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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th April 1910.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Barendro Lal 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 ; Hari Mohan Mukerji, age 41, Brahmin ; and Durga Das Lahiri.	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Biswanath Mukerji, B.L.	718
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta ..	Do.	Radhika Prosad Ghose, age 37, Hindu	13,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto ...	Do.	Rajranjan Sen, age 34, Baidy	300
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti age 36, Brahmin.	800
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do. ...	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar	950
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Dinanath Mukerji, age 42, Brahmin ..	650
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.		
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily		
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, age 37, Kayastha ...	200
13	"Dharma"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh	
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto ...	Monthly		
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Shibnath Bannerji, M.A., B.L. ...	1,500
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Dhan Kundu (Principal contri- butor), caste Teli, age 34 years, Faahitola, Howrah.	1,000
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto ...	Do.	Panch Kowri Banerji, Jaladhar Sen, age 46, Hindu ; and Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee of Chandernagore, and Maniudranath Bose of Chitta.	30,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, age 37, Kayastha ...	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Behari Lal Roy, age 45, Kayastha ; Beni Madhab Ganguly, age 36, Brah- min ; and Monmotha Nath Roy, age 32, Brahmin.	600
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhury, age 34, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyani"	Magura ...	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 46, Brahmin ; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayasta.	1,200
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah ...	Do.		
23	"Manbhum"	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghosh, age 36, Kayastha.	300
24	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu ...	500
25	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore ...	Do.		
26	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sayyid Osman of Basirhat, age 35 ; and Maulvi Royasuddin Ahmad of Kareya.	4,000
27	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, age 44, Brah- min.	100
28	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, age 50, Native Christian.	300
29	"Nayak"	Ditto ...	Daily and weekly.		500
30	"Nihar"	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhu Sudhan Jana, age 49 ...	300
31	"Pallivarta"	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Ch. Roy, age 36, Kayastha ...	400
32	"Pallivasi"	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, age 43, Brahmin	600
33	"Prachar"	Calcutta ...	Monthly		
34	"Prasun"	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, age 43 ; and Banku Behari Ghose, age 38 ; Goals.	500
35	"Pratikal"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, age 30, Brahmin.	100
36	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, age 37, Brahmin.	300
37	"Ratnakar"	Asansol ...	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, age 26, Brahmin ; and Gopal Chandra Mitra, age 26, Kayastha.	500
38	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia ...	Do.	Satya Charan Banerjee, age 28, Brah- min.	1,300
39	"Samay"	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, age 54, Kayastha	800
40	"Samvad Purnachandrodays"	Ditto ...	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, age 45, Brahmin.	50
41	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri and Ramananda Chatterjee.	7,000
42	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly		
43	"Soltan"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirassam of Chittagong.	1,500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>BENGALI—concl'd.</i>					
44	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, age 37, Brahmin.	2,000
45	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, age 26, Kayastha	500
<i>HINDI.</i>					
46	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	.....	.....
47	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	.....
48	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Mahabir Prasad, age 35, Vaisya; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, age 46, Brahmin.	3,200
49	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Do.	Nanda Kumar Sharma, age 35, Kayastha.	500
50	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, age 35, Kayastha ...	500
51	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. E. Muller, Superintendent, G. E. L. Mission, Ranchi.	1,000
52	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
53	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hari Kisson Joabar, 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	E. K. Tebrevala, age 34, Hindu Agarwalla.	500
57	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
58	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
59	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Gohkaran Singh, age 38, Babhan	265
60	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Jaganand Kumar	.....
61	"Bera Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
62	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
<i>PERSIAN.</i>					
63	"Nannai-Muqaddas-Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Syed Jalaluddin al-Husaini, Muhammadan.	.....
<i>URDU.</i>					
64	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	.....	.....
65	"Dar-us Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quazi Abdul Latif, age 35, Muhammadan.	200
66	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Zsur-ul-Haque...	.....
<i>URIYA.</i>					
67	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagi Buth Misra, age 40, Brahmin	.....
68	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	.....	.....
69	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, age 31, Punjabi	500
70	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Padhan.	.....
71	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, age 52, Sadgop.	500
72	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, age 47, Tamuli	700
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 Moherana, age 45, Hindu Karmakar.	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 ...	Cesed to exist ..... ..	.....
29	"Khulnavasi" ..	Khulna ...	Do. ...		.....
43A	"Surbarnabanik"	Calcutta ...	Do. ...		.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

UNDER the marginally-noted heading, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin*

Gradual forward movement.

[Calcutta] of the 28th March writes:—

The Persians should know that their neighbours are advancing in Persia gradually; such are the ways of those versed in politics. Gradual movements are not easily perceptible. We could know, if we would, how strong the foreigners have made themselves in this country. Had we not become so much weaker, could the Russian troops have come as far as Kazwen, or the English troops come to Shiraz? What has made the Russian troops stretch their hands so far in all the important places in the North, and the English in the South?

The watchful and intelligent people of the nation should never allow their neighbours to advance unchecked. Having, however, allowed them to come so far, they should never be allowed to move two steps forward for every step by which they recede backwards as was the case in Azerbaijan. While the Russians were raising a great hue and cry about sending troops to Persia, and we had almost lost our senses, they told us that they would withdraw their troops, and let the two officers go to Teheran; but this they did not do. The intelligent Persians should not allow the Russians to play the tactics of taking two steps forward for every step by which they recede. The movements of the two neighbours in the North and the South clearly indicate a partition of the country between them.

For the last 20 years both Russia and England as rival Powers have been appropriating portions of the country between them. This policy of theirs has now reached such a stage, that they now enter the country fully armed, and in dealing with the Persians show that that they have got rival Germany in Persia. The Russian and the English papers say that this influence of Germany is increasing in Persia, although we do not say that there is any foundation for such statement. We also deny that Germany is better than Russia and England, since all the European Powers belong to one and the same school of politics. But Russia and England do not withdraw from Persia, leaving her alone, and not check, their greed, and Persia finds herself quite unequal to check these Powers, she would be obliged to look to Germany for help in retaining her power. Although a life of competition cannot last for ever, it cannot be helped until Persia is able to stand on her own legs.

What is regretted is the inability of the Government to do anything useful during the last nine months that it has been in existence. The paper goes on to remind Persia that her preservation lies in her own hands, and that any protection obtained with the help of others would be only temporary and therefore unsatisfactory; and suggests the appointment of three Governors who should be devoted to the country—one for Persia, another for the coast and sea ports, and a third for Kirman. The paper also draws the attention of the Governor to the questions about Beluchistan in the English Parliament, where it is attempted to show that the absence of troops in that country has caused loss to the English trade. The Persians should see that they guard the South with their own troops.

The most ridiculous of all is that the Ministers are still being questioned as to their usefulness. Portions of the South and the North are being taken away, and the foreign troops are every day pouring in into our country. The Members should at once ask the Ministers to take steps for the safety of Persia; and before any further request be made, they should call upon every Member to attend the Parliament; they should not be frightened at their own or foreign politics, and that they should take lesson from the result of their silence and think of the consequences of Muhammad Ali's movements, otherwise we shall have to repent when it is too late.

2. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th March appeals to the Muhammadans in general, and the Persians in countries other than Persia in particular, for a loan of five crores of tumans to Persia, or a collective loan of one crore

A loud appeal.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

of lira to be raised by a number of men, to save the honour and reputation of that country, as such a contribution, to speak the truth, would amount to doing an honour to the Muhammadan faith itself.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

3. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th March requests the *Ulmah* or the learned Persians to deliver sermons in the open air and in the Bazars to

The Persian loan. the effect that to take a loan from Russia and England would be against their religion, and cause disgrace and shame to the Government. The zealous Musalmans could easily afford to pay a crore of lira in order to save the Islamic faith from being sold for that paltry sum. The paper does not mean to say that they should offer money as a gift to the Government, but that they may contribute one or half a *shahs* (coin) to the Government Exchequer from the sale-proceeds of their trade in tobacco, tea, sugar and sulphur, and pay taxes on horses and carriages, etc., kept by them. They will then see that for two hundred years at least Islam will continue to dominate over the east and the west, as the English are now doing, inasmuch as it is said that the sun never sets over their dominions.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

4. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th March, in noticing the *Times*' article attributing the past and present evils of Persia to want of character in the Persians and inability to maintain their

Hablul Matin's reply to the *Times*. dignity, etc., says that the Russian views call for no explanation, and the attitude of the *Times* also from the beginning of the Persian revolution is not unknown to anyone, chiefly with respect to the Russian movements in the North, and similar movements in the South. With regard to what has been said about the grandeur and pride of the Persians, we admit it to be true; rather pray for their development, for this very pride has been, and shall ever be, the cause of the Persian power and her nationality. Any nation wanting in self-respect, is liable to be made a vassal as a natural rule. The Persian's pride is not based on past glory as the *Times* thinks, but is the result of the holy teachings of Islam, and such being the case, the Muhammadans can hardly part with it; as for the harsh remarks of the members of the General Assembly about the doings of Russian troops, the paper wants to know if the members acted in contravention of their duty, or if the questions asked in the English Parliament about Russia were not couched in harsher terms than those used by the Persians. The paper concludes with the remark, that both the Persians as well as the Ministers and other members of the General Assembly praised all the wild actions of Russia and her troops, in order that the latter might leave Persia; but unfortunately this hope has not been fulfilled.

On the other hand, the vague remarks of the *Times* have gone to increase the fear in which the Persian stood of the foreigner, for the last hundred years.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 28th, 1910.

5. Under the marginally-noted heading, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th March writes:—

Very nice politics. The readers are fully aware of the fact that ever since the suppression of Rahim Khan and his followers, the Persians in general, and the National Assembly in particular, have been asking the Government to turn out the Russian troops from this country, with the result that the Minister for foreign affairs and the Civil officers have resigned. Knowing this, the officers at Tabriz changed their attitude, and reported that Russian troops stationed in Persia not being sufficient will, in case of an attack from the Persians, proceed from Tiflis to Tabriz. The truth of this report was denied at Teheran,

The object of the Russian officers was to obtain the recall of Suttar Khan and Baqar Khan from Azar baijan to Teheran. It should be understood that from the beginning of the revolution in Persia, the Russians were opposed to the Governor and the Military officer. The reason for it is obvious: the Russians fear that the presence of these two officers would increase the German and Ottoman influence in Azarbaijan. The protection afforded to these officers in the Ottoman Council House, and the attention paid to them by the Ottomans, add to their anxieties. Now whether Persia has

under consideration the question of bringing these two persons to Teheran will be dealt with separately, but we are of opinion that so long as we have faith in the Cabinet of Ministers, we should quietly undergo the sufferings they lay upon us. The introduction and increase of German influence in Persia, and particularly in Azarbaijan, have made the Russians very apprehensive, and they consider such influence a great obstacle in their way to make any further advance. Those versed in politics know how much the German influence in Azarbaijan has been to our advantage and injurious to the Russian aims. This explains the anxiety of the Russians to have the two officers removed from Tabriz. The paper is however glad that they have withdrawn their resignations.

The Russians would like to leave Persia of their own accord, and not like to be turned out. The Persians however should not help in turning out the Russian troops. They should also not depend on the Russians, promise of withdrawal by themselves. The expulsion of the Russian troops from Kazwen should not be considered as sufficient. So long as a single individual of the foreign troops remains in Persia, our permanency would be at stake; and unless the Russians are convinced that the Persians are determined to expel them, they will stay on, prolonging their sojourn by a day for every minute that the Persians do not stir in the matter.

6. Referring to the *Standard*, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th March does not admit what the Russians have said therein about blaming the members of the Government on behalf of the nation. One of the Russian politicians has written to London papers to say that Russia is quite willing to withdraw her troops from Persia, for her expenses on their account are not small, and that in fact the Russian Government is determined to do so without being asked for it. It has also curtailed its expenditure; but the Members of Parliament and their heart-rending expressions have created a good deal of hatred against the Russians. It is said that a great nation like Russia cannot put up with such a treatment at the hands of a small nation like that of Persia, but the Persian Power is not to blame, and therefore not held responsible for it.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
Mar. 28th, 1910.

7. Referring to the introduction of the Bill the other day, in the India Council, regarding the emigration of Indians to the Transvaal, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March expresses great delight, and says that the whole of India will feel grateful for this action of the Government.

HITVARTA.
Mar. 31st, 1910.

After giving a brief summary of the object of the Bill as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, the paper observes that the proposal of the Government is very mild and modest. The proper thing would have been to accord the same treatment to the people of Transvaal in India, as they do to the Indians going to their country.

In any case, continues the paper, if the South African Colonists come to realise that the Government of India too can retort, it will surely be an eye-opener to them. The Indians have perhaps nowhere on the face of the earth been so ill-treated as in South Africa, and even the word "fiendish" is not strong enough to express the manner in which the Indian labourers are treated there. The journal hopes that if the South African Commonwealth does not bring the outrage committed on Indians soon to an end, the Government of India would impose a tax on the Colonists living here similar to that imposed on the Indians in the Colonies.

8. Referring to the renewal of the Treaty between the Government of India and Bhutan, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April remarks, that previously the people believed that Bhutan was under the sovereignty of China, and so the Government of India, seeing China coming nearer, might have thought it proper to strengthen their relation with Bhutan. But will China accept this Treaty if she actually exercised suzerainty over Bhutan?

BHARAT MITRA.
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

9. Considering that Bhutan has now absolutely nothing to do with China, and that the administration of Sikkim is now controlled by the Government of India, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April is inclined to think that there was no necessity for the enhancement of the subsidy paid to Bhutan.

DAILY HITAVADI.
Apr. 5th, 1910.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

10. So Maulvi Mazhar-ul-Huq, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April, has been transferred to the Sonthal Parganas, where he is to act as the Superintendent of Police. But is this promotion or degradation to be sent away from Midnapore to the Sonthal Parganas? At any rate we have in this appointment got a clear idea of the intelligence of the authorities. On the one side we find the Maulvi appointed to his new post, and on the other we see that Mr. Haultain has been suspended although he is a European Superintendent of Police, and that Head-constable Golam Rasul is being prosecuted for having carried on a trade in grass.

NAYAK,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

11. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes:—
Maulvi Mazhar-ul-Huq's promotion. Maulvi Mazhar-ul-Huq, the well-known Deputy Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, has been appointed to be the District Superintendent of Police of the Sonthal Parganas. Is this promotion a reward for the able work he did in connection with the Midnapore bomb case?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

12. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April says that dacoity is notoriously on the increase, but over and above this *thuggism* is also in evidence. And it is not in remote forests or mountain passes, but in the purlieus of Calcutta, in places like Titagarh and Barrackpore, that this apparition of *thuggism* has made itself visible. One band of *thug* has been arrested. But after the murder of how many men and women has this band been arrested? One *thug* has confessed that he had murdered so many as twenty men and women. We ask again, was it by the merest accident or, as it were, by the interposition of Providence that this band of *thugs* has been arrested? Who will answer our question?

BASUMATI,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

13. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes:—
An incident at Serampore. Some days ago the play *Kalapahar* was being staged at the *Thakurbari* of the Shaha Babu at Serampore, when a local Musalman, Gholam Muhammad by name, objected, saying that if this play was staged, the *Thakurbari* would be attacked by the entire Musalman community. Thereupon the theatre people promised to drop a particular part of the play, wherein it was stated that Kalapahar when a Hindu was forced to eat beef by Musalmans. In the meanwhile the news of all this was carried to a wrestler named Murtaza, who in five minutes time had assembled in his house some 500 of his co-religionists. The news also was carried from mouth to mouth to the neighbouring villages, and ere long a large number of Musalmans had come together. At this stage, Sub-Inspector Upendra Nath Hazra appeared on the scene and asked the assembly to disperse. The Musalmans paid no need to him; thereupon Mr. Mumford, the District Superintendent of Police, turned up with a large posse of constables. Only by this means could peace be preserved, and, with the objectionable part left out, *Kalapahar* was then played. But it is rumoured that the assembled Musalmans threatened to desecrate the *Thakurbari* by throwing cow's flesh into it and rob the idol of its ornaments. The question now arises if the authorities will take no further steps in connection with this affair. Why was Murtaza's house the rendezvous of the would-be rioters? Who sent news to the villages, incited the Musalmans and brought them together? Why did not Gholam Muhammad or Murtaza, instead of seeking the help of the police or the Courts, threaten the Shahas with violence? Who brought the Musalmans together by sending news to the villages? Were there threats used of looting the temple and the idol? Who was responsible for this unlawful assembly meeting together? There will be no peace in the country if in quarrels between different sections of his Majesty's subjects one section were to take on itself functions which belong to the Police and to the Courts. This case requires a sifting inquiry; what has the police done in the case of those who first defied their order to disperse? Let those who break the law be punished, whoever they be. Else the dignity of Government will be impaired. It is to

be hoped that Sir Edward Baker, wellknown for his benevolence and love of justice will enquire into this case. The disturbance in the present instance might have burst into a terrible conflagration. Let Government not let slip the present opportunity to teach everybody concerned that no section of His Majesty's subjects has the right to take on itself functions which properly appertain only to Government.

14. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 1st April notices the representations made to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, and to the District Superintendent of Police, Bankura, by Babu Akhil Chandra Sen of Bishnupur, making the following allegations against Shekh Syed and Babu Harimohon Ghosh, the junior Sub-Inspector and the senior Sub-Inspector, respectively, of the Bishnupur thana. Shekh Syed, it is alleged, took a fourteen-year old married Brahmin girl to his lodgings, with the object of committing outrage on her; and Akhil Babu, who came to know of this, went and remonstrated with Shekh Syed and asked him to set the girl free. Upon this Shekh Syed abused him and threatened to assault him with a *lathi*; Akhil next intended to lodge a complaint at the thana, but on his way there he met Babu Harimohon Ghosh, the senior Sub-Inspector, who, as soon as he saw Akhil, abused him very rudely, arrested and took him to Syed's house, and after having some consultation with Syed took Akhil to the thana and charged him under section 294 of the Indian Penal Code. Two Mukhtears were present at the thana at the time, and Akhil was told that unless he could persuade them to stand bail for him, he would not be released. Akhil proposed the names of certain other persons who would stand bail for him without receiving any remuneration, but this the Sub-Inspector refused to listen to. Akhil was therefore compelled to pay Rs. 8 to the Mukhtears and thus obtain his release. It is further alleged in the representations that the two Police officers mentioned above are addicted to drink and are of a dissolute character, and that they commit various kinds of oppression with the help of some of the local Mukhtears. The matter has caused a great sensation at Bishnupur and the paper hopes that the Government will order a sifting inquiry to be made.

15. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 31st March wants to know what justification there was for prohibiting the Conference which was to have been held at Tangail for the improvement of the depressed classes. The promoters of the Conference had to give the authorities distinctly to understand that politics would never be discussed in the meetings of the Conference, and the paper wonders how the Magistrate of Mymensing, by whose orders the Conference was stopped, could smell sedition in it. It seems rather strange to the *Sanjivani* that while no objection was taken to the holding of the Muhammadan Educational Conference at Bogra, the Tangail Conference should have been thought fit to be stopped; and the paper asks the Government to enlighten the public on the matter.

16. Referring to the district Conference stopped at Barisal, Mymensing, and other places by the officials, the *Hitvaria* [Calcutta] of the 31st March does not understand why the papers of Bengal are raising a cry at this. If it is necessary to let the Government know of its mistakes, says the paper, there is only one way of doing it, viz., to cease to hold any meeting or conferences and neither express approval, nor disapproval, of the Government's actions. When the means of knowing the true feelings of the people will have disappeared, the Government will of itself realise its error.

17. Regarding the action of the District Magistrate of Mymensing in prohibiting a meeting in that district over the depressed classes question, the *Basunati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes that it did not know that the idea of raising these classes in the social scale was seditious and could lead to public discontent and breaches of the peace.

18. A contemporary, says the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, takes exception to the prohibition of the meeting which was to have been held at Tangail for the educational and social advancement of the depressed classes, whereas the Bogra Muhammadan

BANKURA DARPAN,
Apr. 1st, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

HITVARIA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

BASUNATI,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

HITVARIA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

HITVARIA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

HITVARIA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

HITVARIA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

BASUNATI,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

NAYAT,
Apr. 3rd, 1910.

Educational Conference was allowed to be held. Does our contemporary place the "favourite wife" and the "neglected wife" both on the same level?

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

19. *Against* the sentence of one month's simple imprisonment lately awarded to one Baru Mull, an *arkati* who had sought at Kalighat forcibly to carry away with him one Mahomad Sikdar, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that this punishment is quite inadequate. It is desirable that places of pilgrimage should be cleared of the presence of *arkatis* by all means.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

20. *Against* the damage of Rs. 240 assessed by the District Munsiff of Poonnamalee on the Cantonment Magistrate who had destroyed the cow of his *goals* and assaulted the man because he thought the animal was lame, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that the matter should draw the notice of the authorities, and the punishment should have been much severer.

BANGAVASI,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

21. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April observes that Government should direct its attention to cases of the kind mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(c)—Education.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

22. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April bids the authorities remember that any proposal to remove the Presidency College from its present location would be strongly objected to by the Calcutta public.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 5th, 1910.

23. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April is pleased to find that the proposal to remove the Presidency College out of Calcutta has been abandoned.

SAJIVANI,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

24. The *Sajivani* [Calcutta] of the 31st March takes exception to certain questions which were set in the Botany paper in this year's Intermediate Examination, as those questions were taken from books which had not been prescribed as text-books.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 4th, 1910.

25. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April points out that the paper on English literature in the Intermediate Examination of the Calcutta University this year had many defects, for example there was no question set from Macaulay. The questions on Physics were extremely difficult. An experienced teacher said that they were too difficult not only for the students but for him as well. Under the circumstances the paper says, it is necessary for the Vice-Chancellor to take proper steps in the matter.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

26. Noticing the efforts of the Bombay Muhammadans, headed by Sir Agha Khan, to introduce Urdu in public schools and in the Bombay University, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April observes:—

Even great men like His Highness the Agha Khan do not understand that for the good of the country it is better to have only one vernacular instead of many. Or it may be that these people want to keep the Muhammadans of India quite separate from the rest of the Indians, and hence why would they allow them to unite in respect of language? God knows what would be the result of this separating tendency.

27. A correspondent, Nitya Gopal Bidyabinod, writes to the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April to point out the following mistakes in the Sanskrit course for the Calcutta Matriculation Examination:—

Basumati,
April 2nd, 1910.

Mistakes in a University text-book.

(1) On page 3 the expression “*तान्*” in the sentence “*तेषां तान्*” should, as the Bombay edition of the *Panchatantra* shows, be “*तानि*”

(2) On page 49, there occurs the expression “*आवृत्तव्यारोपणव्युत्पत्तिः*” But authoritative works like the *Sabdakalpadruma*, the *Bṛhasukosa*, the *Prakritivada*, etc., give only the three forms, “*आवृत्त*,” “*आवृत्तक*,” and “*आवृत्तक*.” Indeed it is difficult to derive the word “*आवृत्त*”

(3) On page 52, the word “*व्याधे*” in the expression “*व्याधे पादद्वये*” should, by all the known rules of grammar, be, “*व्याधः*”

(4) On the same page, the expression “*विहितं किञ्चिदाद्यं वेदोऽपि विदुजते*” is a needlessly difficult reading of the old texts which substitute “*वेदोऽपि विदुः*”

28. After dwelling on the virtues of an Indian wife, while noticing a recent illustration, of an educated young wife's admirable love for her husband and her firm belief in religion and then referring to the tendency of the women in western countries to live single life their and dislike to surrender their independence to their husbands, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April warns the Hindus not to be led astray by the zeal for 'female education,' in to spreading such poisonous education which may spoil the sacred tendency of a wife, to sacrifice her interests for the sake of her husband.

Bharat Mitra,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

29. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—
The Governor-General in Council has re-appointed Dr. Asbutosh Mukharjee, as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Considering that the post has come to be a monopoly, so to say, of Dr. Mukharjee there is nothing new in this appointment.

Nayak,
Apr. 3rd, 1910.

30. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April praises Sir E. N. Baker's donation of valuable law books to the Ripon College Library.

Bir Bharat,
Apr. 3rd, 1910.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

31. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April complains that on the Assam-Bengal Railway second-class passengers, when there is no second-class accommodation available on a train, are, if they are Europeans, allowed to travel first class, while if they happen to be Indians they are made either to travel lower class, or not allowed to board the trains at all. Further on the stations on this line separate waiting-rooms for the first and second class passengers of the two communities are provided; and the worst of it is that while those for Europeans are well-furnished, those for Indians are pig-styes. We draw the attention of the Railway Board to this differentiation of treatment.

Basumati,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

32. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April 1910 approves of the appointment of twenty-five pensioned native soldiers on the North-Western Railway for looking after the comforts of passengers, and considers the arrangement worthy of imitation by other railways.

Hindi Bangavasi,
Apr. 4th, 1910.

(h)—General.

NAYAK,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

33. *Appropos* of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution in connection with the Calcutta Fire Brigade enquiry, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 31st March writes:—

The Nimtolla fire resolution.
If you remedy the defects of your administration yourselves, if you deal out even-handed justice, we newspapers can have much relief, for then we shall not have to point out those defects and thus run the risk of being hoisted with the petard of the law of sedition. If your rule becomes impartial and conciliatory, the growth of unrest may be prevented, unruly boys may be quieted and spared the cause which leads them to Western vices. For thus doing his duty well we do not simply thank Sir Edward Baker in the Western fashion, but say, "May you ever do likewise!"

HITAVADI,
Apr. 1st, 1910.

34. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April warmly praises Sir Edward Baker for the unflinching rectitude which has led His Honour to re-open the Nimtolla fire enquiry, and thanks the Committee for their report which has upheld the good name of the British Government, and concludes by praising Dr. Hari Dhan Dutt and Mr. R. C. Pal for their share in bringing this scandal to light.

BANGAVADI,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

35. The *Bangavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April observes as follows in regard to the dismissal and suspension of certain European officers of the Fire Brigade in deference to the views expressed in the report of the official Commission to enquire into the circumstances attending the Nimtolla blaze:—

Sir Edward Baker and the Calcutta Fire Brigade.
A feeling of pain that seeks to find vent in expressions of opprobrium is as natural an effect of official misdeeds as overflowing gratitude is, on the other hand, of a good act on the part of an official. Such is the reflection that is naturally suggested by the measures lately adopted by Sir Edward Baker in connection with the charges of corruption against the Calcutta Fire Brigade. The good advice which Sir Edward gave in open Council, to his Civilian subordinates shortly after his accession to the *musnud* of Bengal will still be in the memory of our readers. His Honour's words on that occasion are indeed, as it were, still ringing in our own ears. These words were as a bright beam of light in the midst of the gloom of unrest. The hopes raised by these words found confirmation in His Honour's desire of coming into touch with the people, and they have now found further confirmation in the unexpected event just alluded to—an event which awakens the hope that His Honour's words will not prove either a deceptive mirage or a delusive hope.

In acting as he has done, His Honour has, of course, done no more than his duty as a ruler but even performance of a clear duty calls forth expressions of lively gratitude where instances of remissness in the performance of duty are plentiful. One cannot help feeling that if Sir Edward Baker had been on the *musnud* of Bengal at the time the result of the official enquiry into the Beadon Square riots would have been quite other than it was. It is not without reason that the *Indian Daily News* characterises His Honour's action in this connection as "an epoch-making event in the history of this province." Indeed, both Europeans and natives are pleased at this instance of His Honour's magnanimity. The indemnity offered to all who may have given bribes is quite an unprecedented thing, and it is to be hoped that everybody will now come forward and give evidence. There may be difficulties as to identification. But His Honour will no doubt take steps to obviate those difficulties.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apr. 5th, 1910.

36. *Anent* the Nimtolla fire enquiry and the dismissal of three European Sergeants, a contributor to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April, who signs himself as "The Old Man," humorously observes:—

If in the English Raj the taking of illegal gratification be really an offence now-a-days, I say now-a-days because it was never so in the olden times; and if the Lieutenant-Governor really means to put a stop to this practice, there will be a famine in the country before long. If, again, everybody who takes a bribe is to be dismissed, then many a member of the Police service will have to go back to his home and earn his livelihood by tilling his lands; while shop-keepers who sell their wares on foot-paths and *gharriwallahs* who take passengers to

and from railway stations will have plenty of ready money left in their hands. I would, therefore, advise the Lieutenant-Governor not to proceed much further in the matter. What is the use of making so much fuss over such a simple thing as a fire outbreak and of thus reducing many *parawallahs* to a state of poverty?

37. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 31st March says that

Effects of tax on tobacco.

owing to the imposition of new taxes the prices of cigars and cigarettes have risen very high; the packet, which was sold before for Rs. 2-8, is now selling at Rs. 3-12; and many dealers sell Indian cigarettes at high prices calling them imported articles.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April looks to Lord Minto ere he

Lord Minto and the Partition.

lays down his august office to make himself immortal by undoing the Partition and thereby appease Bengali feeling and at the same time set free a part of the public funds for improved education and sanitation purposes, to which Government was called on to make extra contributions by all the Indian Members of Council during the last Budget debate.

HITAVADI,
Apr. 1st, 1910.

39. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 1st April approves of Lord

The proposed changes in the Indian Civil Service Examination.

Morley's proposal to equalise the marks allotted to Sanskrit and Arabic in the Civil Service Examination with those allotted to Greek and Latin in it.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Apr. 1st, 1910.

Indeed, the fact of the former two languages carrying a less number of marks than their sister European classical languages proved a bar to the admission of Indians into the Civil Service. The writer is not disposed to encourage impracticable hopes and does not therefore advocate the holding of the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in England and India, although he concedes the proposal to be reasonable. As there is little hope of this hope being ever realised we are thankful to Lord Minto for even this small reform.

40. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April says:—

Police expenditure.

The following table gives the amounts of money supplied by the Government of India to the Government of Bengal during the last four years to enable the latter to meet its police charges:—

NAYAK,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

				Rs.
1906	...	...	...	4,00,000
1907	...	...	...	8,00,000
1908	...	...	...	12,00,000
1909	...	...	...	14,50,000

The steady and high increase of the Imperial grant is remarkable. In 1907 it became double that of 1906, in 1908 treble and in 1909 nearly four times. And this increase has been required not so much for strengthening the regular police force in the country as for maintaining a rapidly expanding detective or Criminal Investigation Department. Unrest has increased and it is increasing in the country, and justifies to the Government the increase in the expenditure on the police. We would not have said anything on this point if the whole show had not been run with our hard-earned money and the morals of the country had not been in danger.

We do not know what has been gained by increasing the police expenditure. If the increase is intended for suppressing unrest, it has failed to accomplish the object. In fact, unrest is rather on the increase. Lord Minto himself has admitted it by stating in Council, on the occasion of the passing of the new Press Act, that what was sedition at one time has turned into anarchy now. Now the question is, what is the cause of this abnormal increase of crime? Does it not raise in men's minds the logician's dilemma as to whether the pot holds the oil or the oil holds the pot? Can it not be asked whether the increase of police expenditure has brought about the increase of crime, or whether the increase of crime has necessitated the increase of police expenditure? We neither can nor are able to solve this dilemma. Let those who have the power or the competence, do so. What we see is that where Government was at one time anxiously engaged in suppressing boycott and picketing, it is now being bitterly harassed by much more serious troubles.

The *Bengalee's* London correspondent has truly said that the present time lacks not good administrators, but good statesmen; not able officers to carry on state business, but wise politicians to conduct the state policy. Two years ago the Jamalpur murders created a tumult in the country; but to-day murders have become, so to speak, a daily affair. Formerly the police used to catch and chase boys; but now they are busy with young men, and men much advanced in life as well. Formerly school-boys only used to be arrested; but now College students and public servants also are not being left undisturbed.

The number of detectives has increased so much, that one fears to speak with every stranger. From the well-dressed and highly educated man to the meanly attired and uneducated one, every rank is represented in the Detective force. It seems as if every person who is in the least interested in the *swadeshi* movement has one or more detectives after him. But the wonder of it all is, that the detective does not poke his nose into a real hornet's nest. Otherwise so many sins, so many crimes, could not have been committed. Government often blames the people of the country, saying that all these sins cannot be prevented simply because they maintain a stolid silence over them. This is the strong man's logic,—neither true nor reasonable. The people of the country have neither the time nor the energy even to see what is good and what is otherwise for them. How can they be expected to do spying as well? Besides this, the innocent are being so largely punished along with the guilty, that they are being obliged to take up an attitude of indifference to the situation around. Faith lies at the root of all effort and enterprise. If the additional money that is being spent on the police had been spent for the good of the country, we think that the black clouds (if any) would have been covered by white ones preventing the possibility of the raging of high winds or a tempest.

There is another thing to seriously consider in this connection. No one will seriously deny that spying is a greatly demoralising work, as it cannot go on without treachery. Should it not be once considered what the state of things in the country will in the long run be if traitors are created in large numbers with money? "Sin is its own punishment," says an English adage. Nothing but death can drive sin out of a man once it has entered into him. Is there any reason why a man who can practice treachery with common people should not do so with his master also? Moreover, who can say what will be the nature of the progeny of these traitors? This is why we think that these points deserve special consideration, and ought not to be lightly disregarded.

BASUMATI,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

41. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April hopes that the Bombay Government will give up its idea of acquiring certain lands on Malabar Hill, in the suburbs of Bombay, on which a Jain temple stands. Else that community will be greatly grieved.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apr. 4th, 1910.

42. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April congratulates Mr. Allen on his being appointed as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Allen's appointment.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 22nd, 1910.

43. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 31st March makes the following remarks on the Calcutta Police legislation. First, an ignorant man, who may be a fresh arrival from the mufassal, may get into a Government building out of curiosity; and such a man will be liable to be punished. Secondly, no change has been made in the clause which vests the police with enormous powers as regards the prohibition of public meetings and processions. This clause will make it impossible for meetings which have the good of the country in view to be held. Thirdly, a place where subscriptions may be collected for a religious purpose ought not to be classed as a place of public amusement. Fourthly, places where intoxicants or any kind of food or drink are sold do not deserve to be called places of public amusement. Fifthly, the powers of the police ought to be restrained as regards arrests in cases other than those sent up by themselves.

And lastly, care should be taken that the police do not abuse the powers they will now enjoy of conducting house-searches at night.

44. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 1st April remarks that the objectionable features of the Calcutta Police Bill do not appear to have been modified to any appreciable extent in passing through the hands of the Select Committee. The immense powers of interference vesting in the police in regard to the holding of meetings, processions and demonstrations were the provisions in which considerable modifications were called for by public opinion, but as a matter of fact no such modifications have been made.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

45. *Anent* the Calcutta police legislation, the *Hitaradi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that, in spite of the amendments the Bill has undergone, the police will have powers easily to stop songs, processions, meetings, etc. And these are to be normal powers not called for by the special needs of the present, for which stringent Imperial Acts have been passed. It is not by any means desirable to endow them with such excessive powers. It is a pleasure to note that a new section has been put in making the police liable to damages in some cases. The existing police law is adequate enough for all purposes; and if it is to be amended, let special care be taken to avoid all risk of unjust oppression on the public. We do not object to any enhancement of the powers of the police, but let there be no possibility of public oppression.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

46. The *Bisumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April writes that the Calcutta and Suburban Police Act Amendment Bill has come out of the hands of the new Select Committee a great deal better than it was before; some of the most objectionable features of the original draft have vanished and new sections added, making the police liable to damages in certain conditions. The powers given to the police to regulate songs, etc., on the public streets have been somewhat curbed in the new draft. Still some sections remain which are most objectionable.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

47. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 2nd April writes that, while in other countries free primary education is already being given, it is to be highly regretted that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's resolution on free education in India could not be accepted.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

48. Commenting on the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Majid (on the question of free education to the poor) that on receiving education the labouring classes will cease to do menial work and will demand higher wages, the *Bir Bharat* [Cvlcutta] of the 3rd April asks if the Hon'ble Member would have the Muhammadan labourers (who are not less in number than the Hindu labourers) remain so for ever, and for the convenience of rich men the whole population of the poor Hindus and Muhammadans kept in the condition of labourers.

BIR BHARAT,
Apl. 3rd, 1910.

49. The *Daily Hitaradi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

A good deal of speechifying took place in the Imperial Council on Tuesday and Wednesday last over the Budget. We are in favour of such debates; for although it is not possible for the Government to listen to every advice that Councillors may give, yet these debates afford the Indian public an opportunity of pouring out their hearts' sorrow before the Government. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu delivered a nice speech but the best speech came from the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson who is well-known for his liberal ideas and frankness.

We strongly believe that the expenses of the administration have of late become quite excessive; and that unless they are reduced, the country will some day have to face a very ugly situation. If at a time like the present, when the country may be said to be free from famine and pestilence, the task of making both ends meet can become so difficult as to necessitate the imposition of fresh taxes, our heart sinks within us to think what the case will be when there is famine or war in the country. Indeed, unless the expenses are curtailed, the Government will soon have to be bankrupt. Neither the Military

expenditure, nor the Home charges, nor the salaries of officials from the Viceroy down to the chowkidar, can be possibly reduced. So we should think that certain expenses which are quite unnecessary should be reduced. For instance, the expenses incurred by the two new Provinces, viz., the North-Western Frontier Province and Eastern Bengal and Assam, should be done away with. The creation of the North-Western Frontier Province has served no useful purpose, but has on the other hand caused much heart-burning among the civilians, and has placed the burden of additional taxation on the people. And as for the partition of Bengal, it has been a veritable white elephant, besides being the source of endless mischief, inasmuch as it has been the cause of all the present unrest and discontent. There is no doubt that all this mischief will be at an end as soon as the partition is annulled. Then, again, much unnecessary expense is being incurred on the Pusa Agricultural College. The Finance Member is quite right when he says that the Government must have either to slacken the pace of administration, or to seek cheaper methods, or even to give up some sections of its activities. The Imperial Government has asked the Provincial Governments to retrench their expenditure. This is very much like what a zamindar did, who when there was a famine within his zamindary and there seemed to be no chance of his realising his rents, ordered all *Ananachatras* (places where food is distributed free) to be closed. Does it not look rather odd that the Government should go on indulging in expensive whims, while the people, already very poor, should pay the cost of such whims?

The Government may not now listen to what we say, but some day or other the situation will be so difficult as to compel it to follow our advice. The Government is ever ready to look to the comforts of the people, and we are quite sure that sooner or later they will be convinced of the truth of what we say and remove our grievances.

BIR BHARAT,
Apl. 3rd, 1910.

50. In an article under the heading "The Budget Debate," the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, after praising and thanking the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath

The Budget.

Basu for his admirable speech in which he dealt with the miseries of the Indians and described the difficulties created by the partition of Bengal, and also Sir Fleetwood Wilson who drew a living picture, so to say, of the income and expenditure, observes as follows:—

It is our firm conviction that the Government of India has enormously increased its expenditure. When difficulties are being felt to meet the expenditure, and impositions of new taxes become necessary even in the present condition of the country, when there is no war, no famine, and no havoc of plague, how will the Government manage if famine visits the country or a war breaks out on the frontier? It is not only we that are possessed with this fear, but the Financial Secretary himself was obliged to say: "I think the financial condition of India is such that we should decide, after thoughtful consideration, whether it can bear its present burdens."

Military expenditure cannot be curtailed; nor the home charges. Pay of the officers—from Viceroy down to a chowkidar—cannot be reduced. So the item of expenditure which can be cut short is "Luxury." Lord Curzon has added to the expenditure by creating a new province at the frontier, and by dividing Bengal into two, the benefit of which is the imposition of new taxes on the people, with unrest to boot, followed by outrages and disturbances which cost the people as well as the Government heavy sums in criminal cases.

We are of opinion that if the two Bengals be again united, the unrest will disappear. But we do not understand why the Government is not prepared to do that.

The expenditure has been increased by the India Government, but the Provincial Governments are made to pay for it and are advised to curtail their expenses. While the Local Governments are unable, for want of funds, to help the people in fighting with plague, famine or malaria, the Government of India is going to take money from them for its own expenses.

It is possible that the Government may not pay heed to our prayers at present, but it shall have to do so when we shall fall down senseless on the ground on account of starvation. Our Government is reasonable, and therefore

we hope that as soon as it will understand the situation, it will try to remove our wants and redress our grievances.

51. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April calls down on Lord Minto the blessings of Heaven from the grateful hearts of the Indians for his benevolence in attending to their wails promptly and introducing the Indian Emigration Act Amendment Bill.

HITAVADI,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

52. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April thanks Lord Minto for his prompt action in having recourse to legislation for stopping emigration to South Africa where the Indians are being so badly treated.

BIR BHARAT,
Apr. 3rd, 1910.

53. In publishing a letter from a native physician protesting against legislation to discourage indigenous system of medical treatment, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st March comments as follows:—

HITAVADI,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

In our opinion it is not necessary for the Government to interfere in this matter. On one side the Government is giving all possible support to the Allopathic system, which it may well continue, while on the other the attention of the people of the country has been drawn towards the Ayurvedic system of treatment, and they are trying to revive it. Under the circumstances the Government should watch the progress of both, and see which comes out successful at last in competition. The interference of the Government in the progress of the latter system and enactment of any law which may injure the native Physicians (though against the intention of the Government) will only spread dissatisfaction and therefore it is to be hoped that the Government will not take any such step.

54. Referring to the question asked by the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Sinha in the United Provinces Council as to whether the Government was aware of the dissatisfaction created among the retired Hindu military officers for the reason that they are not eligible for electing representatives to the Legislative Council while the Muhammadans occupying the same position are, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April expressing entire satisfaction at the Government's reply which shows that the Lieutenant-Governor realises the evil of this differential treatment, hopes that the difference will not be allowed to continue as it sees no harm in the retired Hindu military officers being allowed to be elected by the District Boards and zamindars for many among them belong to the landed aristocracy.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apr. 2nd, 1910.

55. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priso-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 31st March has the following:—
The need of a Polytechnic College. Mr. Mudholkar's proposal for the establishment of a Polytechnic College is most reasonable, and it is to be hoped that it will be favourably received by Government. In this poor country a high literary education alone will be no remedy for the food question. To solve the bread problem, a high education in the practical arts must also be given. A beginning has indeed been made in the matter of agricultural education. But no country can be well off that relies solely upon agriculture. Fifty years ago Japan was like India, mainly an agricultural country. But then Japan's distress knew no bounds at that time. But simultaneously with the spread of technical education in good earnest in Japan a new era of material prosperity has dawned upon it. The results of technical education are bound to be equally favourable in India. Let Government establish technical colleges and schools by all means. Let it also form bodies to enquire what sort of industry is calculated to thrive best in any particular part of the country.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRISO-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

56. *Asst* Sir Harvey Adamson's statement in connexion with Mr. Mudholkar's resolution in Council on a Technological Institute at Cawnpore, to the effect that such an Institute would be premature in the present state of technical education in this country, and that "as funds permit" the present activity of Government in this direction would be accelerated, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that a high class institute is necessary now; for unless people see the lines of instruction adopted and their

HITAVADI,
Apr. 1st, 1910.

effects, they will not regard technical instruction with any favour. And as for the condition of "funds permitting," that is a most alarming condition, for it is usually an excuse for delay. Let Government make up its mind to find funds for this work by all means possible—that is the only attitude in the present connexion which can satisfy the public.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

57. *Anent* Mr. Mudholkar's recent resolution in Council on a Technological Institute, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April, while admitting that Government has already done something for technical education in this country, cannot understand Sir Harvey Adamson's idea of waiting for a large extension of rudimentary technical instruction before starting a high class Technical College. The Government did not follow this policy in the case of the Calcutta Medical College or the Sibpur Engineering College. Nor did Germany act this way—she started her high class Polytech Institutes, and then attracted students to them by offering various inducements. Similarly did the Government here act in the case of the Calcutta Medical College. Had Government acted on the policy referred to by Sir Harvey, there would probably be no Medical College now in Bengal.

While on this subject, one feels compelled to refer to the Malik Umar Hyat Khan's gibe at Mr. Mudholkar as an advertising patriot who wanted to embarrass Government. This is an inexplicable remark. All the country thinks with Mr. Mudholkar in this matter.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 5th, 1910.

58. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for having kindly allowed Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen to discuss "the evils of special communal electorates," and remarks:—

The opinion which His Honour has expressed on this question does not give us any hope that the evils which Babu Baikuntha Nath complained of will ever be remedied. It will not, however, do to leave the matter alone simply because it has been decided by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. Let our spirited Councillors explain to the Government that until this evil be remedied, the Reforms will never be able to satisfy the people, and the authorities will not be able to earn their love, esteem and confidence.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

59. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April says that the latter order of the Maharaja of Patiala allowing those of the accused implicated in the sedition case and banished on mere suspicion, who were inhabitants of the State, to return to their homes, will not only please the accused and the people interested in them but the whole public will praise the Maharaja's sense of justice.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

60. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 31st March writes:—
The Detective Police. We do not like that there should be any confusion in the administration. We are totally against the raising of any obstacles in the way of good Government. We know also that the present unrest has brought the Government to its wit's ends. But we would still request Sir Edward Baker to keep a sharp eye on the police, especially the detective police. Our ordinary police have been reformed to a great extent, but still the time has not come when the Lieutenant-Governor may take them up in his arms. It would, however, be well if the Lieutenant-Governor looks into the way in which the detective police are doing their work and the manner in which the country's money is being lavished upon them. We will frankly and fearlessly say that the maintenance of the country's peace can be very well looked after by the ordinary police, and that is in fact what it is. The detective police have, as it were, become the spoilt child to the Government. The cost of their upkeep is steadily going up like the

price of a dainty sweetmeat, though the work they do is not of much value. The name given to the detective police is the "Intelligence Department," but one fails to find out a grain of intelligence in them. And even if "intelligence" is to be taken in the sense of "information," we must say that the information they collect does not deserve to be relied upon. We do not think we can under the new law apply any other epithets to them.

ALPANCH,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

61. Referring to the arrest of nine rioters in the recent riots at Peshawar between the Hindus and the Muhammadans on the occasion of the celebration of the Holi and the Fateha Dawazdahum festivals on the 21st March in which two Muhammadans were killed and ten Hindus and three Muhammadans received serious injuries, and again on the 22nd in which two Hindus and one Muhammadan lost their lives and four Muhammadans and twenty Hindus were seriously injured, two Hindus subsequently dying in the hospital, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 31st March asks why Fateha Dawazdahum is to be blamed when the riot took place on the 21st March. Besides, Fateha Dawazdahum is not a festival requiring any procession, while Holi is. It appears that Holi is the festival of common people in which they hold obscene shows and use foul language. It may be that such shows were exhibited and the Hindus in this *swaraj*-seeking time must have used abusive language which the Muhammadans could not bear and therefore fell to fight. The Muhammadans seem to be quite innocent, but let us see who is declared guilty and the number of which community is greater among the arrested persons.

ALPANCH,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

62. Referring to "Reuter's" telegram regarding the reception of the King and the Queen of Bulgaria by the Sultan of Turkey in which the latter helped the Queen by offering his shoulder to alight from the train, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 31st March remarks that this action [of the Sultan], though it may be good from a point of etiquette was wrong from a point of religion. The paper fears the bad day that may come on the Islamic world on account of such etiquettes.

ALPANCH,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

63. Referring to the death of Ram Lal, a peon employed in the Telegraph office of Sindh in Hyderabad, by the kicks of Mr. Coster, officer in charge of the Telegraph office, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 31st March says that the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased disclosed that the man had his spleen four times larger than is ordinarily the case, and so it was certain that it should be ruptured. The case is pending trial and the accused is on bail. The paper is of opinion that the case and the bail are both useless and that the Civil Surgeons should in future be instructed not to give health certificates to persons having abnormal spleens.

ALPANCH,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

64. The *Hivarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March expresses great regret at the fate of the Marathi paper *Rashtra Mata* of Bombay, which could not continue owing to its inability to find security to the amount of Rs. 5,000. The paper further remarking that the views of the *Rashtra Mata* were sound and learned, asks:—"What benefit does the Government expect from closing such papers?"

HIVARTA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

65. The *Hivarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March is reluctant to believe the news that the Nepal State has made over, through Pandit Harprasad Sastri, to the London Library eight thousand valuable Sanskrit books, hitherto unpublished. Is such a deterioration, asks the paper, of a Hindu ruler possible? Can such disrespect be shown to the Goddess of Learning in a Hindu kingdom? May the report turn out to be unfounded.

HIVARTA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

66. Referring to the resolution moved in the House of Commons for curtailing the powers of the Lords, the *Hivarta* [Calcutta] of the 31st March observes that if the resolution is accepted and a Bill introduced and passed to give effect to it, the House of Lords will cease to serve any practical purpose and will exist only as a show.

HIVARTA,
Mar. 31st, 1910.

As the proposal of Lord Rosebury, further says the paper, to reform the House of Lords is not acceptable to the Prime Minister, it is obvious that a

very hard struggle will follow, but with what result nobody can yet foretell.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

67. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April argues against the Hill exodus of the various Governments, ridiculing the idea that residence in a cool climate keeps the head of the big officials cool. Certainly these men display no better coolness of head than their brethren who bear the heat and burden of the day at their posts on the plains. Apart from the expense which these moves entail, their great mischief, to quote the words of the late Mr. George Yule, "lies in the practical separation of the Government from the governed. Officials who are isolated from the people, can hardly help forming themselves into a clique or brotherhood, and feel that they are on one side and the people on the other, who are not slow to reciprocate the feeling; and thus incidents of a frivolous character give rise to suspicions and antipathies between them. The dangers and disadvantages of such a relationship far outweigh the mere pecuniary consideration." And the pity of it is that this spirit of aloofness from the governed is getting to be a characteristic of the officials in the plains as well. Magistrates, for instance, when they are out touring now-a-days, are no longer accessible as of old to the common people. And the effect of it all is a growing estrangement between the rulers and the ruled. All these are considerations which demand a reconsideration of this question of Hill exodus from the hands of Government.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 1st, 1910.

68. In reporting how the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana, at a recent sitting of the Legislative Council, imputed to a fellow Councillor (the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar) who had moved a resolution regarding a Technological Institute the native of harassing the Government, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st April writes that this was undoubtedly not in good taste, though it might not have been out of order. The Malik spoke most thoughtlessly, and has made himself ridiculous by his overzealousness in seeking to ingratiate himself with the officials.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

69. Noticing the question regarding the desirability of softening the severe treatment meted out to the political offenders in India, which arose in the Parliament, and the statement of the Under-Secretary in reply thereto, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April asks whether this difference in law will not look strange to all right-thinking men, when both the countries are under the same sovereign; and what sympathetic Englishman will not be moved to pain to hear about the manner in which Mr. Kolhatkar has been dealt with in prison?

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 2nd, 1910.

70. Referring to the taunting remarks of the *Pioneer*, that the disappearance of Babu Arabindu Ghose will not be a source of difficulty to the Government in finding a member for the Bengal Executive Council, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April, addressing the above paper, remarks as follows:—

You may cut jokes at Babu Arabinda Ghose's cost; but all his countrymen know that prestige of the Government will no doubt be raised by admitting him into the Council. Arabindu Babu himself, however, is not expected to lower himself so as to accept such a post; he is much above it.

BIR BHARAT,
Apl. 3rd, 1910.

71. Commenting on the Benares social Conference, which was presided over by a lady, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April observes that the Europeanizing of the Indian ladies will not raise the status of the country; on the contrary it will be a cause of its fall. The women, who think that they would improve the country, condition by adopting European fashion and delivering speeches, should first see what the men could achieve by their speeches. Happy days will never come to India, so long as the culture and education of Indian women are not carried on on the ancient model.

BIR BHARAT,
Apl. 3rd, 1910.

72. Referring to the protest of the Shwetamber Jain Conference against the intention of the Bombay Government to utilize the premises of the Jain temple on the Malabar Hill for its own purposes, the *Bir*

The Bombay Government and the Malabar Hill.

Bharat [Calcutta] of the 3rd April hopes that the Government will no doubt pay heed to the prayer of the Jains.

73. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—

Justice Chandavarkar and the Gita. The remarks of Justice Chandavarkar (in his Convocation speech of the Bombay University) that the Gita is a dangerous book and has poisonous effect on the raw minds of boys, are ridiculous. We on the contrary think that if you want to give good education to the students, to make them dutiful and capable of passing their life in happiness, they should be taught Gita full well. We don't understand why Mr. Justice Chandavarkar spoke in such terms about a religious book like the Gita. Perhaps, he has come to think so, seeing that the bomb-throwers had Gita with them. But does he really believe the book to be so?

Bir Bharat,
Apl. 3rd, 1910.

74. The *Hindi Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April 1910 says that it would have been a nice thing if other Native Princes also had published manifestos like that of the Maharaja of Nasipur giving good advice to their subjects, to make efforts to remove the feeling of disaffection among the people and specially the young men towards the Government and the English people.

HINDI BANGAVAS,
Apl. 4th, 1910.

75. In an article under the heading "Who are the leaders?" the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th April writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 5th, 1910.

"Who are the leaders?" Some discussion recently took place in the Landholders' Association and in the Bengal Council as to who can be fitly called the leaders of the people. The zamindars would have the world believe that it is they who are the natural leaders of the people. Now this is a thing which the simple-minded Bengali villager will never be able to realise the significance of. It is a well-known fact that in no place in Bengal is the zamindar looked up to as the leader of society. The Tagores, who are Pirali by caste, are by no means the leaders of Bengali society. Persons of various castes, high and low, are to be found among the zamindars; and apart from enjoying a somewhat influential position within their own body zamindars are in no way the real leaders of society. Why, such a distinction was not accorded even to a high class Brahman like Maharaja Krishna Chandra, and in the present day the family of the Maharaja of Natore does not occupy the first place in the Kulin Brahman community. It is not the zamindars, but the high-class Kulin Brahmans, who are the natural leaders of the people. It is this class of Brahmans that has among its members great men like Raja Rammohan Ray, Krishna Mohan Banerjee, Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra, Umes Chandra, Surendra Nath, Hem Chandra, and a host of others. Even men like Maharaja Tilak Chand of Burdwan and Raja Rajballav used to bow to the feet of brahmans, and history tells us that it is such Brahmans who with the loyal help of their obedient Kayastha and Vaidya followers always used to rule society. But all that is now changed, and with the spread of English education it is only English educated and Anglicised men who now claim the foremost place in society. Even then all such Anglicised Bengali belong to the higher castes—Brahmans, Vaidyas and Kayasthas. Thousands of zamindars taken together dwindle into insignificance before one Surendra Nath or one Rashbihari, and lakhs of millionaires do not wield a little of the influence which is enjoyed by one Chandrakanta Tarkalankar. The mammon of wealth has never been worshipped in Bengal where learning and good breeding alone have been accorded every honour. Our Anglicised zamindars may blow their own trumpet as loudly as they choose, but they can never be the what they claim to be—the natural leaders of the people. We do respect Raja Pyarimohan, Maharaja Mohindra Chandra and Rai Jotindra Nath, because they work in co-operation with the real leaders of the people. Let us tell the young Maharaja of Burdwan and Maharaja Prodyot Kumar Tagore that they can never be the leaders of the people, unless they can become as great as their illustrious ancestors. In a country where Krishna Das Pal can be a popular leader, it is the greatness of mind and not of wealth which is respected and adored.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

76. The *Utkaldipika*

The proposed countervailing duties on Indian tobacco.

[Cuttack] of the 26th March regrets to learn that the India Government is contemplating to impose countervailing duties on tobacco grown or manufactured in India, for a tax on Indian tobacco will affect the poor classes, almost all of whom use it every day. The writer, however, hopes that the benign Government will desist from troubling the poor Indians.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 24th, 1910.

77. The *Samvad Vahika*

A proposal to establish *Gorakshini sabhas* in the Balasore district.

[Balasore] of the 24th March is of opinion that the condition of cattle in the Balasore district has made it necessary for the agriculturists belonging to that district to establish *Gorakshini sobhas* in its different parts with a view to treat and sustain old and sick cattle, to save a large number of cattle every day from destruction in butchers' shops and to put a salutary check on their export to foreign places. The writer therefore exhorts the Balasore public to look after their cattle without which no agricultural improvement is possible in that district.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

78. The *Sambalpur*

A system of religious education in Government and private schools advocated.

Hitaishini [Bamra] of the 26th March advocates the system of imparting religious instruction in Government, aided and private schools and colleges with a view to saturate the minds of young students with sublime religious and moral ideas without which no secular education can be said to be complete or successful. There will not be much difficulty in introducing this system, as Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians will all be glad to see their children brought up in the principles and practices of their respective religions.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 4th, 1910.

79. A Chandbali correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika*

A proposal to take back old coins and to issue new ones in their place.

[Balasore] of the 24th March points out the difficulties to which traders and businessmen are put in that place on account of old silver coins in their possession not finding currency in the market. Coins dated 1835 to 1840 should be taken back by the Balasore Treasury and newer coins issued in their place. At any rate something should be done in this direction to minimise the inconveniences or difficulties of traders and their people.

GURJATBASINI,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

80. Referring to the transfer of Babu Sadananda Pati, Head Pandit of

A transfer objected to.

Guru Training School, Talcher from that State to Athmallick, the *Gurjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 26th March points out that the Head Pandit is a deserving and successful teacher, and that his transfer will be a great loss to the Talcher Training School. The writer hopes that the local authorities will cancel the transfer in question.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

81. Referring to the failure of the Nangla dacoity case that was being

Observations on the Nangla dacoity case.

tried by a Special Court in Calcutta, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 36th March makes the following observations:—

A criminal case which has no other legs to stand upon, except those of confessions not corroborated by other evidence generally excites suspicion in the minds of the public. Those officers who entirely depend on them for their success must be looked upon as incompetent to bring the offenders to justice.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

82. Referring to the result of the appeal, which the *Englishman* had

Lala Lajput Rai versus the *Englishman*.

instituted before a bench of the Calcutta High Court, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th March makes the following observations:—

As regards the reduction of damages, Lala Lajput Rai will not mind much, for he did not prosecute the *Englishman* in a vindictive spirit. He was simply clearing himself of the foul charges that had been brought against him by that paper. In this Lala Lajput Rai has been completely successful, as the *Englishman* stands convicted. We hope this conviction will henceforward make the *Englishman* more careful in using words and expressions which are not proper and judicious, and which are likely to induce bad feelings in the minds of the Indian readers.

83. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th March regrets to state that the house of the Remuna Vernacular School near Balasore was destroyed by fire, and that the cause of the fire is not yet known. It is hinted that the people of that place are constantly employed in litigation, and that party feeling may have something to do in the matter. At any rate, this is a great loss to the Remuna public.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.
Mar. 24th, 1910.

84. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 26th March regrets to state that a great fire broke out in mauza Kandala in the Talcher State, on the 22nd instant, destroying many houses with all their contents. It is a pity that four men and women were burnt to death, as no means could be found to save them. The mother of Babu Chandra Sekhar Misra, an Accountant in the Talcher office, was among the victims.

GARJATBASINI.
Mar. 26th, 1910.

85. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th March states that a strange phenomenon is visible in Somepara, in the Tigrina State. It is said that a fire breaks out every day in that village, and that its cause is unknown. In this way the entire village has been destroyed within the period of a fortnight.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

86. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th March regrets to state that the whole of village Bhubaneswar and a portion of Kapileswar were destroyed by fire on the 19th and 22nd instants, respectively. Hundreds of houses, including Police offices and out-offices, were destroyed in a few hours. As a consequence, the people of Bhubaneswar are in great distress. The Collector of Puri, the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda and the District Superintendent of Police, Puri, inspected the place, and expressed great sympathy for the poor people in distress and despair. The members of the Bhubaneswar Temple Committee have issued a letter, in which it is stated that a Relief Committee has been organised at that place with Rao Saheb Pirsanna Kumar Pal, retired Assistant Engineer, now settled at Bhubaneswar as its Secretary. The writer exhorts the public to contribute their mite towards the relief of the distressed people in question.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

87. The Banki and Dompura correspondent of the *Utkalbarta* [Cuttack] of the 26th March states that about 800 men and women live in village Gholapur, in the Banki Estate, of whom one-third have come from Jariapara in Athgarh. It is said that a clandestine opium trade is going on in that village without the knowledge of the Excise authorities belonging to Banki and Athgarh. The number of opium smokers in that village is increasing at a rapid rate. Unless strict measures are adopted by the authorities in question, the villagers will reach the lowest depth of degradation at no distant date.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

88. A correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th March states that a new disease has made its appearance in Mutarifa, in Padmapur in the Cuttack district. The lower eye-lids of the persons attacked are first swollen; then their bodies are swollen; then a fever comes, which carries off the patient within two or three days. Already some people have died of this disease.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

89. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th March draws the attention of the students to the Convocation speech of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, which is marked for its good advice to the student public at the present time.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

90. Referring to the end of the Mareah rebellion in the Bastar State in the Central Provinces, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th March states that inquiry should be made to find out the causes of the discontent, and steps should be taken to remove the same at an early date. As the Mareahs like the Khonds are simple people to deal with, it should also be ascertained how far the Abkari policy of the Government and the Bastar State in the shape of excise shops now in existence among them has effected their moral character.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Mar. 26th, 1910.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

91. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th March requests the Raja of Kanika and the Uriya public to translate the *Siddhantadarpan*, a Sanskrit work on Astronomy by the late Mahamahpadhyaya Chandrasekhar Sinha

A proposal to translate the *Siddhantadarpan* into Uriya.

Samanta, into Uriya with suitable annotations, with a view to make the work popular among the Uriya-knowing public. At any rate, the study of this work will prove very useful to those scholars who are engaged in drawing up Uriya almanacs every year.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 26th, 1910.

92. After giving the picture of a crocodile engaged in the act of chewing the skull of an Uriya to represent the Bengali, who, though serving the Uriya at first as a husking

The Bengali-Uriya disputes.

pedal, suddenly transformed himself into a deadly crocodile determined to do the greatest possible injury to the Uriya, the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th March gives an account of the history of the disputes between Bengalis and Uriyas in so far as they are connected with the organisation of the Orissa Association and the distribution of Law and Engineering scholarships, and concludes with the observation that the Government, which has been loyally served by the people of Orissa for the last hundred years, must not abandon their just claims by being artfully imposed upon by the clever devices of shrewd Bengalis, who have managed to keep some time-serving Uriyas under their unholy influence. The Uriyas in the three regular districts of Orissa numbered 66 lakhs, against the non-Uriyas who number only one lakh. Thus the claims of the Uriyas must rise superior to those of other people in that province. The writer earnestly exhorts the Uriyas to place implicit and entire confidence on the Government, which no doubt will protect them from the machinations of the Bengalis. The writer further points out that the Keras or Bengalis domiciled in Orissa have made common cause with the newly-come Bengalis against the interests of the Uriyas.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 9th April, 1910.

B. S. Press—0-4-1910—16X-97—J. A. M. and others.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 9th April 1910.

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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 Musaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Mahabodi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Editor's name not known for certain.	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

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

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

482. The *Telegraph* says that the resolution issued by Government on the Fire Brigade scandals marks a new and happier era in Indian political history. "We can assure His Honour," it continues, "that his action in this connection has been hailed with universal approbation and evoked the gratitude of not merely the citizens of Calcutta but of the entire people of the province as showing to them what sort of strict and impartial justice they might expect at his hands."

TELEGRAPH,
2nd April 1910.

(c)—Jails.

483. With reference to political offenders in India, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks, "It may be confidently said that the introduction in this country of the distinction between real *badmashes* and persons whose offences do not involve moral turpitude would serve the ends of justice better than the present system of subjecting the latter to treatment of a 'degrading character'."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1910.

(d)—Education.

484. The *Bengalee*, referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's Resolution for the establishment of a technological institute, says: "Industrialism is the watch-word of the modern world—the determining principle of its life. Japan has recognized the truth and Japan is great and progressive. The people of India are not inferior to that of Japan in moral worth and intellectual capacity. Before them lies as great a field of development and progress as ever stirred the hopes or fired the enthusiasm of an ardent people. It is for the Government to lead on in the great work of industrial development, and we cannot help confessing to a sense of disappointment that Mr. Mudholkar's resolution was not accepted."

BENGALIAN,
9th Mar. 1910.

485. Commenting on a resolution adopted by the Bogra Muhammadan Educational Conference to the effect that an appeal be made to Government to impose a tax on all Muhammadans for the promotion of Muhammadan education, the *Bengalee* says: "If no such cess is necessary for the education of Hindu boys, why should it be necessary for the education of Muhammadan boys? From another point of view, if no such cess is necessary for the education of Muhammadan boys in other provinces, why should it be necessary in the new province? Are we to understand that the Government of the new province is not in a position to provide for the education of the very community in whose supposed interests the province was created?"

BENGALIAN,
26th Mar. 1910.

486. The *Bengalee* writes: "We, for our part, would have the unrest, much of which is admittedly healthy, considerably intensified rather than that anything should be done to retard the progress of education. Education, we hold, is the watch-word of the future—education in all its several stages, from the primary to the collegiate."

BENGALIAN,
31st Mar. 1910.

487. The *Mussalman* writes: "We deeply regret the unfortunate pronouncement of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Majid in regard to free primary education. It is a great pity that a Muhammadan Member of the Legislative Council came forward to disapprove of Mr. Gokhale's resolution for free and compulsory primary education on grounds that are entirely inconsistent with the very spirit of Islam. It is a pity we

MUSSALMAN,
1st April 1910.

have in our community illiberal and narrow-minded men of the type of Mr. Majid, and that such men are returned to Council as representatives of the followers of the most democratic religion in the world."

BIHAR HERALD,
2nd April 1910.

488. Referring to the promise given by Sir Harvey Adamson that Mr. Gokhale's scheme for free and compulsory primary education would be considered by Government,

Free primary education. the *Bihar Herald* says: "Primary education among the masses will undoubtedly be the basis of all progress and prosperity of a nation, and no real advancement is possible if you do not lift up the teeming millions from ignorance. We earnestly hope that the promise just given by Government will be reduced to practice with as little delay as possible."

BENGALERS,
2nd April 1910.

489. Congratulating Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim on his refutation at the last convocation of the Madras University of the charge that the education imparted in India is godless, the *Bengalee* says: "The very men who talk of the godless character of our education complain of the excess of political agitation in the country. This may be merely a coincidence, but it may also be due to a belief on their part that the best way to prevent political or rather material activity in the country is to make us concentrate our energies on that particular form of spiritual endeavour which ignores the concerns of this world and busies itself with those of the next."

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA,
5th April 1910.

490. Discussing His Honour's reference to education at the Bengal Budget debate, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "His Honour's announcement that 'we can certainly afford no more: I doubt if we can really afford so much'—will cause deep disappointment in the country."

BENGALERS,
5th April 1910.

491. The *Bengalee* is glad to find that His Honour has decided to allow the Presidency College to remain where it is for the present and remarks: "Sir Edward Baker does not profess to be an educational expert—it is not always safe in practical administration to be guided wholly by experts whose vision is apt to be narrow—but he thinks that he will best serve the interests of education by pushing on the improvements which have been suggested in connection with the Presidency College and not by holding out a counsel of perfection. The public entirely accept this view and congratulate His Honour upon having, so far as he is concerned, finally settled this question."

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

BIHAR HERALD,
20th Mar. 1910.

492. Commenting on the budget of the Patna Municipality, the *Bihar Herald* says: "There is an absolute absence of any supervision in every branch of its working and the result is that the municipality is forced to put unnecessary burden of over-taxation on the rate-payers in order to make two ends meet."

BIHAR HERALD,
25th Mar. 1910.

493. After deploring the terrible havoc worked by a fire in the village of Mainpura, Bankipore, the *Bihar Herald* remarks: "It is a shame that such a big town has no fire-engines. Our municipality knows only to screw out the last farthing of the poor, but cares very little to save their lives and property."

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th Mar. 1910.

494. Commenting on the damage suffered from floods by villages on the right bank of the Damodar river, the *Hindoo Patriot* says: "As the removal of the embankment on the right bank is the cause of the evil, and as it was done in the interests of the East Indian Railway, the railway should be made to contribute to the cost of protecting the part of the country that is subject to the flood. The work cannot be delayed on the plea of want of funds. It is not known when the Government will be in a position to spend 5 to 10 lakhs of rupees for the

purpose, and so the work cannot be postponed indefinitely. Until the Government is able to undertake a large remedial measure, it should endeavour to afford temporary relief."

495. The *Bengalee* draws attention to the inconvenience suffered by passengers proceeding to and from the sanatoriums at Baidyanath, Simultolla, Karmatar, etc., on the

BENGALUR,
5th April 1910.

A Railway complaint.

East Indian Railway, since the opening of the Grand Chord Line. "The up Express train," it says, "does not stop at Simultolla. The only train in the day time is the one that leaves Howrah at 6-56 in the morning and arrives at Simultolla at 5-19 in the afternoon. This train at one time used to start from Howrah at about 9 A.M. and arrive at Simultolla at about 5 A.M. So that while facilities for rapid travelling are the order of the day everywhere else, here in the case of the unfortunate health-seekers, who frequent the sanatoriums on the Chord Line, slow travelling, in the vocabulary of the Railway authorities, is synonymous with convenience." The journal observes that this also applies to the intermediate stations on the Chord Line from Jamtara to Simultolla.

496. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the drainage of rural areas can be improved by making large openings at

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
5th April 1909.

Drainage in rural areas.

short intervals in railway embankments so as to afford a passage to rain or floods. It remarks that the water-logged condition of these areas, which generates malaria, is chiefly due to the obstructive action of railway embankments on the natural flow of accumulated water. In days when there were no railways and railway embankments, the villages were thoroughly drained and were thus free from malaria.

(h)—General.

497. Contrasting the privileges enjoyed by the Muhammadans, who were allowed to hold an Educational Conference at Bogra, with the disabilities of the Hindus, who were prohibited from holding even so non-political a meeting

BENGALUR,
30th Mar. 1910.

The Bogra Muhammadan Educational Conference.

as a Conference of the Depressed Classes, the *Bengalee* remarks: "We do not grudge our Muhammadan fellow country-men the immunity from suspicion which they enjoy, but does not the Government realise that differentiating treatment of this kind must naturally produce a most painful impression upon the minds of what by far is the most important section of the educated community?"

498. Referring to the Peshawar riots, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
30th Mar. 1910.

Peshawar riots.

"For more than three hours the looting, etc., went on unchecked, although it would have taken half an hour at the most to summon military aid from the adjoining cantonment. And the wonder is why it was not done, when it was evident at once, to judge from the reports, that the police were powerless to cope with the outbreak. The second day's evil work began in the morning and went on till the afternoon. The mob was left in undisturbed possession of the city all these hours, sacking the shops at will. The disorder ceased at 2 P.M. on the arrival of the military. And the question again arises, why were not troops sent for earlier, as soon as the serious and widespread nature of the rioting became evident?"

499. The *Bengalee* writes: "Strange news comes from Peshawar. The Hindus are migrating from Peshawar, no longer able to rely with confidence on the protection of

BENGALUR,
2nd April 1910.

Ibid.

the authorities, the Hindu quarters are deserted and the persuasions of the Deputy Commissioner have failed so far to bring about a change in the determination of the Hindu community. It is evident the Hindu community of Peshawar have lost faith in the authorities. It is the same all over India. The impression is widespread that the Hindoos are not in favour with the Government."

BENGALIAN,
31st Mar. 1910.

500. The *Bengalee* says that the universal Indian feeling against the partition was a marked feature of the last debate on the budget in the Imperial Council. Even Hon'ble Members not interested in the question were instinctively compelled to refer to the partition as a great blunder.

TELEGRAPH,
2nd April 1910.

501. The *Telegraph* quotes the following passage from the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose on the occasion of the Budget debate in the Imperial Council: "We Hindus of Bengal are prepared to enter into a solemn league and covenant to give up, if need be, all our claim to the expanded councils, all our claims to Government emolument. We are ready and willing to take a back seat if that will reunite the severed Bengali population. We prefer to be door-keepers in our own house to dwelling in tents where we shall be looked upon as interlopers." "This", comments the journal, "is the sentiment of the people so far as Bengal is concerned. From the popular point of view the partition has done no good; on the other hand, it has brought about financial difficulties to the Empire. The condition of the Provincial revenue is a real cause of alarm. It is but natural to hope, therefore, that good counsel will prevail and the partition will no more be regarded as a 'settled fact.'"

BENGALIAN,
31st Mar. 1910.

502. The *Bengalee* writes: "We anti-partitionists have not the smallest wish to deprive the Muhammadan community in the new province of any benefits or privileges which they might have derived from the partition. Let them have the preferential treatment which they are now enjoying. They are our brothers—what benefits them benefits us in the widest sense. But we hold that consistently with this preferential treatment it is possible and practicable to modify the partition of Bengal."

BENGALIAN,
31st Mar. 1910.

503. Commenting on the Raja of Dighapatia's moderation when he referred to the partition in his speech at the Imperial Council, the *Bengalee* says: "Was his attitude of reticence then due to official pressure? We should like to have a definite reply to this question. If we are right in our surmise, the fact shows the weakness of the case for the partition and the nervous anxiety of the officials of the new province on the subject. Our information is that an official went round and saw several members of the Imperial Council on this question. It is by such tactics alone that the partition can be supported."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
31st Mar. 1910.

504. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* commenting on Mr. Kershaw's statement that the revenues of Eastern Bengal and Assam are now spent within the province, says that although, prior to the partition, a portion of the revenues was utilised by West Bengal, yet the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam had the satisfaction of knowing that the money was spent on their own kith and kin. "The authors and supporters of the partition," the journal continues, "could not, however, bear this, but their sense of justice and fairness is not at all shocked at the sight of these revenues being utilized for the good of the Assamese who are certainly not as nearly related to the people of Western Bengal as the Bengalis of Eastern Bengal! And was not Assam a separate and independent province while the Eastern and Western Bengals were a part and parcel of the same province? Another curious fact is that a large portion of the revenues of Eastern Bengal also finds its way, in consequence of duplication of offices, into the pockets of highly-paid officials, who of course do not belong to the province."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd April 1910.

505. Discussing the impecunious condition of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the aggregate cost for the Police Department in both Bengals is rather extravagant, considering that the two provinces are connected with each other by a steamer service and railways, and that they are inhabited by a race of people who are, according to Sir William Hunter, the least criminal in the world. The journal remarks that the Criminal Investigation Department in West Bengal is sufficient for the purposes

of both provinces and the one created in Eastern Bengal and Assam can be safely abolished.

506. Commenting on the duplication of expenditure caused by the partition of Bengal and the establishment in Eastern Bengal of separate Board of Revenue, Secretariat, Public Works and Police Departments, etc., consequent on the partition of Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests the reunion of the two provinces under one Governor and an Executive Council, and says that with the installation of an Executive Council all complaints on the score of too heavy work, which was one of the reasons for the partition, should disappear. The journal continues, "We are sure Sir Edward Baker is quite able to take charge of the two provinces with the help of such a Council."

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 2nd April 1910.

507. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "There is no doubt that Babu Bhupendra Nath would not have been called to order if the rules of the Councils Act of 1890 were in force, and it goes without saying that the rules of the Reformed Council should be more liberal than, at least as liberal as, the old ones. Under the old rules the members were allowed to deal with matters not directly connected with the finance if they were exercising the minds of the people at the time. By such a procedure the Government did not lose in the least; on the other hand, it gave some satisfaction to the general public to find that some of their serious grievances were thereby directly brought to the notice of the responsible rulers of the land. It should also be remembered that it is not much use to offer any criticism on the budget or any public measure unless the question of policy underlying it is allowed to be discussed. Some provision in this respect is absolutely necessary."

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 1st April 1910.

508. Commenting on the action of His Excellency the Viceroy in calling the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu to order for indulging in a condemnation of the partition during the final debate on the budget, the *Benqales* observes that if the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu introduced irrelevant matter in condemning the partition, the Hon'ble Mr. Haque was equally out of order in supporting it. Mr. Haque, however, was permitted to finish his speech without interruption, while the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was promptly called to order. "The public," the journal says, "have noted with pain and astonishment this difference of treatment accorded to the supporters and the opponents of the partition. How is independence encouraged, if an anti-partitionist is ruled out of order for supposed violation of a rule which another member, who has taken it upon himself to support the partition, and indeed, everything official, is permitted to violate with impunity?"

BENQALES, 1st April 1910.

509. In welcoming a resolution adopted by the Anjumani-Mussalmanan-i-Bangala to the effect that Government should be asked to substitute the system of direct voting for the Bengal Council in place of the present method of voting through delegates, the *Mussalman* says: "The experience of the last election in this province in connection with the separate electorate for Muhammadans has clearly demonstrated the unsafe and unreliable nature of the system of voting through delegates, and how it can easily lend itself to corruption and other unfair practices."

MUSSALMAN, 1st April 1910.

510. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that Sir Harvey Adamson is thoroughly familiar with Burma and has other qualifications in respect of character and ability which will help him to rule the province well if, as seems likely, he is to succeed Sir Thirkell White as Lieutenant-Governor.

A successor to Sir Thirkell White, Lieutenant-Governor, Burma.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 1st April 1910.

511. Referring to the forthcoming appointment of an Indian Member to the Bengal Executive Council, the *Mussalman* says that Government should recognize the claim of the Muhammadan community and see that a competent Muhammadan member is appointed. The journal considers it to be its duty to let Government know that the feelings of the Mussalman community are very keenly exercised on the subject and that it would be inexpedient and impolitic to ignore their claim in this matter.

MUSSALMAN, 1st April 1910.

BENGALUR,
1st April 1910.

512. Discussing the suggestion that at the Budget debate Members should confine their remarks to financial questions only, the *Bengalee* says: "Questions of administration could then only be discussed under resolutions which the Government may or may not allow. This would be a retrograde step, and entirely in conflict with the procedure and practice of legislative bodies in other parts of the world and with the spirit of Lord Morley's reforms."

The budget discussion.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st April 1910.

513. Discussing the attitude of the Government of India towards Provincial Administrations, the *Hindoo Patriot* says: "The Imperial Government and the Provincial Administrations. "The provinces have a just claim on the whole of the taxes raised by them, and these ought to be devoted to meet their growing requirements. We think the time has come when some sort of satisfactory financial arrangement should be arrived at between the Provincial Governments and the Imperial Government, so that the former may be in a better position to spend its resources on works of public utility. The discontent manifest in the country is not so much political as it is owing to the crying needs of the people not being duly attended to. If the Provincial Governments could provide pure drinking water in places afflicted with scarcity of water, if they could accomplish necessary drainage works where they are needed, and thus protect the country from plague, malaria, cholera and other preventible diseases, if they could provide them with a more efficient police to protect their person and property, the discontent of the people would have been nowhere. As there is very little likelihood of the Imperial Government condescending to forego its share of the bulk of the revenue, the best course to provide the Local Government with funds would be to allow them the power to impose taxation."

514. Discussing the financial position of the Government of India, the *Bengalee* says: "The Government of India cannot raise their provincial assignments. Provincial taxation is out of the question, though a suggestion to this effect has been made. Retrenchment is the one remedy that is available, and a very substantial retrenchment may be effected by the modification of the partition."

The future of Indian Finance.

BENGALUR,
3rd April 1910.

BENGALUR,
1st April 1910.

515. Referring to the reasons given by the Government of India for postponing the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the *Bengalee* says: "It is a cruel disappointment to the public that the authorities should go back upon the declaration that was made two years ago and blast the hopes which they raised. No administrative reform that we can think of is more imperatively needed in the interests of justice than this; none which the people have demanded with greater insistence. It a hundred pities that in a matter of this kind the Government should have taken almost an unconscionable length of time to have arrived at the right view, and when at length it did arrive at it, should have postponed the question for reasons not one of which will appeal to an unprejudiced mind."

516. The *Bengalee* says that the reading of speeches at the Supreme Legislative Council meetings should be stopped as a discussion loses its reality and its interest when members only read speeches which they have prepared beforehand and do not attempt to answer the arguments advanced by the opposite side. It also considers that the limitation of the activities of the Council to a short winter session will not satisfy the public.

517. Referring to Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee's pronouncement at the annual meeting of the British Indian Association that malaria and other preventible diseases are due to the abnormal poverty of the country, the *Hindoo Patriot* is at one with the speaker in thinking that "the once healthy people of Bengal have gradually become enfeebled by insufficient supply of pure water, exposure, insufficient clothing, scanty and unwholesome food." The journal says: "The fact that a variety of epidemics prevails in India admits of the only explanation that their real cause is the poverty that grinds the people. Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee has strengthened his wise views by an array of facts, and we hope his sagacious speech will be the means of drawing the attention of the authorities to the poverty problem as the root-cause of the evil."

Causes of malaria and other preventible diseases in India.

The Supreme Legislative Council.

BENGALUR,
2nd April 1910.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
2nd April 1910.

518. Commenting on the appointment of a committee to enquire into the prevalence of malarial fever in the Jalpaiguri district, the *Bengalee* says that the Bengal Government should follow the example of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, as some of the Bengal districts, as for example, Jessore, are quite as unhealthy as any district in the new province. A committee should be appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of this district, for if this is not done promptly, the district is doomed.

BENGALIAN,
2nd April 1910.

519. The *Indian Mirror* in suggesting some measures for the suppression of brothels in Calcutta, says: "The condition of these localities (Chitpore Road, Collinga Bazar Street, Cornwallis Street) is horrible in the extreme. The sights and sounds abounding in them are unbearable to any one possessing the least sense of decency. After nightfall they are the scenes of devilish orgies. Yet, thousands of respectable inhabitants live in these localities, and thousands have to pass through or visit them. That is not all. Some of the educational institutions and places of worship—Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian—are situated in these localities. Most of the Indian educational institutions are scattered over College and Cornwallis Streets, while in the vicinity of Collinga Bazar Street are to be found several churches, a large European educational institution—the Calcutta Free School, the Madrasah of the Muhammadans, and that pride and glory of Calcutta, the Municipal Market. It was an excellent move on the part of the Local Government to enact the provisions whereby the Commissioner of Police is authorised to close disreputable houses and to remove undesirable persons from respectable localities. We are pleased to find that Mr. Halliday does not mean to let the new law remain a dead letter. We hope also that action will be taken simultaneously with regard to the houses of ill-fame which abound in the Northern Division of Calcutta. The condition of Chitpore Road is the worst imaginable."

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd April 1910.

520. The *Indian Nation* says: "Taking a retrospect of the work of the expanded Imperial Council at the threshold of its new career, we are happy to say that it gives us every cause for hope and encouragement."

INDIAN NATION,
4th April 1910.

Working of the Reformed Council.

521. The *Hindoo Patriot* regrets that Government should be so heavily burdened with law charges when money is needed to supply the people with drinking water and other sanitary improvements. "The expenditure under the head of Criminal Investigation Department," observes the journal, "has gone up to an enormous extent. Needless to say that this is due to the prevalence of anarchism and the occurrence of what has come to be called political crimes in the country. Is it not, therefore, incumbent upon all true well-wishers of the country, to co-operate with the Government in eradicating this fearful evil that has made enormous drain on the exchequer?"

HINDOO PATRIOT,
4th April 1910.

522. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that of all sanitary works, the one most needed is the supply of pure drinking water in villages. In most villages old tanks and water-courses have dried or silted up, and the people have not the means to re-excavate or reclaim them. Under these circumstances, it is added, the people are entirely dependent on Government for measures of relief.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
4th April 1910.

523. Referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Budget debate, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "A calm dignity and an absence of all tendency to fault-finding with the non-official representatives, which unfortunately is now-a-days so prevalent among a good many official members, characterised Sir Edward Baker's speech, and this will be very much appreciated by the general public."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
4th April 1910.

524. The *Hindoo Patriot* says: "The Maharaja of Cossimbazar voiced the feeling of the educated community when he said, 'It is obvious that the heavy expenditure necessary for village sanitation, properly so-called, has yet to be adequately provided for. The ravages of malaria and the havoc played by other fell diseases are well known; the sufferings of the poor in remote villages on account of the scarcity of water during summer have more than once been discussed in this

HINDOO PATRIOT,
4th April 1910.

council; it has been argued with much force that the limited resources of the District Boards are wholly inadequate to provide the remedy. I would earnestly appeal to Your Honour's Government to come to the rescue of sufferers.'"

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th April 1910.

525. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that if the Provincial Legislative Council is to give any real assistance to Government in the administration of the province,

The Bengal Budget Debate. the selection of its members should be unimpeachable and unexceptionable, an ideal which the journal holds to be inconsistent with the present system of special electorates. "The independent members of the Council", it says, "should try to impress the fact upon the responsible authorities that so long the expanded Councils are not recruited by broad-based people's constituencies, so long they will not command that confidence which it is the sincere desire of the Government that they should."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th April 1910.

526. Commenting on His Honour's statement that the project of improving the water-supply in rural areas could not be taken up for want of funds, and that the funds

Ibid. available for this purpose could not be materially increased without additional taxation, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says:—"The imposition of any additional taxation is out of the question. The proposal is simply suicidal. But what of the Road Cess Fund which has been earmarked and set free to do its legitimate duties?"

BENGALERS,
5th April 1910.

527. Referring to Sir Edward Baker's pronouncement at the last Council meeting that the rules of debate would be more rigorously interpreted and enforced in future and

Ibid. that the latitude allowed at the present meeting was not to be taken as a precedent, the *Bengales* trusts "that under the new rules considerations of policy and administration, underlying fiscal questions, will not be excluded from discussion."

BENGALERS,
6th April 1910.

528. The *Bengales* urges the need of sanitation in rural areas, and says that the cholera and malarial fever death-rate is very high, notably in Jessore where the death-rate

Need of sanitation. exceeds the birth-rate. Having regard to the magnitude of the evil, the journal holds the present efforts of Government to be inadequate and appeals to His Honour to spend a substantial portion of the funds at his disposal to safeguard the health of the people committed to his care.

BENGALERS,
6th April 1910.

529. The *Bengales* writes: "There have been a number of house-searches at Faridpur. The raids are not yet over. Are all these to justify the prohibition of the Conference?"

The Faridpur house-searches. However that may be, they are having a disastrous effect on the public mind. They are calculated to add to the tension and the irritation that already prevail. We have heard a great deal about rallying the Moderates. No more effective means could be discovered for alienating them. House-searches are deeply repugnant to the feelings of the people. When will our rulers learn wisdom?"

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
30th Mar. 1910.

530. Commenting on the increased powers which it is proposed to vest in the police by the new Police Bill, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says: "In not a single instance in

all these two score and more years have the police been handicapped in their work in Calcutta for want of sufficient legal powers." After condemning the clause which makes it punishable for any person to enter any public or private building without reasonable excuse, the journal remarks: "Even more objectionable is the power proposed to be given to the police of interfering with or stopping at will processions, speeches, meetings, etc. Why, if the Bill becomes law, almost everything except the natural functions of the body will be under police control. The vesting of the police with absolute powers in this way cannot be justified in any circumstances, and we earnestly hope that the Bill will be freed from all features calculated to cause reasonable apprehension to the law-abiding public."

531. The *Telegraph* says that there are certain points in the Calcutta Police Bill which should be carefully considered by the Council and by Government. For instance, the clause making it punishable to be found in any public or private premises without sufficient excuse might operate rather roughly on innocent and ignorant mufassal people who loiter in such places without any ulterior motives. Then, again, the proposed police powers of interference with processions and meetings are calculated to put temptation in the way of police officers. The journal, however, remarks: "With these defects, which we still hope will be removed, the Bill as it stands to-day is certainly a very great improvement on its predecessor; and as such we cannot but thank the Government."

TELEGRAPH,
2nd April 1910.

532. Discussing the order requiring the proprietor of the *Gujarati* to deposit a security under the new Press Act, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks: "The omission to specify the terms and expressions which the Government considers so dangerous as to apply section 4 and sub-section (1) of the new Press Act to them, is a matter of grave import to Indian journalists."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st Mar. 1910.

533. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "Government, in fairness to the Indian Press, should specify in every case it enforces the new Act against a paper the words which prompted it to demand security. Without knowing the mind of the Government every Indian journalist in the present state of the law must feel like moving on slippery ground, on the edge of a precipice on a pitch-dark and stormy night with the one little guiding light gone out!"

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd April 1910.

534. Commenting on the Indian Emigration Bill, the *Telegraph* says: "It is better that Indians should be altogether excluded from the colonies than that they should be suffered to remain under most insulting conditions and degrading humiliation."

TELEGRAPH,
2nd April 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

535. The *Bengalee* says that the present position of the lower classes is a weak point in the Hindu social system. If Hindu society is to attain its former state of social efficiency, it must raise the status of the depressed classes.

BENGALIAN,
30th Mar. 1910.

536. The *Mussulman* commends Prince Jehandar Mirza's presidential address recently delivered at the annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Mussalmanan-i-Bangala. It agrees with the speaker that the Hindu community owes its comparative advantages to its habitual insistence on its rights as contrasted with the Muhammadan attitude of an equally habitual acquiescence in what the authorities choose to ordain. "We trust the bulk of our community," says the journal, "have come to realise that the attitude of *jo hukum* is not paying. Self-assertion is the key-note of success."

MUSSALMAN,
1st April 1910.

537. The *Bengalee* says that if a Technical Institute were established in Calcutta and named after the late Queen, it would be far more useful than a 20th century Taj. To waste so much money on building a Taj at a time when millions of people are starving is held to be a piece of indescribable folly. "We hold," concludes the journal, "that not many worse uses could have been made of the half a crore or so than the use that is actually going to be made of it."

BENGALIAN,
3rd April 1910.

538. The *Indian Mirror* approves of the scheme formulated by the Indian Association of Calcutta for coping with anarchism, but regrets that no provision has been made to discourage students from meddling with politics. The journal holds that the leaders of the people should emphatically declare their intention of entirely excluding students from the field of political agitation.

INDIAN MIRROR,
3rd April 1910.

539. The *Bengalee* writes: "The authorities must let the leaders of the people do what they can, if the latter are to do their duty in connection with the eradication of

BENGALIAN,
5th April 1910.

anarchism. The policy of suspicion must be given up. Let the lawless be punished by all means ; but let the true leaders of the people—men who believe only in constitutional agitation and in lawful methods—be implicitly trusted. In other words, let the policy of rallying the Moderates be consistently followed. If the authorities will go on repeating the blunder of the Government of the new province in the matter of the district conferences that were to have been held in three important districts of that province during last Easter, the result will be to weaken the hands of the Moderate party all over the country and to make it almost impossible for them to be of any use to the Government and the public."

G. C. DENHAM,

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

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH,
7, KYD STREET,
The 9th April 1910.

B. S. Form—9-4-1910—112—95—J. L. C.