were not let out on bail and they were not afforded much of facilities for defending themselves in this case. The police all this time have been looking after the case unhindered; the accused, or people on their behalf, had no opportunities whatsoever afforded them to point out any act of wrong-doing on their part. It is as well to point out that barring one or two, almost all of the accused are poor men without resource. At the time of trial, the Judges should have specially pondered on this aspect of the matter.

In passing judgment, the Judges instead of passing from direct evidence to circumstantial evidence, have gone just the other way. It must be admitted that direct evidence is not available in all cases and, in many cases, a case has to be tried perforce on circumstantial evidence. But we think that one should trust to circumstantial evidence only when direct evidence is absent. In the present instance there was no lack of direct evidence, and it is a puzzle why, in the face of this fact, the Judges leaving that path aside took the round-about one.

It is true that there was no lack of direct evidence in this case, but in our opinion, that evidence was so very suspicious as to be wholly unreliable. Naturally, therefore, the Judges instead of depending on that evidence leaned on the circumstantial evidence and used the direct evidence to corroborate the circumstantial evidence. But there is one point to think of in this—if the accused were really guilty, why should the direct evidence turn out to be so weak?

The Judges have raised this great question that the accused could give no satisfactory explanation as to why they had been to Mirpur Station. Each gave the explanation he had to give, and we believe that were there no charge of dacoity pending against them, their explanation would not be held unsatisfactory or incredible. The Judges should have reflected that had they been really guilty, it would not have been impossible for them to manufacture a satisfactory explanation at least during the time the suit had been pending in the High Court, if not before.

From whatever side we judge of this case, the evidence against the accused appear in our eyes to be suspicious, and because the evidence was suspicious, we hold they should have been acquitted.

(d)—*Education.*

23. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 29th April has a paragraph under the heading "A thunder-clap on the head of high education," in which the paper takes exception to the abolition of the Pramatha-Manmatha College of Tangail, where many poor students used to receive education. Considering the way in which the revised Regulations of the Calcutta University are being enforced, the *Samay* is inclined to think that the extinction of private colleges will not be an event of any distant date, and that high education will in time be a thing of the past.

SAMAY,
Apr. 29th, 1910.

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

BANGAVASI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

24. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th April is glad that the late Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar's son, Babu Satyendra Nath Sarkar, has been appointed by Sir Edward Baker as a Commissioner of the Calcutta Municipality.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 27th, 1910.

25. Anent the question of supplying drinking-water to third-class passengers on Indian railways, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th April suggests that each train should have attached to it a compartment where a Hindu and a Musalman peon will travel in charge of tanks of drinking-water, which they will dole out as required to passengers. It will be the same arrangement almost under which ice and lemonade and soda water are now carried in trains in special compartments.

RATNAKAR,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

26. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 30th April complains of the absence of water-supply at the railway station at Kalipahari, which causes much inconvenience to railway passengers as well as to the station staff, especially at a time like the present when the hot weather is on and there is every chance of an outbreak of cholera. The paper suggests that the water-pipes which the East Indian Railway have laid down at the Asansol Station should be extended to Kalipahari.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Apl. 28th, 1910.

27. Referring to the proposed taxation on indigenous tobacco which is under consideration, the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 28th April feels confident that the Government will never decide to impose a tax on indigenous tobacco, for the rise in its price will be felt very keenly by the poor population of India, specially the labourers, who cannot afford to use tea, coffee, etc., to renovate their vigour after work.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 28th, 1910.

28. Referring to the question of another education Commission now engaging the attention of Lord Morley the Another Education Commission. *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th April says that no one can blame the Indians, if, since Lord Curzon's Commissions, they view them with suspicion, but there is no doubt that if they make the road to higher education easier and more useful as well as introduce free primary education in the country they will be really doing good. It will be all the better, says the paper, if they could provide for religious education in all public schools according to the faith professed by their students. Otherwise the result would be disastrous.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 29th, 1910.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th April writes under the heading "Government expenditure":—
The proposed Finance Committee. We are very pleased to learn from the telegram received from Simla that the Government is thinking of appointing a committee to devise means as to the retrenchment of Government expenditure. Mr. Gokhale suggested the appointment of a Royal Commission, but this the Government does not think to be necessary. It is all one whether the enquiries which it is proposed to institute are held by a Committee or by a Royal Commission. We do not think that as soon as a Royal Commission is appointed every possible good result is bound to follow. In fact we quite agree with Lord Salisbury in the view that a Royal Commission is only an effective means of silencing agitation. The Government of India does not of course, mean to institute a hollow enquiry but is anxious to do some real good to the people. We do not deny that Royal Commissions are often very dilatory, and unnecessarily so. Besides the Royal commissions which have so far been appointed in this country have not been productive of any satisfactory

result. We all know the outcome of the Public Service Commission which has shut the door of the Civil Service to Indians, unless they can manage to go to England. Next we have the Welby Commission which refused to believe that the people of India had any just cause to complain against the military expenditure. Lastly, we have the Decentralization Commission which does not think that District Boards ought to be presided over by representatives of the people, and which has also recommended that those Boards should be vested with the powers of imposing minor taxes.

We would suggest that the Committee that is going to be appointed should have one or two Indian members on it, so that the Government may be apprised of the views of the people. We know that in this country the people have no right to interfere with the expenditure of the Government, and that all they can do is to give their advice which the Government is free to accept or reject. Still we make the above suggestion, for we are confident that if it be carried out, one of the chief grievances of the people will be removed. Besides, the public may think, and quite naturally too, that in an inquiry conducted by officials many a blemish is likely to be whitewashed or concealed. But all such doubts will be removed, if one or two Indians are taken into the Committee. It is the duty of the Government to see that the Committee does its work with an eye to the interests of the Government and the people alike, and that it is not influenced by any bias, racial or otherwise. We would also ask the Committee to collect the opinions of all the Provincial Governors.

Finally, we are very happy to find that the Government is about to do something practical in the direction of primary education and industrial education.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says, in the course of a long article, that people's attention has been directed towards the condition of their mother-land, and that Government also is attentive to the matter. Questions concerning the welfare of the country are being discussed in official Councils, and the authorities are listening attentively to such discussions. We, remarks the writer, are led to think that all this will not go for nothing. Questions of public health and education have received the special attention of the Hon'ble Members of Council. Questions concerning health, it need hardly be said, deserve to be considered first, for all advancement depends on the maintenance of good health. Many causes are contributing to the degeneration of the health of the country. We have, for a long time, been discussing this matter, and everyone in the country ought to do so. His Honour Sir E. Baker has held out hopes of redress, so everyone should work. The same thing may be said about primary education. The only difficulty lies in ways and means, but this, it is hoped, the authorities will manage to tide over. It has been proposed to appoint a Commission to consider these questions. But herein lies the danger, for the results of Commissions have always been disappointing in this country. The questions brook no delay and Lord Minto himself is competent enough to decide the question of ways and means. Let him do it, and thus leave an undying name behind in India.

BANGAVASI,
Apr. 30th, 1910.

31. The Supreme Government, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st May, is perfectly aware that it is only by working for the real good of the people that it can earn their love and respect. But it always put off many necessary and useful reforms, on the ground of want of funds, or on the pretext of having to carry out other reforms which are, in its opinion, of much greater importance. Provincial Governments dare not say anything against the Supreme Government, even when they are really disposed to do good to the people. It is, therefore, a happy sign that these Governments have begun to assert themselves in this matter. Sir John Hewett has openly said that it would not do to always depend on the Supreme Government in Provincial financial matters. Many people, including the Decentralisation Commission, have even suggested that Provincial Governments should be empowered to levy taxes for replenishing Provincial coffers. No one however who knows the real condition of the people, will support the imposition of any new tax on them. The taxes that are already realised from them, are not surely all spent for their benefit.

DAILY HITAVADI,
May 1st, 1910.

The management of the road cess has so long been extremely faulty and blameable. There is much to be said in favour of the people in matters like this. Before imposing any new taxes, Government ought to give convincing proof of its inability to economise in any of its many departments.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apr. 30th, 1910.

32. Referring to the great difference in the amount of fees paid to European legal practitioners and that paid to Indians in the Courts of Wards cases, both civil and criminal, in the United Provinces, the *Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th April enquires if the fact, elicited by a question in the Legislative Council of those Provinces, will lead to a mitigation of the difference between the white and the black.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apr. 30th, 1910.

33. Referring to the removal of some turrets of a Hindu temple in the Cawnpore district by the order for the Collector and the official explanation of the same, the *Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th April says that the version of its correspondent is that the people withdrew their objection to the removal when they were told that the turrets would be restored to the temple after repairs, but they petitioned the Collector to return them no sooner they learnt that they were to be kept in the museum. The Hindus would have been thankful to the Government if it had ordered the repairs of the broken portions of the temple. Their removal has pained them. However the Collector would do well to restore those things even now.

BASUMATI,
Apr. 30th, 1910.

34. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th April commends as judicious the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*'s suggestion that it is to the senior Deputy Magistrate of the district rather than to the District Superintendent of Police that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam should have required newspapers to be supplied under the new Press Act. But it is doubtful whether Government will accept this change.

III—LEGISLATION.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.
Apr. 28th, 1910.

35. Referring to the new Press Act, the *Sri Sri Vishnu-Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 28th April says : " Legislative Council." The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu said all that could be said against this legislation, and his Council speech in this connection deserves to be printed in gold. It is, however, to be regretted that this highly learned and sagacious speech, full of incontrovertible arguments as it was, went all in vain. We fail to understand how the new law is helping the Government in stamping out sedition from this country. It is, however, clear that it has become a serious hindrance in the path of the development of high class literature. Besides this, it has laid the axe at the root of the printing business. Many poor half-educated men were eking out a livelihood by printing books of which they generally understood little or nothing. But now they will be punished for the guilt of the authors. There can be no objection to the Government's punishing seditious writers. But there is no justification for punishing illiterate press-owners and thus ruining a trade. We hope that Lord Minto will remove this unjust legislation from the statute book before leaving India.

Babu Bhupendra Nath is one of the persons in the Legislative Councils who are really working for the country's good. But there is another class of councillor for whom the title " Honourable " bears a supreme charm and whose duty as councillors end as soon as they become so. The Reform Regulations have helped in the return of this class of councillors in large numbers. But Sir E. Baker has openly declared that the Regulations will be amended.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK,
Apr. 1. 23rd, 1910.

What is sedition ?

36. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 23rd April has the following :—

Q.—What is sedition ?

A.—Giving expression to opinions which go against the opinions of the rulers is sedition. Adverse criticism of the Government is called sedition.

37. In an article under the heading, "Religious and moral training in schools," the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th April writes:—

Everybody wishes that boys should receive a sound religious and moral training while at school and the authorities of the Calcutta University have always exerted themselves in this direction, though, however, their zeal has been rather too marked since the *swadeshi* agitation was started. But we must say that with all the zeal that they have shown for religious and moral education the University have so far done little or nothing practical in that direction, nor do they at all seem to have hit upon any definite method in which such a training may be given to our boys. Now and then we find an official going and giving a lecture to students on the usefulness of such an education, and exhorting them in the course of his speech to keep aloof from politics and the *swadeshi* agitation. It would not be wrong if one were to say that in the lecturer's opinion the true object of religious and moral training was to dissuade students from the *swadeshi* agitation. And, in fact, the rigorous way in which boys are punished for taking part in the *swadeshi* agitation leaves very little room for doubting that all religious and moral training was meant for keeping our students absolutely aloof from this agitation and making them lead an idle and inert existence. One would be as much justified in thinking that students would become irreligious and immoral if they mix in the *swadeshi* or any political agitation as in hoping that by not doing so they would be model boys. It must be admitted that the students of this country are much better than those of any other country as regards piety and moral character. At the same time it cannot be denied that it is impracticable to give proper religious education to our boys of diverse creeds reading together. Then, again, we do not think that it is easy to find teachers who can give a religious training properly so called to our students, at least to those of them who are Hindus, to whom only Brahmins well versed in the *Sastras* have the right to teach religion. Besides, it is idle to expect that the students will become pious simply if the teacher goes and reads out to them a chapter or two from a religious book every day, and more than this it is not possible to do. And lastly, considering that English education is absolutely without any religious basis, and that the more one gets of such education the more he is led to doubt the existence of God, it is impossible to give our boys a proper religious and moral training unless they can be weaned from English education and brought up in our good old Hindu ways.

NAYAK.
Apl. 26th, 1910.

38. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May asks why if it was

"The education of the Bengali." practicable until the middle of the last century for education to be free in India, a new system has now been held necessary. Why should it be impossible now to revert to that system? The present system of education is not only not free, it favours the rich always in a most pronounced way. For example, at the Calcutta Eden Hindu Hostel, the man who pays most lives in the best rooms. The English-educated men thus come to look on money as the one thing in life worth striving for. And yet very many of the avenues to making money are closed to them. The appropriateness of these remarks is emphasised by the report that the University intends making the attached mess system obligatory. That means that in these messes the poor boy will learn to live in a style to which he was not accustomed at home. It is not thus that India will ever learn to assimilate real Western culture. Elsewhere, the same paper says: The system of payment by results enforced on *chatuspathis* and *tols* by Government in apportioning grants-in-aid is making the Pandits of these institutions more mercenary if possible than those Indians who receive an English education.

DAILY HITAVADI.
by 3rd, 1910.

39. Even the adversaries of the boycott would burst into laughter, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th April, to read the *Times*, statement that the boycott does harm to the Muhammadans. A statement like the above, observes the paper, shows the love of truth of the correspondent of the premier English paper.

HITAVARTA.
Apl. 28th, 1910.

40. According to the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th April, the London *Daily News* is not far from the truth when it says in connection with the Peshwar riots that the

HITAVARTA.
Apl. 28th, 1910.

quarrels between the Hindus and Muhammadans have increased during these four or five years, for which the present Government policy of partiality is partially if not wholly responsible. The "dear wife" of Sir Fuller has gained the favour of the majority of the officials. The new Regulations are a clear evidence of the fact, although the policy cannot redound to the credit of the Government.

HITVARTA,
Apr. 28th, 1910.

41. In noticing the tenets of the Ram Das (Sivaji's preceptor's) sect in which it is mentioned that Swami Ram Das had Swami Ram Das did not do nothing to do with and denounced politics which nounce politics.

involved certain evils such as jealousy, hatred, etc., the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 28th April challenges the last statement, and is ready to prove that denouncing politics would be against the teachings of Sri Samarth Ram Das.

SANJIVANI,
Apr. 28th, 1910.

42. Referring to the decision of the Haludbari dacoity case, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th April says:—

"Bengali boys have at length turned dacoits." Now there can be no doubt that the convicted persons actually committed dacoity. It is a relief to know that none of these are students. No one has yet been able to prove that students commit dacoity. Nevertheless, it is to be highly regretted, nay it is a terrible misfortune to the Bengalis, that six young Bengalis, belonging to respectable families, have committed dacoity and thus sullied the good name of all Bengalis. Most of the convicted persons are no doubt extremely poor, but that is no reason with respectable people for turning dacoits. The evil must be nipped in the bud. If any other Bengali youths have conceived the idea of taking to dacoity, let them beware. The convicted dacoits are looked upon with such profound hatred throughout the country, that even their nearest and dearest relatives are ashamed of mourning their incarceration. Stick to that honesty, Bengali youths, which has secured for you the respect of the whole world.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apr. 29th, 1910.

43. Referring to the Haludbari dacoity case, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th April awards high praise to The Haludbari dacoity. the ability and impartiality of the Judges composing the Special Bench. But, asks the writer, what has turned meek and lily-livered educated Bengali youths into dacoits? They now fear nothing, not even the halter. What is the training which has made them so courageous? What sort of men are they who really lead these young men? A study of the account of the Haludbari dacoity case has convinced us that there are more intelligent men at the bottom of the affair. Many of the numerous dacoities that are being committed now-a-days are being committed by English-educated young men. It seems, therefore, that the present methods will not be able to stamp this vice out of the country. We cannot agree with the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* when they say that anarchism and political dacoity such as they now prevail in India are the effects of intemperate writing and speechification. The day is still far off when writing and speechification will be able to excite Bengalis to such a pitch as to make them disregard the safety of their lives, the liberty of their persons and position in society. Life and social position are not really such trifling things. All that can be admitted is that writing and speechification have helped a little in nourishing the thing under the influence of which such a change has come over some young men. The fire of this sin was already secretly smouldering, when the press and the platform might have helped it a little in bursting out into a flame. But whence came the fire itself? The manner in which the middle classes in this country have adopted English ideas and habits makes it highly improbable for them to seriously harbour any ill-will against the English, and, in consequence of that, take to dacoity and murder. It is said that Government knows everything but cannot take any definite steps for want of sufficient evidence. The authorities must be congratulated on this extraordinary forbearance. But will not the Government be sorry and ashamed if a single innocent person is punished for lack of this forbearance?

We have always declared ourselves against political outrages, and are ready to accept any measure which the authorities may adopt for checking them. But we doubt whether repressive measures alone will succeed in doing so. Much may be done by the Government's taking the educated classes more

into its favour. Sir Edward Baker, we are glad to say, is not blind to this.

44. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes:—

Some young men of this country have disgraced the name of this land of piety by manufacturing bombs in imitation of the foreigners. The qualities of the Englishmen.

Instead of adopting what is good in the foreigners those who have adopted their evils have done a good deal of harm to their own countrymen. On the contrary if they had adopted their qualities the country would have been greatly benefited. To learn the art of manufacturing bombs one has to go to France and incur heavy expenditure of money, but to learn good things one has not to stir from home and has only to adopt the qualities possessed by our rulers who have come to govern us from far beyond the seas. We do not however mean to say that Englishmen are altogether free from fault or that we should ape them in their dress, food or social customs. The following are some of their qualities which if adopted would transform India altogether.

The Englishmen possess a wonderful national unity. Although they live apart even from their parents at home, they unite no sooner they have to deal with other people. They love *swadeshi* things made in their own country to such an extent that they do not mind to have them even if they are dearer than things made elsewhere.

They are so courageous and determined that they never leave undone what they have taken in hand in spite of any difficulties that may come in their way. The organization of companies and co-operations shows their trust in each other and enable them to rule over us. They never look down upon their own countrymen with contempt. They love literature and are fond of making discoveries. They possess great self-respect and always keep themselves well informed of what is going on in other countries. They value time and are therefore punctual.

* * * * *

They are not fatalist but ever try to make their country rich with the wealth of other countries by means of their arts and industries.

Of course the Indians are not altogether wanting in the above qualities but they do not possess them as a community. If we fail to profit by them, there would be no denying the fact that we have not profited by the example of English character before us.

45. In an article under the heading, "Breeze from England," the *Dainik Chandrika*, "Breeze from England." *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th April asks Government to prohibit the reproduction in

the Indian Press of the fiery speeches which are often delivered in England by Mr. Hyndman and his party.

46. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th April quotes the *Moslem Review* as protesting on behalf of the Indian Musalmans against the recent new rules for Indians seeking admission to the Inns of Court, and as expressing its surprise that Mr. Amir Ali and the London Moslem League have not so far protested against these changes, and then remarks:—

The good and the bad are gradually coming to be reduced to the same level. Of course the bad has no reason to regret that; but it is time the good came to recognise this.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th April hopes that the newly discovered tomb of Kutb-ud-din, the first Moslem Emperor of Delhi, at Lahore, will be conserved by Government as a monument of public interest.

48. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 30th April says:—

An account of the doings of the police. Mr. Mackarness, M.P., has written a book on the character of the Indian Police. It contains an account, supported by the evidence of official documents, of the way in which the police persecute innocent people. The Englishman has raised the cry that the book should not be allowed to come to India, for it will poison the minds of the people against the police, and thus hamper the administration of the country.

Bharat Mitra,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

Basumati,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

Basumati,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

Basumati,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

49. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes:—

The *Pioneer* and the Partition. Some time ago, the *Pioneer* foretold an early modification of the petition. A Simla correspondent of another paper has since then contradicted it. But why has no official press communiqué been issued on the subject? Anyway we again repeat that there would be a waye of rejoicing in Bengal if the benevolent Sir Edward Baker were to be the Governor of a united Bengal. All unrest and discontent would then cease. The successive measures of repression which Government has so far adopted to that end have only aggravated the evils they were meant to cure. A policy of conciliation should now be tried. No loss of prestige can accrue to Government from listening to the prayers of the subjects, even though they be unreasonable. This is the Oriental idea.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

50. Seeing so much being made of the few deaths due to starvation in England, last year, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] Death from starvation. of the 30th April says that the difference between

England and India is worth reflecting upon, for in the latter country, which is a land of plenty, thousands die of starvation but no notice is taken of them.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Apl. 30th, 1910.

51. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th April writes:—

"Ravages of famine." In the old days even the mildest famine used to be accompanied with much loss of life, but thanks to the British rule the famines of the present times are always remedied without any death. It is absolutely impossible to rid India of famine, but our kind-hearted English rulers have shown that it is quite practicable to save people from death even though a famine may be raging in the country.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 2nd, 1910.

52. Under the head line noted in the margin, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd May notices the speech of the Poverty and sanitation. Hon'ble Babu Ganga Prasad Varma, in which he drew the attention of the United Provinces, Council to the decrease in the population of the province in spite of greater attention being paid to sanitation by the authorities. It was contended that poverty was the sole cause of the increase in mortality during the last epidemic of malaria, for the poor people suffered more than the well-to-do who could resist its attacks successfully. The causes of poverty are alleged to be over-taxation, and agriculture being the mainstay of the people of the United Provinces, the paper hopes the Government of those Provinces, which is ever solicitous for the well being of its people, will try to reduce taxation in consultation with the people, and develop arts and industries to reduce their sufferings.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

53. Referring to the proposed tour of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj through Japan, America and Europe for a period of ten months, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the tour round the globe. 23rd April hopes that the Maharaja will try to learn the benefits derived from some arts in those countries so that, on his return to India, he might encourage such arts in his own State.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

54. Referring to the journey of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajendra Narayan Bhanj from India to England, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April hopes that the journey will not only do good to his health, but enable him to study the question of education in England, as he is known to take a great deal of interest in the education of people in Orissa.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

55. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April supports the regulation passed by the Maharaja of Patiala, for enforcement in his own State, making it penal on the part of boys and girls below 18 to smoke tobacco or indulge in intoxicating spirits as also on the part of shopkeepers to supply such articles to boys and girls of tender age. The writer observes that chewing betel should have been included in the list of prohibited articles, for it does great injury to children of unripe age. The writer hopes that other chiefs and Princes in India will follow the example of Patiala.

56. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April appreciates the reform, which the Gaekwar of Baroda has introduced in the jail reform in Baroda.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

to learn some useful art while in custody, which will help him to make an honest living after his release from the public jail. He has also made provisions, whereby intelligent and obedient convicts will be in a position to earn something every day, which being accumulated for a certain period will become a nice little decent sum that might be made over to him on his release with a view to its being treated as a capital to begin with. The writer hopes that the Chiefs and Princes of other States in India will follow the example of the Gaekwar in so far as the reform in jail administration is concerned.

57. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April adduces figures to show that the annual average of the number of estates sold for arrears of revenue during the eight years preceding the last settlement was 26, whereas

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

The economic state of the land-holders in Orissa not satisfactory. the annual average of estates sold during the eight years following the last settlement has been 39. This increase in the number of estates sold is simply alarming. Even after making allowance for famines and floods that visited Orissa after the settlement, the fact is clear that the last settlement, by reducing the income of the zamindars in Orissa, has weakened their resources and strength in such a way as to drive them to the verge of insolvency. On a careful examination, it will be found that the defaulting zamindars incur debts at high rates of interest to pay off arrears of revenue due from them, which they are unable to clear after many strong efforts. It is useless to blame the person or persons who is or are responsible for such a state of things. Suffice it to say, that the fact exists there, and it behoves the authorities to find out some means, whereby the economic state of the land-holders in Orissa may be improved.

58. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 23rd April is sorry to lose the services of Mr Levinge, the Commissioner of Orissa, who has been transferred to Calcutta as Chief Secretary, for he was an excellent man, and a good and

GARJATBASINI,
April 23rd, 1910.

able officer.

59. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 23rd April thanks the Chief of that State for the construction of a large number of village roads in Talcher, whereby almost all the important villages in the State have been connected with one another. Provisions have also been made for bungalows and rest-houses in important centres with shops or bazaars for the sale of eatables and other articles to the public. Thus travelling has been rendered easy and comfortable in the State of Talcher.

GARJATBASINI,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

Mr. Levinge, the late Commissioner of Orissa.

60. Referring to the retirement of Krishnaji Anant Shirole, a Deputy Collector in Sambalpur from the public service, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 23rd April observes that the people of Sambalpur are very sorry to part with him for as Secretary to the Sambalpur Municipality he had rendered excellent service, which cannot be easily forgotten. The members of the Sambalpur Club held a garden party in his honour.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

Mr. Krishnaji Anant Shirole, a retiring Deputy Collector of Sambalpur.

61. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April writes a long article in favour of the depressed classes in India of whom about 31 lakhs are in Bengal and about 2 crores in the Madras Presidency and points out with great force that, unless the Indians take immediate steps to increase their strength by liberating the depressed classes, their stability as a growing nation can never be safe. It requires a great deal of moral courage on the part of the higher castes to mix socially with the depressed classes and this courage should not be found wanting.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

A word in favour of the depressed classes in India.

62. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 21st April regrets to point out that the people in that district are suffering a great deal through want of good drinking-water in the present season. The Balasore Municipality has granted Rs. 9,000 for the repair of existing old tanks and wells and for the

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Apl. 21st, 1910.

Suffering due to want of drinking-water in the Balasore district.

excavation of new ones in that town. The greatest suffering is in the interior of the district, where men and women are compelled to travel long distances in search of good water, which is rarely available. Something substantial should be done in the matter.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

63. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April regrets to state that the supply of drinking-water in the Cuttack district is becoming scarce in the present season. The existing tanks and wells are becoming dry day by

day, while nobody takes any vigorous step to repair or re-excavate them in time. The Revision Settlement Department has thrown difficulties in the way by recording tanks in villages as public tanks, thereby throwing doubts on the rights and properties of land-holders, and creating unrecognised new rights in the interests of the tenantry, who are not capable enough to repair them. The zamindar has rights of fishery and other rights in water courses, water channels, tanks, etc., which must not be interfered with. The writer therefore exhorts both the people and the Government to do something in the matter, thereby alleviating the distress of the people.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

64. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April states that Mr. Prasanna Kumar Pal, Secretary to the Bhubaneswar Relief Committee, has distributed a sum of Rs. 454 among the distressed people in that seat of pilgrimage, that

Relief of distress due to fire at Bhubaneswar, in the Puri district. Sudarsan Nanda and his friends have succeeded in collecting and distributing Rs. 300 in cash and clothes among the distressed people, that Pandit Mrityunjoy Rath, a teacher of Cuttack, has succeeded in collecting Rs. 20 from students and distributing the same among the distressed students of Bhubaneswar School, whose books and slates were burnt by the late fire, and that two Missionaries belonging to the Ram Krishna Mission have arrived at Bhubaneswar with money to relieve the distressed people. Though the public have done a good deal to attend to the distressed in Bhubaneswar, the Collector of Puri, who is the head of the Khurda Khas Mahal, to which Bhubaneswar belongs, has done very little in the matter. It is said that he has simply remitted duty on 10,000 bamboos. Perhaps the Collector is of opinion that no more relief is necessary. This point can only be decided by the members of the Relief Committee, organised at Bhubaneswar, whose report will be made public in a short period.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Apl. 21st, 1910.

65. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 21st April regrets to state that cholera prevails in Manikhamb, Barbati and Purnua Balasore, in the Balasore town, and that the rate of cholera in Balasore.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Apl. 23rd, 1910.

66. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 23rd April supports an article published in the *Indian Public Health*, in which it is pointed out that insanitation is vitally connected with poverty in India. The poor people have no means to place themselves in a position which sanitation demands. It is therefore the duty of Municipalities and other public bodies to help the poor, so as to enable them to bring themselves under the rules of sanitation. It is also the duty of the State to take such steps as to enable the people to increase their staying power by steadily growing in thrift and property.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Apl. 21st, 1910.

67. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 21st April regrets to state that Mr. Amarnath Das, Executive Engineer, Balasore on transfer. The people of Balasore are very sorry to part with him, for he had endeared himself both to the Native and European communities by his affable manners, and by a satisfactory discharge of his duties. The members of the Balasore Defence Club held an evening party in the Town Hall of Balasore in his honour.

NILOCHAL SAMACHAR,
AND SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI.

68. The *Nilachal Samachar* (Puri) of the 22nd April and the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 23rd April mourn the death of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Allen, who appears to have endeared himself to the people of Bengal by his virtues and abilities as a gentleman and an officer. They express great sympathy for Lady Allen in her present distress.

69. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 23rd April regrets to point out that the predominance of Bengalis in Orissa has been doing a great deal of injury to the interests of the Uriyas. The presence of some sympathetic Englishmen in Orissa had done a great deal of good to the Uriyas, whose interests they furthered; but the presence of Mr. K. G. Gupta and other high Bengali officers in Orissa turned the tide in favour of Bengalis, who wanted to monopolise all the available posts in Orissa. The writer is at a loss to find out the means whereby the prestige of the Uriyas may remain intact, and the Uriya predominance prevail in the country. It therefore exhorts the Uriya public to find out some such means.

UTKALBARTA,
Apr. 29th, 1910.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 7th May, 1910.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL.
FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 7th May 1910.

CONTENTS.

	Page.	Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Branch ...	227	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		
Russians in Persia	...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		
(a)—Police—		
The Haludbari dacoity case	227	
Promotion of Deputy Superintendent Maulvi	ib.	
Masharul Huq.		
Dacoities	ib.	
Increase of crime in Eastern Bengal and Assam	ib.	
The Indian Police	ib.	228
Ditto	ib.	
House-searches in Eastern Bengal and Assam	ib.	
Ditto.	ib.	
The Eastern Bengal and Assam Police	ib.	
Ditto	ib.	
(b)—Working of the Courts—		
Nil.		
(c)—Jails—		
Nil.		
(d)—Education—		
Education in India	228	
The Matriculation Examination results	ib.	
Dearth of Bihari graduate teachers	229	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		
Pure drinking-water for Patna	...	229
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		
Nil.		
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—		
Nil.		
(h)—General—		
The Haludbari dacoity case	...	229
Ditto, ditto	ib.	
Defective drainage the cause of malaria	ib.	
Causes of malaria	ib.	
Repressive measures in Eastern Bengal and Assam	ib.	
Cotton-growing in India	ib.	230
The benefits of the partition	ib.	
Wanted—definition of sedition	ib.	
The Peshawar riots	ib.	
Ditto	ib.	
Ditto	ib.	
Causes of the Indian unrest	ib.	
Ditto ditto	ib.	231
Suppression of sedition	ib.	
Employment of soldiers as police guards	ib.	
The judiciary in Eastern Bengal and Assam	ib.	
Excise duty on Indian-made cotton goods	ib.	
Anti-anarchy	ib.	
Ditto	ib.	
The financial position	ib.	
III.—LEGISLATION.		
Hindu Charitable Endowments Bill	...	232
The Arms Act	ib.	
The Transvaal question	ib.	
IV.—NATIVE STATES.		
Nil.		
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.		
Nil.		
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bengal and Bihar	ib.	
New Bar rules	ib.	
Ditto	ib.	
The permanganate of potash treatment for snake-bite.	233	

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 Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Editor's name not known for certain.	2,000
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	500
12	"Kayestha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	600
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 69, 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.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

708. Referring to the presence of Russian troops in Persia, the *Musalman* writes:—"The attitude of Russia has created both regret and indignation in the entire Moslem world, and the Indian Musalmans look forward to Britain as the only possible power which can save the situation."

MUSALMAN,
29th April 1910.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a.)—Police.

709. The *Bengalee* discussing the acquittal of Bidhu, accused in the Haludbari dacoity case, says:—"The plundered articles were, indeed, found in a garden in front of Bidhu's house. But the Court had doubts whether they were 'honestly' found. Who found them? It was the police; and we are asked by journalists, who sometimes forget their vocation, to admire a force against which an imputation of this kind could be made by the highest tribunal in the land."

BENGALEE,
27th April 1910.

710. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the promotion of Deputy Superintendent Maulvi Mazharul Huq, to act as Superintendent of Police, is exercising the minds of the people of Bengal.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th April 1910.

711. Commenting on an Anglo-Indian newspaper's statement that the young men implicated in the recent political dacoities are tools in the hands of bigger men who have escaped detection, the *Bengalee* says that there is no evidence on which a verdict of this nature can be based. A conspiracy theory, adds the journal, is a handy explanation for an outbreak of crime; it has been of great service to the police in the past, and its usefulness has not yet been exhausted.

BENGALEE,
28th April 1910.

712. Referring to the statement that the increase of crime in Eastern Bengal and Assam was partly due to the pre-occupation of the police in the investigation of political crimes, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes:—"The people want something more than the mere expression of a view to be convinced of its being well-founded. For instance, they would like to know how many cases of this kind arose last year, how many accused were put on their trial, and with what result. Unless light is thrown on these points by means of unassailable facts and figures, the official attitude in this respect will remain a puzzle to the public."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th April 1910.

713. Commenting on Mr. Montagu's statement that the charges of corruption and violence against the Indian Police were becoming fewer with the improvement of the Police Service, the *Bengalee* says:—"The improvement, we confess, is not quite visible to us. Only in a recent case the highest Court in the land, presided over by a Chief Justice who has already established a reputation for independence and impartiality not easily to be surpassed, observed with reference to the finding of some property at a certain place by the police that it was doubtful if it was 'honestly' found. Then the Midnapore case and the Barrah dacoity case and some other cases, with the part played in them by some Police officers, are still fresh in our memory. In the face of evidence of this character, the public will have some difficulty in accepting the assertion, even though it may emanate from a high official, that the police have considerably improved of late. Nor can we admit that offences committed by the police are always visited with the most rigorous punishment. The impression in the public mind is that in some cases they are not punished at all; at any rate, it is seldom that they are punished with adequate severity."

BENGALEE,
30th April 1910.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd May 1910.

714. In urging the necessity of promoting cordial relations between the police and the public, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is commonly believed that Police officials are either inadequately punished or not punished at all. Thus an officer concerned in the Midnapore *fiasco* has since received promotion; and, as regards the Barrah dacoity case, it is not yet known whether Government has taken any notice of the severe censures passed on the police by the High Court. It is not only by punishing those in fault that a reform can be effected, the force must first be taught to look on the protection of the oppressed as one of their chief duties—an attitude of mind which can only be produced by impressing on them the evil of prosecuting the innocent along with the guilty.

AMRITA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
2nd May 1910

715. Discussing the report of the search of the "Arunachal" and Surendra Bose's house at Silchar, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wants to know the grounds for this action on the part of the police:—"One may fairly conclude," adds the journal, "from the fact that no arrests were made, but only some newspapers and books were taken away that the search has proved a mare's-nest hunting, as is generally the case. We have again and again tried to impress upon the authorities the deep feeling of insecurity and indignation which such searches produce among the Indian community. If a statement were compiled, showing the number of searches made in the last two years together with their results, the authorities would have sufficient data to decide whether the principle on which police searches are now made in the two Bengals should or should not be modified in the interests of law-abiding people and good administration."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd May 1910.

716. Commenting on the fact that 11 unsuccessful house-searches were recently made in the district of Faridpur, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks:—"Can such subjecting of innocent and inoffensive house-holders to humiliating and terror-striking police visitations for nothing—solely on the supposition of something suspicious being unearthed somehow—be justified on any ground?"

BENGALEE,
1st May 1910.

717. Commenting on a case of alleged extortion on the part of a Dinajpur Sub-Inspector of Police, into which the Local Government is said to have directed a departmental enquiry with the result that the Superintendent of Police found the accused officer innocent of charges in connection with which the Subordinate Judge's Court had already decreed five suits against him, the *Bengalee* says:—"To constitute the departmental superior of an officer against whom serious allegations lie, as a sort of Appellate Court to sit in judgment upon the finding of a Judge, is, to say the least of it, not fair to any of the parties concerned."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
3rd May 1910.

718. In discussing the same incident, the *Indian Empire* says:—"What strikes us most forcibly is that, after a judicial finding by a competent Court of law, a District Superintendent of Police should declare the defendant not guilty. If this is not contempt of court, we do not know what is."

(d)—*Education.*

BENGALEE,
29th April 1910.

719. Discussing the *Spectator*'s suggestion that the people of India should appeal to their own countrymen to organize a system of free and primary education, the *Bengalee* says that a very laudable effort has already been made to provide the country with an independent system of education, but the result has been disappointing on account of the obstructive attitude of Government. Students and teachers of these national institutions have even had to submit to the unwelcome attentions of the police. Another difficulty in the way of national education is that the taxes imposed on the people by Government have to be supplemented by a self-imposed tax for an object to which they have already contributed.

INDIAN NATION,
2nd May 1910.

720. The *Indian Nation* says:—“The passes in the first Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University show 1,900 in the first, 819 in the second, and 111 in the third division, making a total of 2,830. What strikes one at once is the number of successful candidates in the highest division as compared with the lowest. If the results of examination mean anything, they mean that the ratio of the best boys to the worst, from an academical standpoint, is immensely in favour of the former. That is certainly not true of Calcutta. We cannot conceive of any rational explanation, consistent with the efficiency of an examining test such as the Matriculation, which can account for the extraordinary initial results of the reformed University.”

721. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, referring to the official explanation that there were fewer graduate teachers in the zilla schools of Bihar now than ten years ago, because it is now the practice to employ Bihar teachers, as far as possible, in Bihar schools and the supply of Bihar graduates is not sufficient, says that there would have been no such dearth of graduates among the teachers had Bengalis been employed, and in that case Bihar students would have received a better education.

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
3rd May 1910.

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

722. The *Behar Herald* remarks that while the most important towns in Bihar have a supply of pure drinking-water, Patna, the capital of the Province, has to drink unfiltered water and suffer from annual epidemics in consequence. “If a project for a water-works be started,” says the journal, “we have every reason to hope that, in the course of a few years, the Patna Municipality will enter into a new and refreshing career of its existence, and will deserve the heartfelt thanks and earn the lasting gratitude of generations yet unborn.”

BEHAR HERALD,
23rd May 1910.

723. The *Bengalee* says that public opinion will endorse the verdict of the Special Tribunal appointed to try the Haludbari dacoity case.

BENGALEE,
27th April 1910.

724. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, commenting on the Haludbari dacoity case, writes:—“The judgment of the Chief Justice in the case will no doubt be a great disappointment to those Anglo-Indians who sought to give it a political character and make capital out of it at the expense of the educated Indians. His Lordship has nowhere in his judgment characterised it as a ‘political dacoity,’ or that the prisoners were influenced by political motives or inflamed by the counsels of the political leaders of the country. As a matter of fact, they were not educated men at all, but only immature youths who had no status whatever in society. They might very well have been tried in the ordinary court of law, instead of in the Special Tribunal appointed to hear political cases.”

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
27th April 1910.

725. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that malaria is chiefly due to the obstruction of natural drainage. In towns an improvement can be cheaply effected, and it behoves the Government to see that what can be done is done quickly in every municipality. In rural tracts, culverts and bridges should be built at short intervals in railway and other embankments, so as to facilitate the free flow of water.

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
27th April 1910.

726. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that in a campaign against malaria, the first step should be to improve drainage; by so doing it is contended the subsoil will be relieved of excess humidity and the mosquito itself destroyed.

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
30th April 1910.

727. With reference to the repressive measures adopted by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Bengalee* remarks:—“Not a shot has been fired nor a bomb thrown in any of the severed districts, and the assassin’s knife has not shed a drop of precious blood on their sacred soil. Yet

BENGALEE,
28th April 1910.

the Barisal Conference was forcibly broken up in 1906, the Faridpur Conference suppressed in 1907, while no less than three conferences have been successively prohibited in 1910. Even the Nasik tragedy has not so far unnerved the Bombay Government as to lead to the proclamation of any of the districts in the Western Presidency. The truth is, while the other provinces are managed according to British ideas, the new Province is governed according to mediaeval methods."

BENGALEE,
28th April 1910.

728. The *Bengalee* thinks that cotton-growing deserves serious attention as an industry well suited to India.

Cotton-growing in India.

BENGALEE,
28th April 1910.

729. The *Bengalee* writes:—"Nobody denies that all the benefits of the partition are confined to the services. It is the heaven-born service that has particularly profited by it in every direction; and the only improvements for which Sir Lancelot Hare is able to take credit for his administration consist of a few buildings constructed at Dacca and elsewhere. But these are the works of a few engineers, and a mint of money supplied by an over-indulgent paternal Government. Surely these monuments of brick and mortar did not require the creation of a new province, and the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor with a huge secretariat. But what about the people whose money is being spent for the maintenance of this rapidly-developing administration? Have educational institutions increased? Has sanitation improved? Has local self-government received any impetus? Are life and liberty of the people more safe, and their property more secure under the present régime than under the past? There the oracle is dumb. Crimes have increased enormously, and we are comfortably assured that they are 'increasing automatically.' It takes one's breath away to hear Sir Lancelot Hare talk of 'mutual confidence and understanding' between the people and his government. Such an expression would have evoked an outburst of ironical cheers in any other assembly."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th April 1910.

730. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"In the interests of Government itself the definition of sedition should be made more lucid and more reasonable, and the executive authorities divested of their privilege of fishing sedition by 'tendency,' 'inference,' 'implication or otherwise.' For it is not at all desirable that the idea should go forth to all parts of the world that educated Indians have all of a sudden become seditionists, thereby suggesting that British rule has not proved a success in India; whereas the real truth is that, if so many journalists and publicists have been convicted, it is not that they really committed sedition in all cases, but because of the vague and elastic nature of the sedition law and the way sedition is interpreted."

BENGALEE,
29th April 1910.

731. With reference to the Peshawar riots, the *Bengalee* writes:—"It is a dismal story, a repetition of the absence of foresight and capacity, so conspicuous in dealing with the riots in East Bengal. Or was it a subconscious feeling of tenderness for the rioters, even unknown to those who felt it, because they happen to belong to a particular community, that accounts for the lack of prompt and resolute measures for dealing with them? We will not speculate. But these riots and the manner in which they have been dealt with have produced a painful impression in the mind of the Hindu community throughout India. Therefore, with all earnestness do we appeal for a Commission of Enquiry, if only to clear the atmosphere and dissipate the prejudice which exists in this connection. Nothing would be more gratifying to the Hindu public than to be convinced that the authorities did all that was possible for them in the circumstances of the case."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
3rd May 1910.

732. With reference to the Peshawar riots, the *Indian Empire* observes that "the promise of indemnity proclaimed has not been at all successful, and property worth a few thousands has been returned out of the total loss, which is estimated at many lakhs."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd May 1910.

733. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the memorial submitted to the Local Government by over 200 representative Hindus of Peshawar, praying for an open enquiry into the recent riots, is backed by all Hindu India.

734. Commenting on the causes of the unrest in India, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—“The minds of educated young Indians are getting unsettled on account of the narrowing of their avenues of employment, which, again, means growing resourcelessness. The same factor is also present among the lower mass of the Indian population. And this state of things among ignorant men ought to be regarded as a greater source of anxiety than among higher and more enlightened classes.”

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
29th April 1910.

735. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes:—“The so-called unrest in the land will vanish like the mist before the rising sun, if suitable openings for the educated classes in the shape of industrial development were made and the agricultural population lifted out of their present condition by means of useful and lucrative education. We gratefully acknowledge that the subject of agriculture is receiving the serious attention of the Government; but as yet without any very appreciable results. As regards the unemployment problem of the rising manhood, it has hardly received any attention hitherto. Its solution is to be sought to a considerable extent in the encouragement of the *swadeshi* movement. Unfortunately, in this matter, the people and many of the authorities are not at one, and thus the question is getting more and more complicated. Anyhow, it is the prime duty of the rulers to point out openings for the rising manhood, so that one of the fruitful sources of the growing unrest may be removed.”

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
30th April 1910.

736. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that the correspondence between Lord Minto and the ruling Chiefs regarding the measures to be adopted for the suppression of sedition should have a wider circulation. Copies, it is suggested, should be distributed to all free-circulating libraries throughout India, and translations prepared for the benefit of those who do not know English.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th April 1910.

737. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that the men of the various regiments, who took the part of additional police while the Haludbari case was in progress, behaved very well and made many friends in Calcutta.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th April 1910.

738. The *Bengalee* says that a desire prevails among the Police and executive officers in Eastern Bengal and Assam to secure the maximum punishment for persons convicted of an offence. “So widespread,” the journal remarks, “seems to be this desire among officials, specially when the offender happens to be a student, that even a portion of the judiciary seems to have been affected by it.”

BENGALEE,
1st May 1910.

739. Condemning the excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, the *Bengalee* observes:—“This duty is a great grievance; but we fear it is in the nature of a settled fact, at least for the present. All the same, we shall continue to protest and agitate against it, so long as it is not repealed.”

INDIAN EMPIRE,
3rd May 1910.

740. Referring to the recent Government notification proscribing certain books, pamphlets, &c., the *Indian Empire* adds a suggestion for “the interdiction and prohibition of all English works which are calculated to excite feelings of resentment, or disappointment, in the minds of educated Indians by allowing them to hold comparisons, etc.” “In this sense,” adds the journal, “Reuter’s telegrams and foreign papers also contain now and then reports and sentiments which may not altogether be desirable for Indian youths to know.”

INDIAN EMPIRE,
3rd May 1910.

741. Commenting on the same notification, the *Indian Empire* observes:—“Nobody outside the official circle knows what it is that is aimed at as sedition in the Bengal Government order. If the passages or portions to which the authorities have taken exception to were clearly set forth in the order, the public might not have laboured under a misapprehension and known their true position.”

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
3rd May 1910.

742. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that, as an expansion of Government revenues is practically impossible either by fresh taxation or by further development of the present sources of income, the only way for Government to get money is by

means of retrenchment in all its spending departments. "If the Finance Department," adds the journal, "has the courage and energy to do this work without fear of favour, then the financial problem will be solved in no time; otherwise, the position is bound to become 'impossible,' as Sir Edward Baker prophesied."

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGALEE,
29th April 1910.

743. The *Beharee* says that, if the Hindu Charitable Endowments Bill had been passed into law, it would have had a beneficial effect and prevented several well-known endowments from being mismanaged.

BENGALEE,
30th April 1910.

744. The *Bengalee* remarks:—"The Arms Act is an exceedingly unpopular law based upon racial considerations making an invidious distinction between Europeans and Indians. Its administration needs care and tact. Why should not this law be repealed and the taking out of licenses for the possession of arms made obligatory upon all Europeans and Indians alike? The law would thus be placed on the same footing with the law as in England, and an invidious distinction opposed to the spirit and traditions of British rule would be done away with."

BENGALEE,
30th April 1910.

745. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The Bill to stop the supply of indentured coolie labour to South Africa is a short one, and we appeal to the Government to enact it into law with as little delay as may be practicable. The legislative machinery of the Government, indeed, moves slowly. But in the meantime the Transvaal Government is enforcing its former policy of persecution against the British Indians with all the rigor which executive authority, untempered by judicial discretion, can permit. Nor is it enough that the Bill should be speedily passed into law. It is of the utmost importance that prompt action should be taken under the new law, and the supply of indentured coolie labour to South Africa altogether stopped, if the Colonial authorities decline to treat British Indians with due deference to their status and their rights as British subjects."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th April 1910.

746. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Singh's appeal, at the Bihar Provincial Conference for the cultivation of more friendly Bengal and Bihar. and harmonious relations between Bihar and Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks:—"Fancy Bihar sympathising with Bengal's wrongs and troubles, as if these troubles are not also her own! Has Bengal alone suffered by the partition? Has not this measure augmented the cost of administration and thereby affected Bengal and Bihar equally in financial matters? India shall never grow so long as the provincial leaders entertain the notion 'we are we, they are they; and our interests and their interests are separate.'"

STAR OF UTKAL,
30th April 1910.

747. Of the new regulations for admission to the Inns of Court, the *Star of Utkal* protests in particular against that New Bar rules. which requires candidates to produce a certificate of character signed by a District Magistrate. "Already the District Magistrate is too much of an autocrat," says the journal. "His superciliousness makes gentlemen with any sense of self-respect afraid to meet him. No one that is not prepared to drink the cup of humiliation to the dregs would meet him except at public meetings, and even then they keep at a safe distance. No doubt there are honourable exceptions and there is a trend of improvement throughout the service. Still, except Darbarrees, very few people care to meet a member of the class. To compel would-be candidates to secure a character from a District Magistrate means either that the Magistrate should certify the character without knowing the persons or that they should certify only relations of Darbarrees. Neither alternative is in any way desirable either for the candidates or for the certifying officers. Moreover, as a District Magistrate does not know and cannot be expected to know more than a thousandth portion of the millions of people under him, he cannot be expected to give a character based upon his personal knowledge."

748. The *Star of Utkal* writes :—“ The new rules for admission to the Inns of Courts in England are deprecable. They have handicapped Indian students heavily and cast a slur upon Indian Universities. The matriculates of English Universities are admissible, but the matriculates of Indian Universities are not. Why ? The new regulations would considerably restrict the number of Muhammadan youths seeking admission to the Inns. That the common rooms of the Inns have been the seed-bed of Hindu unrest we cannot deny. But why should Muhammadans, who for the last 50 years have been remarkable for their loyalty, be made to suffer for the silly pranks of a few Hindu youngsters ? On the other hand, the Muhammadans begin their study of English education than their Hindu compeers. Muhammadans begin their study of English much later. They are more than four years behind in age to their Hindu competitors when they get through the Intermediate. So, when they will be called to the Bar, they shall be too late to begin their practice. Moreover, up to the age of 20 or 22 an Indian intellect reaches its full bloom ; then it begins to fade. Up to this age an Indian can hold his own against any one in the world. To raise the age standard virtually boycotts Indian young men.”

749. Referring to the efficacy of the permanganate of potash treatment for snake-bite in the Palamau district, the *Hindoo Patriot* suggests that the relative statistics should be printed in the various vernaculars and freely circulated in villages in order to reassure the people and encourage them to take advantage of a remedy so seemingly effective.

STAR OF UTKAL.
30th April 1910.

HINDOO PATRIOT.
2nd May 1910.

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The 7th May 1910.

