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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th July 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	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000
2	" Bangaratna "	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	" Bangavasi "	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	" Bankura Darpan "	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	" Basudeva "	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	" Basumati "	Ditto	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	15,000
7	" Birbhum Hitaishi "	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	" Birbhum Varta "	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti Brahmin, age 37,	800
9	" Burdwan Sanjivani "	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	" Chinsura Vartavaha "	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	" Daily Hitavadi "	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	" Dainik Chandrika "	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	" Dharma "	Ditto	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45	2,000
14	" Dharma-o-Karma "	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
15	" Education Gazette "	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
16	" Ekata "	Calcutta	Do.	No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kundu, Teli, age 34 years.	1,000
17	" Hitavadi "	Ditto	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
18	" Hindusthan "	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
19	" Jagaran "	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
20	" Jasohar "	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	600
21	" Kalyani "	Magura	Do.	Bisewar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
22	" Karmayogin "	Howrah	Do.	Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.	2,000
23	" Khulnavasi "	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
24	" Manbhum "	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
25	" Matribhumi "	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	" Medini Bandhav "	Midnapore	Do.	.....	.....
27	" Mihir-o-Sudhakar "	Calcutta	Do.	Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 35; Maulvi Reyzuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.	4,000
28	" Murshidabad Hitaishi "	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
29	" Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
30	" Nayak "	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
31	" Nibar "	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50 ...	200
32	" Pallivarta "	Bongong	Do.	Charn Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
33	" Pallivasi "	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
34	" Prachar "	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
35	" Prasun "	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
36	" Pratikar "	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
37	" Purulia Darpan "	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
38	" Ratnakar "	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mitra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
39	" Samaj Darpan "	Salkia	Do.	Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.	140
40	" Samay "	Calcutta	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	80
41	" Samvad Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghatak, Brahmin, age 45.	60
42	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
43	" Sevika "	Diamond Harbour	Monthly	.....	.....
44	" Soltan "	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam, Mussalman.	1,500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concl'd.					
45	" Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	... Weekly	... Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
46	" Twenty-four Parganas Var-tavaha."	Bhawanipur	... Do.	... Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
47	" Banga Kesi" ...	Calcutta ...	... Fortnightly	... Nowsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 36 ...	200
48	" Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	... Weekly	... ....	...
49	" Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	... Do.	... Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	3,200
50	" Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	... Do.	... Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30,	500
51	" Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	... Do.	... Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
52	" Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	... Fortnightly	... Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
53	" Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	... Monthly	... Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
54	" Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	... Weekly	... Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
55	" Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	... Do.	... Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 36.	266
56	" Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	... Monthly	... Pandit Jagannand ...	142
57	" Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	... Weekly	... S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35 ...	600
58	" Satya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	... Do.	... Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
59	" Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	... Do.	... Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	200
60	" Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	... Do.	... Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 36.	...
61	" Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	... Do.	...	...
62	" Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	... Do.	...	...
63	" Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	... Monthly	...	...
PERSIAN.					
64	" Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin" ...	Calcutta ...	... Weekly	... Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
URDU.					
65	" Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	... Weekly	... Syed Hussain, Muhammadan, age 36 ...	250
66	" Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	... Do.	... Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
67	" Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	... Do.	... Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350
URIA.					
68	" Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	... Weekly	... Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	...
69	" Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	... Do.	... ....	...
70	" Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	... Do.	... Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	700
71	" Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	... Do.	... Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	...
72	" Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	... Do.	... Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500
73	" Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	... Do.	... Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48 ...	600
74	" Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	... Do.	... ....	...
75	" Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	... Do.	... Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76 ...	1,000
76	" Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	... Do.	... ....	...
77	" Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	... Do.	... Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar,	600

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

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
38A	" Muhammadi "	... Calcutta ...	... Weekly	....	....
43A	" SurbarnabaniK "	... Do. ...	... Do.	....	....
8A	" Biswadut "	... Howrah ...	... Do.	....	....

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the Russian aggression in Persia in demanding the dismissal of the Governor of Tabriz as reported by Russian atrocities in Persia. "Reuter" from Teheran, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore]

ALPANCH,
June 24th, 1910.

of the 24th June concludes that such unlawful interference indicates that Russia means to swallow up Persia, and accuses the former of mischief for settling in the lands of the Persians and refusing to withdraw. The paper calls upon those philanthropists who, pretending humanity, are mad after pressing the Turkish Government, with a view to get her subjects freed from her control, to come and save Persia from the oppression of Russia, but expects no response since the Persians are not Non-Moslems.

2. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th June has no doubt that all Asia is anxious about the fate of Persia, Russia having posed herself as her guest though uninvited, and increasing her forces there.

HITVARTA,
June 30th, 1910.

3. The *Darus Sultanat* [Calcutta] of the 1st July notices the joy and

DARUS SULTANAT,
July 1st, 1910.

Are the Turks ready to fight with the Greeks? gratitude of Turkey to the British Government for its strong action in the present Cretan crisis, and says that the Muhammadan subjects of the India

Government cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing their gratification at this action. The paper believes that no other European Power would have taken a due interest in the question, if England had not declared its policy so strongly in this connection.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 4th, 1910.

4. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 4th July speaks

The Russians demanding a transfer. highly of the Governor of Azarbaijan and his services to the country, and attributes the Russian demand for his transfer reported by Reuter to his opposing the Russians in carrying out their objects. All the papers of Europe and the majority of the Russian journals were once in favour of this selection. If the Persians act otherwise, the stability of Persia would be no better than that of Bokhara; besides he cannot be removed from his post without the sanction of the Parliament which appointed him.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 4th, 1910.

5. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 4th July refers

Grateful acknowledgments for a hopeful future for Persia. at length to the reception given to the Persian representative in London at the funeral of His late

Majesty King Edward VII, and his long interview

with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at which questions about the amount of foreign supervision still necessary in Persia and as to how that supervision can be reduced were discussed, and an assurance was given by the Persian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that some reforms had been effected in his country, and says that the interest taken in Persian affairs by a Cabinet Minister like Sir Edward Grey bodes well for Persia, since the matter will be brought to the notice of Russia through him. Thanks are, however, not due to Sir Edward Grey alone, but to the French Foreign Minister too who was instrumental in clearing the ground for bringing about this good feeling.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 4th, 1910.

6. The *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 4th July says

What is the trouble of the Persians? that our neighbours having taken advantage of the pleasure-seeking monarchs of Persia for the

last hundred years, pushed on their interests in that country by inspiring terror into the people; and if the present state of things continue, the Persians would find it a hard task to retain their position.

The Persians should politely explain to the Russians that their old policy would not avail them, and that they should deal with the Persians impartially and justly. The Persians should understand that there are two thorns on the way of their stability, the first being internal and the other external. They have uprooted one, and should try to remove the other by every means in their power. All that Persia has suffered to obtain during the last three years would be mere waste if she fails to check the forward policy of her neighbours for it is to that policy that her misery is due.

The efforts of the neighbours, including the posting of an army in Persia, have all along been to gain their object by a policy of inspiring awe and

terror into the minds of the Persians. What is then the duty of the Persians? Their duty in the first instance is not to allow the foreigners to overstep their rights and privileges, and to dismiss (for good) those of her own officers who being under the influence of fear grant concession to the foreigners; and in the second place to reward such officers who, instead of being so influenced, show a bold front to the encroachments of the foreigners. If the Persians stick to these points, the foreigners would retrace their steps from Persia.

They should also never transfer an officer whose transfer the neighbours insist upon, but should it be considered necessary, it should invariably be on promotion.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SANJIVANI,
June 30th, 1910.

7. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th June refers to the acquittal of Lalit Mohon Som, one of the accused in the Rajendrapur Train Dacoity. Rajendrapur Train Dacoity case, and says that that all the youngmen who were chaffanned by the police in connection with this case have been acquitted. "Will there be no remedy?" the paper concludes, "of the police taking hold of and harassing innocent men? Government should not remain indifferent in the matter."

SANJIVANI,
June 30th, 1910.

8. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th June speaks how Babu Manoranjan Guha, one of the deportees is being closely followed by the police, how owing to this he has been compelled to leave the house of a friend of his at Calcutta, and how one day when coming to the *Sanjivani* office on business the police were seen watching him. The paper then says:—

We ask the Government who has set the police upon him? If it is not at the instance of the Government, order should at once be passed prohibiting the police from molesting him any more. But if it is, we speak further, why is a respectable person like Manoranjan Babu being suspected? If there is reason to suspect him as an anarchist and seditionist, let the Government tell him so plainly. If his existence in this country is calculated to destroy the peace of the Government, he may bid farewell to his motherland for good, and end the remaining days of his life in a foreign country.

Another thing occurs to our mind. If he is believed to be an enemy to the Indian Empire, why was he released? Is it good to set the police upon him after he has been released?

HITAVADI,
July 1st, 1910.

9. Referring to the discharge of Lalit Mohan Som, who was accused in the Rajendrapur Train Dacoity case, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes:—

What a large number of men have by the grace of the police been made to remain in *hajut* for a long time before they could obtain their release! On the side of the police it may be said that persons against whom there may be any ground for suspicion are first arrested and then let off if there be no evidence against them, and that there can be nothing wrong in all this. But at the same time it ought to be considered that persons thus arrested suffer severe loss as regards honour and money, to say nothing of the hardships that are the necessary accompaniments of a stay in *hajut*. It is needless to say that the police will go down lower and lower in public esteem, if innocent persons are so frequently persecuted. If, however, persons who are arrested on very slender suspicion are released on bail, or if the evidence against them are collected within a short time, they can be spared much of their sufferings, and at the same time the Government does not suffer in any way. Incidents like the above have now become very common, and so the Government ought to try to put a stop to needless persecution.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 2nd, 1910.

10. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July says that if the High Guards at the High Court. Court be placed under strict guards, there will be extreme inconvenience to thousands of men who daily frequent it on business. And in a way mafassal men will be prevented from entering the High Court.

It may also happen, the paper continues, that mafassal men summoned to give evidence in the High Court may be refused admittance on being unable to give satisfactory answer to the queriers of White guards, and this may result in the utmost inconvenience and loss to litigant parties. It may even induce persons summoned to keep back and when afterwards asked to give explanation, to say that they have not been allowed admittance by the Sergeant on duty.

Against the Sheriff's sale properties worth lakhs of rupees are sold by auction, but under the new system the attendance at such sales will be unsatisfactory, and want of sufficient bidders will cause serious loss to the owners of properties.

The paper is of opinion that it is not proper to impose severe restrictions on admittance in courts of justice and railway stations, which are frequented by all men on various businesses.

These restrictions have been necessitated by the murder of Shams-ul-Alum. But it may be asked, if the murder had been committed on the high road, would the authorities have closed traffic thereon? Is it proper under the circumstances to place the High Court under the strict system of guard?

In conclusion, the paper says that the proposed arrangements will not only cause inconvenience to the public, but will also cause heavy loss to many vakils who have to hunt after clients in the Bar Library. It, therefore, hopes that the present generous Chief Justice will not allow the introduction of such restrictions resulting in the inconvenience of the vakils and the public.

11. The *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July expresses its surprise that House-searches: a suggestion. that though Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab are all under the same Government, in the two last named Provinces the informers who mislead the police into searching houses for arms, etc., without justification are punished, while in the first-named Province they enjoy a complete immunity. It is really amazing to see the way in which the policies and sometimes the interpretations of laws differ in different parts of the land. The book which is circulated and the song which is sung freely in one Province are banned in another. The false informer in one Province is sent to jail; in another he is being treated sumptuously at the public expense. It would be a good policy if a notification were published in the official Gazette exculpating from all blame the citizen whose house has been searched by the police without anything incriminating having been found, and who has been humiliated by this search.

BASUMATI,
July 2nd, 1910.

12. Under the heading "No admittance into the High Court," the "No admittance into the High Court" *Jashohar* [Jessore] of the 2nd July refers to the proposal of placing strict guards in the High Court, and restricting free admittance thereto, and asks who shall pay the cost of the guards amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000 a month. It says that the Government of Bengal as well as the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam are equally unwilling to pay the cost, while the Government of India is also not ready to meet it, so the proposal has not been put into action. The paper then remarks that peace has been and will be established in the land, and it is no use inconveniencing the public by such measures. It hopes the Hon'ble High Court will not be slow to revoke these restrictions, and maintain the glory and independence of the highest tribunal of justice.

JASHOHAR,
July 2nd, 1910.

13. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July hears that tickets for High Court guards. admittance into the High Court are being every day distributed among the attorneys. The paper says that if the right of entrance into the highest tribunal be thus taken away, the public will be surely grieved. A tribunal of justice, the paper concludes, should be open to all like a religious temple.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1910.

(b) — Working of the Courts.

14. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th June refers to the acquittal of Surendra Mohan, who was accused of the murder of Pyari Mohan, brother of Gobes, the approver in the Naria Dacoity case, and observes:—We do not know how the trial would

SANJIVANI,
June 23rd, 1910.

have ended if Surendra had been unable to engage a pleader like Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar whose arguments convinced the Sessions Judge of his innocence. It was also proved in the case that the police had tampered with the deposition of the widow of the deceased. We request the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam to enquire why an innocent man has been harassed in this way.

DAILY HITAVADI,
June 24th, 1910.

15. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July is glad to know that the charge of murder against Sarala and Chapala Debis of Bhatpara has been withdrawn in the Sessions Court of Mymensingh at the instance of the District Magistrate.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 21st, 1910.

16. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July refers to the *Ibid.* acquittal of Sarala and Chapala, two Brahmin ladies of Bhatpara, in the Narainganj subdivision,

who to preserve their chastity killed a Brahmin youth and were accused of murder, and says that there is not the least doubt that justice has been done in this case and the public have been satisfied.

BASUMATI
June 18th, 1910.

17. *Anent* the sentence of 14 years' rigorous imprisonment on one Hira Singh, the Jailor of Abbottabad in the Punjab, for having beaten to death a prisoner under him, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July writes that the punishment, though heavy, is not too heavy for the offence. It is to be hoped that it will be a deterrent to other possible Hira Singhs.

(d) — Education.

ALPANCH,
June 24th, 1910.

18. Referring to the contribution of Rs. 3,000 by Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad towards the building of the Ripon College, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 24th June remarks that the influence of the Bengalis is supreme, otherwise the said amount could be spent on a worthier object, such as the opening of a national school or college, but this could not make him famous. The paper further observes that the Nawab has no bias as regards caste or creed in helping the cause of education; but if men like him should not help their own co-religionists how can others be expected to do so.

SANJIVANI,
June 24th, 1910.

19. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th June says that Government has granted six scholarships to Uriya students for the study of Law, provided they prosecute their studies at the University Law College, Calcutta, or the Patna Law College, and enquires why the privilege has been denied to students reading Law in the Ripon College.

SANJIVANI,
June 30th, 1910.

20. With reference to the number limit imposed by the University in regard to the admission of students into the College classes, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th June says:

This year, as also in the last, many students shall have to go away disappointed, owing to their failure to get admissions into the Colleges. In the Presidency College the limit has already been reached. The Scottish Churches College has stopped admission. Over two hundred have already been admitted into the City College, and the case with other Colleges are not hopeful. Under the circumstances, the paper says, the University should make arrangements for those students who have failed to secure admission as yet, or do away with the restriction referred to. Should the boys sit idle at home after passing the Matriculation Examination?

MUHAMMADI,
July 1st, 1910.

21. The *Muhammad* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes:— The Principal of the Presidency College has issued a curious order which, we are afraid, will ruin many a Musalman student. Henceforth no student shall be admitted into the Presidency College, unless he has passed the Matriculation or the Intermediate Examination in the 1st division. We do not know what is the reason for introducing this strange rule, but we are sure that though it will matter nothing to Hindu students if they are refused admission into that college, Musalman students

will find it very hard if they have to go to any other institution. Under the rules, which have so long been in force, Musalman students who pass out of the Calcutta Madrassa are allowed to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 2, instead of Rs. 12 the regular tuition-fee of that college, for the balance of Rs. 10 is paid out of the Mohsin Fund. But the new order issued by the Principal is going to shut the door of the premier college in Bengal against Musalman students. It is a well-known fact that Musalman students are often very poor, and that, what with the stiff nature of the Arabic and Persian courses, and what with the way in which examinations are held in these subjects, very few students of that nationality can pass in the 1st division. Consequently, now that the Presidency College will not take them in, most of them will be compelled to give up their studies; for if they have to go to private colleges, they will have to pay the full amount of the fees charged by those colleges, which very few of them are in a position to do. Besides, since the Presidency College is the only institution where Arabic and Persian are taught, and since Musalman students almost always take up these subjects, they will have to give up their studies if they have to be turned away from the Presidency College. We hope that the Director of Public Instruction will cause the new order to be revoked.

22. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July says that two students who passed the last Matriculation Examination in the 1st division from the Faridpore Zilla School have been refused admission into the Presidency

The case of two Faridpore students.
College as well as the Scottish Churches College, and that the authorities of both the colleges advised them to seek admission into the Dacca College. The paper then enquires whether students from Eastern Bengal will no longer be taken in any Government or private college of Western Bengal?

23. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that the University authorities have fixed the number of students to be enrolled in the College classes, but on the other hand they have been too liberal in passing candidates in the last Matriculation and Supplementary examinations. The result has been that the limit has already been reached and many students are unable to get enrolled in any college, especially those who have passed in the second or third division, as the colleges only admit students who have passed in the 1st division. Now the question is, the paper says, what should be the fate of those passed in the second or third division? Should they now bid farewell to Mother Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning? It would be well if the University looks a little in this direction.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July suggests that the Ayurvedic system of medicine should be taught in the Calcutta Medical College. The Government seem to have an unjustifiable bias for the Allopathic system of treatment; but considering that the Ayurvedic system has been in existence in this country from time immemorial, and that Indians will never let it die out, the Government ought to do something to encourage it.

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

25. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th June refers to the Bengal Government Circular introducing the elective system in Municipalities which so long did not enjoy the privilege, and says that the extension of the elective principle is for the good of the city. It further says that the number of elected members in the Calcutta Corporation has been reduced from two-thirds to only half. The elected members have little voice in the administration and a reform of the Calcutta Municipality is urgently needed. The paper recommends that the members and Chairmen of the District Boards should also be elected.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 2nd, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI
July 3rd, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 6th, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
June 30th, 1910.

BANKURA DARPARAN,
July 1st, 1910.

26. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 1st July is glad to see that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant the right of electing Commissioners to eighteen Municipalities, including that at Sonamuki which is in the district of Bankura. It says that the Government has earned the gratitude of the public by the grant of this privilege.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 2nd, 1910.

27. While thanking Sir Edward Baker for his kindly permitting a number of Municipalities to elect their own members the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July observes that so long as some real power of governing themselves is not given to the people they cannot rise to the responsibility of the situation.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 2nd, 1910.

28. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July is glad to learn that Sir Edward Baker has granted to some Municipalities the privilege of electing their Commissioners. This is a proof, the paper observes, of His Honour's large hearted sympathy and care for the welfare of the people. It thanks His Honour for the boon, and concludes with an enumeration of the Municipalities which have been granted the privilege.

JAGARAN,
July 3rd, 1910.

29. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 3rd July thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for granting the voters in eighteen Municipalities the right of electing Commissioners, and says that His Honour has apparently realised that Municipal work is not well conducted by nominated Commissioners.

SANJIVANI,
June 30th, 1910.

30. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 30th June has an article on the scarcity of water in Bengal, and refers to the circular of the Government of Bengal recommending the scheme formulated in 1894, and requiring the District Boards to spend Rs. 5,000 annually in this connection. The paper gives figures showing the expenditure on this head by the various District Boards for the 14 years, from 1894-1909, which proves that up to this time the scheme has not been fully given effect to. The paper is happy to see the efforts of the Government in this direction. But it says that the grievance is felt not only in Western Bengal, but it exists also in Eastern Bengal where the river water though plentiful, is salt and unhealthy, and there are villages far removed from rivers where want of drinking-water is acutely felt. It will be all the better if the Government of Eastern Bengal also be up to remove the grievance.

The paper finally reminds the people of their duty in this direction, and advises combined action.

HITAVADI,
July 1st, 1910.

31. A correspondent to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July suggests that as there is often a number of co-sharers in a zamindari, many of whom do not care to spend money for making tanks and wells, and thereby relieve their tenants of the scarcity of drinking-water, District Boards should take such things in hand, and then compel the zamindars to pay for them.

CHINSURA
VARTAVADA,
July 3rd, 1910.

32. The *Chinsura Vartavada* [Chinsura] of the 3rd July refers to the circular issued by Sir Edward Baker in respect of the water-scarcity in Bengal, and is glad to know that His Honour's attention has been directed to this subject. It says, His Honour's name will be ever remembered in the history of Bengal, if he can devise any effective remedy for this grievance.

HITAVADI,
July 1st, 1910.

33. The *Weekly Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July fully supports the suggestion made by the Health Committee of the Calcutta Corporation as regards the necessity of punishing with imprisonment persons who are guilty of adulterating milk, butter, ghee and mustard oil, and says that persons who sell food made of such adulterated stuff, as well as those who stock such milk, butter, etc., should also be similarly punished.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 1st, 1910.

34. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July is surprised to learn from a letter which recently appeared in the *Bengali* that the memorial, which had been sent to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, against the proposal of making a road in Ballygunge at a cost of more than a lakh of

rupees, has somehow been lost by the office of the Secretary to the Corporation. The paper suggests that, instead of wasting such a large sum of money over a thing which is absolutely unnecessary, the Corporation should extend Halliday Street northwards up to Grey Street, thus relieving the congestion of Chitpore Road.

35. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July refers to the proposal of removing the present Howrah Bridge and

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1910.

Howrah Bridge. erecting a new one. It says that a Committee with representatives from the Calcutta Municipality, Port Commissioners and that East Indian Railway Company, etc., are now discussing the matter for final solution. Experts say that instead of a *pucca* bridge, another and a stronger floating bridge should be erected. The paper is of opinion that one bridge is not sufficient, and proposes the erection of three bridges, one at Hatkhola, another at the end of the Harrison Road and the third at Muchikhola, to suit the growing traffic. The *pucca* bridge may be built at the site of the present one as suggested by Engineer Mr. Leslie, but two other floating pontoon bridges should also be built. The proposal, the paper remarks, may meet with the approval of the merchants of Calcutta, but it doubts whether it will be approved by the Port Commissioners.

36. Dr. Jagabandhu Chakravarty of Fagunda, post-office Barkanda, district Tippera, writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, that some sort of a "Death from betel leaves." poisonous bacillus has infected the betel leaves of that district, and that many persons have been killed by eating such betel leaves. As chewing betel leaves is a confirmed habit with Bengalis, the writer asks the Government to take prompt steps for destroying the bacilli.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 4th, 1910.

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

37. Referring to a series of complaints made against the Railway authorities, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 24th June disagrees with the proposal of providing refreshment compartments for natives in running trains, but thinks it necessary that hotels for natives should be maintained at the railway stations where cheap eatables may be sold, but this can be done only when no heavy charge is made by the Railway authorities for keeping them.

ALPANCH,
June 24th, 1910.

Hotels for natives. 38. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 29th June is indignant at the ill-treatment of Intermediate and Third Class *A Railway complaint.* railway passengers at the hands of Railway employés, and wonders whether things will ever improve in spite of the existence of the Railway Board.

BANGABANDHU,
June 29th, 1910.

39. Referring to a telegram from Simla announcing that the Government would now pay more attention to irrigation reducing its expenditure on railways, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th June observes that if the Government of India was extending railways in spite of the fact that its necessity was denied in a Government report so far back as 1873, it was simply in the interest of English merchants. This policy is injurious to India in two ways: in the first place, it kills native trade in its competition with foreign trade; and, in the second, Government finds no money for other useful purpose. This deplorable state of things needs an immediate change.

HITVARTA,
June 3rd, 1910.

40. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July publishes a letter from Babu Benimadhab Ghose and others of Panchanan-Amta Railway line. An accident on the Howrah-Amta Railway line, relative to an accident on the Howrah-Amta Railway line, on which on the night of June 26 last, a girl was run over and killed while crossing the line. The letter says that trains did not formerly run at Howrah before 7 in the morning and after dusk, but now they are running at night as well as in the early morning, to the great inconvenience of the local people. The letter represents the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor and hopes to get a remedy.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1910.

(h)—General.

HITVARTA,
June 30th, 1910.

41. Referring to the agitation of some selfish white traders about levying an Excise duty on tobacco, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th June, although not quite opposed to the levying of such a duty with a view to check the growing consumption of tobacco by the people of this country during the last few years, sees practical difficulties to its imposition, inasmuch as the Government will have to take up the cultivation of tobacco in its own hands to the injury of a large number of the people who would thereby be deprived of their means of livelihood. This is the consideration which weighed with the Governor of Madras in refusing to levy the duty.

STAR OF INDIA,
July 1st, 1910.

42. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 1st July writes that a great loss is feared if a tax is imposed on Indian tobacco. To escape this loss, a Madras Company has resolved to remove its firm to Pondicherry, and indent tobacco leaves from Java direct to Pondicherry. The Company's intention shows how burdensome the new tax will be. The paper regrets that, although several papers have been repeatedly writing that considering the interest of India no tax should be levied upon Indian tobacco, but the reasonable proposal has not yet received due consideration from Government.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 3rd, 1910.

43. According to the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July, Government should not impose any excise duty on Burma kerosine oil, for only those can insist on its being levied who are blinded by self interest and do not even like to dream of this country's well-being.

In another place referring to the interview of Mr. Carpenter, the representative of the *Times* Democrat, with Lord Minto in the course of which His Lordship is alleged to have spoken highly of the skilfulness of the people of this country and the effect of excise duty on foreign articles, and His Lordship's surprise at the peoples carrying on their *swadeshi* agitation on wrong lines instead of asking for the levy of this duty, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July observes that the very remarks of His Lordship about the result of levying a duty on imports sufficiently explains the people's not insisting upon it for they know how impossible the task would be in face of the opposition of Lancashire mill-owners and others.

As for the kind remarks of His Lordship about the skilfulness of the Indian workmen the paper has no doubt that when the latter would come to know of them, the remarks would prove an incentive to greater efforts on their part to make their skill more brilliant.

But while the *swadeshi* agitation which produced such an activity among the people as to call forth the above remarks, its suppression on the other hand proved a great obstacle to the further development of that activity by creating undue zeal among a number of immature youths of the country. It is therefore for His Lordship to solve the problem which has arisen on account of the two entirely apposite results of the agitation. All anxiety can, however, be removed if Lord Minto be able to devise a measure in consultation with Lord Morley in which the whole of the British dominions may be taken as one great empire with its different parts helping each other for the benefit of the whole.

MUHAMMADI,
July 1st, 1910.

44. Referring to the recent sedition circular, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes:—
"Sympathy and co-operation."
(The sedition circular)
In this circular the Government speaks more than once about sympathy and co-operation. While admitting the importance of the officials sympathising with the people and the latter co-operating with the former in the work of administration, we are constrained to say that such sympathy and co-operation are often conspicuous by their absence. Whether out of ignorance or on purpose, many English officials often behave very rudely towards Indians. Touring officers seldom care to mix with Indians, except on matters of business. And the result is that Indians of respectability and position often keep them at arm's length. The public have, therefore, been able to see very little of the kindness and generosity which are the characteristic features of British rule. There is nothing that can so surely win the hearts of the people of India as sympathy.

They are a sentimental people and a few words of kindness and sympathy melt their hearts. On the other hand the absence of this sympathy hurts their feelings and gives rise to discontent which in its turn leads to much mischief. But the old order is going to be changed and we are very pleased to find that our Viceroy has inaugurated a new spirit in the administration even in the midst of all the present unrest, anarchism and assassinations.

The public really feel honoured by the Government asking them to co-operate with it in the work of administration. The Indians are noted for their loyalty to their rulers, and they will always be ready to render every help and co-operation in the just acts of their rulers. The people have indeed always been ready to co-operate with their rulers, but unfortunately certain circumstances discouraged them from coming forward to do so. First, the character of the police, which, to say the plain truth, has deprived them of all claims to respect from the people, frightens the people away, and hence they do not care to have anything to do with the police. Cases are not rare in which all self-respecting persons in a village leave it on some plea or other as soon as the place is visited by a police officer. Until, therefore, the police are reformed there is little or no chance of the public co-operating with the Government.

There is another thing which acts as a bar against popular co-operation and that is the absence of impartiality and liberal-mindedness displayed to some extent by Government in every repressive measure that it takes for the purpose of putting down the present unrest, for the Government punishes the innocent with the guilty. Our readers are aware that the Moslem community all along maintained an unswerving loyalty to the Government in the midst of the wave of unrest, sedition, anarchism and assassinations which swept over the whole country. The Government also knows this, but so far it has done nothing to reward the Moslem community, though on the other hand the repressive legislation that has of late been enacted will grind Moslem together with those that are guilty. Take for instance the Press Act which will perhaps be able to do no harm to the strong and powerful Hindu community, but will be very injurious to the weak Moslem community. This circumstance is very galling to the Moslems and it is not unlikely that they should be discontented. Innocent and loyal as they are, they are to be punished with the guilty! How can they have the heart to co-operate with the Government? We are not conversant with diplomatic hypocrisy. We speak out what the Moslem community feel, and we hope that our rulers will do their duty to their Moslem subjects who are ever ready to lay down their lives for the Government.

45. In dealing with the circular for the suppression of sedition, the

Sedition Circular. *Khulnabasi* [Khulna] of the 2nd July says there

is no doubt that if the instructions in the circular are faithfully followed sedition will ere long disappear from this country. It says that no one doubts the honesty of purpose underlying the acts and measures of Government, but the misapplication of the same by some of the officials gives rise to endless trouble. Of course they do not always do so willingly, but the result nevertheless is all the same. As an example the paper cites the New Press Act where, although the law requires no deposit or security from any press or newspaper existing from before the Act came into operation, unless it prints or publishes any seditious matter, Magistrates often demand such deposit or security from it for any change in its name, address or printer.

"Hence," says the paper, "glad as we have been to read the circular, we shall be the more so to see it working satisfactorily. If the Magistrates and other subordinate officers freely mix with the people and attentively hear their complaints and be sincere in their dealings with the latter, better relations will be established between the rulers and the ruled and all feeling of disaffection or disloyalty will be rooted out."

Speaking of popular meetings and newspapers, it says that after the issue of the circular the officials should cease to look upon popular meetings and newspapers with distrust and, by close association, try to understand their real meaning and purpose. They should also do well to send letters of protest for publication in the newspapers whenever they see a wrong construction put on any Government measure.

KHULNABASI,
July 2nd, 1910.

BASUMATI,
July 2nd, 1910.

46. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July, in discussing the Government circular letter *against* public servants and Public servants and sedition, writes:—

We do not hold all the steps which public officers have been requested by Government to take to eradicate this serious mischief of sedition to be proper. It is good by all means that public officials should be asked to sympathise genuinely with the public. The necessity of their doing so has long been admitted even in official circles, but unhappily not much of this display of sympathy is visible in actual fact. All the grievances of the Indian body politic will ere long be removed if all or most of the officials show practical sympathy with the governed. It is a matter of common knowledge that those officials who have displayed this practical sympathy, the Cottons and the Macdonnells for example, have invariably been exceedingly popular. Mr. Beatson-Bell, again, had lost the public good-will by his ill-behaviour towards a certain Zamindar's employé in Eastern Bengal, but the same officer by his subsequent many acts of rare practical sympathy has come to be worshipped almost as a god by the public. He is now one of the most honoured officials in his Province, and his past is forgiven as the outcome of a momentary loss of self-control. Again, the names of many officials who sympathised with the oppressed ryots during the indigo troubles are still borne in grateful remembrance among the people. The officials who may side with the Indian victims of insult and oppression on railways, steamers and other public places at the hands of European or Indian oppressors speedily come to be honoured and loved by the Indian community. It may indeed be confidently asserted that if all or most officials act in this spirit, all the unrest will speedily disappear from the land.

District Officers and others are henceforth exhorted to argue with local politicians and convince them instead of standing aloof from them and sending them to jail when they transgress the law. This assumes a superiority on the part of these officers in the knowledge of history, economics, etc., to the common run of men. It would be best if a thoughtful but cheap book were published under Government auspices to help them in acquiring this knowledge.

Further, District Officers in taking on them this duty of persuasion should be on their guard against being mistaken for spies. An occasional chat with a local celebrity may give the District Officer a mistaken idea of the former's political views, and if acting on this impression the Magistrate reports against him and the police begin to watch him, the public will come to regard the District Officer only as a superior sort of a spy,—with the result that the facilities of free intercourse between him and the public would be reduced. This will mean a frustration of the good intentions of Government.

As regards the misapplication of the teachings of Western history to the present conditions of India, we believe that no Hindu requires to be told that ideals and methods differ according to time and circumstances. This general principle has been handed down to the Hindu from time immemorial, its particular applications in detail are the points which require to be discussed fully with young Hindu students. As regards the economic fallacy of the "drain" entailed on India by the British connection, which has been referred to in the Circular, it has the assent of a good many English authorities who have quoted from official reports to support their position. Government should publish a book disproving this theory as it has been set forth by Messrs. Dutt, Naoroji, Digby, etc. A lie can be proved as such only by the dissemination of the truth and not by means of threats, or by the suppression of particular doctrines.

BANGABANDHU,
June 29th, 1910.

47. Referring to the Birthday Honours' List, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 29th June writes:—

We are astonished to find that Mr. Rees, the well-known anti-Indian, has been decorated with a Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire, and that Deputy Superintendent Muzhurul-Haq and Inspector Lal Mohon Guha, who made a name in connection with the Midnapore Conspiracy Case and whose acts were very severely criticised by the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, have been made a Khan Bahadur and a Rai Bahadur respectively. The suit for damages which some Midnapore gentlemen have

brought against these police officers will soon be tried in the High Court. Has not, therefore, the Government shown rather too much fondness for the police by honouring the two police officers now? Two Indian journalists of Madras who are noted for their patriotism have also been the recipients of honours, and we are almost inclined to think that it will not be long before we receive some title from the Government, which seem to be determined to honour every plain-spoken and independent-minded journalist.

48. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July says that the Moslem community has been very pleased at the titles conferred upon Maulvis Abdul Jubbar and Taslim-uddin on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday.

MUHAMMADI,
July 1st, 1910.

49. The *Hitwarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th June writes:—

HITWARTA,
June 30th, 1910.

The financial outlook. It appears from a telegram from Simla that Local Governments have been asked to keep a sharp eye on their expenditure, there being a financial stress. The news makes every sensible man anxious since reduction of expenditure means stoppage of work of public utility. The fact reminds us of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's statement in the Budget speech that the increase of the pay of higher officials was the cause of the increase in the expenditure. If the Government of India and the Provincial Governments give up their annual exodus to the hills the expenditure may be considerably reduced. But when the Government begins to talk nonsense instead of paying its attention to what has been said before we cannot help weeping and laughing at the same time.

Mr. Wacha of Bombay has produced statistics to show that the Government expenditure has really increased considerably of late, and supports Mr. Gokhale's contention by adding that the increase is due to enhanced charges for the collection of revenue and other civil works.

50. The *Hitwarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th June, although considering the increase in the European Staff, object of the Government praiseworthy, questions the necessity of appointing European officers to control the traffic of opium in Burma, for, it asks, why the same object cannot be obtained by appointing native officers.

HITWARTA,
June 30th, 1910.

51. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July refers to the circular issued by Sir Edward Baker in respect of Good administration of Sir the water-scarcity in Bengal, requiring the Commissioners of Divisions to see that henceforth Rs. 5,000 is spent in every district on the supply of good drinking water and says that by this act the Lieutenant-Governor has earned the gratitude of the public. As another instance of his popular administration, the paper cites the case of the eighteen Municipalities which have been granted the right of electing their commissioners.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 2nd, 1910.

52. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July refers to the circular "Message of Hope from Sir Edward Baker." (The Lieutenant-Governor's letter to the Divisional Commissioners in regard to the scarcity of water, and says that His Honour has realised the gravity of the question and admitted the necessity of remedial measures. The Commissioners have been instructed to see that each district spends no less than Rs. 5,000 for the supply of good drinking water.

BANGAVASI,
July 2nd, 1910.

"We do not venture to say," the paper says, "that Rs. 5,000 will be sufficient for the purpose, but who will deny that it is a proof of Sir Edward's sympathy with the people? And it must be admitted that if his instructions are carried out there will at least be some remedy for the present state of things."

The paper hopes that when the matter has once attracted the notice of His Honour, measures will be gradually taken to cope successfully with the difficulty. It advises the people to co-operate with the Government, to cast off inactivity, to give up luxury and to devote their lives to the country's cause, for if suitable arrangements be made for the supply of water the land will be once more full of green crops and famine and starvation will be no more.

The paper recommends the establishment of a panchayat in every district. The duty of this panchayat would be to inquire into the nature and extent of

the water scarcity in the district, to devise remedial measures, to estimate the cost of a sufficient supply of water and to represent the same to the Government, which cannot rest indifferent if it is properly approached and the matter is adequately represented.

If the panchayat finds that the cost cannot be fully met by the Government it shall try to raise local subscription; and if it is of opinion that the Government should curtail the expenditure on certain other heads and should devote a larger sum for this purpose, it shall make a representation to that effect.

The paper thanks and blesses the Lieutenant-Governor, and in conclusion hopes that His Honour will pay similar attention to the adulteration of food-stuffs which is bringing on so much mischief.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 2nd, 1910.

53. Referring to the paucity of native officers in the higher grades of the Public Works Department, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 2nd July asks: Cannot the Government give encouragement to the Indians to enter this department?

The Government has repeatedly advocated technical education, and there was a time, the paper adds, when it encouraged the people to spread education. When the Medical College was started at Calcutta, the Indian students were quite averse to dissect dead bodies, and so for the sake of giving encouragement the first Indian who practised dissection was honoured by a salute of guns from Fort William, and his photograph even now may be seen in the Medical College Hall.

NAYAK,
July 5th, 1910.

54. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th July says that it has been already published that Babu Ganes Chandra Das, Government Pleader of Barisal, is going to leave Barisal and join the Calcutta High Court. The story goes that the local authorities of Barisal wanted to appoint Babu Rajendra Nath Mukherji, a member of the Barisal Bar, to the post of Government Pleader which was thus about to fall vacant. But the Local Government did not approve of such an appointment, and desired to know whether any Muhammadan Pleader was available for the purpose. Accordingly, the Barisal authorities sent in the name of the well-known Maulvi Hemayatuddin, a Muhammadan Pleader of the said Bar. And the rumour is that it is Maulvi Hemayatuddin whose appointment to the Government Pleadership has at last been sanctioned by the authorities. There is, says the paper, many a Pleader more competent than the Maulvi Saheb; but what of that? The Muhammadans are the favourite subjects of the Crown; and is it for this reason, asks the paper, that such an arrangement has been made?

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 6th, 1910.

55. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July protests against the proposed location of some of the offices of the Government of India permanently at Simla, on the ground that it will be a serious hardship on Bengali clerks, and will injuriously affect the recruitment of clerks from the plains, except Europeans and Eurasians.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DARUS SALTANAT,
July 1st, 1910.

56. Referring to the growing admission of Indian students to London Hospitals, the *Darus Sallanat* [Calcutta] of the 1st July attributes it to the closing of the doors of the Inns of Court to all Indian students but those who were graduates.

Basumati,
July 2nd, 1910.

57. Anent a statement in the *Daily News* in England to the effect that there has been lately too great an influx of Indian students into the London hospitals and that steps are in contemplation to prevent such influx, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July remarks that if this is done, Imperialism will become a living farce. Ministering to the diseased is a service in which there should be no colour distinctions. Let Englishmen imagine what Jesus Christ would have said of such a distinction.

58. Under the marginally-noted heading, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 24th June enumerates a few cases of sedition and *Swadeshi* movement. It says that since the Indians, particularly the Bengalis, have become so used to blows from the Government, there is no reason why they should not receive a similar treatment in the present age of liberty. Their monkey-like frowns have merely terrified the Governors.

The paper further regrets the fate of men like Amba Prasad and Ajit Sinha who had expressed their grief at the partition of Bengal and turned against the English Government.

In conclusion the paper says that some imprudent Behari Hindus appear bareheaded and without shoes on the 16th October every year as *Swaraj* worshippers, but fortunately they do not go out in procession for fear of Government, and suggests that they should not do so in future and should not imitate their cunning Bengali friends, but try to live in harmony with the Muhammadans as before.

59. Referring to the King's letter to the Princes and peoples of India published by the Home Department of the Government of India, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 24th June hopes that the message will prove as satisfactory in practice as it has been in the language in which it has been written.

60. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th June, regretting that there should be no remedy for the unarmed and innocent subjects of His Majesty, on whose dominions the sun never sets, being carried away by the savage Musalmans of the frontier, requests that the Government should appoint a special commission to investigate the matter. The other day the dacoits carried away six Hindus, all of them being related to Jeevan Mal, Secretary of the Peshawar Sonatan Dharma Sabha. These men were coming to see that gentleman on his being acquitted in the Peshawar riot case. It appears that it is not a case of simple robbery; there is a good deal of trickery, conspiracy and roguery at the bottom of this affair. The Hindus and Muhammadans are blaming each other; there is a charge of the Hindus against the higher authorities of Peshawar of not doing their duty. The capture of six Hindus and the appointment of the military to preserve peace in Peshawar on the very day that Jeevan Mal was acquitted, go to show that these robbers live in British territory, are clever, and in possession of much information. We may be mistaken in our views, but since the Hindus are generally the victims of the raids on the frontier, we recommend with the *Tribune* of Lahore that the Hindus should not only be exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act, but helped to furnish themselves with effective arms. Besides, the Government should make the retired Gurkha, Sikh and Dogra soldiers settle in the frontier villages.

61. Taking for its text the recent speech of Mr. Balfour delivered in the course of a parliamentary debate on the present Government by the people. administration of Egypt consequent on the remarks of Mr. Roosevelt, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 30th June tries to criticise that speech by asking a number of questions, tending to show that the system of government also needs a change with the change of times in the same way as other things; for instance, is the present system of government in England the same as obtained in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when her ships, built on quite a different model from the present *Dreadnaughts*, had destroyed the Invincible Armada, etc. A man blinded by selfishness loses his power of judgment.

In the second place, the paper continues, if Egypt rose to the high pinnacle of glory under a despotic government in those days, what is there to show that it would not have risen higher under a republican form of government. The 'Canadian fur-coat' argument of Lord Morley would also not be of avail here, for, there may be a difference of climate, but human nature and rights and duties conferred on man by Heaven are everywhere the same. Suppress murders, unrest and anarchy by all means, but do not blow the trumpet of your wisdom, sound judgment and, above all, your love of justice and generosity by denying the capability, of Egyptians for self-government.

ALPANCH,
June 24th, 1910.

ALPANCH,
June 24th, 1910.

HITVARTA,
June 30th, 1910.

HITVARTA,
June 30th, 1910.

MUHAMMADI,
July 1st, 1910.

62. In an article under the heading, "The change of spirit in India," the *Muhammadî* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes:—
 "The change of spirit in India." In India the rulers and the ruled are bound to each other by a Divine tie which it is as impossible to cut asunder by assassinations, bombs and political dacoits, as to strengthen by force of arms. So long as the foundations of the British *raj* are laid in justice and righteousness, so long shall no human power be able to destroy it. But if ever, though God forbid it, the English forget their responsibility and take to unjust and unrighteous ways, this vast empire will immediately tumble down. Our noble Viceroy has introduced the broad-minded policy of conciliation, and we doubt not that ere long the country will be free from all the troubles which have appeared in it in the last few years. We ask our Hindu brethren to restrain those among them who are unruly, and whose minds are contaminated with anarchistic ideas, for now is the opportunity for both Hindus and Musalmans to come forward and co-operate with the Government in restoring peace to the country.

NAYAK,
July 1st, 1910.

63. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes that all there is of real greatness and permanence in the men and the institutions of the West may be traced to Christianity and the more society in the west is throwing off the bonds of that religion, the faster is it hurrying towards a downfall. Leaving aside the material appliances of civilisation which are the effects and not the signs of real manliness, it must be admitted that all real progress must be based on religion and on religion alone. Now, Christianity only disseminated certain moral principles, but it did not show how those principles could take root. Thus the progress of western communities has been a fortuitous one not based on any rational plan. And as religious bonds last longer and go farther than merely moral ones, it comes about that the West never attained to the state of things spoken of by Arrian, the Greek historian, in regard to ancient India where the people were, according to that authority, never known to have told an untruth. In western lands it is now-a-days sought to be proved that, with the progress of education, falsehood is decreasing. This is only another way of saying that what may be called commercial and not abstract truth is coming more and more into use there. That is to say, a man there is coming more and more to be understood as a creature who deceives, a true statement is one the falsehood of which cannot be proved, charity is a dodge for making a name, "gratitude" is an expectation of the favours to come, and so on.

And contrast with this India's past. Arrian's account of the truthfulness of the ancient Indians seems incredible now. At the present time with growing population, crime and litigation also are increasing. It is said this is due to increasing want. But this want is only due to growing social license, and hence the need for a strict observance of the caste-restrictions on which this paper has dwelt so often.

Of course in the highest conceivable state of social progress there would be no need for any such observance of caste-rules: but that is a state when men will almost have become gods.

NAYAK.
July 1st, 1910.

64. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st July strongly adjures all traders, each in the name of his own religion, who sell things like cigarette-boxes, match-boxes, etc., with the figures of Hindu deities on them to cease doing so. It hurts the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus and the consequence will be most lamentable if the practice is persisted in.

KARMA YOGIN,
July 1st, 1910.

65. The *Karmayogin* [Howrah] of the 1st July writes:—
 India's mission. European civilisation with its commercialism, its creed of force and of heartless self-assertiveness has not brought peace and happiness to the people of the West. The present strained relations between the capitalist and the labourer and the growth of the socialistic movement show this.

Upon India rests the serious duty of quenching the deadly flame which has thus been lighted. Let not this heartless competition—this cruel selfishness of the West—bear down the old consecrated peace and firm restraint of India. Let the Hindu, worn with disease and afflicted with despair though he is, realise

that he is not quite the scum of the earth, that there is yet a glorious place in the world awaiting him. His ancestors by their prolonged asceticism and their reverential and devoted endeavours have laid up an inexhaustible store which may be freely drawn upon to help mankind out of its present critical condition. But to give away from that store requires strength of body and mind on the part of the giver. Will the hope of the Rishis of old remain unfulfilled—the hope of those whom neither the light of fortune nor the darkness of misery, neither the sun of independence nor the cloud of subjection could move an inch from the path of duty. To-day the glory of the Brahmin, the spirit of the Kshatriya, and the strength of the Vaisya are disappearing and the whole country is being drowned in an abject Sudraism. But that must not be. The Hindu must uplift himself now for the good of the world. Unless he can promptly arrest the present tendency towards decay among his countrymen of the genuine Hindu spirit, the deadly flame which has now enveloped the West will envelop India and the whole world soon. But we Indians shall never let that be—we shall appease this world-devouring hunger of mankind with the nectar which our Rishis acquired by asceticism. Let the example of Vivekanand urge us on to do our duty in this matter.

66. Commenting on Sir Bampfylde Fuller's proposal for the better training of Civilians in the languages of India and Sir Bampfylde Fuller's opinion. the manners and customs of the people, the ignorance of which is alleged to be a source of estrangement between the rulers and the ruled, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 1st July is of opinion that due attention to the proposal by the Government of India would result in the good of both the Indians and the English rulers.

67. The statement of Lord Minto to the representative of the *Times Democrat* shows, to the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 1st July, not only His Lordship's liberal mind of India. but his being a true well-wisher of the people too.

The paper hopes the successor of Lord Minto will act upon Lord Minto's opinion.

68. The *Ghar Bandhu* [Ranchi] of the 1st July writes that Lord Kitchener, being very much displeased for not having been appointed Viceroy of India, has resigned the post of the Governor of Malta; and that His late Majesty King Edward VII desired to appoint him to that post.

69. In connexion with the release of Maulvi Leekat Hossein from jail, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes as follows :—

The news has been published that Maulvi Leekat Hossein has been released from jail. He is an object of devotion to many of us, because he has renounced the world, and is a man of spirit and action. Whoever has seen him begging at the time of the Barisal famine, cannot but be moved by his virtues. As ill-luck would have it, the old Maulvi who deserves our eternal regard has suffered prison-life for two long years. Now after release he is again coming to this country. We do not know how we shall receive and welcome him.

70. The *Basumatli* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July cordially approves as proper the projected statue to the late King-Emperor at Delhi to be got up by subscriptions of a limited amount, and hopes all India will heartily combine to make the project a success.

71. The *Basumatli* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July understands that the Sikh Khalsa Dewan and other Sikh bodies intend going up again to Government along with the Punjab Hindu Sabha regarding the unmerited sufferings of Hindus and Sikhs in the late Peshawar riots and hopes that this united effort of Sikh and Hindu will succeed where the Hindu alone failed. In any case the inactivity of Government in this matter has amazed the Indian public.

72. The *Basumatli* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July cordially supports the proposal to have the new coins to be minted with King George's effigy on them, bearing inscriptions both in Urdu and in Hindi showing their value.

STAR OF INDIA.
July 1st, 1910.

STAR OF INDIA.
July 1st, 1910.

GHAR BANDHU.
July 1st, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI.
July 1st, 1910.

BASUMATLI.
July 2nd, 1910.

BASUMATLI.
July 2nd, 1910.

BASUMATLI.
July 2nd, 1910.

BASUMATI,
July 2nd, 1910.

73. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July commenting on the fact that an agitation is being got up in England against the proscription of Mr. Mackarness' pamphlet on the "Methods of the Indian Police," remarks. Such agitation will most probably exhaust itself, at the best, in an ineffective debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Stead at one time fulminated and threatened a good deal — promised to discuss Indian questions in his review — if not to bring out a special Indian edition of it; but now all the fire is quenched. What has been the unseen influence at work? There is indeed no cause for hope. Neither the wails of newspapers nor the petitions of the Indian public nor the aggressive attitude of pro-Indian M.P.'s will be of avail in making the Indian Government deviate in the least from the attitude which it has been led to take up.

BIHAR BANDHU.
July 2nd, 1910.

74. Criticising the statement of Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, that Egypt and other oriental countries have up till now never proved themselves fit and capable to attain and keep self-government, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 2nd July remarks that even with a little knowledge of the history of the eastern countries a statesman of Mr. Balfour's position would not have made this light statement. Led astray by selfish motives one may call us unfit for self-government, but history is proclaiming aloud that the orientals were not unfit to govern themselves, but on the contrary the system of *swaraj* was in vogue among them in former days, and they are not unfit even now. Banishment by Ram, of his highly virtuous and dearly loved Queen Sita, is a remarkable instance of the power which the public opinion exercised in olden days.

Under the Muhammadan rule too, villages enjoyed self-government. In 1819 Mr. Elphinstone remarked about these villages — "Their village communities are almost sufficient to protect their members, if all other Governments are withdrawn."

The paper further quotes Sir Charles Metcalfe — "Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds revolution; Hindu, Pathan, Moghal, Marhatta, Sikh, English are all masters in turn; but the village community remains the same."

The jury or the *panch* system is an important factor of self-government, and all social matters among the Hindus are decided by the *panchas*, while in former days Civil suits also were decided by *panchas* to the satisfaction of the parties and without any cost.

Expecting to show, in a subsequent article, that the republican form of Government forms a part of "our" religion, the paper writes. Supposing for a moment that formerly we were unfit for self-government, does it follow that we are still so? Change is a law of nature; the England of to day is not the same as it was in the reign of Queen Anne; similarly India is not the same to-day as it was two hundred years ago. But to evade the point by calling us unfit is quite another thing."

BHARAT MITRA.
July 2nd, 1910.

75. Referring to the recent efforts of the Government to protect the people of the frontier from the raids of the hostile tribes, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July observes, that it would be to the discredit of the Government if it fails to have its power so felt, that the tribes may not dare enter the den of the British lion.

BHARAT MITRA.
July 3rd, 1910.

76. To avoid all suspicion and to allow the public an opportunity to express an opinion the Government should, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July, introduce the proposed bill about the insurance companies during the Calcutta session of the Legislative Council, instead of at Simla.

BIR BHARAT.
July 3rd, 1910.

77. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July is sorry to see that Mr. Gokhale is misinformed. Mr. Gokhale could not fully grasp the meaning of the new Press Act on the subject of demand of security from presses and newspapers, and believing the utterances of the official members of the Council, did not foresee the interpretation which is now being applied to the law.

The Chief Secretary to the India Government as well as the Law Member said in the Council that the Act would not affect old presses or newspapers who would not be required to deposit security so long as they do not commit an offence. But the subsequent circular of the Government of India on the same subject and the Bombay Government's note on it go to explain that the foreseen behaviour of an owner of a press newspaper will be taken into consideration when declaring, and this will decide whether they will have to deposit security or not. No Government official said so clearly before the Bill passed into law.

The Council could have passed the law, continues the paper, if Mr. Gokhale opposed it; Magistrates will turn and twist the law in any way they would please, and we shall have to bow down before it; but it is hoped the time will soon change, and the Government will again be favourably disposed towards us: so the only thing to be regretted is that Mr. Gokhale's tongue stammered and his feet wavered at the call of duty.

78. Referring to the interview of Lord Minto with the representative of *If Englishmen leave India.* the American paper *Times Democrat* and His Excellency's reply to the latter's question "what

would be the condition of India if Englishmen withdrew from the country," the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July observes that every letter of what the Viceroy has said is true, for the disunion and mutual enmity and hatred which brought about India's fall have not yet disappeared from the country—in fact they are increasing and extending. They were not wanting in former days too, but then love and sympathy (wherever they existed) were real and sincere, while at the present day we see comparatively more love, but in most cases it is artificial and hollow.

79. Enquiring into the cause of the rulers failing to gain the sympathy of the people of this country, although due respect *Proposed training of rulers.* is shown to every Englishman of any walk of life

owing to his belonging to the same race as the King, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July points out how Lord Curzon and Sir A. Fraser failed to gain the good will of their people in spite of their good intentions, the former on account of his not taking public opinion at its true value, and the latter on account of inconsistency between what he said and did but finds a ray of hope for the country from their efforts in England for its good. Here the paper approvingly quotes Sir Bampfylde Fuller to show the present need of the Civilians acquiring a thorough understanding of the people over whom they come to rule, but finds practical difficulty in giving effect to the proposal of establishing one or two Colleges in a vast country like India, inhabited by diverse races and speaking so many different languages.

URIYA PAPERS.

80. Referring to a recent law of Japan to the effect that the Japanese Government will not withhold the power of pur-

A suggestion. chasing land in that country from any person of

any country, whose Government will confer on the Japanese people the right of purchasing land in their country, the *Utkal dipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th June observes that such a law is desirable for the preservation of mutual good will between different countries, and suggests that in view of the hard treatment of Indians by South Africa, it would be proper to prohibit the immigration of South Africans into India besides prohibiting the emigration of Indians to South Africa for the benefit of that country. It will indeed kindle the fire of enmity between the two countries, but that is unavoidable.

81. The *Utkal dipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th June gives the purport of the

The circular of the Government of India on the prevention of sedition approved. circular letter addressed by the Government on the subject of prevention of sedition, and approves it fully. The writer observes that it is natural to

expect that an able Governor-General like the present Viceroy should understand that the policy of repression is not good, and hopes that the Government officers as well as the people of the country will carefully weigh the words of the circular and act accordingly.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 4th, 1910.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1910.

UTKAL DIPAKA,
June 25th, 1910.

UTKAL DIPAKA,
June 25th, 1910.

SAMBALPUR,
HITAISHINI,
June 18th, 1910.

82. Referring to the invention of short-hand writing in Bengali, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 18th June is of opinion that such writing in Uriya may easily be done on the model of Bengali, and hopes that the Commissioner of the Orissa Division will give facilities to the Uriyas to learn this new art.

UTKALBARTA,
June 18th, 1910.

Short-hand writing in Uriya desirable. The Banki correspondent of the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th June writes to say that the establishment of a Sub-Registrar's office, a Sanskrit *tol*, a Telegraph office, and Co-operative Credit Societies in the Banki Estate in the Cuttack district, and the re-excavation of old tanks therein, are doing great good to the people of that place, and observes that all these improvements are due to the exertion of Babu Balmukunda Kanungo, the Manager of that Estate. The people are blessing Balmukunda Babu, and are forgetting his antecedents gradually, and hopes for further improvements through his exertions. The people also are thanking the Government for the above-mentioned good works.

UTKALDIPAKA,
June 25th, 1910.

The Manager of Banki and Government thanked. The Commissioner of the Orissa Division thanked. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th June is very glad to find that Mr. J. H. E. Garrett, I.C.S., J.P., the present Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is hearing appeals with great attention and patience, and that the results of the appeals hitherto heard since his taking charge of the Division amply testify to the keen intelligence and kind-heartedness of the Commissioner.

UTKALDIPAKA,
June 25th, 1910.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam thanked. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th June observes that this is the first time when an Indian gentlemen has been appointed to the post,

that the thanks of the public are due to Sir Lancelot Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for this, and that it is evident from this that the British Government is not slow to appoint an Indian to a high place when he is found fit for it.

UTKALDIPAKA,
June 25th, 1910.

The views of Mr. P. R. Arya, President of the Madras Provincial Conference, endorsed and supplemented. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th June quite endorses the views of Mr. P. R. Sundar Arya regarding the duties of the Indians at the present situation, expressed in his presidential address at the last Madras Provincial Conference held on the 9th June at

Cornul in that Presidency, and commends his words to the special notice of its readers. In unison with Mr. Arya, the editor observes that according to a Providential dispensation the English people came to India at a time, when the divers races in India, actuated by mutual hatred, were running at one another's throats, acted as mediator among them, and saved from ruin the quarreling faiths and creeds by inaugurating a spirit of religious toleration among them. Every thoughtful man can understand how well the Indians are now improving through the influence of that toleration. The writer exhorts his countrymen to cultivate this spirit of toleration along with the spirit of self-sacrifice and unity, and to be up and doing in seeking their own improvement along with that of their neighbours.

UTKALDIPAKA,
June 25th, 1910.

The remarks of the *Hitavadi* on the present system of education in Bengal endorsed and supplemented. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th June fully endorses the remarks of its contemporary of the *Hitavadi* of Calcutta on the present system of education in Bengal, to the effect that the sort of education imparted by the present Indian Universities in India

is not suited to Bengal and luxurious and spend more than his income; that it cannot teach him self-control, to be of good character and to cultivate faith in God; that he learns English mainly to earn his bread thereby, and not for the sake of knowledge, or for improving his character, or for his welfare in the life to come; that the crowds of M. A.'s and B. A.'s, who are wandering hither and thither, are blind to their own interests, pertaining either to this life or to the life to come, and are devoid of self-respect, national respect and and respect for religion, and that they have only the sense of respect arising

from the possession of money, and that if they get money they think they have got everything desirable. The editor observes that these remarks, which have been directed only to the Bengalis, are also applicable to the Uriyas, as well as the other races in India, the only difference being that the other races in India have taken to various trades, whereas in Bengal and Orissa Government service, pleadership and the medical profession are the chief means of livelihood. The writer exhorts his educated countrymen to so act as to maintain the dignity of education and to be self-respecting and of good character.

88. The Balrampur correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Calcutta] of the 25th June states that Babu Radha Charan Das, Babu Radha Charan Das, a good Sub-Deputy Collector, is disposing of applications Settlement Officer.

UTKALDIPAKA,
June 25th, 1910.

regarding lands in the estates of Balrampur, Madhupur and Chausathipara excellently well and in an impartial manner, and is earning great popularity thereby. He has given good instructions to the proprietors of Balrampur and Chausathipara regarding their estates.

89. Referring to the complaint made by "Truth" and reported week before last, regarding the non-observance of the 20th May as a mourning day in honour of the funeral of His late Majesty, Babu Brahmananda Das, Assistant Settlement Officer at headquarters at Cuttack writes to the Editor of the *Utkaldipika* of the 25th June to say that Government orders were received on the 18th May 1910, and that circulars were prepared and issued to the Assistant Settlement officers in charge of the various camps on the same day. It is likely that in a few cases the circulars might not have been received in time.

90. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 18th June publishes in its columns a biographical sketch of Sir Charles Hardinge as Viceroy of India, approved. Hardinge, the Viceroy-elect of India and hopes that during His Excellency's regime improvements will be made in every direction in India. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 24th June also approves of this appointment.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
June 18th, 1910.

91. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 23rd June publishes in detail the proceedings of a farewell meeting held on the 7th June, in the house of Maulvi Sahbaz Ali Saheb, zamindar of Dhamnagar in the Balasore district in order to bid farewell to Maulvi Asraf Ali Khan, the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Dhamnagar on the eve of his departure from that place. The meeting was attended by Hindus and Muhammadans numbering nearly 300 and music and the singing of Uriya, Persian and Urdu songs formed part of the proceedings. The Sub-Inspector of Schools was noted for impartiality towards Hindus and Muhammadans alike, dutifulness and other virtues and all the inhabitants of Dhamnagar are very sorry for his transfer.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
June 23rd, 1910.

92. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th June publishes in its columns an article, headed "Raja" (King) over the signature of Mr. Sribatsha Panda, in which the writer dwells on the attitude of the Hindus towards their Kings, whom the Hindus regard as the partial avatar of Vishnu (God) and towards whom they show the deepest reverence and loyalty accordingly. The depth of the loyalty of the Hindus towards His Majesty the King-Emperor of India may be well judged from the facts that they show very deep respect towards the small Indian Chiefs under the suzerainty of His Majesty, that they have invented a number of technical but very respectful terms to express the bathing, rinsing of the teeth, sleeping, eating and other daily duties of these Chiefs, and that the Brahmins, the highest caste of the Hindu community, do not think it beneath their dignity to render some menial services to some of the Chiefs, inasmuch as they are looked upon as demi-gods by the people. The Native Rajas having gone astray and having been addicted to luxury, the Government of India has been transferred to the hands of the British rulers by Providence according to the laws of nature and consequently His Majesty the King-Emperor, though a follower of the Christian faith, ought to be worshipped by the Hindus as Vishnu.

UTKALBARTA,
June 25th, 1910.

GARJATBASINI,
June 24th, 1910.

93. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 20th June approves of the suggestion made in certain quarters that the coronation ceremony of His Majesty King-Emperor

A suggestion.

George V may be solemnised at Delhi after its celebration in England and observes that should His Majesty condescend to grace the ceremony with His Majesty's most august presence, the loyal Indians will deem it a matter of great good luck, and their delight on the occasion will undoubtedly know no bounds. The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 22nd June also writes in the same strain.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
June 18th, 1910.

94. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 18th June and the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 24th June publish in their columns the official Uriya translation of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V's most gracious Message to the Princes and people of

India.

95. A correspondent signed as "Observer" writes a letter in English to the editor of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th June, which is couched in somewhat guarded language. The letter mainly contains two grave

insinuations against the Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur. One is that a criminal prosecution was instituted at the instance of the Subdivisional Officer against the son of a gentleman of considerable substance, who is said to have refused to contribute as handsomely as desired to the fund of the recent exhibition at Jajpur. This case was tried by the second officer at Jajpur, who is generally believed to be a conscientious man. The Subdivisional Officer was present at the trial for some time, as does not happen in any other case. The trial ended in acquittal, which met with universal approbation. The other insinuation is that, whereas the original estimate of the cost of the late Jajpur Exhibition was Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 only, the actual collections have amounted to above Rs. 12,000, and the collections and disbursements have not yet terminated. The writer seriously calls in question the manner in which such a large sum has been disbursed or distributed and hints that some people of Jajpur, though groaning under pressure, yet forbear from complaining and feign cheerful faces, while others are ascribing motives for this sort of official action.

SANVAD VAHIKA,
June 23rd, 1910.

96. The *Sanvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 23rd June disapproves of the imposition of an additional tax of three hundred dollars on every chest of foreign opium by the Chinese lessee under the Canton opium monopoly

granted on the 7th June by the Chinese Government, inasmuch as the imposition of such a heavy sum is a menace not only to the Indian traders, but to the Indian Government and to the Indian people. The editor is however glad to learn that the action of the Chinese Government will be protested against as an act of contravention of the treaty rights.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
June 19th, 1910.

97. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 18th June states that nearly 100 houses were burnt down at Hariharpur in the Cuttack district on the 13th June.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 9th July, 1910.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 9th July 1910.

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

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	" Amrita Bazar Patrika "	Calcutta	... Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin ...	4,000
2	" Behar Herald "	Patna	... Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	" Beharee " ...	Bankipore	... Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	" Bengalee " ...	Calcutta	... Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	" Bihar " ...	Patna	... Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	" Day's News "	Calcutta	... Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	600
7	" Hindoo Patriot "	Ditto	... Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	" Indian Empire "	Ditto	... Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	" Indian Mirror "	Ditto	... Daily	Bai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	" Indian Nation "	Ditto	... Weekly	Editor's name not known for certain.	500
11	" Karmayogin "	Ditto	... Do.	Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	" Kayestha Messenger "	Gaya	... Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha ...	600
13	" Mussalman "	Do.	... Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	600
*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.

993. The following is quoted from a letter to the *Bengalee* on the subject of the additional police in Jessore and Additional police force in Khulna :—

BENGALEE,
26th June 1910.

"In each village threatened with additional police force, there are leading and prominent men who would gladly volunteer their services as special constables and take all responsibilities to preserve the peace and detect crimes if they are treated a little more respectfully than ordinary constables according to their rank and station in society. If this suggestion be accepted by Government, a new institution of co-operation may be brought into being, which in future may develop itself into village government by the people themselves. The social opprobrium attaching to special constables will be removed, and in times of unrest all disorders might be suppressed with the aid of these men. We have read the circular of the Government of India with great pleasure. Our hopes have been very much heightened ; but we only wait to see it sincerely carried out. I plead for that sympathy which is so often dinned into our ears by our rulers from our King-Emperor down to executive officers of the lowest rank. Let an era of mutual trust begin here by the inauguration of a policy of sympathy in lieu of repression by crushing penalty."

994. The *Bengalee* says that the practice of arresting suspects indiscriminately has by its frequency become intolerable. The Rajendrapur dacoity. The personnel of the police, it is urged, is not what it ought to be. Men of greater intelligence and wider experience of the world should now be recruited, and taught above all things how to gain a larger share of public confidence. Then, it is held, there will be fewer undetected cases, and arrests on unfounded suspicion will not be so frequent.

BENGALEE,
26th June 1910.

995. Commenting on the discharge of Lalit Mohan Som, accused in the Fatehjangpur murder case, the *Bengalee* writes :— The Fatehjangpur murder case. "It is bad enough that when a heinous and diabolical deed like the murder at Fatehjangpur is perpetrated, the police should be unable to trace the offender ; it is much worse that an innocent person should be hauled up instead, on so grave a charge, should be detained in custody for weeks, if not months, and then put upon his trial on the basis of evidence which the Magistrate either finds to be insufficient or unreliable."

BENGALEE,
26th June 1910.

996. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* hears that Babu Monoranjan Guha and Babu Kali Mohan Ghose are being shadowed by Police surveillance. the police in a most intrusive and objectionable manner. Such petty scandals, it is held, so far from doing good, only create a feeling of irritation.

AMRITA BAZAR,
Patrika,
2nd July 1910.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

997. With reference to the suppression by the Government of India of the Smarth Vidyalaya in Telegaon, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains that the only known ground for such action is the fact that some proscribed books were found by the police in the premises of this institution. "Are we to take it," concludes the journal, "that this is the head and front of its offence ?"

998. In asserting the survival of the popular feeling against the partition, The partition of Bengal. the *Bengalee* incidentally observes that it is only a distaste for police espionage and the operations of the Seditious Meetings Act which have prevented the public from continuing to organize protest meetings.

AMRITA BAZAR,
Patrika,
29th June 1910.

BENGALEE,
3rd July 1910.

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

INDIAN EMPIRE,
28th June 1910.999. The *Indian Empire* thinks that the circular issued by the Government of Bengal on the subject of the water-supply will be met with approbation and thanks by everyone.INDIAN NATION,
4th July 1910.

The extension of the elective principle of representation to certain Municipalities.

1000. The *Indian Nation* welcomes the extension of the "elective principle" to eighteen more Bengal Municipalities.

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

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th June 1910.

The Krishnagar-Jellingi Light Railway.

1001. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* protests against the action of the Nadia District Board in giving the contract for the construction of the projected Krishnagar-Jellingi Light Railway to Messrs. H. V. Low & Co. Two native firms, namely, Messrs. K. M. Dey & Co. and Messrs. Kar & Co., it is objected, submitted lower estimates for the work. Before according sanction to the District Board's selection it is hoped that Government will refer the estimates of each of the three firms to the Railway Board for consideration, so that there may not be a repetition of the "sad experience" associated with the Krishnagar-Ranaghat line.TELEGRAPH,
28th June 1910

(h)—General.

BENGALEE,
25th June 1910.1002. The *Telegraph* reports that six Hindus were recently seized and carried off by some raiders on the North-West Frontier affairs.

Frontier. The frequency of these outrages and the impunity with which they are perpetrated have, it is alleged, given rise to an impression that the Government has not realised the true gravity of the situation.

BENGALEE,
25th June 1910.1003. The *Bengalee* holds that the various Provincial Services debar Indians from promotion to the more important posts, and ought therefore to be abolished.1004. The *Bengalee* holds that as the report on the conduct of the police in the Midnapore case was not made public on the ground that it might prejudice the Court in which certain civil suits concerned with the same facts are now pending, so Government should have awaited the result of these cases before conferring honours on those concerned in them.BENGALEE,
26th June 1910.1005. The *Bengalee* still harps on the failure of the partition from a financial standpoint. Its modification, the journal asserts, would bring peace and contentment to the people, and, while adding to administrative efficiency, would lead also to a substantial saving of the public funds.INDIAN EMPIRE,
28th June 1910.1006. The *Indian Empire* reports that six Hindus were seized and carried off by some raiders on the North-West Frontier. The Government, it is thought, must be somewhat apathetic in this matter, as proper precautions must soon put a stop to such lawlessness.INDIAN EMPIRE,
28th June 1910.1007. The view that India is drained of her wealth by England is, according to the *Indian Empire*, so firmly held by the Indian people and so widely disseminated among them that no mere words can serve to uproot it. On the other hand, it is so strongly supported by facts and figures and by prominent economists both Indian and European that, in the journal's opinion, to argue the point would be to invite defeat.HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st July 1910.1008. The *Hindoo Patriot* hopes that the scope of the Juvenile Offender's Act and First Offender's Act will shortly be extended.

1009. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets to notice that corrugated iron is quickly displacing straw as a material for roofing Indian houses. The most serious aspect of the innovation is, in the journal's opinion, the fact

New fashioned huts of Dacca
villagers. that the iron is imported—a circumstance which is alleged to cause money to be drained out of India.

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
2nd July 1910.

1010. The following is an extract from the *Bengalee* :—

An extraordinary rumour. "A persistent rumour of a sensational character has been rife in Calcutta for the last few weeks. We are loth to believe it. But we live in strange times and the rumour does not show any sign of dying out. We, therefore, think that our duty to the public and the Government alike necessitates our making it public. It is that efforts are being made by some police officials to implicate some highly respectable Bengali gentlemen of Calcutta in a so-called "political" dacoity case. The names of the gentlemen and of the particular case are definitely mentioned, but we refrain from publishing them. "Absurd," "Incredible," "they are bent on making dacoity respectable," and so on, are the remarks which the rumour elicits everywhere. We, too, think so. We do not want to be dogmatic about British policy in India. But this is certain, that the British Government does not want to make itself unpopular,—it does not want that people should in their hearts distrust its motives. But as the rumour, if true, may produce these very results, we draw the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to it. It will be easy for him to ascertain whether there is any truth in it, and to take steps accordingly. It is strange that when conciliation is the declared policy of the Government, such a rumour should get abroad. We think it very unlikely that the closing months of Lord Minto's administration will be marked by such impolitic proceedings (not to give to them the far worse names that they deserve)."

BENGALEE
5th July 1910.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1011. With reference to a circular issued by Mr. C. L. Phillip, Assistant Settlement Officer, Bihar, containing,

The "Sharah Moayan" theory. among other things, instructions regarding the status of guzashtadars, the *Beharee* says:—"According to this circular, raiyats who claim to have *guzashia* holdings should be recorded as "Sharah Moayan," unless the landlord can prove that the rent of these holdings has ever been enhanced or have been converted from *bhauli* and *nagdi*, or that the holdings have not been created since the date of the Permanent Settlement. The circular throws on the landlord the burden of proving that the rent of the holdings has been enhanced or has been commuted, whereas under the law there may be a mere presumption of "Sharah Moayan" which may be rebutted. We hold that the law as laid down in the circular is not justifiable and will act very prejudicially to the interests of the landlords."

BEHAREE,
24th June 1910.

1012. In a long article of adverse criticism on certain instructions issued in the form of a circular by Mr. Phillip, Assistant

Ibid. Settlement Officer, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the practice of recording as "Sharah Moayan" all tenants whom their zamindars admit to be guzashtadars is highly prejudicial to zamindars and ought to be discontinued. This practice is said to be adopted in Shahabad district as a matter of course.

AMRITA BAZAR
Patrika,
27th June 1910.

1013. With reference to the settlement operations now proceeding in the *Ibid.* district of Shahabad, the *Behar Herald* writes:—

"The complaints and the grievances of the landholders require an immediate sifting enquiry by Government. At least some of the superior officers of the department need careful looking after by Government. Ninety-nine out of every hundred zamindars of Bihar appear to be dissatisfied with the survey proceedings, which have seriously affected their rights; and even the tenants, for whose benefit the officers of the department seem to have been straining every nerve, are not generally much pleased with the results."

BEHAR HERALD,
2nd July 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
28th June 1910.

1014. With reference to the title of Rai Rahadur conferred on Babu Radha Charan Pal, of Calcutta, the *Bengalee* writes:—"When his great father, the late Kristo Das Pal, was made a Rai Bahadur, he wrote a long article in the *Hindoo Patriot*, in the course of which he gave vent to the following words:—'What dire offence did we commit, for which this punishment was reserved for us?' We do not know what Babu Radha Charan Pal's feelings may be. But his great father evidently regarded the distinction with disappointment. He may possibly have sufficient philosophy in him to take the honour in the spirit in which it is conferred."

As regards the honours awarded to Maulvi Mazharul Haq and Babu Lal Mohan Guha, the journal continues:—"We find that the police officers who figured so prominently in connection with the Midnapore bomb case, whose proceedings were so severely censured by the High Court, have been made a Khan Bahadur and a Rai Bahadur, respectively. Is this, to say the least, consistent with the courtesy which the executive Government is bound to show to the highest judicial tribunal in the land? There is also another aspect of the question. We find two retired District Judges placed in the same category with these police officers in the Honours List. Do these gentlemen, who had held high judicial appointments, consider themselves honoured by being bracketed with these police officers?"

BENGALEE.
28th June 1910.

1015. Commenting on Mr. Rees' recently awarded title, the *Bengalee* says that the attitude of the India Office in this matter proves its sympathy with reactionary ideas.

INDIAN EMPIRE.
28th June 1910.

1016. The *Indian Empire* is at a loss to understand how the Government can reconcile its action in withholding from publication the report on the conduct of the police in

Ibid.
the Midnapore bomb case with the conferment of public honours on some of the police officers concerned. The report, it is understood, was not made public from considerations relating to law suits which are still pending. Apart from this unpopular feature the Honours List, it is believed, will give general satisfaction.

INDIAN MIRROR.
2nd July 1910.

1017. The *Indian Mirror* offers some suggestions for the improvement of the Eden Gardens:—Instead of numerous idle chokras, a small staff of genuine malis should be employed to ensure that horticulture proper is no longer neglected. Some steps, it is recommended, should also be taken to prohibit coolies and low class people from occupying the benches to the inconvenience of the respectable public, while the objectionable practice of scribbling obscene words on them should be checked by a few timely prosecutions. As regards the upkeep of the grounds, it is held that the present allowance for this purpose is not adequate.

INDIAN NATION.
4th July 1910.

1018. The *Indian Nation* attaches the greatest significance to the attitude of Government in running counter to public opinion for so many years, in the matter of the annual exodus to Simla.

Departments dealing with questions of public administration should, it is urged, be permanently located in Calcutta, where alone Government can be in touch with the people. The tardy notification of the holiday on the occasion of the King-Emperor's Birthday gives rise to the reflection that a system, which breaks down under the exigencies of a small matter, cannot but be wholly inadequate to meet a sudden emergency of administration. To this argument, it is asserted, the apologists of the exodus have made no satisfactory reply.

G. C. DENHAM,

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

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,
9, ELYSIUM Row,
The 25th June 1910.

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